PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were considered generally as follows:

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 12328) for extending the Fort Hall irrigation system in Idaho; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 12329) to authorize the coingage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. KVALE: A bill (H. R. 12330) authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to grant permission to use special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in the Minneapolis and St. Paul post offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. REED of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12331) to amend an act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved March 23, 1906; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. AHERNDT: A bill (H. R. 12332) to amend section 2 of the act of June 7, 1924 (Public 270), entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes," in order to promote the conservation of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 12333) authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to grant permission to use special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in the San Angelo, Tex., post office; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KINCAID: A bill (H. R. 12324) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the classification of civil positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services," approved March 4, 1923, and the act amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Iowa petitioning the Congress of the United States to discontinue the appropriation of funds from the Federal Treasury for use in any state-aid purpose; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, urging the endowment to the State by the Federal Government of 5,000,000 acres of land for the construction of highways and for the support of its educational and other public purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, favoring the enactment of S. 3779, to authorize the use and distribution of funds from the Federal Appropriation Acts; to the Committee on Transportation and Reclamation.

By Mr. SMITH: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, urging Congress to pass the statute book the same legislation as is afforded to agriculture in the same protection as is afforded to industry and labor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WARD of North Carolina: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina relative to retirement of disabled emergency officers of the Army during the World War; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, favoring passage of S. 4060 and H. R. 11555, which provide for the reclassification of the services of Lieutenant Maughan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

R. R. 11.2.3, authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to allow certain credits in the settlement of accounts of the United States marshal for the western district of Missouri; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3814. By Mr. CLARKE of New York: Petition of sundry citizens of Bronx County, N. Y., asking Congress not to concur in the passage of S. 3218, compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3815. By Mr. DALLINGER: Petition of 70 citizens of Mer­rose, Mass., protesting against the passage of S. 3218, known as the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3816. By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petition of sundry citizens of Stillwater, Minn., opposed to Sunday observance bill, S. 3218; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3817. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition in protest against the compulsory Sunday observance bill, S. 3218; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3818. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Hon. Edward W. Quinn, mayor of the city of Cambridge, Mass., urging early and favorable consideration of the game refuge bill, H. R. 745; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3819. Also, petition of Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Boston, Mass., urging early and favorable consideration of the game refuge bill, H. R. 745; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3820. By Mr. GERRISH: Resolution of Carter Club, No. 119, Isaac Walton League of America, Oilton, Okla., urging passage of Federal migratory bird refuge and Federal shooting grounds bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3821. By Mr. KING: Petition signed by W. M. Whitney, D. G. Nelson, and other citizens of Vermont, Ill., with reference to the game refuge bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3822. By Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Petition of the Ladies Literary Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, favoring the entry of the United States into the World Court; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3823. By Mr. LINBERGER: Petitions containing several thousand signatures opposing the passage of the compulsory Sunday observance bill (S. 3218) and the passage of any other national religious legislation which may be pending; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3824. By Mr. MAJOR of Illinois: Petition of George Graham and other citizens of Springfield, Ill., opposing S. 3218; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3825. By Mr. MCREYNOLDS: Petition of sundry citizens of the State of Tennessee, protesting against the Sunday observance bill (S. 3218); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3826. By Mr. SMITH: Petition containing 64 signatures in protest against the compulsory Sunday observance bill (S. 3218) and all other similar legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3827. Resolutions of the Idaho Apple Growers' Association, indorsing the enactment of legislation providing for cooperative marketing; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3828. By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: Petition of sundry citizens of St. Charles, Mich., and vicinity, protesting against the enactment of S. 3218 or any similar legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1925
(Legislative day of Tuesday, February 17, 1925)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moska in the chair). The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Farrell, its engraving clerk, announced that the House had passed with-
en amendment the bill (S. 2297) to permit the Secretary of War to dispose of and the Port of New York Authority to acquire the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2965) in reference to the vote of error, with an amendment, which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 11445) to amend the national defense act, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENHANCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were thereupon signed by the President of the United States:

S. 5532. An act to provide for the appointment of an appraiser of merchandise at Portland, Ore.;
H. R. 5061. An act for the relief of Russell Wilmer Johnson;
H. R. 8741. An act for the relief of Flora M. Herrick;
H. R. 3911. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to assume the appraisers' stores property in Providence, R. I.;
H. R. 2938. An act to authorize the appointment of Machinist Henry F. Millay, United States Navy, as an ensign in the regular Navy;
H. R. 6681. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to provide emergency mail service in Alaska;
S. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution to amend section 2 of the public resolution providing for joint resolution to authorize the operation of Government-owned radio stations for the use of the general public, and for other purposes," approved April 14, 1929;
S. 877. An act to provide for exchanges of Government and privately owned lands in the Wallowa Indian Reservation, Ariz.;
S. 2206. An act to amend section 5147 of the Revised Statutes;
S. 2746. An act regulating the recovery of allotments and allowances heretofore paid to designated beneficiaries;
S. 8171. An act for the relief of sufferers from earthquake in Japan;
S. 3150. An act to amend section 194 of the Penal Code of the United States;
S. 2585. An act to authorize the city of Norfolk, Va., to construct a combined dam and bridge in Lafayette River, at or near Grunby Street, Norfolk, Va.;
S. 4014. An act to amend the act of June 30, 1918, relative to per capita cost of Indian schools;
S. 4100. An act to provide for the securing of lands in the southern Appalachian Mountains and in the Mammoth Cave regions of Kentucky for perpetual preservation as national parks;
H. R. 4548. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, a certain tract of land in the District of Columbia for the enlargement of the present site of the Bureau of Standards; and
H. R. 6005. An act to incorporate the American War Mothers,

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 11445) to amend the national defense act was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD—PRICES OF OIL

MR. BROOKHART. Mr. President, in the Record of yesterday, February 17, in the colloquy with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Harrell] as to the prices of crude oil I am quoted as saying:

I paid $1.50 a barrel.

That statement is incorrect; I made no such statement. The Senator from Oklahoma also informs me that he has corrected the figures that were used at that time. The colloquy as it occurred should be as follows:

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, the Senator says that the increase in the price of gasoline is necessary for the benefit of the oil producer. What has been the increase to the producer?
Mr. HARRELD. There has been a steady increase in the price of the crude during the same interval during which the increase complained of in the price of gasoline has been going on. I do not know the prevailing prices, but I should say that prices of some grades of oil have been raised from 25 cents to 30 cents a barrel.

Those are the figures which were corrected by the Senator from Oklahoma. The colloquy continued as follows:

Mr. BROOKHART. And the price of gasoline has been raised how much?
Mr. HARRELD. Two and three cents, as I understand it.
Mr. BROOKHART. That would be 1.80 today.
Mr. HARRELD. There are many elements that enter into that. Some oil produces only from 8 to 10 gallons per barrel. Other oils produce more than 30 gallons per barrel.
Mr. BROOKHART. Other products are produced, however, that are of value.

Mr. President, the point I was trying to make was as to the spread between the producer and the consumer, and that the producer had not received the benefit from the increased price which is charged to the consumer to-day after the end of the agreement. Since the agreement lapsed I, myself, have obtained some quotations of oil prices from the Department of Commerce and I desire to put them into the Record now in connection with this statement.

Up to February 12 the price of Pennsylvania grade oil was from $3.50 to $3.60 per barrel; of California oil from $1.25 to $2.40 per barrel; of Mid-Continent, Oklahoma, Kansas, and North Texas from $1.15 to $2.

On February 14 the Standard Oil Co., of California, advanced the price of California crude from 25 cents to 50 cents per barrel.

In the Texas field there has been an advance of 10 cents a barrel to $1.80, and there were two or three advances in midcontinent oil. The Sinclair Oil Co. advanced the price for grade 41 and above 5 cents per barrel.

The Prud'homme Oil & Tank Co. met the advance on their top grade, 24 degrees and above.

Several other companies in the same field met the Sinclair advance of 5 cents in the midcontinent. These include all changes in the price of crude oil since the rise began up to February 12.

This statement illustrates the fact that most of the advances on oil have not accrued to the benefit of the producers of oil. I was a member of a subcommittee which previously investigated this question, and it seemed to me then that at all times the producer got but little of the great profits in the oil business. I think that situation is continuing right up to the present moment.

Mr. HARRELD. Mr. President—Mr. WADSWORTH. I hope the Senator will let the pending appropriation bill get through, if he can.

Mr. HARRELD. I rise to a point of personal privilege on this matter.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma rises to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. HARRELD. In order to make the Record correct, I wish to say that when I was asked the question by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Brookhart] on yesterday I was not prepared to answer it very accurately, and the answer which I put on the floor at that time was not correct. So I wish merely to make a simple statement giving the information then asked for.

I have since learned that on December 31, generally speaking, the price of below 30-gravity crude oil was 75 cents per barrel. After the rise on February 12 the price was $1.85.

The price of 30-gravity oil to 32.9-gravity oil on December 31 was 90 cents, and after the rise on February 12 it was $1.65.

Thirty-three to 35.9-gravity oil in the midcontinent field on December 31 was selling for $1.10, and after the last increase in price on February 12 it was selling for $1.80.

Forty-six and above 50-gravity oil on December 31 was selling for $1.25 a barrel, and since the increase in price on February 12 it has been selling for $2.25 per barrel. During that same time the price of Pennsylvania crude oil has increased from $2.75 to $3.75 per barrel.

SCHEDULE LABOR

Mr. BRUCIE. Mr. President, I would like to have made a part of the Record a most interesting and instructive letter written by the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLEETWOOD] in regard to the proposed Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Jasper (Fla.) News, February 13, 1925]

SENATOR FLETCHER REPLIES TO WOMAN'S LETTER

WASHINGTON, February 7.—A prominent Florida woman wrote recently to Senator Duncan D. Fletcher threatening "political annihilation" because of his opposition to ratification of the proposed twelfth amendment to the Constitution. In answer to that letter Sena-
for laws to

UNITED STATES SENATE.
Washington, February 5, 1825.

MY DEAR MADAM: This will answer your criticism of my opposition to ratification of the proposed twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides:

"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

"Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

Those favoring ratification of the above speak and write of it as "the child amends," although the word "child" is not mentioned, and all persons under 18 years of age are not children.

Your particular attention is invited to the fact that when the resolution proposing this amendment was before the Senate an amendment was offered under which section 1 would have read:

"The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age who are engaged in occupations other than agriculture and horticulture."

Another under which section 1 would have read:

"The Congress shall have power reasonably to limit and regulate the labor of persons under 18 years of age, excepting those engaged in outdoor employment."

Another under which section 1 would have read:

"The Congress shall have power to limit and regulate the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

DESTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION

It is well known that those persons who instigate and are responsible for the adoption of the resolution exerted such influence over a majority of the Senate that all of the amendments offered were rejected, and by reason thereof the intent and purpose of Congress was entirely determined, of which judicial notice will be taken should Congress be granted the power to prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years of age. These same persons now, in their desperate efforts to defeat rejection, give "assurance" that they have no intention, should the amendment be ratified, of demanding that Congress enact any drastic legislation. It shall be well, however, to judge what the future may have in store by recalling their refusal to consent to the adoption of any one of the several amendments offered.

The instigators of this proposed amendment also demanded the word "labor" for the obvious reason that it embraces every character of employment.

SELFISH PURPOSE

Many good-intentioned women have been imposed upon by those whose purpose is selfish or are parties to a deep-laid plot to "nationalize" the persons under 18 and, if successful, urge another amendment advancing the age to 21 years.

Surely you do not favor granting Congress "the power to prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age" regardless of the varying economic and home conditions throughout the 48 States?

Do you not believe that should Congress prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age there would be an increase far too great for the imagination to conceive, of idleness and immorality with their resulting effects upon society?

Would not the minds of such persons become fertile fields for cultivation by socialists and communists?

What would be the resultant be?

What justification is there for assuming that a future Congress, once granted the power, could not be influenced to enact legislation prohibiting the labor of all persons under 18 years of age—bearing in mind that a majority of the present Congress voted in favor of submitting this proposed amendment to legislatures?

Do you not believe that parents would eventually lose control of their children if such legislation be enacted?

Such legislation is so desirable under the present form of government or if parental obligations to society are to be ignored.

I have yet to find a father or mother who, with a full conception of all the possibilities under this proposed amendment, favors its ratification.

One of the "stock arguments" in favor of ratification is that all persons under 18 years of age should have an opportunity to attend school, but under the provisions in this proposed amendment for the education of such persons; and, besides, every State maintains public schools, colleges, or universities.

Another is that boys and girls 15 to 18 years of age should not be employed in competition with men and women.

WHERE DANGER LIES

The average boy or girl who does not learn to work before attaining the age of 18 is more likely to become a criminal or public charge than the child labor-sheding citizen of to-day.

Work under proper conditions never injuriously affected the morals of young persons.

Are those who have no desire for an education and those who prefer work to idleness to be compelled by law to walk the streets and depend upon parents, relatives, or the State for food, clothing, and spending money?

Would there not be greater temptations than now exist for idle boys and girls to frequent the "devil's workshops?"

If there are isolated sections of the country where the labor of children is exploited or the school attendance laws not enforced, it is not necessary to ratify this proposed amendment in order to overcome conditions which should be rectified by citizens of the locality who have or can obtain full knowledge of the situation.

I am as much opposed to the exploitation of the labor of children and as much in favor of every child having the advantage of an educational process as anyone; but I prefer that Congress be not granted the power to legislate on those subjects and thereby make it possible for laws to be dictated and administered by selfish persons or by sentimental theorists lacking conception of parental rights, duties, and responsibilities.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS

The outstanding questions are:

What would be possible for the selfish propagandist and sentimental lobbyist to accomplish should this proposed amendment be ratified by the legislatures of 36 States?

Would it be wise to vest such unlimited power in a future Congress with the childlike confidence that the socialistic legislation possible under terms of this proposed amendment would not be enacted?

Would it be prudent for the legislatures to ratify this proposed amendment based upon the mere "assurance" that drastic legislation will not be demanded of or enacted by a future Congress?

Why grant a power which a future Congress might not be able to refuse?

Why favor ratification of this proposed amendment which would change our plan and form of government when there is no national demand or necessity for it?

There is a great principle involved and its disregard would produce infinite harm. Let those who insist upon changing our form of government seek their remedy in the States.

Would it not be the height of folly and display lack of wisdom to ratify this proposed amendment and thereby make it possible for a future Congress to take from parents that Divine authority which existed and been exercised from time immemorial over their children and vest it in a centralized bureau, located in Washington, to be administered in such a manner as could bring into disrepute the laws applicable to parent and child, break down respect for all law, and thereby destroy the morale of future generations?

Would civilization advance under such conditions?

I ask to you, in all candor, if this proposed amendment is most revolutionary; and I feel confident that when you and others have a full understanding and conception of the object and purpose of those responsible for its introduction you will change your views as have thousands of others who, at first, enthusiastically favored ratification because of misleading propaganda and imaginary illustrations picturing little toles forced by cruel parents, relatives, or the capitalists to work at hard labor.

Such propaganda and illustrations are for the purpose of arousing the sympathy and support of those not acquainted with all of the facts.

UNDER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

May I not express the hope that you will take the time to carefully read and consider the literature submitted on this subject and reach the conclusion, as have thousands of others, that the instigators of this particular amendment have well-defined selfish or political objects in view which, if realized, would eventually prove most detrimental to the welfare of parents, children, and the State.

I always give careful consideration to public questions and express my views and vote according to the dictates of my conscience, with full knowledge of the fact that some of my constituents may feel disposed to hold me accountable for not agreeing with their views.

Very truly,

DANIEL U. FLETCHER.

RETIREMENT FOR DISABILITY IN THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

Mr. KING. I withdraw the motion herefore made by me to order the vote on the "Draff for an Act to provide for retirement for disability in the Lighthouse Service was passed.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to reconsider is withdrawn.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. MCKINLEY presented a memorial numerously signed by sundry citizens of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called compulsory Sunday observance bill for the District, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a memorial of sundry citizens in the State of Arkansas of Greek origin, remonstrating against the alleged mistreatment of Greeks by the Turks and the recent expulsion of the Greek patriarch from Constantinople and urging that all Christian nations use their influence in preventing further persecutions, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BRUCE presented a memorial signed by approximately 900 citizens of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called compulsory Sunday observance bill for the District, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WATSON presented a memorial signed by approximately 900 citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called compulsory Sunday observance bill for the District, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COPELAND presented a memorial numerously signed by sundry citizens of New York, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called compulsory Sunday observance bill for the District, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. NORRECK presented a communication in the nature of a petition of Mrs. J. W. Fay and 10 other members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Milbank, S. Dak., praying a reconsideration and amendment of the recently enacted Immigration law, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petition of Christian Thomson and sundry other citizens of Rapid City, Folsom, Sturgis, Winner, and Watertown, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the passage of legislation in the interest of veterans, widows, and orphans of the Indian wars, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Texas, praying for the passage of the House bill 17768 and Senate bill 3620, providing pensions for veterans of the Indian wars, their widows, and orphan children, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SWANSON presented the following telegram, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD:

[Postal telegram]

RICHMOND, VA., February 13, 1925.

Hon. Claude Swanson,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Our ninth annual meeting of Farmers' Milk Producers Association, representing producers who ship annually over 5,000,000,000 gallons of milk into Richmond, have instructed us to protest against Congress passing any bill providing for Federal registration and auditing of cooperative marketing associations, and to protest against amendments to so-called Cooperative Act in this session. We do not oppose Federal assistance, but we are vigorously opposed to any start by Government toward Federal control.

W. M. Cease,
W. J. Buehler,
G. L. Oliver,
Committee.

Mr. OVERMAN presented the following Joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joint resolution to amend the amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the regulation by Congress of the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Whereas the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States submitted to the several States for ratification a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

"SECTION 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress"; and

Whereas the people of North Carolina, firmly believing in the preservation of the rights remaining in the several States, and entirely confident that they now have in force State laws providing fully for the protection of the State, are unalterably opposed to this unnecessary surrender of the further power to the National Congress. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina does hereby reject and refuse to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed and submitted to the several States by the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States as follows:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 15 years of age.

"SEC. 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

SEC. 2. The secretary of state of North Carolina shall transmit, under the seal of his office, a certified copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States, as required by law.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall be in effect from and after its ratification.

In the general assembly read three times and ratified this the 23d day of August, 1925.

W. B. COOPER,
President of the Senate.

JOHN W. KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Examinined and found correct:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

W. N. EVERETT,
Secretary of State.

Mr. KING presented the following memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

STATE OF UTAH,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, H. E. Crockett, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true, and correct copy of the record of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Utah, on the 16th day of February, 1925.

[SEAL]

H. E. CROCKETT,
Secretary of State.

H. C. M. No. 6 (by Mr. Whittaker), memorializing Congress to pass the Pittman bill relating to the purchase of 14,487,000 ounces of American produced silver at $1 per ounce, as appears on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal.

Done in office at Salt Lake, this 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1925.

[SEAL]

W. N. EVERETT,
Secretary of State.
The foregoing H. C. M. No. 6 was publicly read by title and immediately thereafter signed by the speaker of the house in the presence of the house over which he presides, and the fact of such signing duly entered upon the journal this 4th day of February, 1925.

W. H. McHale, Speaker of the House.

E. L. Cooper, Chief Clerk of House.

Received from the house of representatives this 4th day of February, 1925. Approved February 5, 1925. Geo. H. Dean, Governor.

Mr. KING also presented the following resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

House Joint resolution 3 (by Mr. Hunt), memorializing Congress to take favorable action on Senate bill 4000 and H. R. 11555, which provides for suitable recognition for the services of Lieutenant Maughan.

Whereas a native-born son of Utah, Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, during the World War distinguished himself for valor in combat with enemy aircraft over the battle fields of France; and

Whereas Lieutenant Maughan brought to the United States Air Service the world's championship for speed by winning the Pulitzer airplane speed contest; and

Whereas Lieutenant Maughan has brought further renown to his State and his country by performing the marvelous feat of crossing the United States by the light of a single day, all of which redounds to the credit and well-being of the people of the United States as well as being a distinct contribution to the science of flying; and

Whereas there has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Reed Smoot and in the House of Representatives by Congressmen Dan B. Coombs, a bill that would offer suitable recognition for the services of Lieutenant Maughan: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Utah hereby memorializing Congress of the United States to take favorable action on the above-described Senate bill No. 4060 and H. R. 11555 with the full conviction that the record of Lieutenant Maughan is a matter of national pride, and that his bravery, endurance, and successful navigation of the air should be thus strikingly recognized.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1472) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1145) thereon.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally with an amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1633) for the relief of James F. Jenkins, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1145) thereon.

A bill (S. 2630) for the relief of F. M. Gray, Jr., Co. (Rept. No. 1146); and

A bill (S. 2884) for the relief of the Mallory Steamship Co. (Rept. No. 1146). Mr. SPENCER, also from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 4045) for the relief of Ida Foy, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1155) thereon.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1076) for the relief of the State Bank & Trust Co., of Fayetteville, Tenn., submitted an adverse report (No. 1147) thereon.

Mr. CAPPERS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4013) to pay to Jere Austill fees earned as United States commissioner, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1145) thereon.

Mr. SWANSON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 4228) for the relief of Robert B. Smith, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1149) thereon.

Mr. MATFIELD, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5990) for the relief of Charles Spencer, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1159) thereon.

Mr. BRUCE, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1948) for the relief of Samuel Friedman, as trustee for the heirs and devisees of B. Friedman and Henry Mills, and as trustee for the heirs and devisees of Emanuel Loveman, deceased (Rept. No. 1157); and

A bill (H. R. 6044) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Lizzie M. Nickey, a resident of De Soto Parish, La. (Rept. No. 1158); and

A bill (H. R. 6045) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Floris Horton, a resident of De Soto Parish, La. (Rept. No. 1159); and

A bill (H. R. 6710) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain lands (Rept. No. 1160); and

Mr. CARMAN, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3232) for the relief of the owners of the steamship Pacific Railway Co., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1151) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 3231) for the relief of all owners of cargo laden aboard the U. S. transport Lakenheath, on or about December 27, 1918 (Rept. No. 1152); and

A bill (S. 2132) for the relief of the owners of the steamship Basse Indiana and all owners of cargo laden aboard said vessel at the time of her collision with the steamship Housatonic (Rept. No. 1153). Mr. BRUCE, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 4060) for the relief of Herman Shufo, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1154) thereon.

Mr. MAYFIELD, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 1502) for the relief of the widow and minor children of Ed Estes, deceased, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1156) thereon.

Mr. LADD, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 11825) to extend the time for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River near Steubenville, Ohio, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1170) thereon.

Mr. DILL, also, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 1498) for the relief of Samuel Friedman, as trustee for the heirs and devisees of B. Friedman and Henry Mills, and as trustee for the heirs and devisees of Emanuel Loveman, deceased (Rept. No. 1157); and

A bill (H. R. 6044) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Lizzie M. Nickey, a resident of De Soto Parish, La. (Rept. No. 1158); and

A bill (H. R. 6710) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain lands (Rept. No. 1160); and

Mr. KENDRICK, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2065) to authorize the exchange of lands with Ed Johnson, of Bozeman, Mont., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1156) thereon.

Mr. PITTMAN, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2065) to authorize the exchange of lands with Ed Johnson, of Bozeman, Mont., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1162) thereon.

Mr. COPELAND, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4106) for the relief of Stephen A. Farrell, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1156) thereon.

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

A bill (H. R. 1416) for the relief of William M. Phillipson (Rept. No. 1160); and

A bill (H. R. 8072) for the relief of Emma Zembsch (Rept. No. 1107). Mr. SHORTRIDGE, also from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 9267) for the relief of Edward R. Wilson, lieutenant commander Supply Corps, United States Navy, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1165) thereon.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3226) for the relief of Mrs. M. J. Adams, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1190) thereon.
INVESTIGATION OF BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Mr. COUZENS, from the select committee on investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, pursuant to Senate Resolution 168, reported the testimony taken before that committee on January 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. STEPHENS: A bill (S. 4330) to provide for the payment of the amount of a war-risk insurance policy to the beneficiaries designated by Lient. Lewis Wesley Kitchens, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4337) for the relief of James T. Conner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKinley:

A bill (S. 4338) granting the consent of Congress to the Iowa Light & Power Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a dam across the Des Moines River; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RALSTON: A bill (S. 4339) granting a pension to Margaret Cody (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of New Mexico:

A bill (H. R. 1170) conferring in States and Territories title to lands granted by the United States in the aid of common or public schools; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. COPELAND: A bill (S. 4341) granting a pension to Chester R. Hopper; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 4342) authorizing the President to appoint Cecil Chien, to bring test suits in the States and Territories title to lands granted by the United States in the aid of common or public schools; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. LEXINGTON: A bill (S. 4343) authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the Mississippi River between the cities of Prairie Du Chien, Wis., and McGregor, Iowa; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

A bill (S. 4344) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States and establishing the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization," approved June 29, 1900; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. HARRIS: A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 189) authorizing the enlargement of the Federal Veterans' Hospital, at Muskogee, Okla., by the purchase of an adjoining city hospital and authorizing the appropriation of $1,500,000 for that purpose; to the Committee of Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 190) to appropriate certain tribal funds of the Flathead and other Indian tribes in Montana, to bring test suits in the United States District Court of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Hearings Before Military Affairs Committee

Mr. Walsh submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives, or subcommittees thereof, be, and hereby are, authorized to sit jointly during the sessions or adjourned intervals of the Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Congresses, at such times and places as may seem advisable to the said committees or the members of the committee of the committee to which the joint resolutions are referred, to consider and report on the condition of Army posts and forts, and other properties maintained for the military uses of the Government; to employ such clerical or other assistance as may be required in the joint meetings of said committees, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer or stenographers at a cost of not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words to report such hearings as may be had in furtherance of the purposes hereof; the expenses thereof to be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers certified to by the chairman of the said committees or of their subcommittees and properly approved.

Appropriations for the District of Columbia

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the period of taking the recess the District of Columbia appropriation bill had been reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and the question being upon concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole, all such amendments were concurred in with the exception of the amendment on page 75, lines 18, 19, and 20.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, there is one other matter—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will it be necessary, may the Chair suggest to the Senator, in view of the fact that the Senate voted last night to proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, that by motion this bill should be taken up now?

Mr. PHIPPS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12033) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to the fact that there is one other item of appropriation in the bill that has an effect upon the baking-beach question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator refer to lines 15, 16, and 17, on page 75?

Mr. PHIPPS. There is one preceding that. If Senators desire to address themselves to the question at this time, I shall be glad to have them do so.

SALE OF COTTON-OIL PRODUCTS

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have read at the desk a telegram which I have received from the Governor of North Carolina which contains some amazing information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? There being no objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

RALPH G. STEPHENS, Governor.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

It has been brought to my attention that there is pending in the Legislatures of Wisconsin, California, Idaho, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, and Utah measures which would practically deny the sale of oil products of the States. I need not say to you that such legislation is likely to work serious injury to a great number of our people who are dependent on southern cotton seed for their oil. I am calling this matter to your attention, confident that you will desire to do whatever is possible to induce the Senators from these States to advise against such discriminatory legislation. It would seem strange that it was not the Eastern States that are the most intolerable condition in the country. Congress alone has the right to regulate commerce between the States; and if those States should place an embargo upon southern products, Southern States would have to place an embargo upon the manufactured products of Missouri, Indiana, Nebraska, and the other States and prevent the sale of their shoes and other products. I trust Senators will call the attention of their States to the fact that this is a highly intolerable thing that ought not to be done, and that it is against such legislation that now exists and should continue to exist between those great agricultural sections.

A. W. MCLEAN, Governor.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I can not believe that those great States would pass such legislation and bring about a most intolerable condition in the country. Congress alone has the right to regulate commerce between the States; and if those States should place an embargo upon southern products, Southern States would have to place an embargo upon the manufactured products of Missouri, Indiana, Nebraska, and the other States and prevent the sale of their shoes and other products. I trust Senators will call the attention of their States to the fact that this is a highly intolerable thing that ought not to be done, and that it is against such legislation that now exists and should continue to exist between those great agricultural sections.

Senator Lee S. OVERMAN.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

It has been brought to my attention that there is pending in the Legislatures of Wisconsin, California, Idaho, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, and Utah measures which would practically deny the sale of oil products of the States. I need not say to you that such legislation is likely to work serious injury to a great number of our people who are dependent on southern cotton seed for their oil. I am calling this matter to your attention, confident that you will desire to do whatever is possible to induce the Senators from these States to advise against such discriminatory legislation. It would seem strange that it was not the Eastern States that are the most intolerable condition in the country. Congress alone has the right to regulate commerce between the States; and if those States should place an embargo upon southern products, Southern States would have to place an embargo upon the manufactured products of Missouri, Indiana, Nebraska, and the other States and prevent the sale of their shoes and other products. I trust Senators will call the attention of their States to the fact that this is a highly intolerable thing that ought not to be done, and that it is against such legislation that now exists and should continue to exist between those great agricultural sections.

A. W. MCLEAN, Governor.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I can not believe that those great States would pass such legislation and bring about a most intolerable condition in the country. Congress alone has the right to regulate commerce between the States; and if those States should place an embargo upon southern products, Southern States would have to place an embargo upon the manufactured products of Missouri, Indiana, Nebraska, and the other States and prevent the sale of their shoes and other products. I trust Senators will call the attention of their States to the fact that this is a highly intolerable thing that ought not to be done, and that it is against such legislation that now exists and should continue to exist between those great agricultural sections.

A. W. MCLEAN, Governor.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. OVERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I would like to inquire of the Senator from North Carolina just what the contemplated legislation is?

Mr. OVERMAN. I have no other information than that contained in the telegram. The Secretary of my State has the information and I have had his telegram read for the purpose of advising the Senators from those States in order that they may bring the matter to the attention of their legislatures. I can assure you that any great State would be guilty of flouting such legislation because it would be unconstitutional and against the very spirit of our institutions.

Mr. OVERMAN. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

Mr. GOODING. I want to say that I do not believe the Legislature of the State of Idaho is considering seriously any such legislation.

Mr. OVERMAN. I am glad to hear the Senator say so.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Does not the Senator think we ought to know first at what the legislation is aimed?

Mr. SMITH. That is exactly what I think. Senators representing those States should inquire of their legislatures or governors if there is any legislation pending looking toward discriminating against the products of other States.

Mr. SMITH. The PRESIDING OFFICER. I would suggest to the Senators that the Senators from the States mentioned in the telegram be asked to inquire of their respective governors whether or not any such legislation is contemplated so that we may deal intelligently with the matter and not do an injustice by implication because I do not think there ought to be even discussed here such a question as is involved in the telegram unless we have the facts before us.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Does not the Senator think we ought to know first at what the legislation is aimed?

Mr. SMITH. That is exactly what I think. Senators representing those States should inquire of their legislatures or governors if there is any legislation pending looking toward discriminating against the products of other States.

Mr. SMITH. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the bill has been messaged to the House. Will it not be necessary to enter a motion to recall the bill from the House?

Mr. OVERMAN. As I remember the rule, though I do not have the exact form, such legislation is pending in their respective States and stop it if they can. I ask that the telegram be read again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk again read the telegram.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. NORRIS. I do not want to interfere with the pending appropriation bill, but I want to enter now, to be taken up later, a motion to reconsider the vote by which House bill 12101, the legislative appropriation bill, was passed last night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the bill has been messaged to the House. Will it not be necessary to enter a motion to recall the bill from the House?

Mr. NORRIS. As I remember the rule, though I do not have the exact form, such legislation is pending in their respective States and stop it if they can. I ask that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish to enter that motion now?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; and I am willing to take it up now, but I did not want to interfere with the regular proceeding on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The District of Columbia appropriation bill is before the Senate, and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. PHIPPS) is recognized.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12083) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I desire to say for the subcommittee that the question of bathing beaches is one that has given us a great deal of trouble. We have given it careful consideration.

The first item of appropriation for the purpose was contained in the District appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, for the construction of a bathing beach and bathhouse for the colored population of the city. $25,000. The amount was not expended during that year on account of difficulties in the way of determining which would be the most suitable site. It was attempted to locate it in the Anacostia Flats but there was an objection to the water there. An attempt to locate it at the end of Key Bridge was made, and it was found that the cost of installation and arrangement for proper transportation of the people who would use the beach was too great. The bill contained $25,000 for the fiscal year 1924 and the appropriation was continued. The next site that was recommended and practically agreed upon was that at the end of Key Bridge. When that fact became known there was a great deal of protest entered against it, particularly by the people of Georgetown, and no work was done. The item came up again in the bill approved December 5, 1924, which contained the following paragraph:

For construction and development of the Petorne Park on the Potomac River, including the erection of a public bathing basin, the estimated cost of which is $50,000, as authorized by the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1923 for the construction of a bathing beach and bathhouse for the colored population of the city, continued and made available during the fiscal year 1924 by the District of Columbia appropriation act and for the fiscal year 1925, is further authorized and made available during the fiscal year 1925 for the construction and maintenance of said bathing beach and bathhouse.

In pursuance of that act, Colonel Sherrell, who is in charge, in a communication to the Secretary of War under date of December 22, submitted a copy of a letter which had been received from the Commission of Fine Arts, in which they did not advise the acceptance of the proposed plan for the bathing beach. In answer to it he said:

The commission discusses the matter under the following headings:

1. The sanitary condition of the water at the site.
2. Removal of the Japanese cherry trees.
3. Composition of traffic.
4. Locker capacity of the proposed building.
5. Sterilizing of bathing suits and interior arrangement of the building.

The following remarks are pertinent in reference to the objections of the Commission of Fine Arts referring to the same numbers:

1. The average volume of water passing into and out of the basin twice daily is 167,311,000 gallons, and the change of water at the site twice daily is 1,181,250 gallons. In view of the fact that the purity of the water in the immediate vicinity of each of the bathing beaches is dependent on chlorination at such place, it is believed that the water at the site for the colored bathing beach will be quite sanitary as that of the present beach. This volume of water is great as to disguise any claim that "the flow of water on that site between the intake and the outlet produced a sufficient current to carry off impurities."

2. The bathhouse and bathing beach has been so located as to obviate the necessity of the removal of more than three or four cherry trees at the outside and probably will not involve the removal of a single one out of the large number surrounding the basin.

3. The particular site selected for the bathing beach for colored people will be free from the congestion of traffic than any place that I can think of in the parks, for the reason that the wide expanses of the old cinder roadway lying north of the main road will be available for parking all the cars that may come to the beach.

4. Arrangements have been made for extending the number of lockers within the oval area surrounded by trees in case this should be necessary, so it is my fixed opinion that the building as now planned will be quite sufficient for all the demands that may be made upon it.

5. This recommendation is of such a general nature as to have no bearing.

That was the removal of both beaches to another site.

6. Sterilizing bathing suits is something that can be readily accomplished within the building as designed.

I wish to be observed that except the only question of art involved in this discussion is the effect on the Japanese cherry trees.

As to the cherry trees, I learned this morning that only six of them had been trimmed and that it is not necessary to remove any of them.
Colonel Sherill at that time submitted a copy of a letter from the Commission of Fine Arts to which that is an answer, and had a memorandum delivered to him by the Secretary of War under date of December 30, 1924, in reply thereto.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 28, 1924.

(Memorandum for Colonel Sherill)

I have examined the memorandum received from you under date of December 22 relative to the erection of buildings on the west shore of the Tidal Basin for the colored people. After having examined every possible available location I have regretfully concluded that we cannot in justice to the colored population of the District of Columbia take any other course than the one provided for by legislation.-

Mr. PHIPPS. Yes; I said, Mr. President, I am actuated in no wise whatever by any aversion toward the colored people. I insist that that is an indefensible course to take, in the first place upon suitable grounds, and, secondly, because the same ground has been selected immediately to the west of the foot of Seventeenth Street where it meets the Tidal Basin, perhaps, or anywhere. On the contrary, when the matter first came before the Senate in 1923 the appropriation of $25,000 which we made at that time carried no intimation whatever that this bathing beach was to be located within the Tidal Basin. It read simply as follows:

For the construction of a bathing beach and bathinghouse for the colored population of the city, $25,000.

Mr. WALKS of Montana. I desire, Mr. President, to dispel, if I can, any idea that in pressing this subject upon the attention of the Senate again, as I did yesterday morning, I am actuated by the slightest hostility to or the slightest aversion toward the colored people of the city of Washington or anywhere. On the contrary, when this matter first came before the Senate of the United States I voted in favor of an appropriation to provide the colored people of the city of Washington with a bathing beach and bathinghouse. Those who have voted against it at the time had it been frankly stated the purpose to construct this bathing beach within the Tidal Basin. Now it appears, Mr. President, that in a subsequent appropriation the same course was taken. In the appropriation act for 1924 the following language was contained:

The appropriation of $25,000 contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1923, for the construction of a bathing beach and bathinghouse for the colored population of the city, is continued and made available during the fiscal year 1924 for the construction and maintenance of said bathing beach and bathinghouse.

Thus the Senate was, in a way, again assured by the language of the continuing appropriation that the bathing beach was to be constructed within the Tidal Basin. However, it appears now that by the deficiency appropriation act, which was approved on the 5th of December last, it was therein recited that the bathing beach was to be constructed and established within the Tidal Basin on the west side thereof. In point of time it has been selected immediately to the west of the foot of Seventeenth Street where it meets the Tidal Basin, perhaps, or anywhere, and can we do that?

As I said, Mr. President, I am actuated in no wise whatever by any aversion toward the colored people. I insist that that is an indefensible course to take, in the first place upon suitable grounds, and, secondly, because the same ground has been selected immediately to the west of the foot of Seventeenth Street where it meets the Tidal Basin, perhaps, or anywhere. On the contrary, when this matter first came before the Senate in 1923 the appropriation of $25,000 which we made at that time carried no intimation whatever that this bathing beach was to be located within the Tidal Basin. It read simply as follows:

For the construction of a bathing beach and bathinghouse for the colored population of the city, $25,000.

Mr. President, at that time it was intimated about the Chamber and circulated quite generally that the purpose was to locate that bathing beach upon the west side of the Tidal Basin, and that those who proposed this held themselves in absolute authority that there was no such purpose in mind at all. Accordingly the provision was adopted, by the help at least of my friends. Now, I think, the judgment of others who would have voted against it at the time had it been frankly stated the purpose to construct this bathing beach within the Tidal Basin.

Dear Sir: The Commission of Fine Arts, to whom the studies for a proposed bathhouse on the Tidal Basin were referred during the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on December 5, 1924, have considered the plans, and report, as follows:

1. The commission have been informed by physicians of standing and experience that the bathing beach already installed is a prolific source of ear trouble and other diseases; that the basin is too shallow and the flow of water through it is too limited to make it safe even for its present occupation. When the existing bathing beach was proposed it was with the understanding that the flow of water on that side between the Intake and the outlet produced a sufficient current and purity of the water. Such, however, has proved not to be the case. To place an additional beach on the opposite side of the basin where there is almost no change in the water, would be a menace to health and a continuing source of contamination.

2. The location of a bathing beach at the point specified, namely, on the westerly side of the Tidal Basin, will necessitate the removal of such a number of the Japanese cherry trees as virtually to destroy one of the most attractive features of Washington. These trees were a gift from the mayor of Tokyo to Mrs. Taft and from her to the Government. These around the basin are perhaps the most attractive cherry trees in the city, drawing many visitors to Washington at the time of their blossoming.

3. The location of a bathing beach at this spot will increase the congestion at the most congested point at the entrance to Potomac Park. The flow of traffic through this narrow neck is already much greater than can be accommodated on Sundays, and indeed on any fine day in summer.

4. The plans as drawn provide for only 1,000 lockers and will very likely, if such enlargements as already have been effected along the opposite beach, and should the entire area of the beach be taken up by both beaches the space would be all too small to provide adequate facilities for a population of 500,000 people.

5. In place of so much expenditure to accomplish a result that must, from the nature of things, be merely temporary, the Commission of Fine Arts suggest that during the present session of Congress legislation be sought to remove the bathing beaches from the Tidal Basin to another site, in East Potomac Park or along the water front.

6. The commission call attention to the fact that no facilities are provided for sterilizing bathing suits, a feature insisted upon and carefully watched over in other cities.

The commission seriously question the advisability of adding a dining room and kitchen. The arrangement proposed in the building and its architecture are such as to require a restudy of the plans.

For these reasons the plans are returned to you hereof without the approval of the commission.

Very respectfully,

Charles Moore, Chairman.

Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.

This commission was created, Mr. President, in order that structures about the city that are not in keeping with the ideas of beauty that ought to obtain in public works should be heard to. Particularly they are the recommendations of the commission with respect to this matter seem to be entirely well founded.

Reference is made therein to the fact that not only would this be unsightly, not only would it contribute to the pollution from which the city is suffering at the present time in automobile traffic, but it would be a menace to the public health. This, Mr. President, is the testimony of all physicians, I believe, who have given any attention to the subject.

The Public Health Service was called upon some time ago to inquire into this matter and the Surgeon General reported it at once the likelihood of contagion and infection from waters in which sometimes as many as 10,000 people per day bathe during the summer. I have a letter from him, sent me this morning as follows:

Department of Treasury.

Bureau of the Public Health Service.

Washington, D. C., February 15, 1925.

Hon. Thomas J. Walsh,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator Walsh: In response to your inquiry regarding the Tidal Basin, I beg leave to inform you that on August 3, 1926, Major Ridley, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, requested the Public Health Service to make a sanitary survey of the Tidal Basin Bathing Beach with a view to a possible enlargement and revision of the chlorine purifying apparatus.

In accordance therewith an experienced sanitary engineer of this service, Mr. Crohurst, was detailed for this purpose, and as a result of his survey it was found that the conditions then existing in the basin were unsatisfactory from the standpoint of health. The water at that time was found to be rather highly contaminated with the colon bacillus, which is the usually accepted indicator of the presence of fecal contamination. Mr. Crohurst's report suggested a change in the method of the treatment of the water with a view to making it less unsafe for bathers.

Since that time no request has been received from the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds for a reexamination, and hence it is my own belief that the conditions now exist in the basin, when a large number of bathers are using the existing facilities. I have, however, heard several of the practicing physicians in this city attribute certain throat and ear troubles to the use of the bathing beach during the summer.

It would appear desirable to have constant sanitary supervision over these waters in view of the large number of people of the District who are using the beach. I may add that the city health officer informs me that he has no jurisdiction over these waters and has made no examination of them.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General.

In confirmation of the statement thus made by the Surgeon General concerning the spread of diseases of the ear and throat occasioned by these waters I desire to read a letter from Dr. Charles W. Richardson, a well-known physician of this city and an expert in his line, of the same date, February 18, 1925:

1337 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

Senator Walsh,

Montana.

My Dear Mr. Walsh: I was asked to write a line certifying the fact that infectious diseases of the ear, particularly of the external ear, are of a common type of case of those who bathe in the bathing beaches. It is so common that I have directed those coming to me to avoid these beaches. There can be no question that other infectious diseases, especially venereal diseases, occur from this prolific bathing of so many people. The flow in the basin of the bathing beach, tidal, is very low on account of it being at the end, acting as a sort of reservoir. That these infections are recognized is evidenced by the fact that Congress has ordered or is about to appropriate $6,000 for chlorine to disinfect this pool. Increasing the bathers twofold will necessitate the employment of chlorine in sufficient quantity to prevent infection, making bathing impossible on account of irrigation from chlorine gas.

Both bathing beaches should be placed where there is a distinctive tidal flow.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Richardson.

Mr. Fletcher, Mr. President:

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE: Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. Walsh of Montana. I do.

Mr. Fletcher. I will ask the Senator if he does not intend to strike out lines 15, 16, and 17 on page 75 of the bill?

Mr. Walsh of Montana. I have signified that I shall, and have before the amendment is made.

Mr. Fletcher. I understood that amendment to refer to some other appropriation.

Mr. Walsh of Montana. No.

Mr. Fletcher. This is the item of $12,500, beginning in line 15?
Mr. WALSH of Montana. Yes. If the Senate shall reject the amendment offered by the committee, being lines 18, 19, and 20, on page 75, signifying its attitude with respect to that matter, I shall then offer an amendment to strike out lines 15, 16, and 17, and to cover the amount unexpended into the Treasury.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. PHIPPS addressed the committee, by Mr. Ashurst in the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To whom does the Senator yield at this juncture?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. KENDRICK. I desire to ask the Senator the purpose of that elimination. Is it the thought to eliminate both bathing basins, or what?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I hope that will result; yes.

Mr. KENDRICK. The Senator does not object, in case the one is retained, to providing another bathing beach elsewhere.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Certainly not. I have, as I have signified, voted repeatedly for appropriations to provide the colored people of the city with a bathing beach.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to be sure just what the amendment to be proposed by the Senator is, in the event the Senate should reject the suggestion of the committee.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. If the Senate should reject the suggestion of the committee I shall propose to strike out lines 15, 16, and 17, which make an appropriation for the operation of both bathing beaches.

Mr. PEPPER. I wanted to make sure of that, Mr. President, because it seems to me that two things are clear: First, that there should be equality of treatment of the two races; second, that any bathing beach in the Tidal Basin is but short of a disgrace to the community, both from the point of view of hygiene and from the point of view of desecrating a place that ought to be consecrated to beauty.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am glad to find the Senator from Pennsylvania in entire accord with my own views on the subject.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. PHIPPS. At this point I should like to inquire of the Senate if he also proposes to offer an amendment that will remove any bathing beach in the Tidal Basin is but short of a disgrace to the community, both from the point of view of hygiene and from the point of view of desecrating a place that ought to be consecrated to beauty.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. PHIPPS. That was my understanding, as it was read from the desk.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, reference has been made of the health service of the city. I have here a letter under date of February 16, from Doctor Fowler, the head of the health service of the District, which reads as follows:

Referring to our conversation over the telephone this morning with respect to the bathing beach at the Tidal Basin, I beg to say that this basin is, I understand, under the exclusive control of the Federal authorities and the local health department has not undertaken an examination of the water in this basin or in any other way supervised it.

That seems a rather remarkable statement. Perhaps the Senator from Colorado will be able to advise us about it. The local health department declares it has no supervision over it. The public health service declares it has no supervision over it. Who does exercise any supervision over the sanitary conditions there?

Mr. PHIPPS. The War Department, in whose charge are the public parks and grounds. They have their experts, just as well qualified as the physicians under the Federal or the District Governments are to supervise. As I have stated, they made an examination of this basin, and they have not found the water to be dangerous or polluted to the extent that it would be considered unfit for use. True, the water is not clear, it has not been filtered; but it is as pure as the water that comes from the Potomac in the Tidal Basin.

At this point I wish to interject a statement, with the Senator's permission. If we close both beaches, it will be at least four years before we can establish free bathing facilities anywhere in the District. In the meantime the Potomac River and the Eastern Branch will undoubtedly be used promiscuously by both white and colored people, just as they see fit. It will be almost impossible to keep them from bathing in those streams. Here they would be under control, and it is only to prevent such bathing beaches being established, that a definite complaint is registered, and statements are made that the water in the Tidal Basin is so impure as to be unfit for bathing. I have been unable to find in the record any assurance, pledge, or promise that the western side of the Tidal Basin would not be adapted for the use of a bathing beach. The Senator has referred to that once or twice. I am unable to find any assurance given by any officials, and I know that it is not in the records of the hearings that were taken by our committee.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I did not desire that I should be accused as assenting to any official of the Government who had any authority to give any assurance of that kind had given any such assurance. I spoke of the assurance given on the floor of the Senate when the matter was under consideration. The idea that it was to be located within the Tidal Basin was simply scouted by those who were advocating the appropriation at that time.

I continue reading the letter received from Doctor Fowler.

He said:

I might say that, during the past few years, this department has received telephone messages from citizens complaining that the water in this Basin was irritating the eyes and ears of some of the bathing throngs. When these messages were conveyed to the health department, the complainants have been informed that the Tidal Basin is under the exclusive control of the Federal Government and that the local authorities have no jurisdiction over the place.

I refer to a fact that a few years ago the United States Public Health Service made a survey of the basin and an analysis of the water therein for the purpose of determining whether the water in this basin was regarded as safe for bathing purposes. You might be able to obtain through information from the United States Public Health Service as to when this survey was made and the findings of the officers who made such survey.

Very sincerely,

W. C. FOWLER, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Reference has been made to the Senator from Colorado to the relative purity of the water in the basin and the waters of the Potomac River. I think everyone must realize that whatever current there may be in the Tidal Basin is negligible. It must of necessity be so, because there is but one orifice, so that the flow in and the flow out is through the opening under the bridge. It results, it seems to me, as a matter of course, that the water in the basin is a very large extent stagnating. Not only that, Mr. President, but the orifice is itself guarded by a gate, so that the water does not even acquire the current which would ordinarily obtain if there were no obstruction to the flow.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. PHIPPS. The figures given by the War Department as to flow through the Tidal Basin I read into the Record. I suggest this point to the Senator. Taking a given volume of water that is held under control, if the gates are opened and the water allowed to pass through, there will be a more rapid flow than if the same volume of water were passing through over a period of 24 hours. In other words, if a vessel is emptied in 6 hours instead of 24, the flow will be more rapid at the time the gateways are opened. One of the objects of having the gates there is to keep the tidal flow from coming up the stream into the Tidal Basin.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I find it difficult to understand that, except that the gates are opened when the tide is out, and the level of the water in the river is lower than the level of the water in the Tidal Basin. Then, of course, there would be a flow out.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, of course the committee desires to carry out the wishes of the Senate, and so soon as we can have a vote on the amendment we will obey the mandate of the Senate. I am not for a moment trying to take the matter out of the Senator's hands. My object is that, if the Senate shall reject the amendment, I think it would be wise to provide that the Senate shall reject the amendment, that we may have another opportunity to carry out the wishes of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I think so. I am practically through, but I desire to submit a general review of this matter that was made for such aid as it may contribute:

There is no sewage of water through the Tidal Basin. There is a water gate on the south side of the basin, where the small concrete bridge is arched over the one outlet to the Potomac River. How-
ever, this water gate is kept closed to prevent the water from the river from entering the basin.

In the summer time from 4,000 to 10,000 persons a day bathe in the water there. The fragment of fact that the water is not cleansed or purfied by constant flowage.

If the colored beach is allowed to be built, the number will be doubled—20,000 human bodies, and many of them diseased. In the end.

Time and again the District health office has analyzed the Tidal Basin surface water, and found it impure. It has ordered that chemikis be placed in the water to avoid an epidemic of contagious disease.

The danger naturally will be doubled when the second bathing beach is completed.

In order to avoid this, the Committee of the Whole House, while considering the District appropriation bill, struck from the bill the appropriations for both the colored and white bathing beaches. The amendment contained a proviso that would have turned the money previously appropriated for a colored beach back into the Treasury.

Although this amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole, it was put back on a roll call, which makes, of Illinois, demanded. I am certain that few of the Members knew exactly what they were voting on when they answered the roll call.

They were told that the call was on “the colored bathing beach.” Even so, the items were restored by a small majority.

It is regrettable, as a matter of course, that whatever money has thus far been expended on this work of construction should be lost; but as I understand the Senator from Colorado, the work would be only temporary anyway. It is not contemplated that the bathing beaches shall remain there more than a limited period of years. It is hoped, as I understand, that a bathing beach for both white and colored will eventually be established on the island in the Potomac River near where the Arlington Bridge is to cross.

Mr. PHIPPS. That is the present recommendation of the War Department, under the present Secretary. The time of the completion of the Arlington bridge is problematical, of course. The Senate has approved the plan, but the House has not yet acted. It might be several years before the Columbia Island in the Potomac River could be made available for the erection of the Arlington Bridge.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That is the point I am making, that at best this is to be a temporary arrangement anyway. We are asked to spend $75,000. In this work of construction, to mar the beauty of the park, to occasion the congestion which has thus far been expended on this work of construction, to mar the beauty of the park, to occasion the congestion.

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Mr. JONES. Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore in the amendment the appropriation contained in this paragraph shall be immediately available for such of the purposes covered by the paragraph as the Secretary of Labor may determine; and the Senate agree to the conference report.

The committee of conference have not agreed on amendments numbered 1 and 24.

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The committee of conference have not agreed on amendments numbered 1 and 24.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

Mr. HARRELD. It pertains to referring certain Chippewa Indian affairs to the Court of Claims. The conference report involves only one or two minor changes and the striking out of two or three words and one sentence. I move the adoption of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reception of the report is in order and it has been received. Is there objection to its presentation? Senators are entitled to know what the report is and the Secretary will read the report.

The reading clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9243) to authorize the adjudication of claims of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House receive from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with amendments as follows:

On page 2, in the fourth line of section 2, strike out the word "Lawfully";

On page 5, in the fourth line of section 6, after the word "anum" insert "per a period of not less than five years";

Strike out all after "4, strike out including the salaries paid said attorneys or firms of attorneys";

On page 6, at the end of line 6, change the colon to a comma and add "and in no event shall such additional compensation for themselves or firms of attorneys exceed $40,000;" and the Senate agree to same.

That the House receive from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title and agree to the same.

J. W. HARRELD, 
JOHN B. KEENECK,
CHAS. L. MCNARY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

H. P. SMITHE,
SCOTT LEAVITT,
CARL HAYDEN,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I inquire of the Senator from Oklahoma, presenting the conference report, whether it was agreed to unanimously by the conferences?

Mr. HARRELD. Absolutely.

Mr. ROBINSON. I have no objection to its present consideration.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I am interested in this matter for the reason that I offered a resolution to investigate alleged wrongs to which Indians had been subjected. I am not sure whether a thorough investigation was had. I understand that the legislation is for the purpose of seeking to carry out that which the resolution in the report which is before the committee of which the Senator from Oklahoma is chairman. I want to ask the Senator, because I have not seen the report, whether it guards the interests of the Indians; whether it authorizes the Court of Claims to consider not only legislation which has been enacted, but whether that legislation has been in derogation of treaty rights and destructive of property rights on the part of the Indians.

Mr. HARRELD. Without going into detail about it, I will say to the Senator that the chief controversy in the conference was whether the word "unlawful," in section 1 of the bill, should be retained. The conference report does not include the word "unlawful," and I understand that is in accordance with the Senator's wishes in respect of that point.

Mr. KING. I have been amazed at the hostility of the Indian Bureau, particularly Commissioner Burke, to the investigation of the charges made by the Indians of wrongdoing by the Indian Bureau and by the Government, as a result of which it is claimed they have lost millions of dollars. I am told by the Indian Bureau has sought to circumvent this legislation and to so limit it that the effect of the same would be to deny the Indians the relief which they claim they are entitled to. If the Senator can assure me that the efforts of the Indian Bureau have been abortive and shall have no objection to the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. HARRELD. Of course, there were differences of opinion between the department and others about the language in which the bill should be couched, but I think the bill is pretty satisfactory to both sides. I do not care to go into detail about it at this time.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator think that under the provisions of the bill the rights of the Indians will be preserved and the court will have full authority to determine what their rights are and to make awards consonant with justice?

Mr. HARRELD. I think the bill is very liberal to the Indians.

Mr. KING. I have no objection.

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

The report was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12068) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year beginning June 30, 1923, and for other purposes.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I ask for a vote on the pending amendment.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will call the roll.

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

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Mr. HARRISON. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Geary] is detained on account of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The question is on concurrence in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York will state the inquiry.

Mr. COPELAND. What is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment will be read.

The reading clerk. On page 75, after line 17, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, inserted the following amendment:

For purification of waters of the beach and improvement, maintenance, and operation of the bathhouse and beach on the west shore of the Tidal Basin, $6,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendment, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The yeas and nays do not appear.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I understand the yeas and nays have been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. NORRIS. The question is still debatable, is it not, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is debatable.
must end on the 4th of March, so that a legislative jam necessarily must come and can not be avoided.

The seriousness of the situation has been increasing year after year. The President is at the end of his administration and legislation becomes more complex and important. We are called upon to consider, under such conditions that it is physically impossible for us to consider it properly within the short length of time allowed, legislation in which more than 300,000,000 people are directly more interested. It is the same old story. We read in the newspapers and we hear Senators talk about a filibuster before we adjourned there, and yet there has been nothing of this kind. It is the same thing that always happens. As we approach the 4th day of March, at the close of a Congress, the intensity increases and the jam and likewise the difficulties and the opposition which we are opposed to the end of the session we must legislate practically by unanimous consent because it is within the power of any Senator to hold up almost any measure and in that way often to secure anything he may desire.

We had come over to us yesterday from the House of Representatives more than 60 bills. Just think of it, Senators! Members of the House of Representatives directly interested in those legislation bills in about two minutes, a temporary subcommittee, and they are so referred; they want them reported immediately, although everybody knows that, if fair and honest consideration is given to them, it will be a physical impossibility to give it to them and passed by the Senate. The result is that a Senator almost takes his life in his hands if he undertakes to discuss at any length any legislation because other Senators are so earnestly and conscientiously interested in other legislation that every take-up in the consideration of one piece of legislation may make it impossible to consider, let alone pass, other legislative matters in which Senators are directly interested.

At a session of the Senate last night, when there was not a quorum present, we practically passed two of the great appropriation bills in about 32 minutes. A presidential subcommittee is a fair sample of the other committees of the Senate. That committee has been in session every day for a long time past; it was in session last night until long after the Senate had adjourned. It commenced its session half an hour earlier than the Senate commenced its session, and the committee will be in session again to-night. It is known now that we will be able to get through measures which we ought to get through, and which the Senate is demanding shall be reported. For instance, the so-called President's conference made a recommendation in regard to farm legislation, and the President and the President's conference which he had called, everything about it being done honestly and conscientiously, I assume, all the way through, we thought it best to call the members of the conference at once and ask them to come here for a week if they undertook to have a hearing for them, but ever since the time when we were able to secure their presence we have been in session.

We discovered at once that from all over the country, from every section of the country, and particularly from cooperative organizations, there was an avalanche of objections to the bill which had been introduced to carry out the recommendations of the President's conference. In fairness to those men, in fairness to the President, in fairness to those who represent him and in fairness to the men who are earnestly and conscientiously opposed to the proposed legislation, the committee had to bear them. They have not been able to get a fair hearing with these representatives set apart to vary the committee, and they are so referred; they want them reported immediately, although everybody knows that, if fair and honest consideration is given to them, it will be a physical impossibility to give it to them and passed by the Senate. The result is that a Senator almost takes his life in his hands if he undertakes to discuss at any length any legislation because other Senators are so earnestly and conscientiously interested in other legislation that every take-up in the consideration of one piece of legislation may make it impossible to consider, let alone pass, other legislative matters in which Senators are directly interested.

When that bill is reported, if it is reported, there will be only a few days left. Everybody will realize that an amendment may defeat it. That ought not to be. That is not economy of government. That is not efficiency of government. It is just the reverse. Why must it be so? All because at the end of the President's term Congress has been in constant session. The President and Congress has been constantly in session. The President and Congress have been considered and fixed, and it will take a constitutional amendment to change it.

Why has not this been done? I want to call most solemnly upon the President, the Senate, and representatives of the country, to face this situation. If the first session were limited it would not make that much difference. We would add to the difficulty of the situation, because at the close of the 4th of March all legislation, no matter what stage of progress it may have reached, is dead. We must commence from the beginning and do it all over. We can not expect any relief from that condition long as we must adjourn on the 4th day of March and as long as Congress must die at that time.

Moreover, one-third of our successors have been elected. The successors of many Members of the House of Representatives have been elected by the people. They are out of office. Those here who are either going out voluntarily or who have been defeated are in office, still legislating, still doing the business of the country after their successors have been elected. Is there another country on earth that pretends to be civilized that has such a barbaric method of legislating for its people? Not one. Is there a union that has such an outworn system of legislation? Not a single one.

Now, I want to call the attention of the Senate to a proposed constitutional amendment. In the preceding Congress two years ago the Senate passed a constitutional amendment to remedy this situation. It went to the regular standing committee having jurisdiction of matters of that kind. Within a reasonable length of time it was reported by that standing committee with a favorable recommendation. It was on the calendar of the House of Representatives, unacted on. It remained there until the 4th of March and died with Congress. Early in the present Congress we put the joint resolution again in the Senate. I thought we had that joint resolution before me, but I do not happen to have it, so I shall have to speak from memory. I had the joint resolution here on my desk a while ago, with notations of its passage.

We passed that joint resolution in the last session of this Congress, in last March, I think on the 18th day of March, practically one year ago. It went to the House of Representatives. It was referred to the proper committee over there on the 18th day of March, 1924. I am speaking of these dates from memory, and I may be wrong. That committee reported it back to the House in April, 1924. It has been on the calendar of the House ever since. The House never has had an opportunity to vote on it. I am speaking of the House of Representatives. I have no right, and neither has anyone else any right, to ask that the joint resolution be amended, but we who have had the privilege for the country in this barbaric method, in this hideous way, have a right to demand that it at least be voted on. If defeated, then it is all over, and we must submit to it always, and we will do so, of course, as gracefully as possible; but it never has been submitted to the House of Representatives. A favorable report from their committee has been lying on their calendar for nearly a year. It has been impossible to get the joint resolution up. Two or three men only prevent it.

In the first place, Mr. President, if the President of the United States had even expressed a wish, through the leaders who control the situation, that the House should consider the joint resolution and pass it, the joint resolution would have been considered and voted on without any question. Everybody knows that if it is ever voted on it will pass, as it did in the Senate, practically unanimously. The matter of bringing it up is within the power of the Speaker, or the Republican leader or the Republican House of Representatives. It is within the power of this legislative which as a matter of fact, in my opinion, is demanded by 90 per cent of the people of the United States, killing it, not directly but smothering it without giving the House of Representatives any opportunity to consider it.

Mr. President, what is the remedy? Who is the gatherer by our present system? Nobody except the little coterie of people who, to a great extent, have control over the legislation of Congress have been considered. What is to be done? We have been asked as to what bills shall be taken up and what bills shall pass.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Georgia, is informed at all as to what the basis of the opposition is? What is that reason why they do not put the joint resolution on the program?
Mr. NORRIS. There is not any. They have been importuned to put it on the program, and there is not any opposition. The only objection that will be stated to you, if you talk privately with the men who are holding up the measure, is that this has ever been given to me, is: "Oh, we have an election in November, and Congress does not convene regularly until a year from the following December, and that will give them time to make preparations without the excision of the calumnies."

Mr. WARREN. I think— and I am speaking earnestly now, and I mean what I say, although the remedy I suggest is a desperate one, and will not be popular—

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes, yes. Why, Mr. President, to my mind there is no argument on the other side. The joint resolution is not being held up with argument. It is being held up because machine politicians can get more out of this jam than the people’s representatives can get. That is the real reason for it. They want that condition to continue.

It seems to me that when we are helpless in that kind of a condition to get the machine politicians some of their own medicine. They never want a special session of Congress. They want to avoid a special session of Congress. In any short session of Congress it is within the power of a dozen men to get away from us, to compel a special session of Congress before the 1st day of the following June. It would be an easy matter for 12 Senators in the short session, and later on ordinarily a much less number, to compel a special session, to prevent the passage of appropriation bills. I want to give notice, although it is two years in advance, that if I can organize it, that is what is going to happen two years from now unless this matter is acted upon. There will be a special session of Congress. There will be a prevention of the passage of appropriation bills.

I think one Senator, if he would get off of committees and attend to business, and have the Senate and not nothing else, would compel that, and do it single-handed. I think we would have been justified in doing it at this session, although it has not been done. The appropriation bills have all been passed except this one, and this one is about to, I see; but this thing can not go on forever. This is a game at which two sides can play, and if Senators will just think of it for a moment they will recognize the facts that with perfect ease we can play at the same time to prevent the legislation from passing as well as this joint resolution can be prevented from passing, although we do not have control of the Government as a few other people do.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes, yes; but I want to call attention to this condition. Mr. President, I wanted to call attention to this condition. I do not want to offend anybody, but it seems to me that something such as I have outlined is done it will be absolutely useless to waste our time again in trying to put through this kind of a resolution.

How many bills are going to die on the 4th of March? How many of the 60 bills which came to us yesterday—and 50 or 60 may come to-day from the House—will be able to consider? We must either pass them without consideration or we must consider them as best we can, which will mean their defeat, because of our want of time to give them proper consideration. I know how deeply Senators are interested in various items of legislation. Yesterday I was not in the Chamber more than half the time the Senate was in session, but I went away from the Chamber with my pockets bulging with bills which had been brought to me by Senators, each one saying, "Here is a bill passed by the House. I have one like it pending here. It is before your committee. This House bill will be referred to your committee in the Senate and it's up to you to see that it is passed," I said to Senators making such appeals to me, "I do not know how we are going to consider it." They would say, "Oh, this will only take a little time. I would answer, "I do not see how we can get them up. We must either report it out without consideration or consider it to the exclusion of everything else." They would say, "Poll the committee and see what happens." Each one thought, perfectly naturally, perfectly consistently and honestly, of the particular thing he had in view, not realizing that a dozen other Senators have little bills they want
We have the bill for the payment of the increases of salaries of postal employees still in the hopper.

We have not heard any discussion about the tariff, and if the matter of Muscle Shoals is not brought forward, citizens are complaining because of the sugar rate, the aluminum rate, and other rates which have become a scandal in the minds of the people.

I believe Senators will be moved by the very best and the most honorable of motives, but all trying to get into one little gate, to get through before the 4th of March, when it is impossible for more than a third to get through. Some of these bills should not be passed, neither says. That is very true: I suppose they should not. The right kind of consideration by a committee would sift them out. Senators know how the members of the committee feel. They do not want to be unaccommodating. They know they have only so much time, and they let these things slip through, and thus measures are passed with jokers in them.

Then come conference reports, made up in secret, without any record of the proceedings, and we accept them. We do not have time to give them consideration. That is going to happen from now on until the 4th of March, the Senate adopting conference reports even without end. We shall have to do it if we are to get anything done and get through.

We should consider these things. The country has a right to demand it. Our own self-respect ought to lead us to give them enough time since this country considers such matters as Congress automatically ends on the 4th of March. Every Senator here knows that nearly all of the time of the short session should be taken up and could be profitably considered matters of the opening of the Tidal Basin, appropriation bills which must be passed, which now go through in a few minutes, with little consideration.

I wanted to say this much, Mr. President. I wanted Senators and others to know that this method of throttling this amendment to the Constitution is not going to be kept up forever. If an attempt is made to hold it up in this way, then Senators may make up their minds that there will be a special session every time we have the last or short session of a Congress. It will be very easy to bring that about, but I do not want to see that done. I know it would be an unpleasant task, and I do not want to be considered as in the attitude of making threats; but as a matter of self-defense that is the only weapon that is left, and it will have to be used.

The PRESIDING OFFICIAL. The question is on the motion to open the Chamber.

We have a great program for erecting public buildings which ought to be carried into effect. I hope it may be before we get through, but we are not proceeding very rapidly in that matter.

We have the Muscle Shoals problem yet to solve, and in the matter of freight rates another subject engaging the attention of the country. I do not see that the Republicans have made any move to give relief in that direction.

There is movement on some other time, about which we heard a lot and read a lot in the newspapers, as the reorganization of the executive departments. What has become of that particular measure?

Every Senator receives letters from constituents inquiring why Congress does not take some action with reference to the World Court. The Senate does not seem to have the slightest thought of bringing that before us for any action, favorable or otherwise.

Thousands of soldiers in my State are discontented because Congress has not modified the bonus law making possible the payment of a cash bonus. We have heard of no movement from the Republican side to give encouragement to the soldiers who have served in the war.

I do not quite clear in mind about the plan proposed by the Senator from Montana [Mr. Walsh]. If his plan supplements the one of the Tidal Basin for municipal beauty to the park, and if, in his opinion, the use of this basin for bathing purposes mars the beauty of the park or interferes with its development, I have some sympathy for his suggestion. But if his proposal relates purely to the closing of the basin to colored people and does not contemplate a removal of the bathing beaches now there for the use of white people, I am in bitter opposition. This matter must be considered, in my opinion, purely as it affects all races and the health of all people, and I know that is the sentiment of the Senator from Montana.

I do not follow the criticisms which have been expressed regarding the sanitary conditions which may prevail in this pool. All places where public bathing is indulged in are sanitary. It is not possible for health officers to reach ideal conditions with reference to almost anything where hygiene is involved, even the sane in the country. The duty of the health officer is to lessen the risks as much as possible.

As compared with the Potomac River, there is no doubt at all that as regards bathing conditions the Tidal Basin is very much better arranged for that purpose that has been done in the matter of waste disposal, and one of the sanitary crimes of the age is the use of the rivers to carry away the waste of great cities or of small ones. But here we have a body of water which is, in a sense, the city, and it is so arranged that twice in 24 hours, when the tide is low, the gates are opened and the water in the basin is very much lowered or perhaps practically emptied. I am not sure as to that, but if I remember correctly the statement made by the Senator from Colorado, reading a letter from some Government official, was to the effect that twice in 24 hours 1,130,000 gallons of fresh water are pumped in and that in addition to that the water is chlorinated. I venture to say that even under both these processes there will be found bacillus in the water, but this method makes the water comparatively safe. This matter must be considered, in my opinion, purely as it affects all races and the health of all people, and I know that is the sentiment of the Senator from Montana.

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to the amendment. If it is proposed to take away from the Tidal Basin all of the bathing establishments and find places elsewhere, I am sure the conclusion reached by those who are beneficiaries will yield to me? Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. May I ask the Senator if this is the time to make the proposal until some other place has been provided? Where will the people go to bathe?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator expressed some lack of comprehension of the purpose and effect of the amendment. I rose simply to explain what the amendment is and what it provides for.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Certainly.

Mr. KING. May I have the attention of the Senator from Montana, too? If the motion should be so framed—and I think I stated it, but it may be perhaps against parliamentary rules—as to treat the entire subject in one amendment, and if the affirmative vote should be to reject the amendment offered by the committee and accept the Senator's amendment, and if a vote be taken upon both, I think I should make objection to the request. I do not think it is the sentiment of the medical profession to do so, and that for the colored people is on the same basis at this. One is an established institution there and the other is merely one that is being sought to be established. If I do not care to have the propositions submitted as one.

Mr. COPELAND. I want to make my own position clear. I understand the Senator from Montana—Mr. President, I am certainly opposed to the so-called committee amendment, and I am in harmony with the suggestion of the Senator from Utah, to combine his suggestions. I could not vote for discontinuance of the use of the Tidal Basin upon any sanitary ground. The argument put forward by the Senator from Montana, including some letters from physicians, does not appeal to me. If we use a sufficient amount of chlorine, there is some smearing of the tissues. I remember up in a room in the Capitol a few months ago and seeing a dozen Senators coughing from inhaling chlorinating gas, tears flowing from their eyes, and their tears running from their noses. They reported to me afterwards that they were benefited by the treatment. I, of course, dispute the conclusion they reached as to why they were benefited.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COPELAND. Certainly.

Mr. Presidential. I would like to inquire if the Senator challenges the conclusion reached by those who are beneficiaries of the gas treatment on the ground that he stated when he made his inspection, which ground was that there would soon be nothing left for the medical profession to do?

Mr. COPELAND. Of course, if the Senator knows, I have more or less abandoned the practice of medicine, and am not personally interested. However, I still desire to have my brethren have some business, but I only want them to have twice as much as I have, and for much safer treatment for colds, because, from my standpoint, it is—I hate to use the word, but there is only one word to use—"pure bunk." Chlorine which is found in the water, which may be somewhat irritating to the tissues, will do no harm, and it does kill many of the germs. The chlorinated water in the Tidal Basin, with the cleansing process which is carried on twice in 24 hours, makes the water, in my opinion, very much safer to bathe in than any running water in any river in this locality. I can not vote for the proposed plan on the ground that it is going to improve the health of the community, because I do not believe it will improve the health of the community.

I would be very glad to have notice served on the Committee on the District of Columbia that it is the sentiment of Congress that the use of the Tidal Basin is an improper one and that it interferes with the beauty of the park and with the purposes of the park. But I think it would be a better plan to combine his suggestion with the committee amendment for the establishment of bathing facilities in some other locality before this one is discontinued, because the people are going to bathe somewhere in the summer time, and if the bathers which are sanitary and safe, they will go to some place which is sanitary and unsafe.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for leave to offer at this time the amendments which I have sent to the desk and have had read, and that a vote be taken simultaneously upon the question of nonconcurrence in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole and on the adoption of the amendment offered by me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, I want to state that I think I should make objection to the request. I do not think that the status of the bathing beach for the white people and that for the colored people is on the same basis at this time. One is an established institution there and the other is merely one that is being sought to be established. I do not care to have the propositions submitted as one.

I am decidedly opposed to the so-called committee amendment, and after the action of the Senate on that amendment, then I shall determine how I shall cast my vote on the proposal of the Senator from Montana to eliminate lines 15, 16, and 17, on page 75. For that reason I object to the request of the Senator from Montana to couple the proposals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Consent been asked for, and granted, and the amendment proposed by the committee shall be deemed to be a vote "nay." The Senator from Montana to eliminate lines 15, 16, and 17, on page 75.

Mr. SIMMONS. Objection having been made, I will state that in the event of nonconcurrence in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, then the amendment proposed by the committee shall be deemed to be a vote "nay," and I would not be disposed to ask for a yeu and nay vote on it. I think the committee would desire to take the whole question to conference with the House.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SIMMONS. Was consent given to vote upon this question as a consolidated proposition?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Consent was not given. Objection was made.

Mr. SIMMONS. I hope the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BAUSSARD] will withdraw his objection to a vote upon both propositions at the same time. I think it would be very much better to vote upon them jointly than separately.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, would the Senator say about that? I am a little puzzled about how to do that. For instance, to vote against concurrence in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole would be a vote "nay," and a vote for adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Montana would be a vote "yea."

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It contemplates, of course, only one vote. I would suggest that the vote be taken upon the proposals separately. I think that the amendment would negative the amendment proposed by the committee, or that the vote be taken upon the amendment proposed by the committee, and the amendment proposed by the committees shall be deemed to be a vote adopting the amendment proposed by me; either way, I would...
suggestions to the latter, if that is agreeable to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. PHIPPS. I should have no objection, but I desire to say that I doubt if the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Barou-
sans] is aware of the fact that about $35,000 has already been appropriated for the new bathing facilities at the Basin.

Mr. BROUSSAARD. Then we have expended too much al-
ready, and we ought to stop it.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is what we are trying to do. Mr. PHIPPS. At any rate, I ask, then, that the consent
given heretofore be revoked, that we agree by unanimous con-
sent that the vote shall be taken upon the amendment proposed
by the committee, and that the adoption or rejection of the
amendment be taken to be a vote adopting the amendment
submitted by me, and that a vote adopting the committee
amendment shall be deemed to be a rejection of the amendment
offered by me.

Mr. PHIPPS. That would be satisfactory to me.

Mr. SIMMONS. If the amendment proposed by the Sen-
ator from Montana should prevail, it would mean that there
would be no bathing-beach facilities in the Tidal Basin at all
for either the white or the colored people.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. There would be no appropriation
for the present.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I simply arose for the pur-
pose of saying that as an American citizen I have always had
great pride in the Capital City. I have desired that it should
become an ideal capital in the most literal sense in the
world. I have always felt that the Congress of the United
States ought to be exceedingly liberal in its treatment
of the city and ought to legislate always with a view of
making it as grand and beautiful city of which the American
people might well be proud.

To me one of the most attractive spots in the city of Wash-
ington, but I am opposed to placing those facilities in the
Tidal Basin. There is no sanitary means of maintaining
that contagious diseases may be transmitted through the
water be allowed to enter, it is, in the main, stagnant water.

Mr. PHIPPS. I can not believe that there is any doubt about the feeling
for the present.

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chairman of the Appropriations Committee, one of the finest men I ever knew, came to me when the conference committee was appointed and told me what the objection was. He said that they had the opinion of the doctors that the water was not sufficiently pure in which to bathe. This water comes out of the river, and it was stricken out. Within a short time after the water and the common sewer, and objected to this item on the grounds that it came into it farther up. It applied not only to this basin but to the entire Potomac River.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield; yes.

Mr. STANLEY. I want to get my bearings on this question with reference to sewage. As I understand, there is a gate which permits the water to enter the basin as the tide comes in and holds the water there on the ebb tide. Is this gate above or below the point where the sewage from the city enters the Potomac River?

Mr. NORRIS. Sewers come into the river both above and below it.

Mr. STANLEY. I was thinking that if the gates had been above the point where the sewage came in the basin would practically escape the sewage.

Mr. NORRIS. I hope Senators will follow me now in what I shall say about this matter of sewage, because it has an interesting bearing upon the opinion of these doctors, these specialists.

I agreed with Senator Martin that we could not expect to keep the item in the bill under those circumstances, and he consented to yield to the objection on the part of the House conferees, and it was stricken out. Within a few days after, a gentleman who lives in the neighborhood where I live in Washington called on me, and in a conversation he was telling me of the fine bathing that they had down here. It was stricken out. Within a short time after, there were gates that I did not know anything to the contrary—that it ought to go out; that it was not safe to permit people to bathe in the Potomac River on account of sewage that came into it farther up. It applied not only to this basin but to the entire Potomac River.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield; yes.

Mr. STANLEY. Has the Senator made inquiry to ascertain whether the movement of the current in the Potomac River, as the tide is coming in, is stronger than the tide? What is the motion or movement of the water on a rising tide?

Mr. NORRIS. I am speaking now from memory, and it has been a great many years; but at the time this matter was put into law I spent a great deal of time and made a thorough investigation. I thought of it. As I remember, this is the Washington Channel. That is the way the water travels. The man who had the privilege of running this private bathhouse across the street there, where it comes in? There is a bridge, and if you are driving through Potomac Park you drive up and down a rather steep grade. It is right under that bridge. That is the inlet to the Tidal Basin.

Mr. STANLEY. I know where it comes in.

Mr. NORRIS. It is controlled by gates. They can shut it off entirely or open it up. Since the Tidal Basin itself is irregular, I cannot describe it; but if I had the time, I will say, following that water in, if you will turn to the right and clear around near the Paul Jones Monument you will come around on the other side down along the Mall, and the outlet is under a bridge near the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building. The outlet there runs under the bridge into what is known as the Washington Channel. That is the way the water travels. It does not come, as one might naturally think, straight across, but it follows the course that I have taken. As it goes into that inlet it goes to the left and rather circles around, and comes out finally clear down at the other end of the Washington Channel. I think the tide is strong enough so that it raises the water in the Tidal Basin. I may be mistaken about that, but, as I remember, I think it comes up a foot or two at high tide. When that happens, I will say to the Senator from Kentucky, that would be for a few hours stop that current. Then when the tide goes down the current becomes more rapid, and it goes out. It all goes down through the Washington Channel; and so Senator Martin and I were given to understand that it practically cleaned itself. That was our understanding, and I do not know that it can be done.

Mr. STANLEY. This thought occurred to me, just from general knowledge of the stream: The Potomac River is a comparatively small stream a short distance above the city of Washington. From here on to the mouth of the river it is practically an estuary, as I understand.

Mr. NORRIS. That is the Washington Channel.

Mr. STANLEY. The Washington Channel. That mass of water must represent water that comes in from the bay rather than water that comes in from the headwaters of the Potomac. If that is the case, and there is 3 or 4 feet of tide, I should think that when the tide was coming in the current would run upstream, as it does for many miles in the Hudson.

Mr. NORRIS. I am inclined to think it does.

Mr. STANLEY. The same condition prevails in the Hudson River, where they have a considerable range of tide. The water in the Hudson River runs upstream at high tide.

Mr. NORRIS. I am just reminded by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Patterson] at the time I have spoken of, where the water runs out, there are gates there, and they can prevent the tide from going in, if they want to, by closing those gates.

Mr. STANLEY. The purpose of the Tidal Basin is to take the incoming tide, so as to neutralize the tides here in Washington, as I understand. That was the purpose of building that basin—to prevent too high a tide, to take the surplus water. The shock of the water and the position of the private concern on the other side of the river water just the same as this. I remember that we went out into the room across the hall here, and he brought the documentary evidence of the water before the conference committee, and objected to this item on that ground, and they convinced me—I did not know anything to the contrary—that it ought to go out; that it was not safe to permit people to bathe in the Potomac River on account of sewage that came into it farther up. It applied not only to this basin but to the entire Potomac River.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield; yes.

Mr. STANLEY. Has the Senator made inquiry to ascertain whether the movement of the current in the Potomac River, as the tide is coming in, is stronger than the tide? What is the motion or movement of the water on a rising tide?

Mr. NORRIS. I am speaking now from memory, and it has been a great many years; but at the time this matter was put into law I spent a great deal of time and made quite a thorough investigation. I thought of it. As I remember, this is the Washington Channel. That is the way the water travels. The man who had the privilege of running this private bathhouse across the street there, where it comes in? There is a bridge, and if you are driving through Potomac Park you drive up and down a rather steep grade. It is right under that bridge. That is the inlet to the Tidal Basin.

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Mr. NORRIS. The Senator probably put the idea that 
that was the purpose because of its name.
Mr. STANLEY. No.
Mr. NORRIS. I do not think that was its purpose. I do 
not think that had anything to do with it.
Mr. STANLEY. Perhaps so.
Mr. NORRIS. I may be mistaken about that.
Mr. STANLEY. But, in any event, is it true that the gates 
are open when the tide is coming in?
Mr. NORRIS. That I can not tell the Senator. I suppose 
somebody suggested something of that sort. They can open 
both the inlet and the outlet, or they can close them both. 
The water is under control.
Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit 
me?
Mr. STANLEY. One minute, and I will make myself clear, 
and then I am through. If it be true that the tide is stronger 
than the current of the river, and if the river flows upstream 
at the point of the erection of these gates at the time of high tide, 
the incoming tide, then the sewers that are below the Tidal 
Basin will menace the basin rather than the sewers that are 
above it, because it will be the water coming in from the 
bay that you get in the basin, and it will bring back the water 
from the sewers below the basin.
Mr. NORRIS. Yes; if they let it in. I do not know what 
the policy is. Maybe they keep it out altogether.
Mr. STANLEY. I was under the impression that these gates 
are opened at the time of the incoming tide and closed with 
the ebbing tide, except when they want to empty the basin.
Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, my impression is the same 
as that of the Senator from Kentucky. I understand that there 
are two sets of gates, the upper gates and the lower gates, 
and that one set of gates are open when the lower gates are 
opened, and that permits the basin to empty. Then the gates are 
closed. Then when the tide comes back again the upper gates are 
opened, and the water runs in.
Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, 
the water is on a level with the river. It is not drawn out and 
emptied and then filled up again. It can not empty. Some 
water circles in there. It is a matter of the water being 
there of itself, not any such thing as drawing it off from the basin, because 
it is on a level with the river.
Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, let me tell the Senator from 
New York, so that he will know what the Senate Chamber is 
the Tidal Basin and contains 110 acres. Let us imagine 
the river is out here where the corridor runs from the 
Senate to the House and that the main entrance to the Senate 
is at the end of the corridor. Now, the water contained in that basin 
would not be renewed except for the water running into the 
river and running out. Let us suppose the east door of the 
Senator is the place where the water comes in out of the river, the 
river running east. Let us suppose the east door of the 
basin is added to purify the water.
Mr. NORRIS. Then would not be entirely renewed. I have 
heard it said that there was a bathroom there. I have 
heard of that.
Mr. HEFLIN. That is the place where the water does purify 
itself, so far as that sort of cleaning is concerned. The 
water is practically the same as that of the 
Mississippi river, even considering the action of the tide, would not be 
entirely renewed. I have heard it said that there was 
not a rapid cleansing of it by flow, but for all practical 
purposes there is scarcely an appreciable flow. The 
water is practically stagnant; it is not a rapid 
cleansing of it by flow, but for all practical 
purposes there is scarcely an appreciable flow. The 
water runs from 4 to 10 feet deep at 
times or more, and 
there is a constant flow of fresh water. This would be more or less 
backwater, and more or less stagnant, necessarily so.
Mr. NORRIS. If it were stagnant water, we would fill up 
the basin; we would not have it. There is nothing stagnant 
about this water. We would not have a large body of stagnant 
water in the most beautiful park in the city. It would be imprune. It would be a stench, of course. That is not true of the place.
Mr. SMITH. I do not mean stagnant in the sense that there 
is not a rapid cleansing of it by flow, but for all practical 
purposes there is scarcely an appreciable flow. The water at 
the place is practically the same as that of the river, the 
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the place is practically the same as that of the river, the 
river running east. Let us suppose the east door of the 
Senator is the place where the water comes in out of the river, the 
river running east.
Mr. SMITH. It struck me that the Senator from Montana was right in 
purposing that both white and colored bathing beaches be 
removed. Let us find some other place more adaptable to the 
purposes of bathing for recreation and for health.
Mr. SMITH. I want to ask the Senator if he attaches no importance at all to the statements of physicians that they had tried to put their eye and ear diseases directly to that contaminated water?

Mr. NORRIS. I have not heard that statement.

Mr. SMITH. I have read it from the Senator from Montana.

Mr. NORRIS. As I said before, I was not in the Chamber during the whole debate. I am rather doubtful of physicians' statements along some lines, because of the experiences Senator Murdock and others have had. I think we are clear off the track, and we surrendered absolutely, because we did not want to injure anybody's health, and then discovered that people by the thousands went down there every season, paying their little 30 cents, and the next thing you know nobody knows where they are.

We have spent thousands and thousands of dollars to build over the river a bathing pavilion which I think is beautiful to look at. It is a good place to go and rest. One can go up there and sit on comfortable seats. In the shade, on the second story of that pavilion, and watch the antics of the young folks as they are bathing out there in that pool. It would do your old gray head good, and it would be just as beneficial to an old bald head. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH. Does the Senator refer to the bathers or to the bathing pool?

Mr. NORRIS. Both.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President, I do not want to be too technical, but does the Senator refer to the time before or after they adopted the rule about the single-piece bathing suit, which I think is a very responsible action? [Laughter.]

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, never before have I heard it suggested that this was not a proper place for a bathing beach. If we remove it, and tear down the building, and lose all the money that has been spent, we will have to build something over there in the river, for instance, as has been suggested, we will compel the bathers to get into the current of the river where there is a great deal of danger. I do not think it would be a safe nor prudent thing to build a bathing beach over on the island. I cannot go into this, as has been suggested, where the current of the river would make bathing dangerous and unsafe for anybody except experts. When there is a current in this basin, it is so slow, that it is perfectly safe. I do not think anybody has been drowned there in all the years the bathing beach has been located at that place. If anybody has been drowned there, I have not heard of it.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Where? At the bathing beach?

Mr. NORRIS. At the Tidal Basin bathing beach. That will not be the case if the bathing beach is located on the mainland. We do not know of any other place where it could be put in the city.

I do not know how much money we have spent there, but I suspect we have spent two or three hundred thousand dollars in building up that bathing beach. I presume all Senators are familiar with it. One can go down there in the summer time and find the bathhouses overrun. People will be found standing in line waiting to get in. We have never been able to enlarge it fast enough to supply the demand. Thousands and thousands of young boys and girls, and old men and women, patronize the beach daily during the summer months. It is the most popular resort in the city of Washington, a healthy, popular place of recreation, located in some of the public parks. I have never before to-day heard anybody say that it was an eyesore. It is a beautiful place even to look at, a restful place to go and spend a half hour or an hour, and there are thousands of people who avail themselves of that opportunity.

It seems to me it would be an awful mistake now for us to destroy that building, and lose all the money we have spent, with the idea of putting the beach somewhere else. If we try to locate it somewhere else, we will run into difficulty right away. We have done this city to which we came without getting on the river itself, as I have said, is undesirable. The water would not be nearly as pure as it is in this basin, for the reason that after every rain the water of the Potomac River is muddy, very muddy after a heavy rain. The muddy water can be kept out of the basin, if that is desirable.

In my judgment, the Potomac River will not afford a suitable place for any kind of a bathing beach. No one has ever established one there so far as I know anywhere along the stream, and if it were a good place private parties would have availed themselves of it long ago, as they did of the Tidal Basin, before the Government took it up.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I have been down to the Tidal Basin, and I am satisfied that if a man should throw a handful of feathers in the middle of it he would remain there for 30 days. I make that statement to show just how little the water circulates in the basin. The Tidal Basin in shape is more like a skillet or frying pan. I do not know what some Senators call it, but I do not know if I should call it a basin. The body of the basin is the body of the pan, and where the water comes in is the handle. The water flows in and out at such a place. That is about as much circulation as we get in this basin. It is on a level with the lake, and cannot be drained off and pure water pumped in to fill it up again.

There is no such thing as that in connection with this basin.

Mr. STANLEY. It is every 5 or 6 miles, as the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. SMITH] suggests. There is no way for the basin to purify itself. We already have a bathing beach there where thousands go in bathing. The suggestion now comes to add another place where thousands more can go in bathing. Over at Congress Hall Hotel the other evening I was talking with a young man who told me of a boy bathing at this beach who got some kind of an infection in his eye and died from it. The physicians of this city, in letters which they have written to the Senator from Montana [Mr. Walsh], have told of the dangers that are involved in using the basin as a bathing beach. They have told of throat, nose, mouth, and eye trouble traced directly to it. It seems to me that we might provide some other place where we would not be in danger of such a thing as that. We can find plenty of places along the river where we can establish a bathing beach for this and then at some other point farther down the river at some distance from the park a bathing beach for the blacks.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President--

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. STANLEY. I am profoundly interested in the discussion of this subject by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Smith]. He shows that he has given the matter careful and discriminating attention. I was also deeply impressed by the eloquent appeal of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Norris] and his 干 vivid description of the beauties of that beach when he was permitted to sit at the edge of the water and thrill at the sight of naiadlike loveliness of the bathers as they plunged in the Potomac's limpid waters. I know that we are about to hear one of the most remarkable utterances ever heard on the floor of the Senate if the Senator from Alabama will just turn himself loose. No man in this body has a better command of language, none has a more vivid imagination, and if the Senator from Alabama will just take us into his confidence and tell us from his own personal experience of the joys that come to an appreciative soul as he sits on a rock at the edge of the Potomac and takes his own, and scantly clad, as dolphinlike they play at the basin, the beach is saved! [Laughter.]

Mr. HEFLIN. The eloquent Senator from Kentucky has made this speech already. I do not begin to describe the loveliness of the charming maidens who swim in the Tidal Basin as the Senator from Kentucky has described them. Senator from Nebraska has already told us how he has been fascinated, when wandering in the Potomac, by those who have gone into the basin to swim. This is too serious a matter to indulge in pictures that might be drawn from the situation presented by a close study of the beach and its bathers. What I am trying to do is to get that bathing beach removed to some distant spot so we can keep certain Senators away from it. [Laughter.] I am interested in keeping a quorum here. I don't want to have to send down there for the Senator from Kentucky and others who ought to be in the Senate attending to their business instead of straining their eyes at the bathing beach. [Laughter.]

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President--

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. STANLEY. The Senator is unmind. It will be only a few days before I will begin to describe to you the loveliness of the Potomac River as it is in the Tidal Basin and I do not know how much longer I will know me no more. I depart from this historic place in a few short hours, as most of us do, in obedience to a decree for which I am not responsible, but I do hope the Senator will not lose his eye on the bathing beach too. That is all that is left. [Laughter.]

But, Mr. President, the Senator has a stronger case than he has made. The Senator from Alabama confined himself to the Tidal Basin; he has not begun to describe the loveliness of the Potomac River and the loveliness of the bathing maidens that swim in it. It is most fitting that some of the most attractive figures obey the mother's injunction:

Mother, may I go out to swim?

Yes, my darling daughter.

Hang your clothes on a hickory limb

And don't go near the water! [Laughter.]
Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, we all regret that our good friend, the able and brilliant Senator from Kentucky, is soon to depart from us. We shall miss him as the country will. And he will be missed at the beach. [Laughter.] He is not the only one who will be missed at the bathing place, because if the roll remains we have got to take some steps to provide for a quorum here. When the weather gets warm and those beautiful bathers go down to swim in the Tidal Basin, where 10,000 with their wagging tails, Old Fitz and his brood, are able to take a dip, a quorum of the Senate is soon answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is formed.

The principal legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst Fraser Shortridge
Ball George McNary
Bayard Glass Sargent
Beardsley Glass Mayfield
Bingham Goodwin McLean
Brookhart Hale Keogh
Brown Hadley Kenyon
Bruce Harris Kellogg
Burton Harrison Ladd
Cannon Heyman Lewis
Caman Holmes Liggett
Campbell Hix Lott
Caraway Johnson, Calif. Lodge
Casper Johnson, Miss. Long
Cochran Jones, Calif. Louis
Coffin Jones, N. Mex. Lowery
Curtis Jones Wash. Mote
Dame N. McLean
Dale Nemerick Nash
Dale Owen
Daly Keyser
Dall Ladd
Dean Ladd
Ernest Leight Wiley
Fess McKellar Willis
Fitcher McCollin

Mr. HARRISON. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Gerry] is absent on account of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, the discussion regarding the bathing beaches in the Tidal Basin having taken a somewhat different turn from the mere argument for or against this particular site for a bathing beach, my mind turns backward to some of the old bathing places where I used to spend all known long ago. I feel it is perfectly appropriate to say a few words of the bathing beaches that we all used in the days gone by when we had no tidal basins, when we had no bathing suits, and it is needless to say we had no swimming pools.

In fact, a large part of our population still lives where there are no bathing beaches prepared and paid for by any city or county, but where they all love to go swimming in the shallow waters of the ritual creeks that wind their way through the hills and round about the country.

The "ole swimmin' hole" has been written about and talked about in song and in story by some of the finest writers in the English tongue, and I take it that there is no man within the sound of my voice but remembers the days when he played truant from school, or ran away from church, or dodged work of some kind, and with the boys of his community searched out the "ole swimmin' hole"; and if in after years, when he has traveled many miles and years from those scenes, he revisits them, he wonders how he ever thought that place fit to bathe in. It was generally shallow, often muddy, and certainly not at all sanitary, and produced of the men of to-day grew up bathing in swimming holes of that kind. So let us encourage the use of bathing places that nature has made for our people.

The Congress ought to say to-day by its vote that there is no bathing beach in the Tidal Basin having taken a somewhat different site for a bathing beach, my mind turns backward to some of the old bathing places where I used to spend all known long ago. I feel it is perfectly appropriate to say a few words of the bathing beaches that we all used in the days gone by when we had no tidal basins, when we had no bathing suits, and it is needless to say we had no swimming pools.

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Mr. DILL. Mr. President, as I rise I am reminded of a story that Senator Bob Taylor used to tell about an old negro who was fishing on a river. A little negro boy while asleep had fallen off the board that reached out above the water some 10 or 12 feet in depth. Just as a passer-by neared the place he saw old Uncle Ashurst fishing on the bank, but his hat off and plunged into the stream. The little negro boy while asleep had fallen off the spring-board into the water. The man stopped and said, "Why, sah, boss, I jes had to do it. Dat nigger had all de fish bait in his pockets." [Laughter.]

It is thrilling to note the good negroes of Washington to have a bathing place, but I think one can be provided somewhere else than the Tidal Basin. After hearing the letters read by my good friend from Montana, I must say that this bathing bathing place, too. Let us have that splendid basin there, fringed with trees, shrubbery, and flowers of various kinds, as a thing of beauty by itself, and take away this eyesore that looks like an old fishing camp. If Senators will go on the other side of the basin and look over there, they will say that it looks like an old tenting place, something like the fishermen used to build along the river. I would be glad to see the whole river cleared out, let the basin remain, if it pleases them to provide bathing places for the people, go out on the river somewhere, or dig around in the hills and get a lake somewhere else purely for bathing purposes, with trees roundabout. The people ought not to select these attractive public places to go in swimming. They ought to go out where they can not be seen by anybody except the swimmers, and let them swim and swim to their hearts content. Get it away from here anyhow, where it will not attract people and interfere with the business of the Senate when the weather gets warm and the one-piece bathing suits are in vogue. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, do not know the names of those old swimmin' holes; it was along a roadside, when a car drove us along a roadside, when a car drove us down the streets of Washington, and spent the day at the bathing beaches in the Tidal Basin. I feel that memory is like a piece of wax on which are written the incidents and events of a lifetime. The cobwebs of forgetfulness and the dust of time soon cover them over, and unless we tear away the cobwebs and brush away the dust by renewing those impressions they soon become so dim they are scarcely recognizable at all. It is to remind Senators and to renew the old impressions by tearing away the cobwebs of forgetfulness and brushing away the dust of time that I would bring back momentarily those days of boyhood when we went to the bathing beaches in the Tidal Basin. I feel that memory is like a piece of wax on which are written the incidents and events of a lifetime. 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Referred, that the Federal Trade Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to forthwith transmit to the Senate a copy of its report on its investigation in 1923 and 1924 of the prices of crude oil, gasoline, and other petroleum products and other data pertaining to the operations of the oil companies and refineries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the request of the Senator from Florida the resolution will lie on the table.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I understand that, under the rule, the resolution will go over until another legislative day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will go over until another legislative day.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I have offered the resolution because it was developed in the discussion yesterday that the Federal Trade Commission last June had made a report while they were prior to the Department of Justice. I recall that investigation was made at the instance of the Congress, and why no report has ever been made to Congress I do not quite understand. In any event, it is information that it is desirable for the Senate to have. If that investigation has been made, as was stated by the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. Curtis] yesterday, and the report was turned over to the Department of Justice, there is no reason why the information contained in such report should not be transmitted to the Senate. It seems to me that this resolution really could be considered in just a few moments at the present time, and for that reason I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which has been read. Is there objection? Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Harreld], who is interested in that matter, is not now present.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, while that is pending, I think I have a matter that is privileged and ought to be disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a request for unanimous consent now pending. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida?

Mr. SMOOT. As the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Harreld] is not in the Chamber at the moment, I object temporarily until the Senator from Oklahoma may be notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah objects at the present time.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I made a motion early in the day, when I thought the pending appropriation bill would only take a few moments, for the reconsideration of the vote by which Hon. Chairman has postponed the consideration of the appropriation bill, waiting for a third reading, and passed; and I coupled that with a motion to recall the bill from the House. I said at the time I was willing to wait until consideration of the appropriation bill was concluded, but I find, upon reading the rule, that I have a right to have disposed of at once the motion to request the House to return the bill, and that the question must be determined without debate. I ask for a vote on that motion.

Several Senators. Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska that the House of Representatives be requested to return the legislative appropriation bill to the Senate. [Putting the question.] The ayes seem to have it.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask for the ayes and nays on that question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the demand seconded? [A pause.] The Chair sees only two hands up; the demand is not seconded; the ayes and nays are refused; the ayes have it, and the motion is rejected.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. La Follette, purporting to show that the President had approved and signed acts of the following titles:

On February 16, 1925:
S. 4162. An act to establish home ports of vessels of the United States; to facilitate documents relating to such vessels, and for other purposes.

On February 17, 1925:
S. 355. An act for the relief of Blattmann & Co.
S. 3876. An act for the relief of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce.
S. 363. An act for the relief of Emma LaMee.
S. 3560. An act to refund the relief of the Chinese bale.
S. 370. An act authorizing the granting of war-risk insurance to Maj. Earl L. Nalden, Air Service, United States Army;
S. 1893. An act to refund certain duties paid by the Nash Motors Co.;
S. 3860. An act for the relief of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.;
S. 2350. An act for the relief of the estate of Walter A. Rich, deceased;
S. 2547. An act providing for the payment of any unappropriated moneys belonging to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians to Jacob Cresent.
S. 4055. An act to provide for an additional district judge for the western district of Michigan.

RETIEMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES—COTTON STATISTICS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am not going to take the time of the Senate; but we have only a few days more, and the time for passing important legislation is getting shorter and shorter. I desire to ask if any members of the committee having in charge the civil service employees' retirement bill are present, and if they can give any assurance as to whether or not they intend to have that bill acted upon at this session?

Mr. DALE. Mr. President, I am sorry the chairman of the committee has just been called from the Chamber, because he could answer the Senator much more in detail than I can; but my understanding is that the retirement bill will be brought up to-morrow, and acted on at that time.

Mr. SMITH. I understood that the powers that be had placed this bill among the first on the list of bills that are to be taken up at this session; that I asked once or twice to go over the provisions of the bill with the Senator who has the bill in charge, but I have heard nothing more from it; and, being considerably interested in the bill on account of the fact that it has served a national government well; and has been faithfully, and who have themselves contributed the larger part of the money in which they are to share, I believe that some action ought to be taken looking toward enacting this bill into law, so that they may have the benefit of the legislation.

Mr. DALE. I will say to the Senator that I agree with him entirely. I have spent about all my time in the last two or three days in following up this matter. I have done my best to get it before the Senate, and I feel confident that to-morrow night it will come up.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that to-morrow morning unanimous consent will be asked of the Senate to consider that bill at to-morrow evening's session. I want to assure the Senator, so far as I can do so, that the form of the bill has been agreed upon, and I know of no objection to its passage, and I have no doubt but that it will pass to-morrow night.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, it is very reassuring to those who have kept up with this legislation that the Senator from Utah says that the form in which the bill now is seems to have received general approval, and that it is to go to-morrow evening, at which time he hopes it will pass.

While I am on my feet I want to take occasion to call the attention of the Senate to the joint resolution that I have introduced looking toward an investigation by a joint commission of the House and Senate of the whole data pertaining to the statistics in the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce in reference to cotton. I had an arrangement by which I hoped to get it up this afternoon, and I believe it is of the greatest importance to the whole cotton trade of America that we put in proper shape this method of gathering cotton statistics.

I have in my desk reports from that department showing that there was omitted from the consumption of cotton of the world crop 600,000 bales of cotton that was consumed prior to November, and the trade was not advised of it until January. It seems incredible that with the bureau we have, and the facilities it has for gathering statistics all over the world, a cotton-consuming center could consume 600,000 bales prior to the middle of November, and not have any knowledge of it until the following January, at which time the greater portion of the crop had passed out of the hands of the producer.

I also have here a statement from the Agricultural Department, and the production of this crop, which differs from that of the Census Bureau by something like 2,000,000 bales. I am informed—I have not yet had time to go into the details—that the Chinese bale, of which enters into the world consumption outside of China, and add it to the world production, and allow it statistically
to come into competition with the cottons produced elsewhere.

The Appropriations for the District of Columbia

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12033), making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part in aid of the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

Mr. Smith. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Are we voting on the motion of the Senator from Montana?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. Smith. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Are we voting on the motion of the Senator from Montana?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. Jones of New Mexico (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Maine (Mr. Ferris), which I transfer to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wainwright), and will permit my vote to stand.

Mr. Cope. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Walsh) is absent from the Chamber. If he were present, he would vote 'yes.'

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. Jones of New Mexico (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Maine (Mr. Ferris), which I transfer to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wainwright), and will permit my vote to stand.

Mr. Cope. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Walsh) is absent from the Chamber. If he were present, he would vote 'yes.'

Mr. Jones of Washington. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Kansas (Mr. Curtis) and the junior Senator from Michigan (Mr. Fenn) are both necessarily absent, and are paired.

Mr. Cope also desires to announce that the senior Senator from West Virginia (Mr. McKinley) is paired with the senior Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Owen).

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 53, as follows:

NOT VOTING—21.

Ashurst—Hendrickson
Bingham—Hill
Birch—Brockart
Brown—Humes
Bryan—Cameron
Bryan—Caraway
Counihan—Keys
Dale—King
Dill—McKellar
Diller—McKellar
Fitch—Richardson
Fitch—Ryan

Year—22.

Ball—Frazer
Bouton—Hale
Cappon—Hammond
Copeland—James, Wash.
Dodge—Lehrer
Fess—McNary

NAYS—53.

Ashurst—George
Bingham—Glass
Birch—Harrington
Brown—Hewitt
Bryan—Cameron
Bryan—Caraway
Counihan—Keys
Dale—King
Dill—McKellar
Fitch—Richardson
Fitch—Ryan

For purification of waters of the Tidal Basin and care, maintenance, and operation of the bathhouse and beach, $12,500.

And to insert the following:

The unexpended balance of the sum of $50,000 and the appropriation of $25,000 provided in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1924, appropriated on November 5, 1924, for the maintenance of the bathing beach and bathhouse on the west shore of the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park is hereby directed to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. Norris. Mr. President, perhaps I have not grasped the entire situation, but I can not understand why this amendment should be urged. As I understand it, if this amendment be agreed to, the appropriation for the maintenance of the bathing beach now on the Tidal Basin will be cut out.

Mr. Hefflin. That amendment was defeated.

Mr. Norris. I did not understand it that way. I would like to have the reason for this amendment from the Senator from Montana.

Mr. Hefflin. The amendment was defeated, if I understood the vote correctly.

Mr. Norris. The Committee amendment was defeated; but, as I understand it, that contemplated an appropriation for some repairs. This is a motion to strike out of the bill an appropriation for the care, operation, and maintenance of the bathing beach there. I wish the Senator from Montana would explain it.

Mr. Walsh of Montana. The language to be stricken out is as follows:

For purification of waters of the Tidal Basin and care, maintenance, and operation of the bathhouse and beach, $12,500.

If this amendment prevails the unexpended balance of the money appropriated for the construction of the additional bathhouse and beach will be covered into the Treasury, and there will be no appropriation whatever for the care, operation, and maintenance of the other bathhouse during the current year. In other words, we will close that up. That is what the effect of the amendment would be.

Mr. Norris. I can understand why there should be a desire that the part relating to the building of another bathhouse would be cut out. I do not understand why the one that is already there should be closed up. Why not let that remain?

Mr. Walsh of Montana. The reason is perfectly obvious. It is the judgment of the Senate that neither of them ought to be there. That is the best we can do now. As I take it, that was the sense of the Senate as expressed in the vote just taken.

Mr. Norris. I know some Senators argue that.

Mr. Walsh of Montana. I take it that was the view expressed by the Senate in voting that way.

Mr. Norris. I would like to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill how much money the Government has spent on the bathhouse and the bathhouse now in operation.

Mr. Phillips. We have been appropriating at the rate of $32,000 for the past four or five years, for some time appropriating $35,000 a year. That is for the maintenance of the beach and the purification of the water. That would be in addition to the original appropriation for the erection of the buildings, which was made at the time the Senator was a member of the committee. I do not have those figures before me.

Mr. Norris. It was not all built at once; it was enlarged. Mr. Phillips. The appropriation for the installation was about $100,000, I should say.

Mr. Norris. The question now before the Senate, as I understand it, really is this: shall we scrap the bathhouse now located on the Tidal Basin? I myself can not understand why we should do that. We have spent over $100,000 in the erection of the building. I have never before heard any objection to that beach being located there. It seems to be giving universal satisfaction. It is something the city stood . In a matter of years and, now there is a proposition to abolish it. Let us eliminate the question of the two bathing beaches on the Tidal Basin, which I think is an entirely different proposition, but I did not suppose that we were
going to abandon the bathing beach that is there now and not have any.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I will say to the Senator from Montana that I interpreted the vote just as I think any sense of the Senate that neither bathing beach ought to be there.

Mr. NORRIS. Perhaps the Senator is right.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Well, to say further that so far as the unsuitableness of the thing is concerned, so far as the intrusion of it upon the Tidal Basin is concerned, thus interfering with the plan of the development of the city and its works, I think it is just as grievous as the other. If the Senator had followed the matter this morning, he would have learned that the testimony of physicians is to the effect that the existence of the bathing beach which is located there now is a menace to the health of anybody who bathes in those waters. I have been told that one of our page boys went bathing in those waters last summer and got his ear infected, so that he was at the point of death for a considerable period of time, and his physician admonished his mother not to let him go bathing in those waters. Those considerations were all discussed here this morning.

I think it is a mistake to reject now the amendment which have proposed would be in rather bad taste, as quite a number of the Senators who voted to reject the amendment proposed by the committee did so upon the understanding that both of the bathing beaches would have to be eliminated. Many would refuse to vote to reject the appropriation for the care and maintenance of the new bathing beach and at the same time sustain an amendment for the care, maintenance, and operation of the one that is there now which would signify that the Congress expressed a preference for the white population of the District as against the colored population. I do not think that there is any disposition upon the part of the Senate to make that discrimination, and I believe it was the sense of the Senate that we ought to treat the two in exactly the same way and allow both races to bathe there or allow neither to bathe there. That is my understanding.

Mr. NORRIS. I am very much obliged to the Senator from Montana. I am not in a position to dispute the evidence of scientific men or doctors. I want to take that up in a moment, but while I think of it I want to refer to what the Senator said just before he sat down.

It does not seem to me that because a Senator voted a certain way on the committee amendment he is bound to vote that way on the amendment just adopted by the Senate from Montana. I can see how Senators could take the position—as I assume many of them did—that there should not be two bathing beaches upon the Tidal Basin, that there should not be a white beach and a colored bathing beach, but that one or the other ought to be taken to some other location.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, perhaps I can make it clear to the Senator, if he will pardon a further interruption.

It will be recalled that I preferred a request that the two propositions be consolidated, and that a vote to reject the committee amendment should be regarded as a vote to adopt the amendment now under consideration by the Senate. That was done at the request of a great many Senators, who said, "I am not willing to vote for the elimination of the colored bathing beach item unless at the same time the other is eliminated. I want to see both of them go." It will be remembered that the Senator from Nebraska objected to that unanimous-consent request.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I objected to it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Of course, the Senator does not feel pledged at all, but quite a good many Senators, I am sure, who voted to reject the committee amendment felt that the two should go together.

Mr. NORRIS. I objected. I said to the Senator from Montana, because it did not seem to me that the two propositions be tied together. For the reason, at least as I look at it, that a Senator can be perfectly consistent in saying, "I am willing to have one bathing beach there, but not two." He can be perfectly consistent in saying, "I will vote to locate a white bathing beach there, but not a colored bathing beach." I think any Senator is not at all inconsistent in saying, "We have one beach there now. I am opposed to locating another one in that vicinity for colored people, but I will vote to locate the one for the colored people somewhere else."

I do not think that because a Senator voted against locating another beach on the Tidal Basin he is in any way inconsistent, or indicates that he wants to discriminate as between races. If he votes to retain the white bathing beach, he might say that we will locate the colored bathing beach at the Tidal Basin and put the one for white people some other place. I think that is perfectly reasonable. Therefore, we should not locate the two on the Tidal Basin, because that is a comparatively small body of water. It has in it, as I remember, 110 acres of land.

Now, to the doctors, as to some boy who got an infection in his ear because he bathed in the Tidal Basin, I do not think it necessarily follows that water is impure merely because that happened. I know of a man who several years ago got something in his poison when he was bathing in his own house in the bathtub, and it resulted in his death. But that is no reason why no one should use a bathtub or why the water that man used was necessarily impure. I know of a lake in the western part of this country where the water is as pure as a mountain stream, where the water is as good to drink and as pure as any water possibly can be that is in a stream or a lake. I have known people have accidents happen to them in that lake. I know of a boy who said this boy had trouble with his ear. No one thought of such a thing as saying it was the fault of the water. Those doctors who appeared before Senator Martin when the question was originally up years ago testified, but other doctors testified afterwards when it came up that the water was all right to be used. They did that just as soon as the private party got his bathing establishment away from the Tidal Basin. I presume he would have gone out and got any number of experts to testify that the water is perfectly safe. That was the understanding we located the bathing beach there. They have been using purifying methods ever since it has been located there.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. Right on that point, the Senator was not in the Senate when the question was originally up years ago, and he did not object to it. He had followed the matter and his physician told him he ought to go out now in the Tidal Basin and take a bath, and it resulted in his death. But that has in it, as I remember, 110 acres of land. That is my understanding.

Mr. NORRIS. Of course, I can not pretend to offer any testimony against such testimony as that. I am only led back to the fact that Senator Martin was convinced the first time it came up, and he struck out the item on account of just such evidence. The opposition all disappeared afterwards. I do not know that the same men testified, but eminent physicians and scientific men advised that it was all right, and we located the bathing beach there. Of course, it is true that it is dangerous to the health to use it for that purpose, I do not wish to use it. I concede that fact, no matter how much money we have spent, but I am not willing to cast it all aside on some scientific testimony. I want to know from the men whose letters were read, but Senators all know what expert evidence means in the trial of a case. It ought to be at least investigated to see whether the men have stated the facts correctly. Let us examine other pertinent letters and see what they say. We never could try a lawsuit on expert evidence of that kind and reach a just verdict. It is contrary to the very principles of the law. We propose to take these letters and absolutely throw everything aside and cut this whole question again and make a new decision. The Senate has in it, as I remember, 110 acres of land.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President—

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. I think the Senator from Nebraska has overlooked the fact that this morning it was determined that
we would take a vote and draw a line in the Senate, putting on one side those Senators who were willing to have the Tidal Basin used for bathing purposes and on the other side those who wanted all the bathing facilities taken away from there. It would not be fair at this moment to make any separation. And, of course, I agree with the Senator that the water of the Tidal Basin is not sanitary, and for that reason the bathing there should be entirely stopped. I have visited the bathing beach there on the strength of such testimony. Perhaps we were wrong. If these letters are right then all the bathing there should have been stopped. I suggest that the bathing facility should not be continued that it could not be made pure by the purification methods that are offered here and that are taken care of in the amendment which the Senator from Montana seeks to strike out.

I remember when the bathing beach was located that physicians told us they thought it was a perfectly feasible proposition to have a bathing beach on the Tidal Basin, and we located the bathing beach there on the strength of such testimony. Perhaps we were wrong. If these letters are right then all the bathing there should have been stopped. I suggest that the bathing facility should not be continued.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana [Mr. Walsh].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is in the Senate and still open to amendment. If there be no further amendments, the question is, Shall the amendments be engrossed and the bill read a third time?

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MUSCLE SHOALS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the Muscle Shoals bill.

Mr. CAMERON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 169.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona asks unanimous consent for present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 169. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I suggest that we might first vote on the pending motion, and then the Senator in charge can withdraw the consideration of the conference report for a moment and allow the unanimous-consent business to proceed.

Mr. CAMERON. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona withdraws his request for unanimous consent. The question is on agreeing to the motion submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Keyes]. [Putting the question.] The motion is agreed to, and the Chair lays the conference report before the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 318), to authorize and direct the Secretary of War, for national defense in time of war and for the production of fertilizers and other useful products in time of peace, to sell to Henry Ford, or to such corporation as he may designate, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. KEYES. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona asks unanimous consent, out of order, for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 169.

Mr. ROBINSON. Let the resolution be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. J. Res. 169) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to waive all requirements in respect of grading fees for the use of national forests during the calendar year 1923 was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That upon application therefor the Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize and permit any person to be prescribed by him, to waive all requirements in respect of grading fees for the use of national forests during the calendar year 1923 or any part of such calendar year.
Mr. ROBINSON. I object to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

Mr. SWANSON. I desire to report without amendment from the Committee on Foreign Relations the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 184) authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in a permanent international trade exhibition at New Orleans, La., to begin September 15, 1925, and I submit a report (No. 1171) thereof, I call the attention of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] to the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. RANSDELL. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON]. Is there objection?

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

Whereas the International Trade Exhibition, a nonprofit domestic corporation organized for the purpose of furthering better trade relations between the peoples of the United States and of foreign nations, has made preparations for the holding of a permanent international exhibition of fabricated and raw products of the United States and similar products of foreign countries; and

Whereas the War Department, under authorization of Congress, has leased to the International Trade Exhibition the New Orleans Quartermaster Intermediate Depot No. 2 for the purpose of exhibiting such products; and

Whereas it is the desire and purpose to obtain the participation of the States of the Union and foreign countries in such exhibition, thus encouraging and facilitating the growth of commerce in trade in such products; and

Whereas it is the sense of Congress that such a permanent international trade exhibition should be encouraged and officially recognized; therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed permanent exhibition to be held by the International Trade Exhibition at New Orleans, La., beginning September 15, 1925, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of the United States and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products.

Sec. 2. The President of the United States is respectfully requested to give official recognition to the International Trade Exhibition by furnishing to Mr. E. A. Avery, the Secretary of the Trustees, such credentials as he deems proper to enable such International Trade Exhibition, with the sanction of the United States Government, to present to the peoples of the United States and of foreign countries the advantages of such exhibition as a means of fostering and promoting trade and commerce.

Sec. 3. All articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the International Trade Exhibition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, custom fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; Provided, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such sales there shall be a deduction of the condemnation from incidental handling and necessary exposure, the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be extended upon any person, carrier, or warehouseman.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

JAMES F. JENKINS
Mr. SMITH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. KETES. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. SMITH, I wish the Senator from New Hampshire would allow me to call up the bill (8. 1835) for the relief of James F. Jenkins. The bill has been passed upon by the committee. It provides for the payment of a certain war claim involving a great injustice. The Government has done to a citizen. I do not think the consideration of the bill will take a moment. I do not think there will be any objection to it. This man's place is about to be sold by virtue of the Government's failure to pay him an amount which is due him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from South Carolina that the bill to which he refers is not found on the printed calendar.

Mr. SMITH. It has only been reported to-day. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] has had the matter in charge. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill, because the proposed beneficiary has a claim over his property, which is about to be sold by the sheriff.

Mr. KEYES. Mr. President, I feel that I have been pretty patient. The conference report which I have in charge has been before the Senate for some time. It was presented to the Senate 10 days ago. I wish to continue to be patient.

Mr. SMITH. I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire will allow this bill to be considered.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. KEYES. Yes.

Mr. SPENCER. It is only fair to say that the claim covered by the bill for which the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] asks consideration has been before the Committee on Claims two or three times and has been unusually carefully examined. The report of the committee is unanimous in favor of its justice, and I think the claim is a perfectly good one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request which has been preferred by the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Let the bill be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The bill was read, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 6, after words "sum of," to strike out "$26,333.20" and to insert "$21,000," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby, authorized and directed to pay to James F. Jenkins, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $21,000, being in payment for 600 bales of cotton linters taken by the United States on or about July 26, 1915, and the storage thereon up to and including December 14, 1920.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. May I inquire by what Senator that bill was introduced?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill was introduced by the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. DIAL].

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I ask the consideration of the bill may be deferred until my colleague [Mr. FERRIS] responsible to the Chamber, if he is interested in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made to the request which has been preferred by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH]. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

MUSCLE SHOALS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3628) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War, for national defense in time of war and for the production of fertilizers and other useful products in time of peace, to sell to Henry Ford, or a corporation to be incorporated by him, nitrate plant No. 1, at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Waco Quarry, near Russellville, Ala.; steam-power plant to be located and constructed at or near Lock and Dam No. 17 on the Black Warrior River, Ala., with
right of way and transmission line to nitrate plant No. 2, Muscle Shoals, Ala.; and to lease to Henry Ford, or a corporation to be incorporated by him, Dam No. 2 and Dam No. 3 (as designated in House Doc. No. 1320, 64th Cong., 1st sess.), including provisions when constructed as provided herein, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEYES. Mr. President, at this late hour it seems unnecessary for me to make any extended remarks in regard to the Muscle Shoals legislation. I believe the disposition of Muscle Shoals has been a matter which has been pending before Congress for several years. Extended hearings have been held on the subject before House and Senate. It has been debated on the floors of both Houses of Congress for a long time. Last March the House of Representatives passed a bill embodying the offer of Henry Ford. Recently the Senate passed a bill, referred to the Underwood bill, which was passed by the Senate as a substitute for the House bill. The amendment was not accepted by the House, and so the bill went to conference. The conferences have worked diligently in the effort to get the bill back to the Senate as promptly as possible, and the conference report is now before the Senate, having been unanimously agreed to by the conferences.

The bill, as agreed upon by the conferences, is substantially the Underwood measure. The House conferences desired a number of changes, most of them affecting the leasing provisions of the bill, although there are a few changes affecting the profit rate. The bill in regard to the proposed corporation.

The conference report has been submitted to the Senate and a print has been made in parallel columns, first, of the bill as passed by the House, and second, of the Senate as agreed to in conference. That print is before Senators, and I think it shows very clearly the differences between the bill as passed by the Senate and the bill recommended by the conference committee.

Mr. President, I do not wish to take up any more time than is necessary in referring to the changes. I may say in a general way that perhaps the principal change has been to add Dam No. 3 to the project. The conference report also modifies the amount of nitrogen to be produced; it increases the rate of profit on the fertilizer to be made; it modifies the annual payment of 4 per cent; it extends the time within which the President may make a lease; and it provides for research work. It also provides for what may be termed a farm board. Certain other changes have been made, most of which are of minor importance.

I submit the conference report, Mr. President, and hope that it will meet the approval of the Senate.

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

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I do not want to enter upon a debate of this question at this hour. I thought the Senator from New Hampshire would make more of an extended explanation of the conference report. I can not finish what I have to say this afternoon before 5 o'clock.

Mr. SMOOT. We desire an executive session before the recess shall be taken until the evening session.

Mr. NORRIS. It is now half past 4.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no objection, Mr. President.

Mr. WATSON. Under our agreement it is ordered by unanimous consent that at 5 o'clock the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true, but I was going to make a request for unanimous consent.

Mr. WATSON. Of course, we can change that by unanimous consent.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I intended to ask.

Mr. WATSON. If the Senator from Nebraska is not ready to proceed, then I will ask unanimous consent——

Mr. UNDERWOOD and Mr. WADSWORTH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Indiana yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, of course I have no desire to interfere with the orderly procedure of the business of the Senate. I will yield to either the Senator from Alabama or the Senator from New York if they desire to address themselves to the subject before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests that the temporary laying aside of the unfinished business, which is necessary in order to enable several Senators to have the half hour remaining under the unanimous-consent agreement, to bring up and dispose of several small matters on the calendar which are of importance to Individual Senators.

Mr. WATSON. Of course, I have no desire to interfere with the desires of the Senator from Nebraska to defer his remarks on the conference report until to-morrow, because I realize that the hour is late for him to commence his speech, but I was wondering if we could come to any agreement or understanding as to the length of the debate on the conference report.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I do not believe I could make any agreement at this time. There will be considerable debate; I should think it would extend over two or three days. I may be wrong about that, but I think it is safe to say there will be a couple of days' debate on the conference report.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then I wish to ask the Senator from Indiana whether, if the conference report shall be passed over at this time, we could consider what time the Senate concludes its business at the night session that it takes a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow?

Mr. WATSON. It was my intention to ask unanimous consent to take a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow; and in order to carry out the agreement, I ask unanimous consent now that when the Senate concludes its business to-night it shall take a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. KEYES. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing that the conference report shall now be laid aside temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the conference report may be temporarily laid aside. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, the House has passed the bill (H. R. 11445) to amend the national defense act. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. An exact duplicate of that bill, a Senate bill, has already been reported by the Military Affairs Committee and is now on the calendar. I ask unanimous consent, out of order, that the Committee on Military Affairs may be discharged from the further consideration of the House bill and that that bill may be substituted on the calendar for the Senate bill.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from New York, what is the object of the bill?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The House bill is an exact duplicate of the Senate bill heretofore reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, which is now on the calendar. I am asking that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill.

Mr. BRUCE. Yes; but the Senator is not answering my question.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I hope the Senator will not be abrupt with me; I could not hear his question.

Mr. BRUCE. I have no intention in the world to be abrupt, I assure the Senator. The question I asked was what was the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It has to do with the rank of the Chief of Finance and the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Mr. BRUCE. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection there? Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The bill (H. R. 11445) to amend the national defense act was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of Finance and the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army shall hereafter have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major general.

Mr. ROBINSON. What rank, pay, and allowances have they now?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I had not expected that the merits of the bill would be taken up now. The duplicate of this bill is already on the Senate Calendar.

Mr. ROBINSON. Oh, the Senator is not asking for its present consideration?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well. I have no objection to substituting the House bill for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request preferred by the Senator from New York? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

WRITS OF ERROR

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amends, of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2693) in reference to writs of error, which was on page 1, to
strike out lines 6 to 13, inclusive, and on page 2, to strike out lines 1 to 3, inclusive, and insert:

Sec. 2. That the appeal hereby substituted for a writ of error shall be taken and perfected in the mode prescribed for taking and perfecting appeals from decrees in equity in the District Courts of the United States and shall have the same effect that such an appeal in equity would have; but the reviewing court on the substituted appeal shall be limited to the questions which would be open to consideration on a writ of error. The record to be used on a substituted appeal when taken from a Federal court shall be made up and prepared in the manner prescribed by the rules of the Supreme Court relating to the record on appeals in equity.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect three months after its approval and shall not affect the review under any writ of error pending at that time.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, this bill was one reported by the Judiciary Committee relating to the substitution of a method of appeal for writs of error in taking cases to the Supreme Court of the United States. The House has substituted an entirely different bill. In view of that fact, although it is rather unusual, I move that the amendment be referred to the Senate Committee on further consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

PENALTY FOR NONPAYMENT OF TAXES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill before the Senate the bill from the House of Representatives (H. R. 4202) to amend sections 1129 and 1130 of the United States Compiled Statutes, 1918 (Rev. Stat., sec. 3180, as amended by act of March 1, 1873, ch. 125, sec. 2, and act of March 4, 1913, ch. 109), which was read the first time by title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That if any person liable to pay any tax neglects or refuses to pay the same after demand, the amount shall be a lien in the manner, subject to the same penalties, on all property belonging to such person: Provided, however, That such lien shall not be valid as against any mortgagee, purchaser, or judgment creditor until notice of such lien shall be filed by the collector in the office of the clerk of the district court of the district within which the property subject to such lien is situated: Provided further, That whenever any State by appropriate legislation authorizes the filing of such notice in the office of the registrar or recorder of deeds of the counties of that State, and in the States of Louisiana, the parcels thereof, and in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont in the office of the registrar or recorder of deeds of town or city clerk having custody of the land records of the towns and cities, then such lien shall not be valid in such State against any mortgagee, purchaser, or judgment creditor until such notice shall be filed in the office of the registrar or recorder of deeds of the county or counties, or parish or parishes in the State of Louisiana, or in the office of the registrar or recorder of deeds or town or city clerk having custody of the land records in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont of the towns or cities within which the property subject to the lien is situated:

Mr. Overman. Mr. President, there is a Senate bill on the calendar in the exact language of this bill. It has been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee. I ask unanimous consent that the House bill be taken up and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request preferred by the Senator from North Dakota?

The Senator from Florida. The Senator from Montana does not understand. The Chair hears none.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request preferred by the Senator from North Dakota?

The Senator from Oklahoma. Very well.

Mr. Robinson. Very well.

Mr. President, the bill seems to be rather unsuitable and should come from the Appropriations Committee.

What is it?

Mr. Warren. It is not from my committee. It is reported from another committee by my colleague, the Junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Kendrick].

Mr. Robinson. From what committee does it come?

Mr. Warren. From the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. It has the backing of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Robinson. Very well.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent to Ishmael J. Barnes upon his original homestead entry, No. 024628, made March 6, 1918, for the northeast quarter of section 29, and his additional homestead entry, No. 024624, made July 8, 1920, for the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 23 north, range 64 west, sixth principal meridian, Cheyenne (Wyo.) land district, upon which proof of compliance with law has been filed.

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

CLAIMS OF INDIAN TRIBES OF STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. Dill. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably from the Committee on Indian Affairs House bill 9130, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The bill is unanimously reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington asks unanimous consent, out of order, to present a report from the Committee on Indian Affairs. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the report will be received.

Mr. Dill. Mr. President, this is a bill authorizing the Oglala Sioux and Colville Indians to present their claims to the Court of Claims. It is in the usual form prescribed by the department, and the bill is unanimously reported by the committee. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the further unanimous-consent request preferred by the Senator from Washington for the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, is there a report on the bill?

Mr. Dill. The report has not been written; no, I desire to get the bill through now if I can.

Mr. SMOOT. I mean, will there be a written report on the bill?

Mr. Dill. I will file one; yes. I can file one. I want to get the bill through now if possible.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9130) authorizing certain Indian tribes and bands, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise.

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

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BILL NO. 1370

Mr. Trammell. Mr. President, this afternoon I introduced a resolution calling for a report from the Federal Trade Commission. I now ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that resolution. I do not think it will require any time at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The reading clerk read Senate Resolution 341, this day submitted by Mr. Trammell, as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Trade Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to forthwith transmit to the Senate a copy of its report on the operation in 1923 and 1924 of the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act and of the Federal Trade Commission Act as amended, and of other petroleum products and other petroleum products and other petroleum products and oil refineries.

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

Mr. Smoot. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Harburk] will be here in just a few moments. Pending his arrival, without objection, I should like to ask the Senator
a question. Is the resolution introduced here so as to have
that report printed out of our contingent fund, in order that
the Federal Trade Commission shall not pay the expense
of printing it themselves?
Mr. TRAMMELL. I do not think myself that it carries
with it that idea at all.
Mr. SMOOT. That can be done.
Mr. TRAMMELL. It simply asks that the Federal Trade
Commission make their report to the Senate. In the de-
bate yesterday a statement was made by the Senator from
Kansas [Mr. Crow] to the effect that the Federal Trade
Commission had made a full and thorough investigation of this
subject, and that in June of last year they had made a report,
which had been turned over to the Department of Justice.
That is public information, and it seems to me that the Sen-
ate certainly should have that information. That was used
in argument as one of the reasons why it was urged that the
resolution that was pending on yesterday, that I had intro-
duced, should not be agreed to. If that is the case, I do not
think it will cost anything, and I think we should have the
advantage of that information.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?
Mr. HARRELD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Sen-
ator from Florida whether he considers that the Senator
offered this as a substitute for his former resolution?
Mr. TRAMMELL. No; I have not offered it as a substitute
at all.
Mr. HARRELD. The Senator offers it as a new resolution?
Mr. TRAMMELL. If the Senator will recall, on yesterday
the statement was made that the Federal Trade Commission
had made an investigation, and had made a report in June
of the same Senator from Kansas [Mr. Crow] and also
the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Hardin] argued that that
was one reason why we should not have any other in-
vestigation. The Senate has not had the benefit of that
information, and knows nothing of what was ascertained in that
investigation; and I am merely asking that the Federal Trade
Commission transmit that report to the Senate.
Mr. SMITH. Mr. President.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Flor-
da yield to the Senator from Utah?
Mr. TRAMMELL. I do.
Mr. SMOOT. If that report has been made by the Federal
Trade Commission, and was made last June, no doubt they
have had the report printed; and I have no doubt but that
they would send up to the Senate 25 or 50 copies of it, if
desired.
Mr. TRAMMELL. That is all that the resolution calls for.
Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will say that he does not in-
tend to ask that the report be printed as a public document,
then I have no objection myself to the report, which has been
printed by the Federal Trade Commission, to be called for by a Senate resolution and come up here and have it printed and distributed and the expense paid out
of money not specifically appropriated for that purpose.
Mr. TRAMMELL. I will state to the Senator from Utah
that I did not have that in mind at all. I just had in mind
getting a copy of it for the benefit and the use of the Sen-
ate, in connection with the consideration of this subject. I do
not know of any Senator who is in possession of the informa-
tion. Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection whatever to obtaining
the information.
Mr. TRAMMELL. But it has been contended on the floor
that such a report was made; and certainly the Senate, rep-
voeys. Individuals took up lands based upon those surveys. If the Government comes and makes another survey and attempts to take back which have been accepted perhaps for many, many years, the statute of limitations having run against private interests, litigation will be precipitated, and it will lead to struggle and strife. I think it is unwise legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah object?

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I ask my colleague to permit the bill to go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RIVER BRIDGES

Mr. SHEEPARD. I report back favorably without amendment from the Committee on Commerce the bill (H. R. 11668), granting consent of Congress to the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky to construct, maintain, and operate bridges over the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers at or near Cairo, Ill., and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1173) thereon.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky to construct, maintain, and operate bridges over the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers at or near Cairo, Ill., and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1173) thereon.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky to construct, maintain, and operate bridges over the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers at or near Cairo, Ill., and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1173) thereon.

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

LITTLE CALUMET RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. MCKINLEY. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 16412) granting consent of Congress to the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois to cross the Little Calumet River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the city of Chicago, III., and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1173) thereon.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois to cross the Little Calumet River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the city of Chicago, III., and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1173) thereon.

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

EXCHANGE OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FORESTS

Mr. GEORGE. I ask unanimous consent that the President pro tempore of the Senate lay before the House bill 11886 and that it be substituted for Senate bill 3693.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 11886), amended amendment 7 of an act entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," approved March 1, 1911 (39 Stat. L. p. 961), which was read twice by title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia asked unanimous consent that House bill 11886 be substituted for Senate bill 3693.

Mr. SMOOT. This is a rather important bill, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator desire to have the bill taken up for immediate consideration?

Mr. GEORGE. I ask that the bill be returned to the Senate, as it has been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and I ask that the bill be returned to the Senate, as it has been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

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

United States and the tract now being described; thence north 87° 50' west 66.71 feet to the line of the United States and land of the National Tube Co.; thence north 50° 41' 10" west 70 feet to a concrete monument, being a corner common to the land of the National Tube Co. and the tract as now being described; thence north 2° 25' 15" east 56.90 feet to a stone monument, being a corner common to land of the United States and land of the National Tube Co.; thence north 50° 41' 10" west 29.81 feet to a stone monument, being the point of beginning, containing 1,906.04 square feet: Provided, That such sale shall be made on such terms and conditions as will protect the Government to property adjacent thereto as to light and other easements.

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

MONONGAHELA RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I make a further request for the passage of the bill (H. R. 8438) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Allegheny, Pa., to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River from Cliff Street, McKeesport, to a point opposite in the city of Duquesne.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Cairo, Ill., and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1173) thereon.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.
with power to acquire certain tracts of land at the headwaters of navigable streams, for the purpose of preserving the navigability of the streams. In one or two instances, where the lands generally at the headwaters of these streams were all privately owned, the commission did acquire a few tracts of land.

There is a general transfer law with reference to our national forests, taken out of the national domain, and it was presumed that that general transfer law would authorize the exchange of lands acquired under the Weeks law, but in an opinion handed down by the Attorney General on the 21st day of March, 1894, it was held that the general exchange act had no application to lands acquired under the Weeks law.

This bill is merely to authorize such an exchange as I have mentioned, with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture, and after advertising in the counties where the lands now owned are situated and where the lands that are to be exchanged for these lands are situated.

Mr. SMOOT. Does it apply to lands which this commission has already purchased?

Mr. GEORGE. It does apply to those, but they are authorized to exchange lands within the exterior boundaries of the national forests, where the Secretary of Agriculture himself approves it, and where it is recommended by the National Forest Reservation Commission, which was created for that purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask the Senator to let the bill go over, because it is a very important measure. It seems to me it ought to be studied very carefully, because those lands were authorized by the commission to purchase them for certain purposes.

Mr. GEORGE. They were; but let me state to the Senator that they were purchased for the purpose of preserving the navigability of certain rivers, and this measure takes care of a few instances where there has been an effort to develop the headwaters by the creation of a water power which would wiping the navigability of the river, because the object of the establishment of a water power is to give uniform flow in the river. All of the departments affected, after looking into this, recommend the legislation.

Mr. SMOOT. Would it not be better to pass measures in relation to those two instances to which the Senator refers, because if we pass this bill now, the commission may go on and purchase any quantity of land they wish under the original act, and then, if we give them authority to transfer that land for other lands?

Mr. GEORGE. They must be within the boundaries of the national forests, and there can not be an exchange until it is approved by the commission, themselves and the Secretary of Agriculture, who has the power to grant permission to effect it, and until the sale is advertised in both counties once a week for four weeks. I was calling this up because I am interested in the matter and may not be able to be here to-night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Utah to object to the unanimous-consent request preferred by the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. SMOOT. I am a little fearful of the legislation, but I will not object.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Georgia to be merely asking for a substitution. I did not understand he was asking that the bill be acted on.

Mr. GEORGE. I asked for a substitution and for the immediate consideration of the House bill.

Mr. KING. I hope the Senator will not ask for its passage now. There are some provisions in it which I think are objectionable. I have no objection to the substitution, but let the bill go to the calendar. I have no objection to the Senator calling it up to-night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the objection entered by the Senator from Utah, the bill goes to the calendar, and will take the calendar number of the Senate bill in identical terms, Order of Business No. 1128.

SALE OF OLD FEDERAL BUILDING AT TOLEDO, OHIO

Mr. FEISS. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 188, authorizing the sale of the old Federal building at Toledo, Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

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

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, when saleable, at a price by him deemed reasonable and adequate for cash, at either private or public sale, the old Federal building in Toledo, Ohio, formerly used as the main post office and Federal building combined and now abandoned as a main post office and used as a post-office establishment and Federal office and court building, the same being situated on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and St. Clair Street, in the city of said.

Mr. KING. What is to become of the fund realized from the sale? Is it to go into the Treasury?

Mr. FEISS. It is to go back into the Treasury.

Mr. KING. I have no objection to the Joint resolution.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana asks unanimous consent that the Senate approve a portion of its previous unanimous-consent agreement which requires it to go into executive session at 5 o'clock, and that it proceed to the consideration of executive business at this time. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock p.m.), under the order previously entered, the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION

The Senate reassembled at 8 o'clock p.m., on the expiration of the recess.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moses in the chair). Under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into with reference to the conduct of this evening session of the Senate, none but unobjected bills upon the calendar will be dealt with, and the calendar will be taken up at the point where the Senate left yesterday. Senate Joint Res. No. 1014, House bill 7821. The Secretary will report the bill.

LAND TO ASTORIA, OREG.

The bill (H. R. 7821) to convey to the city of Astoria, Oreg., a certain strip of land in said city, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the city of Astoria, in the State of Oregon, a strip of land 10 feet wide from the north side of lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, block 23, and a strip 5 feet wide from the south side of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, of lot 1, as extended and platted and recorded by John McChesney and extended by Cyrus Olney, to enable the said city to widen Bond Street and Commercial Street to a uniform width between Seventh Street and Fourteenth Street of the said city of Astoria, Oreg.

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

INDOR STEGER

The bill (H. R. 6380) for the relief of Isidor Steger was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the date of discharge of Isidor Steger, chief machinist, U.S. Navy, as recorded in the Navy records as of June 20, 1917, instead of June 22, 1917, for the purpose of rectifying an error, and for all purposes connected with continuous service in the Navy of the United States, and that the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the records of the said Isidor Steger in the Navy Department to be corrected to conform with this authorization, to the end that the said Isidor Steger shall be entitled to all pay, benefits, and emoluments conferred by law or regulation for continuous service in the Navy of the United States.

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

LOAN OF PORTRAITS OF DANIEL WEBSTER AND HENRY CLAY

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 178) to provide for the loan of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, of the portraits of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol be, and he is hereby, authorized to loan to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa., the portraits of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay,
The bill (S. 3880) to create a Library of Congress trust fund board, and for other purposes, was announced as the text in order.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the author of the bill is present or some one is prepared to make a brief statement with reference to the bill, I wish he would do so. I may notice there are no amendments. However, I shall not object to its consideration.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, the bill is very important, because it authorizes the Library to accept gifts to be held as trusts, the income of which is to be used for Library purposes. We have already donations awaiting acceptance.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Library with amendments in section 1, page 1, beginning in line 5, to strike out the words “the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library (who shall be ex-officio chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Library) (who shall be the Secretary of the board), the Secretary of the Treasury, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years” and in lieu thereof to insert: “The Secretary of the Treasury, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years”.

The board, through the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being as its exclusive agent, is authorized to receive and retain investments held for the benefit of the Library, its collections, or its service.

The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of trust funds the income of which is to be paid over to the Librarian of Congress to be expended by him for the benefit of the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library; in section 2, page 2, following line 8, to insert: “The moneys or securities composing the trust fund held in accordance with the terms of the gift or bequest shall be recorded in the books of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the board may determine. The income, as and when collected, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the librarian made in such case for the disbursement of such income except to the extent of the principal sum of such trust funds or the securities, as the case may be, held for the benefit of the Library, its collections, or its service. The board may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it, have such powers as are necessary to bring the provisions into effect.”

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

APPOINTMENT OF ARMY BAND LEADER

The bill (S. 3824) to provide for the appointment of a leader of the Army Band was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill go over.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the Senator withhold his objection to the bill until I can explain the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. I will withhold it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The bill was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. It has to do solely with the pay of an individual over the entire Army, the leader of the Army Band, an organization which has reached a stage of perfection which has given great encouragement to all people, and there are many of them, who regard good music in the Army as extremely important. This bill would lawfully be made by a leader of the Army Band upon exactly the same basis as the
leader of the Marine Band and the leader of the Navy Band.

Mr. SMOOT. That is the trouble with this sort of legislation. We get a bill through for the purpose of putting a man on the retired list, drawing the pay of a higher officer in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and others, an effort was made to establish a parity of pay in the relative grades in all services; for example, a captain in the Navy gets the same pay as a colonel in the Army; and an ensign in the Navy gets the same pay as a second lieutenant in the Army. We overlooked the fact, when we legislated with reference to pay in 1922, that the leader of the Army Band, whose responsibilities are just as great as those of the leader of the Marine Band or the leader of the Navy Band, had not had any readjustment of his pay. This is merely to establish a parity which, as a matter of principle, should be maintained.

Mr. SMOOT. Perhaps the Senator said is correct, but I want to call attention to the fact that this thing happens not only with reference to the advancement of men in the Army nearly every session by the dozen, but if a bill slips through affecting the pay and allowances of a captain with it all sorts of emoluments and allowances, then that is followed by the introduction of bills affecting the other two branches of the service. The Regular Army band leader is here affected. What position does he hold in the Army?

Mr. WADSWORTH. This is a distinct position. There is none other like it in the Army. He is a warrant officer. What is he drawing now?

Mr. SMOOT. He is drawing the pay of a warrant officer, which is the same as that of a second lieutenant.

Mr. SMOOT. And now the Senator wants him to be made a captain?

Mr. WADSWORTH. To be given the pay and allowances of a captain, which is exactly what the leader of the Marine Band draws and exactly what the leader of the Navy Band draws.

Mr. SMOOT. And not one that, but he gets longevity pay and all the emoluments of that sort?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, they do according to the position they hold.

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; it is only according to the length of their service.

Mr. SMOOT. This advances him from the rank of second lieutenant to the rank of captain?

Mr. WADSWORTH. In pay and allowances.

Mr. SMOOT. That is all he cares about.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. As long as it has been done for the Navy and Marine Corps, I presume we will have to do it for the Army.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was ordered to be engrossed.

If enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a warrant officer of the Regular Army leader of the Army Band, who, while holding such appointment, shall receive, in lieu of any pay and allowances as warrant officer, the base pay and the allowances of a captain of the Regular Army in the third pay group, and shall be entitled to longevity pay provided for an officer for each three years of service under such appointment plus any previous active service in line of duty under a Federal appointment which the appointee may have had, but shall not be entitled to pass to a higher pay period. The leader of the Army Band may be relieved from his appointment as such and returned to his former status at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Upon retirement he shall be retired as a warrant officer and shall receive the retired pay to which he would have been entitled had he not been appointed and received the pay and allowances of a captain of the Regular Army, and no back pay or other emoluments shall be allowed to the leader of the Army Band by reason of the passage of this act: And provided further, That nothing contained in this bill shall operate to increase the authorized number of commissioned officers of the Marine Band, nor to decrease the number of warrant officers authorized by law.

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

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT OF 1916

The bill (S. 4010) to amend the national defense act of 1916, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. House bill 11445 was substituted for this bill this afternoon. The Senate will recall that an identical bill was messaged from the House this afternoon to the Senate and substituted for this calendar number.

Mr. ROBINSON. May I inquire in what respect this is an amendment of the national defense act?

Mr. WADSWORTH. This is the situation: The chiefs of the bureaus of service in the War Department all hold the rank of major general, while holding their assignments, of major general, with the exception of the chiefs of the Chemical Warfare Service. This bill, frankly, is to give to the Chief of Finance while he holds that office, and to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service while he holds that office, that same rank.

Mr. ROBINSON. How does it happen that they are not given the same rank now? What is the reason for the distinction now made?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It is difficult to say how the discrepancy crept in. I can not give any explanation for the distinction. It is fair to say that these two positions were created by the national defense act for the first time in 1920.

Mr. SMOOT. Not the Chief of Finance. The Chief of Chemical Warfare was.

Mr. WADSWORTH. They were both created in 1920.

Mr. SMOOT. Was Senate bill 4010 passed to-day by the Senate?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; the House passed House bill 11445, and I had it substituted for the Senate bill on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. That does not show in my calendar.

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; it would not show in the bound volume of the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator think there are any other officers in the War Department who can be advanced to the rank of major general? There will be more of this sort.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I can think of none other. This completes the list of bureau chiefs.

Mr. ROBINSON. All other chiefs of division are accorded the rank of major general, are they not?

Mr. WADSWORTH. With the exception of the Chief of Chaplains, and there is no disposition on the part of the committee to recommend that that officer hold the rank of major general.

Mr. SMOOT. Why not?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Because his responsibilities are not anything like the responsibilities of the others.

Mr. SMOOT. But he wants it just as badly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I dare say he might not refuse it if it were tendered on a silver platter.

Mr. SMOOT. Why not?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Because his responsibilities are not anything like the responsibilities of the others.

Mr. SMOOT. But he wants it just as badly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I dare say if he might not refuse it if it were tendered on a silver platter.

Mr. SMOOT. I will be given to him later.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have not any doubt about it.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 11445) to amend the national defense act, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 5, to strike out the following proviso: "Provided, That the President is hereby authorized to place on the retired list of the Army as a major general, with the retired pay of that grade, the officer who was the first Chief of Finance of the Army and who was placed on the retired list as a brigadier general while holding that office," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of Finance and the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service of the Army shall hereafter have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major general.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was engrossed as above, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the Senate bill 4010, for which the House bill just passed was substituted, will be indefinitely postponed.

SETTLEMENT ON GOVERNMENT LAND IN IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The bill (S. 4151) to provide for aided and directed settlement on Government land in irrigation projects was announced as next in order.
Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill go over.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. SMOOT. I will, but the bill will have to go over.

Mr. ROBINSON. This is a very important measure and a very helpful one. The Senate has announced his determination to consider the present condition of the bill. Moreover, I ask that the report of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under objection the bill will be held over at the request of the Senator from Arkansas to have the report of the committee printed in the Record is granted.

The report is as follows:

Mr. KENNARD, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, submitted a report (S. 4131):—

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to which was referred the bill (S. 4131) providing for aided and directed settlement on Government land in irrigation projects, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass without amendment.

The purpose of this measure is to change the plan under which settlers are accepted and under which they undertake their obligations. It does away with the lottery system of securing settlers, and in its place proposes a plan whereby certain requirements or qualifications will be exacted with a view and purpose of insuring the success of those settling under it by the same means, preventing unusual hardship, depreciation, and final failure in his efforts to provide himself with a home and farm. Settlers will be selected on a basis of qualifications and must bring to this joint venture between the Government and themselves the requisites of farm experience and farming ability.

Provision is made in this bill to bring into the settlement and development of land under new reclamation projects the benefits of cooperation and teamwork among settlers in doing things they can do as a community better than as individuals and to bring to this development the economies and safeguards that come from expert advice. This is accomplished by placing on each settlement an adviser who can instruct or inform the beginner to whom problems of reclamation come. Under this plan community settlement will be able to effect cooperative methods that will greatly contribute to the success of their venture. Only those familiar with settlers' privations, struggles, and anxieties can realize the benefits of the community plan, and the genuine assistance that will be provided them by the adviser that will be assigned to each new project.

In making advances to the settler the plan contemplates not only the success and welfare of the settler in becoming a landowner who actually lives on his land, but the protection of the Government's investment. In increasing the opportunities for successful development of the project we are at the same time insuring prompt repayment of Government advances to the settler.

It will be kept in mind that these projects as a rule are located remotely from banking facilities and that the Government holds all the security. Therefore in extending credit the Government is justified in being so cautious that the settler may make prompt repayments, promptly meeting his obligations for the purchase of the land, and at the same time making payments on the loan as soon as they fall due. A dual purpose, therefore, is served in making these advances; it promotes the chances of success and welfare of the settler, and at the same time acts as a safeguard to the entire investment of the Government.

The change in conditions created by the Great War, which has practically doubled the cost of water rights and doubled the cost of changing raw land into farms, makes the economies and the advances which this act provides necessary if reclamation is to still be an open door of opportunity for the man of moderate means. Its adoption was recommended by each of the five economic boards which studied new projects last year, and that recommendation was indorsed by the five committees of business men who reviewed these reports. It has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Interior and the Budget Bureau. It is believed to be a conservative, economical, and common-sense plan for meeting a problem which confronts reclamation, and will create promptly prosperous farming communities where, without it, there would be delay, uncertainty, and loss to many settlers and the Government.

The methods and policies of this measure are in no sense an experiment. They have been in operation long enough to show their value in dozens of experiments in the United States, including Denver, Colorado, many, Italy, France, Great Britain, in Europe, and in new countries like New Zealand, Australia, the South African States, Brazil, and Argentina. There is no country in which the plan has been abandoned after being adopted. In older countries it is being employed to lessen tenancy and create conditions on farms that will hold people on the land against the attractions of the city; in new countries to speed up development, lessen waste and loss through mistakes; and in irrigated countries to safeguard large investments in irrigation works.

The reports of the hearings will show how the system operates elsewhere.

PHILIP T. COFFEY

Mr. SMOOT. The Secretary of War said:

Accordingly, in view of all these circumstances, the War Department does not recommend the favorable consideration of S. 2941.

Mr. BROOKHART. That is the form in which the bill was first presented, and the committee did not recommend it in that form.

Mr. KING. I object to the present consideration of the bill. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made and the bill will be passed over.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ALASKAN NATIVE CHILDREN

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4325) for the establishment of industrial schools for Alaskan native children, and for other purposes, which had been read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to establish a school of vocational training for the aboriginal native people of the Territory of Alaska, and to construct and maintain suitable buildings for schools and dormitories and hospitals for such localities within the Territory of Alaska as he may select.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby instructed to assign to the Bureau of Education any unoccupied buildings in Alaska which are in his custody at abandoned military posts, or any other buildings controlled by the Department of the Interior, for use by the Bureau of Education as industrial schools or hospitals that are held by him to be necessary or suitable for such purposes; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior any unoccupied buildings in Alaska that in the opinion of the Secretary of War may be dispensed with by the War Department and be useful for industrial school or hospital purposes, that are held by him to be necessary or suitable for such purposes: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to dismantle and remove any of the aforementioned buildings to such locations as may be decided upon for the erection of the industrial schools, dormitories, and hospitals.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS], who reported this bill. I am not opposed to the bill, but I wish to ask the Senator if this very matter was not taken care of in the appropriation bill?

Mr. WILLIS. If it were taken care of, I am sure that my attention was not drawn to it, and I was watching for that feature. The Senator from Utah will observe that this bill authorizes the transfer of certain buildings not now in use for the Secretary of the Interior, and he can hardly think that this bill should not have been for the appropriation bill. It would not have been in order so to do. Therefore I am of the opinion that it was not provided for in the appropriation bill and could not have been.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this is a House bill; I have no objection to the bill at all, I will say to the Senator, if its subject matter was not taken care of in the appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLIS. I am quite certain it was not.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, let the bill be passed to-night and, perhaps, that action may be reconsidered before the bill shall be engrossed if it shall not be passed to-night. The subject matter has been covered by the appropriation bill.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I ask the report accompanying the bill, which is very brief, may be printed in the Record, so that there may be full information on the subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
The report submitted by Mr. Willis on January 31, 1925, is as follows:

The Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4825) for the establishment of industrial schools for Alaskan native children, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, and recommend that the same be passed without amendment.

The need for additional facilities for vocational training among the Indians of Alaska is clearly set forth in the following:

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON, ACTING CHIEF ALASKA DIVISION, BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Hamilton, I am exceedingly sorry that the Commissioner of Education is not in the city. He was in Alaska last summer.

I have prepared an exceedingly brief statement and will try to indicate the present work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska, and to indicate how that scope could be extended so as to include a description of the extent of industrial training that the excellent provisions of this bill would provide if enacted.

Throughout the vast area of the Territory of Alaska approximately 27,000 natives of various races are scattered along thousands of miles of coast and on the great rivers in villages ranging from 50 to 300 or 400 persons. Some of the villages on remote islands or beside the frozen ocean are brought into touch with the outside world only once or twice a year when visited by a United States Coast Guard cutter. Sometimes such success is supplied by the supply vessels of the Bureau of Education. Many of the settlements have no regular mail service and can communicate with each other and with the outside world only by occasionally passing boats in summer and sleds in winter. In the last months of the year all of the villages that have the exception of those on the southern coast and a few along the Alaska Railroad, are reached only by trails over the snow-covered land or frozen rivers.

In spite of the inherent difficulties of the problem a United States public school system has been established in each of 83 villages distributed among the tribes of the southern coast, the Aleuts of the Aleutian Islands, the Eskimos of the Interior, and the Eskimos of the far western coast and some Arctic regions.

In addition to maintaining schools for the children belonging to the aboriginal races of Alaska the bureau aids entire native communities by extending medical relief, by maintaining sanitary methods, by helping to eradicate the commercial diseases of the natives, by promoting the reindeer industry, and by relieving destitution.

In the Alaskan village the school is the center of all activity. The teacher is the guide, leader, and everything else the occasion may demand. To be 'teacher' in the narrow schoolroom sense of the word is by no means all of the teacher's duties in Alaska. He must often be physician, nurse, postmaster, business manager, and community builder.

In his endeavor to afford medical relief and to safeguard the health of the entire native race of Alaska, the Bureau of Education maintains many hospitals at Juneau, Kasaan, Aklakhu, Nulato, and Noorvik, which are important centers of native population.

In Alaska almost all communication is by water. From time immemorial the native races of Alaska have been builders of canoes. The canoes have been successful in carrying men, women, and children, in transporting furs, the mail, and small schooners have replaced the primitive native canoe—a marvel of symmetry shaped from a single log. Boat building would therefore be a very important subject for instruction. The natives could also be taught how to construct and repair engines for their power boats.

The traditions' skill in sewing and in the making of ceremonial robes show that they would make excellent tailors. In fact, they would do well in any of the mechanical trades, such as turning, etc.

In the weaving of blankets they are unexcelled. This talent which, in some parts of Alaska appears to be disappearing among the rising generation, could be fostered.

Perhaps this is a sufficient indication as to what could be accomplished in the way of providing a system of vocational training for the native people of Alaska if the provisions of the bill now under consideration are enacted into law.

The matter has been referred to the War Department and to the Interior Department, and the attitude of those departments is fully stated in the following letters from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 16, 1925.

Mr. Frank B. Willis,
Chairman Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, United States Senate.

My Dear Senator Willis: With reference to your letter of December 31, 1924, in which you state that the committee has under consideration (H. R. 4825) a bill to authorize the establishment of industrial schools and hospitals for Alaskan native children, according to which you request an opinion from the War Department as to the wisdom of this legislation and an estimate as to the probable expenses that might be involved in case the bill should become a law, I regret to inform you that the War Department can express no opinion upon this matter for the reason that it is without information as to the number of natives who will be given instruction in the schools, what construction or changes in existing buildings is contemplated or what utilities will be required for the carrying on of the schools and hospitals referred to in the bill.

There has recently been forwarded to the President a draft of a proposed Executive order transferring to the Interior Department the reservations mentioned in my letter to Hon. C. F. Curtin, Home of Corps, dated December 31, 1924, and the report of War No. 528 attached, including Forts Lisburn and St. Michael, excepting, however, small portions for use of the Signal Corps and for post cemeteries. The buildings on these reservations are in fair and good condition and will be available for the purposes mentioned in the bill.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Weeks,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 23, 1925

Mr. Frank B. Willis,
Chairman Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, United States Senate.

My Dear Senator Willis: I have received your letter of December 31, 1924, submitting for my consideration H. R. 4825, for the estab-
amendment of industrial schools and hospitals for natives of Alaska and requesting the government to conciliate the wishes of this legislature, and an estimate as to the probable expense that might be entailed, in case the bill should become a law.

The great need in connection with the present educational system for the Indians of races of Alaska is more training of a vocational character should be provided. The curriculum presented is too largely of an academic character. It is important that such training should be given to the natives of Alaska as will enable them to earn a livelihood in the changing conditions with which the advance of civilization has confronted them. Many of these natives show great talent in carving, weaving, and boat building. By systematic vocational training these natural talents could be wonderfully developed.

The Bureau of Education of this department is now establishing three industrial schools in Alaska at Ekiaana, Kanakanak, and White Mountain under existing law and available appropriations, but it is essential that additional schools of this type be established as rapidly as may be possible.

The bill under consideration would make it possible to establish schools and hospitals at considerably less cost by making use of buildings and building materials now in Alaska and owned by the Government, and which will not be needed for other governmental purposes.

Of the posts mentioned by the Secretary of War in his letter of January 18, 1924, Fort Gibson would be a very good location for an industrial school, and it might be advisable to establish a hospital at the same place.

The estimated cost of an industrial school at Fort Gibson would be:

For the first year. $24,920
For the second year. $25,920

The estimated cost of a hospital established in governmental buildings would be:

For the first year. $27,880
For the second year. $28,880

The bill is designed, also, in order to facilitate the establishment of additional schools and hospitals as need for them develops and other Army posts and buildings become available, although on the basis of present information there would be established immediately only one additional industrial school and one additional hospital.

I suggest that the bill be amended by inserting on page 1, line 11, after the word "industrial," the words "with a view to.

With this amendment I recommend favorable action on the bill.

The foregoing report was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, and on January 20, 1925, the director advised that the report would not conflict with the financial program of the President.

Very truly yours,

HUBERT WORK.

By the transfer to the Interior Department of buildings no longer needed by the War Department a very material sum can be saved in providing for the future. The important work of affording vocational training and hospitalization for the Alaskan Indians.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL PAPERS OF THE TERRITORIES

Mr. RAUSTON. Mr. President, I should like to have unanimous consent to consider the report (S. 2935) for the publication of official papers of the Territories of the United States now in the national archives. If consent shall be granted, I desire to move an amendment, which has the approval of the Secretary of State, and the honorable Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] and of the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Regular order.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER (Mr. WILLS in the chair). The Senator from Indiana asks unanimous consent to return to order of business 570, being Senate bill 2553. Is there objection?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I do not like to object, and yet our agreement was that we should begin the consideration of the calendar at a certain number and go on.

Mr. ROBINSON. I hope the request of the Senator from Indiana will be granted.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Very well. I shall not make objection in this case, but I do hope that it will not be taken as an encouragement to other similar requests.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana asks unanimous consent to consider Senate bill 2553. Is there objection?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If it will not provoke discussion or debate, I will not make objection.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The Chair cannot guarantee that. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Can the Senator from Indiana assure us that the consideration of the bill will not provoke discussion of that nature?

Mr. RAUSTON. I did not hear the question of the Senator from California.

Mr. SMOOT. I can say to the Senator from California that when I spoke I have been very roughly taken to task. I wish to clear the matter up with the Secretary of State and with one of the other departments. We have limited the scope of the bill by the amendment which is to be proposed by the Senator from Indiana so that I do not think anyone could object to it.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Very well.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2935) for the publication of official papers of the Territories of the United States now in the national archives, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the historian of the Department of State is hereby authorized and directed to collect, have copied, and arrange for publication, the official papers of the Territories of the United States now in the various national archives, as listed in Parker's Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives Relating to the Territories of the United States, the same being publication No. 148 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, together in the additional similar documents that may be found in the course of compilation; and the heads of the various executive departments are directed to cooperate with the said historian in said work and to furnish such facilities as are at their command for the completion.

The said historian is further directed, when said work has sufficiently progressed to justify the publication of a volume of said papers, beginning, however, with those relating to the Territory northern of the River Ohio, and continuing chronologically with the other Territories in the order of their admission, to deliver the same to the Government Printing Office for publication; and the Government Printing office is directed to print and publish the same in 10-point type with a 4-point Office stereotype, and shall publish an edition of 10,000 copies of each volume of the same in uniform cloth binding as directed by said historian.

The Bureau of the Budget, Secretary of the Interior, Treasury, and the remaining departments are directed to cooperate with the said historian in the publication of each of said publication shall include 1 copy to each designated depository of the United States, 500 to the Library of Congress for exchange purposes, 100 to the executive departments, and 10 copies to each Member of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the remaining copies shall be deposited with the Superintendent of Documents for sale as provided by the printing law.

For the expenses of said publication, including the necessary clerical assistance to said historian and the cost of printing, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and the like sums for each succeeding year until the publication is completed, to be paid by the United States out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, upon a warrant signed by the said historian.

Mr. RAUSTON. I offer the amendment to which I referred when I made the request to consider the bill.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Indiana was taken up for consideration.

The READING CLERK. The Senator from Indiana proposes to strike out all after the enactment clause and to insert:

That the Chief of Division of Publications of the Department of State (hereafter referred to as the editor), under the direction of the Secretary of State, and upon the request of the Governor of any State or of any organization duly authorized by him, is authorized and directed to have collected, edited, copied, and suitably arranged for publication, the official papers of the Territories from which such work was formed, now in the possession of the said historian in Parker's "Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives Relating to the Territories of the United States (to 1873)," being publication No. 148 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and in such additional papers of like character that may be found. The heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments are directed to cooperate with the editor in such work by giving him the records and by providing facilities for having them copied. The editor is authorized to employ such clerical assistants as may be necessary, and, under the direction of the Secretary of State and without regard to the classification act of 1923 and the civil service laws and regulations, to engage the services of not more than five persons who are especially qualified for the editorial work necessary in arranging such territorial papers and for printing. For the salaries of such clerical assistants and all other expenses incurred in connection with such work, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and the same sum for each of the two succeeding fiscal years.
The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the collection and editing of official papers of the Territories of the United States now in the national archives.

**STEAMSHIP "MALTA MARU"**

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6965) authorizing the owners of the steamship *Malta Maru* to bring suit against the United States of America, which reads as follows:

*As printed, the bill reads as if it was signed.*

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of Koizumi Koei Koshishiki Kaisho, owner of the Japanese steamer *Malta Maru*, against the United States for damages and loss alleged to have been caused by the collision of said vessel with the United States Coast Guard cutter *Tallapoosa*, is hereby approved and directed to pay to the beneficiary. In the present bill the sum has been cut down to $1,806.53.

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

Consequently the claimant has to come to Congress. As I have said, instead of getting the $7,443.59, to which he is entitled, the amount proposed to be appropriated by the bill is cut down to $1,806.53.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

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

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

W. P. DALTON

The bill (S. 2895) for the relief of W. P. Dalton was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. I ask that the report on the bill be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Request is made that the report be read. The Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read the report submitted by Mr. MEANS on the 2d instant, as follows:

The bill provides for payment in the sum of $5,000 to W. P. Dalton for injuries sustained at Laguna Dam, Ariz., on November 16, 1908, while in the employ of the United States Reclamation Service.

Voluminous investigations, reports, and letters confirm the following statement of the case: That the mechanism of the engine while the engine was going through a switch. The engine split the switch and Dalton, the switchman, was thrown through the air. He fell into a pile of rails and was dragged 90 feet before the engine was stopped. It was a defective switch and a defective engine. He was under treatment for approximately 332 days from the date of his accident, during which period, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes, he was paid compensation aggregating $850. Dalton's injuries were severe, and the evidence shows that he went to Seattle, where his sister paid for an operation and hospital expenses amounting to $250. His injury is undoubtedly a permanent one. Dalton now claims that he has tuberculosis of the lungs, which is directly attributable to his accident. He was able to work a little at odd jobs after his injury, but he is now being supported by his sister.

Mr. Dalton, having received his injuries prior to the compensation act of 1916, is not entitled to the benefits under that act. After considering all the facts in the case, your committee feels that Mr. Dalton be entitled to some relief, and it is therefore recommended that the bill do pass.

The following letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior is appended hereto and made a part of this report:

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.**

Washington, April 24, 1916.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPERS,
Chairman Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

*Mr. President, this bill was ordered to the Committee on Claims, and the acting chairman is asked to report it to the House.*

It is proposed by the bill in question to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of W. P. Dalton, who was injured at Laguna Dam, Ariz., on November 16, 1908, while in the employ of the United States Reclamation Service.

Enclosed herewith is the department's file in the Dalton case. When it shall have served its purpose, please return it.

It will be noted from the file that Secretary Ballinger, in his letter of May 16, 1910, to the chairman of the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives, opposed relief for Mr. Dalton on the ground that the latter had been afforded the maximum relief permitted by the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 536), which was the only legislation then in existence pertaining to claims of this sort.

The motive which prompted Secretary Ballinger in his letter of May 16, 1910, to oppose relief for Mr. Dalton through the medium of special legislation no longer exists for the reason that the act of May 30, 1908, was repealed by the Federal compensation act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742).

I believe the relief contemplated by the proposed bill would be proper, providing the amount of money referred to in the bill does not exceed the amount to which the claimant would be entitled if the provisions of the Federal compensation act were made applicable to the case.

Mr. Chairman, the bill has been reported on by the Committee of the Whole. A motion to the effect that the bill be passed is now before the House. It is understood that the provisions of the act of May 30, 1908, do not apply to this case, and the Committee of the Whole have found that the bill is necessary to do justice to the claimant.

I therefore move its passage.

*Mr. President, the motion is now before the Senate.*
to give the United States Employees' Compensation Commission jurisdiction over this claim. It appears to me that instead of extending compensation in matters in this kind, that the claim should be handled by the existing agency created to cover such cases, even though it is necessary to pass legislation for the purpose of extending the provisions of the act to the claimant. This is the apparent attitude of the Committee on Claims on January 14, and has since passed the Senate."

For the reason, as heretofore stated in this letter, that the files of the department do not show the duration of quantum of the claimant's illness, I am unable to form an opinion as to the relative merits of the plan of relief followed by Senate bill No. 2985 and the plan mentioned in the letter from the Director of the Budget. Mr. Dalton is now about 48 years of age, according to the inclosed file, and, according to the American Table of Mortality, a person 49 years old has an expectancy of life of 21.63 years.

Very truly yours,

R. C. Finney, Acting Secretary.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $5,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the payment in full of the claim of W. P. Dalton for injuries sustained at Laguna Dam, Ariz., on November 16, 1908, while in the employ of the United States Reclamation Service.

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

CONSIDER BILL PROJECTS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, this morning the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Overman] called attention to a certain telegram from the governor of his State, at which time I made inquiry as to the matter at issue. I now ask unanimous consent to have a telegram from my State. It comes from the editor of one of our leading newspapers there, and I think it throws some light on the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the telegraph will be read.

The telegraph was read, as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 15, 1905.

Senator Ellison D. Smith,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Senate of South Carolina, California, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, and Utah are considering adoption of laws relating to manufacture and taxation of oleomargarine and shortening compounds, which would seriously affect cottonseed oil and peanut industries of the South. Suggest that you confer with Senators and Congressmen from States mentioned with a view of preventing such discriminatory legislation. The carrying out of such a program would not only result in vast damage to the South, but would seriously impair commercial relations existing between the States and the South mentioned.

R. Charleston Wright.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, of course, that telegram explains itself and needs no comment from me. If the facts are as alleged, of course they will receive the proper attention.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 11739) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

HARRY SCOTT

The bill (H. R. 258) for the relief of Harry Scott was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. I ask that the report be read in that case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the report.

The principal legislative clerk proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. Caraway on the 2d instant.

Mr. FEES. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the bill goes over.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I do not know what Senator objected to the bill, but I will ask that he withhold the objection until I can make a statement with reference to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Ohio withhold his objection?

Mr. FEES. If it is going to take undue time to consider the bill and the report is going to be read, I think it ought to go over.

Mr. WHEELER. The report is very brief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Ohio want the report read?

Mr. FEES. If it is a very short report I will withdraw my objection, but I do not want the evening to be spent in reading reports.

Mr. EDGE. It is a bill appropriating $1,000 to reimburse the owner of a stallion that became infected by a test made by one of the Government agents. The bill has been recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. WHEELER. I withdraw my objection.

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

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Harry Scott, of Ophelia, Mont., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,000 to reimburse him for the loss of a valuable registered Percheron stallion, the death of which was caused by a test for disease made by Dr. Perry Zemon, a veterinarian and representative of the Department of Agriculture.

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

FREDERICK M'MONNIES

The bill (S. 3363) for the relief of Frederick MacMonnies was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

Mr. SMOOT. If Senators will withhold their objection, I will make a brief explanation of that bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah withhold his objection?

Mr. SHOOT. I did not object.

Mr. EDGE. I understood objection had been made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. SHOOT. If the Senator wishes to make an explanation of the bill, very well; but the report accompanying it is quite lengthy.

Mr. EDGE. I do not care to detain the Senate to make an explanation. The report is very clear, but if the Senator desires me to do so I will be very glad to make a brief explanation of it.

Mr. SHOOT. The Senator can do that, and then the report need not be read.

Mr. EDGE. The bill provides for a compromise between the Government and the State of New Jersey in paying an amount clearly due to the architect employed by the Government to build the Princeton Battle Monument. The extenuating circumstances in the entire matter, it seems to me, are very clearly set forth by the Secretary of War, who approved the payment, even without the compromise.

The architect, MacMonnies, did not receive a single penny for his time and services. This amount simply covers the actual out-of-pocket expense in connection with the architect of the battle monument; and it is approved by the committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Caraway] having made the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of," to strike out "$25,374.30, balance due," and insert "$12,687.20, contingent on the appropriation and payment of like amount by the State of New Jersey, to reimburse the"; and in line 9, after the word "incorrect," to strike out "in" and insert "over and above the amount received by him under his contract, for," so as to make the bill read:
The bill (S. 3377) for the relief of George E. Taylor was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I desire to make a statement with reference to this case.

Mr. KING. I withhold the objection.

Mr. SWANSON. This is a case that certainly ought to appeal to the Senate.

The beneficiary in this case, George E. Taylor, was a postal employee in the post office at Richmond. In 1911 he was removed on a charge that he had been guilty of embezzlement. He was not a deserter. The charge was disproved. There was not the slightest foundation for it. His character was hurt forever. Mr. New, after investigating the case some years ago, reinstated him. The Attorney General says he is entitled to compensation for the treatment he received. The amount due him. The amount 

Mr. SWANSON. I do not know. I leave them to the mercy of the people who employed them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. SWANSON. Absolutely. He was charged with the embezzlement of postal funds. The court threw out the case. The department investigated it. He is as honorable an old man as can be found in Richmond. He was not a deserter. He was reinstated, the sum of $12,687.20, contingent on the appropriation and payment of a like amount by the State of New Jersey, to reimburse the said Frederick MacMonnies for labor and expenses incurred over and above the amount received by him under the Commission for designing, constructing, and erecting the National Battle Monument at Princeton, N. J., being the monument authorized and made possible by act of Congress approved June 6, 1906, and uncompleted in June, 1922.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

Mr. Swanson. It is as follows:

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Mr. KING. Let that go over.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I desire to make a statement with reference to this case.

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Mr. SWANSON. I do not know. I leave them to the mercy of the people who employed them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

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The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

Mr. SWANSON. I do not know. I leave them to the mercy of the people who employed them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from and concurred in with amendments.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Taylor," to insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and in line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "$13,793.47" and insert "$4,000"; and in line 6, after the numerales just inserted, to strike out the "the" and insert "said sum to be in full and final settlement of all claims for," so as to make the bill read:

The bill (H. R. 2419) for the relief of Michael Curran was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAT. Let that go over.

Mr. SHEPPARD obtained the floor.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President—

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. PHIPPS. I understand that Michael Curran, named in this bill, has passed away. He died some three weeks ago. Therefore I ask that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that order will be entered.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I did not understand the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado requested that the bill be indefinitely postponed because of the fact that the recipient of the benefits of the bill has passed into the next world.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In justice to the soldier, I ask that the report be published in the Record. He was not a deserter. He possesses an honorable discharge from the service of the United States. It was through an error that he was recorded as a deserter, and I should like to have the report appear in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to printing the report in the Record? The Chair hears none.

The report, submitted by Mr. SHEPPARD on February 2, 1925, is as follows:

Report to accompany H. R. 2419

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2419) for the relief of Michael Curran, has had the same under consideration and recommends that it pass.

The bill, entitled the title and enacting clause, is as follows:

That in the administration of the pension laws Michael Curran shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of Company I, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry; and insert, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The above-named soldier enlisted September 9, 1862, as a private in Company I, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry. He was then 18 years old. He was captured by the Confederate forces January 13, 1863, at Arkansas Post, Ark., and was paroled a few days later, February 3, 1863, at Pine Bluff, Ark., reporting immediately thereafter, February 16, 1865, to his original command at Camp Chase, Ohio.

The records show that Curran was carried on the rolls of his company as a deserter on August 11, 1863, at which time he had not yet reached the age of 18 years.

Immediately after becoming 18 years of age, and on March 15, 1864, Curran reenlisted as a private in Company G, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served until after the end of the war, being transferred April 20, 1865, to Company G, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, and being honorably discharged on the muster out of the latter organization, July 24, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

He did not receive a bounty or for his reenlistment.

This soldier, having been absent from duty more than four months between the date when the record of desertion was made against
Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, has this soldier a wife or other relatives?

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, the bill proposes to compensate these claimants for loss of life, personal injuries, and damages to property inflicted by these mutinous soldiers on the night of August 23, 1917, at Houston, Tex. On that night the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry was located near the city of Houston. A large number of soldiers, acting jointly, and evidently in pursuance of a common intent, went to the city and attacked numerous citizens, killing several, wounding others, and destroying a lot of property. Evidently it was due to the failure of the officers to exercise proper control over these men that these injuries were inflicted and that the damage resulted. We frequently pay damages to citizens who are injured by the negligent conduct of the Government and Government officials.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator how these amounts were arrived at?

Mr. SHEPPARD. They were arrived at by an investigation on the part of the House committee of the affidavits that appear in the report, affidavits showing the financial condition of the people who were injured, the relation of the claimant to those who were killed, the matter of dependence, inability to do further work on the part of those injured, and things of that kind, such rules as would ordinarily prevail in determining damages in a court.

Mr. MAYFIELD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas yield to his colleague?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to my colleague, the junior Senator from Texas, who made the report.

Mr. MAYFIELD. Mr. President, I will state for the benefit of my colleague and the Senate that the bill is supported by an affidavit setting out the facts as to the injury to the person named in the bill. There are also supporting affidavits showing the nature and extent of the injuries and the losses. The Secretary of War reporting favorably stated that the claims are meritorious. The House Committee on Claims came to a favorable conclusion regarding the measure, and the House of Representatives passed the bill. The bill was assigned to me for investigation and report as a member...
the performance of their duty acted in a negligent manner, and in other cases $2,500?

Mr. SHEPPARD. There are a number of other affidavits from parties who knew the conditions, who knew the financial situation of those who were injured, who were able to testify intelligently to the extent of losses suffered.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not object to ex parte evidence. I hope we will not be misunderstood. But there is no other evidence in these cases.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Property was destroyed. But in this case the two cases are similar. It is my recollection that nobody was killed in the Brownsville raid.

Mr. SMOOT. Property was destroyed, and I know one or two cases where people have been killed and property destroyed under circumstances similar to those stated here, but there has never been a claim made against the Government of the United States in those cases. If this bill shall be passed, it will mean that wherever there is a riot or a drunken orgy by United States soldiers, the Government of the United States will have to pay for it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If the Government permits damage to be inflicted, it certainly should pay the citizens who have been injured.

Mr. WADSWORTH. If the Government does not pay, who will?

Mr. ROBINSON. I cannot imagine a stronger case against the Government than one where its soldiers, men wearing the uniform of the United States Army, destroy the property of citizens and take their lives. The Government ought to be held liable in such cases.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Government ought to be held liable, but the Government ought to have something to say as to what it is to be held liable for.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The committees of the Senate and the House took that into consideration, and I think if the Senator will examine the report he will find thoroughly reliable and credible evidence.

Mr. LENROOT. The President is in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SMOOT. Has this bill passed the House?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes; it passed the House, and the whole matter is in Committee of the House.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Robinson] asked a very pertinent question a moment ago; but I may invite his attention, more for information, to the legal nature of the claims. There are 20 pages of the report.

My recollection of the principle of the common law—and that principle has been carried down into our jurisprudence—is that a county or a municipality or a State is not liable for the torts of its officers or agents. Accordingly cities are not liable for the transgressions of their police officers. If a police officer kills a man, that is his private act, and the city or the county commits a tort, the county is not liable. If these soldiers were ordered to do something by their officers, and in the performance of their duty acted in a negligent manner, which resulted in injury, then there might be a liability, possibly.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator will permit me, of course, the Government is not liable without the passing of a statute. That is the reason for our making this bill. If the Secretary of War will read in the report on this bill what Secretary of War Weeks has to say about it, he will see just how strong the case is.

Mr. KING. I will say to the Senator that it is one which appeals very strongly for legislation, and yet the precedent I am afraid is a very dangerous one. It would nullify the principles of jurisprudence as to the liability of governments and of municipalities.

The War Department deplores those tragic occurrences at Houston, that occurred by the Judge Advocate General to be without precedent in the history of our Army, and regrets that so many innocent persons should have suffered therefrom. If the Congress, in its discretion, desires to extend relief to those who were injured and to the families of those who were killed, the War Department is not acquainted of any facts which would make such relief improper or objectionable.

There is a statement of fact, which I will not take the time of the Senate to read, showing that the cases were exceedingly aggravated. In view of those circumstances, I think the bill ought to pass.

Mr. KING. I merely mention the fact to the Senator. He can see that it might be a very dangerous precedent, if the Government is to be responsible for the torts of soldiers, and of municipalities are to be responsible for the criminal acts of their employees. It would impose burdens that no one could estimate.

Mr. ROBINSON. Of course, under the law the Government is not responsible for the torts of its officers, except in certain cases where a statute so expressly provides; but I do maintain that if we clothe men in the uniform of the United States Army, arm them, and put them in communities where they engage in mutinies and riots and—destroy the lives and property of citizens, every consideration of honor should prompt the Government of the United States to do justice to citizens and pay them for any damages occasioned, so far as that can be done.

Mr. KING. This is a case which appeals very strongly for some sort of legislation, but in my opinion it is very dangerous legislation. It is legislation which I do not think you can find anywhere. In municipalities, in counties, in States, there is no matter how aggravated the torts of the officers may be, the cities and the counties and the States are not responsible. I shall not object to the consideration of the bill, but I ask for warning to the House because I desire to register my opposition to the legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. HOWELL. I move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, as it has been disposed of otherwise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that order will be entered and the resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

HELEN M. PECK

The bill (S. 2488) for the relief of Helen M. Peck was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Helen M. Peck, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $230.50 in full satisfaction of all claims for damages sustained on January 20, 1921, through the loss of two horses and two packmules while in the use of the National Park Service at Grand Canyon National Park.
The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**RETIREMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE ARMY**

The bill (H. R. 5084) to amend the national defense act approved June 13, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, relating to retirement, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the word "commission" strike out the following proviso: "Provided, That no officer shall be retired for physical disability unless under the authority of War shall certify in writing that such officer is unable to render effective service in any branch or division of the military forces.

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1916, as amended by the national defense act of June 4, 1920, be further amended by inserting after the words "per cent," in line 27 of section 24 thereof, the following: "Provided, That any officer so appointed, who has been or may hereafter be retired for physical disability incident to the service, under the provisions of section 1281, Revised Statutes, shall receive, from the date of such retirement, retired pay at the rate of 75 per cent of his active pay at the time of such retirement."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I would like to have the Senator from New York explain just what this bill would do.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, this is a House bill, a duplicate of which has already been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. This is the situation: In the national defense act of 1920 provision was made for admission to the commissioned personnel of the Army of a limited number of persons over the age of 45. In all cases they were men who had served as commissioned officers in the emergency forces during the war. The admission of a limited number into the Army thereafter was considered very desirable, because some of them were highly skilled in the technical branches of military work.

Having conceded that it might be very well to permit certain officers, aged 45 years or over, to come into the Regular Army, in 1920 the Military Committees of the two Houses, in finishing the drafting of the national defense act, decided that those officers should not have the same retirement privileges with respect to retirement upon age as officers who entered the service in their early twenties, served on through their twenties, their thirties, and their forties, onward to the age of 64. So we placed a provision in the national defense act of 1920 to the effect that any officer of the Regular Army, over the age of 45 should, when retired, be being assumed that they would retire at the age of 64, receive as retired pay 4 per cent of their active pay, multiplied by the number of years they had served. This has been the case as to all other officers, in other words, we would retire at the age of 64—and, of course, none of these retirements have yet occurred—would receive 4 per cent for 14 years' service, inclusive of his active part of his retirement. In other words, he would get less retired pay than the officer who had spent his life in the Army and had reached the age of 64.

We forgot one thing, however. I admit it on my own part, because I was one of those who helped draft the law. We forgot that those officers who came in over the age of 45 might be seriously injured in line of duty, and if thus injured and rendered helpless for the rest of their lives they might be thrown out of the Army, retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty the same retired pay as that received by other officers who are retired for the same reason. If an officer is retired for injury, his retirement will be vested.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The question is on an impending to the amendment of the committee, which has been stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment. A few days ago the Senate unanimously passed a bill to define the status of retired officers in the Regular Army who have been detailed as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics at educational institutions.

There was no objection to that bill, and it was passed unanimously. But owing to the condition of legislation in the House it is doubtful whether the Senate will pass it. Accordingly I desire to offer the text of the bill as an amendment to this bill, which is now before us, a House bill, in order that there may be a chance for its consideration in the House.

Mr. BINGHAM. The only question is whether it will reach the House.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not expect the House will agree to this.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut, which the Secretary will report.

Mr. BINGHAM. The bill was reported to the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut, which the

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The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The amendment was agreed to so as to read: "An act to amend the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, relating to retirement, and for other purposes."

CLARA E. NICHOLS

The bill (S. 3618) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, as amended, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to waive the statute of limitations in the application filed by Clara E. Nichols, a former employee of the education and recreation division, Adjunct General's Office, War Department, Los Angeles, Calif., the provision of an act entitled: "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

The bill (S. 4016) for the relief of the Royal Holland Lloyd, a Netherland corporation of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of the Royal Holland Lloyd, owners of the Netherland steamship Ek打猎aria, against the United States for damages alleged to have been sustained as a result of the refusal of the Federal authorities to grant clearance to the vessel during the period from October 17, 1917, to March 21, 1918, may be sued for by the said Royal Holland Lloyd in the United States Court of Claims, and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suit to judgment: Provided, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to appear and defend for the United States:

Provided further, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within four months of the date of the passage of this act.

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

CLAIMS OF JOHN SEVIER, SR., AND JOHN SEVIER, JR.

The bill (S. 436) making appropriation for payment of claims of John Sevier, sr., and John Sevier, jr., in accordance with report and findings in the Court of Claims, as reported in House Documents Nos. 1362 and 131, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1888, known as the Bowman Act, was announced as next in order.

Mr. FRED. Let the bill go over.

Mr. McKEILAR. Mr. President, the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims and the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] made a most careful examination into all the facts and has reported adversely. Having great confidence in what the Senator from Delaware has investigated and reported, I think perhaps the bill ought to be indefinitely postponed. It is a very complicated matter and I do not want to do any injustice to the claimants, and yet at the same time the Senator from Delaware went through it very carefully and reported adversely on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

R. CLYDE BENNETT

The bill (S. 2441) for the relief of R. Clyde Bennett was announced as next in order.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to read all the report. I would like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, it would be impossible to consider more meritorious or more plausible case than that of R. Clyde Bennett, the prospective beneficiary of the pending bill.

The admitted facts in the case are as follows:

On the 21st day of May, 1917, Bennett was a brakeman regularly engaged in discharging his duties on a freight train of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. running between Parkersburg and Grafton, W. Va.

On the day mentioned one Robert Peters, a member of Company K, First Infantry, West Virginia National Guard, then in Federal service and acting in pursuance of Federal orders, was engaged in guarding what is known as Eaton tunnel, through which this victim of one of the countless tragedies of the World War was passed. The ball entered the victim's body on the right side, near the shoulder blade, passed through the apex of one of the lungs, through the collar bone, came out of his neck near the carotid artery, and entered his face near the angle of the jaw, and a second time came out of the body just below the right eye.

From the day of the accident until this Bennett has been not only an incurable but a hopeless invalid. A considerable portion of his body is affected. His right arm is an encumbrance and will be worse than useless to him during the remainder of his life.

That the Government's soldier was exclusively responsible for the culpable accident as shown by the decision of the court-martial tried Peters and found him guilty of criminal carelessness in firing the shot that caused Bennett's injury.

I submit this case to the Senate's sense of justice, confidently anticipating that prompt and generous relief will be granted this victim of one of the countless tragedies of the World War.

Mr. DIAL. Who fired the bullet?

Mr. NEELY. A soldier in the Federal service, guarding the tunnel on the line of railroad through which the train passed.

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

Mr. KING. May I ask the Senator from West Virginia if under the compensation act the railroad company has made any provision for the man?

Mr. NEELY. No; it has not. It refused to do so, on the ground that the guard was placed there by the Federal Government and the railroad company was not responsible for the freight relief from the State of West Virginia and was denied it.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 6, to strike out "$15,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$10,000," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to R. Clyde Bennett the sum of $10,000 in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States on account of permanent bodily injuries sustained by him as the result of his having been accidentally shot by a soldier who at the time of the accidental shooting was in the service of the United States, guarding Baltimore & Ohio Railroad property in the State of West Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

KATHERINE SOUTHERLAND

The bill (S. 449) for the relief of Katherine Southerland was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 6, to strike out "$2,567" and insert in lieu thereof "$2,067," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Katherine Southerland the sum of $2,067 for injuries received and sustained as a result of being run over and over by a motor truck of the United States Army in Washington, D. C., on November 7, 1921.

The amendment was agreed to.
The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE, OREGON-WASHINGTON

The bill (S. 4045) granting the consent of Congress to W. D. Comer and Wesley Vandercook to construct a bridge across the Columbia River between Longview, Wash., and Rainier, Oreg., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, on page 2, after line 3, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 2. The States of Washington and Oregon, or either of them, or any political subdivision or subdivisions thereof, within or adjoining which said bridge is located, may at any time acquire all right, title, and interest in said bridge and the approaches thereto constructed under the authority of this act, for the purpose of maintaining and operating such bridge as a toll bridge, by the payment to the owners of the reasonable value thereof, not to exceed in any event the construction cost thereof: Provided, That the said State or States or political subdivision or subdivisions may operate such bridge as a toll bridge not to exceed five years from date of acquisition thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCNARY. I send to the desk an amendment which I propose.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The RAILING CLERK. On page 2, at the end of line 3, insert the following proviso:

Provided, however, That the plans and specifications for said bridge shall first be submitted to and approved by the State highway commission of Oregon and Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to W. D. Comer and Wesley Vandercook, and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Columbia River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near the city of Longview, in the county of Cowlitz, in the State of Washington, and at or near the city of Rainier, in the county of Columbia, in the State of Oregon, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906: Provided, That the plans and specifications for said bridge shall first be submitted to and approved by the highway commissions of Oregon and Washington.

Sec. 2. The States of Washington and Oregon, or either of them, or any political subdivision or subdivisions thereof, within or adjoining which said bridge is located, may at any time acquire all right, title, and interest in said bridge and the approaches thereto constructed under the authority of this act, for the purpose of maintaining and operating such bridge as a toll bridge, by the payment to the owners of the reasonable value thereof, not to exceed in any event the construction cost thereof: Provided, That the said State or States or political subdivision or subdivisions may operate such bridge as a toll bridge not to exceed five years from date of acquisition.

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

CLAIMS FOR EXTRA LABOR AT CERTAIN NAVY YARDS

The bill (S. 2131) for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of eight hours at certain navy yards, certified by the Court of Claims, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let it go over.

Mr. SMUITH. I ask that the bill be passed over.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

IMMACULATO CARLINO

The bill (S. 2013) for the relief of Immaculato Carlino, widow of Alexander Carlino, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, in line 6, to strike out "$3,000," and insert in lieu thereof "$2,000," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Immaculato Carlino, widow of Alexander Carlino, the sum of $2,000 as compensation for the death of her husband, who died as a result of injuries received when he was struck by a truck operated by an employee of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

GLADYS L. BROWN

The bill (S. 2454) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Gladys L. Brown, a former employee in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to extend to Gladys L. Brown, a former employee in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., the provisions of an act...
entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1918.

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

MODIFICATION OF VISÉ FEES

The bill (S. 4107) to authorize the President in certain cases to modify visé fees was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That notwithstanding existing law fixing the fees to be collected for visas of passports of aliens and for executing applications for such visas, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, to the extent consistent with the public interest, to reduce or abate such fees or to abolish them altogether, in the case of any class of aliens desiring to visit the United States who are not "immigrants" as defined in the immigration act of 1924, and who are citizens of a similar class seeking to visit the citizens of the United States.

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

CHANGE OF NAME OF THIRD PLACE NE.

The bill (H. R. 8410) to change the name of Third Place NE. to Abbey Place was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the name of the street not yet cut through, but now on record as Third Place NE., be, and the same is hereby, changed to Abbey Place, and the surveyor of the District of Columbia is hereby directed to enter such change on the records of his office.

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

TRAFFIC REGULATION AND ADDITIONAL OFFICIALS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 4107) to provide for the regulation of motor-vehicle traffic in the District of Columbia, increase the number of the police contingent for other purposes, and to fix fees.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the bill has been approved down to section 9. As a substitute for the amendment to section 9, offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], I offer an amendment which I consider very desirable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware offers an amendment, which the clerk will report.

The READING CLERK. On page 14, beginning in line 3, strike out down to and including line 2, on page 15, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 9. (a) No individual while operating a motor vehicle in the District, knowing that such motor vehicle has struck any individual or any vehicle, or that such vehicle has been struck by any other vehicle or has left the place where the collision or injury occurred without stopping and giving his name, place of residence, including street and number, and registration and operator's permit numbers, to the driver or operator of the other vehicle or to the owner of the vehicle if such owner or operator is present, or if such owner or operator is not present then to bystanders. Any operator whose vehicle strikes or causes personal injury to an individual and who fails to conform to the requirements of this subdivision shall, upon conviction of the first offense, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, and shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than 60 days and not more than six months; and upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year. And any operator whose vehicle strikes or causes damage to any other vehicle or who fails to conform to the requirements of this subdivision shall upon conviction of the first offense be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and for the second or any subsequent offense be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) No individual shall under the influence of any intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug operate any motor vehicle in the District. Any violation of this subdivision shall be a violation of the traffic regulations of the city, which I am quite sure of that. I believe it is a workable measure, and it has been made much more workable since the various modifications of it have been made. I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. DIAL. What disposition has been made of the section of the bill providing for an additional police force?

Mr. KING. That section of the bill has not been reached.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that that section has not been reached.

Mr. DIAL. I thought the question was on the passage of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Ball].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and is open to amendment.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia whether he desires to modify the provision on page 8 regarding operators' permits therefor issued during March 31, except that in case any permit which will expire within less than six months of the date of its issuance the fee shall be $1.?
As I understand the provision of the bill a permit must be obtained every year.

Mr. BALL. That is the consensus of opinion on the part of the committee.

Mr. KING. And that an additional fee of $2 will be required each year?

Mr. BALL. Yes.

Mr. KING. Does not the Senator think it would be wiser and more practical to those who are subject to the law and yet would be ample protection to those who may be inclined to disobey the law, to have an amendment of this character?

Operators’ permits shall be issued for a period not in excess of one year, renewable on March 31, and shall be renewable for periods of one year upon compliance with such requirements and the payment of such fee as the director of traffic may prescribe, not exceeding $1.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that to require a permit every year, with a fee of $2 each year, is too much; that is, the fee is too much, and there is no necessity of requiring an original permit each year. Let the applicant who desires a renewal of his permit apply to the proper officer, let him make such indenture as the rule or the regulation may require upon the permit, and upon receipt of $1 let the permit be good for another year. I ask the Senator from Delaware will he not accept an amendment of that kind; yet personally I feel that permits should only be obtained of that kind; yet personally I feel that permits should only be obtained for one year, with a fee of $1.

Mr. KING. The Senator will see that the amendment which I have suggested provides for a yearly renewal.

Mr. BALL. I understand the amendment, but I am surprised, Mr. President, that the Senator from Utah fears that the tax of the District citizens is too severe. It is the first time I have ever heard him make that contention.

Mr. KING. There is a great deal of difference between a tax on property and a tax for the renewal of a privilege.

Mr. BALL. The charge for the renewal of a permit in many of the States is $7. In my own State it was $7 until a year ago, but I think it is now $5. However, I am perfectly satisfied to accept the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah. I do not think it will make the slightest difference as to the efficiency of the bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the PRESIDENT OFFICER. The Chair must warn Senators that we are presenting a unanimous-consent agreement, and that the debate is limited to five minutes. The language of the unanimous-consent agreement, omitting certain portions, is:

"And that debate be limited to five minutes on each bill and amendment."

Mr. KING. Mr. President, in view of the statement of the Senator from Delaware that he is willing to accept the amendment—

Mr. BALL. I accept the amendment.

Mr. KING. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 8, line 25, after "31st" it is proposed to insert a comma and the words—

"and shall be renewable for periods of one year upon compliance with such regulations and the payment of such fee as the director of traffic may prescribe, not exceeding $1."

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, on page 18, line 12, I move to strike out the words "three hundred," and insert in lieu thereof the words "one hundred," so that the section will read:

The commissioners are authorized to appoint 100 additional privates for the Metropolitan police force.

Mr. BALL. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Delaware with reference to the punishment imposed in section (e) on page 13. [A pause. The Senator tells me that he has amended that, as he did the former punishment, by inserting "or" for "and." I accept that.]

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The bill is still before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I want to make just one observation before this bill is passed.

I had occasion yesterday to call attention to three acts of Congress which give to the District Commissioners plenary power to deal with this subject and all questions affecting the lives and the limbs and the property and the health of the people of the District. They have full power to pass any police regulation that they may regard as necessary. In addition to that, there are two statutes enacted by Congress dealing with the question of vehicular traffic, motor traffic in the streets. In addition to that we have regulations, 35 pages of them, which have been adopted by the commissioners, which deal with this subject in a more comprehensive way and in a more detailed and, in my opinion, a more satisfactory and rational manner than the bill which is before us.

If this bill is passed, it will lead to considerable confusion. There will be controversy as to what is in force and as to what has been repealed in former acts of Congress or in the regulations of the District Commissioners. I regard this bill as a mistake and I am afraid that it will be a mistake in order to help defray the expense of administering the law and for other purposes.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I think that $1 is sufficient. I have no objection to accepting an amendment of that kind; yet personally I feel that permits should only be obtained for one year, with a fee of $1.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If the automobile owner would refrain from going to the movies for one night, he could save the cost of the fee.

Mr. BALL. I accept the amendment.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee or some one of the other proponents of this bill a question with reference to the revocation of licenses. In discussing the matter with the Senator from Dela-
notice is filed without 90 days from the approval of this act, upon which applications are presented within one year from the date of approval of such act, may be perfected and patents issued therefor; and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Having heard the William Pittman's objection to the House bill, I briefly state what the House bill is.

The President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Pittman, has given me notice that he will withhold his objection until I briefly state what the House bill is.

The President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Pittman, has given me notice that he will withhold his objection until I briefly state what the House bill is.

When the selection in exchange fails for no fault on the part of the selector another selection in exchange may be made if filed within one year from notice to the selector of the rejection of the selection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was referred to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

The bill (S. 3998) granting certain lands to the city of Delta, State of Colorado, for public park and recreational grounds, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PHIPPS. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

The bill (S. 4132) to authorize the exchange of certain patented lands in the Rocky Mountain National Park for Government lands in the park, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, the House has passed an identical bill, House bill 11952. I ask that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House bill on the calendar.

Mr. PHIPPS. It has been referred to the committee. The House bill and the Senate bill, S. 4132, on the calendar, are identical.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the bill is pending in the committee.

Mr. PHIPPS. Yes. It has already been approved by the committee as Senate bill 4132. I ask that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado asks unanimous consent that the committee on Public Lands and Surveys be discharged from the consideration of House bill 11952. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator say that the House bill is identical with the Senate bill?

Mr. PHIPPS. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection, then.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado asks unanimous consent that House bill 11952 be substituted for the Senate bill. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 11952) to authorize the exchange of certain patented lands in the Rocky Mountain National Park for Government lands in the park.

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

Mr. PHIPPS. I now ask that Senate bill 4132 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill (H. R. 4522) to provide for the completion of the topographical survey of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will withhold his objection until I briefly state what the House bill is.

Mr. KING. I withhold my objection.

Mr. PITTMAN. The bill provides for a plan or a program of topographical survey of the United States. It has been sought for a great many years, and is petitioned for by all of the States, by the governors at their last annual meeting, and by all of the departments. I call attention to the fact that there are 12 departments of the Government that are now attempting to make these topographical maps. They are duplicating the work. It is very expensive. It was commenced in 1853. At the present time 41 percent of the land of the United States has been surveyed, and that has been surveyed and mapped without a coordinated plan or arrangement.

This bill provides for a plan lasting for 20 years, so that the work may go on systematically, so that they may get rid of this duplication by 12 departments and place it all in one department. The matter is considered a very important one by the Department of the Interior, and also by the Agricultural Department. It is essential that there be some kind of arrangement in irrigation, in water-power matters, and in all of these things.

The bill only authorizes for this year the very small appropriation of about $900,000, and much work is to be done. It is a fact that some of the engineers say it is impossible to do the work in 20
within its borders.

... out of any moneys appropriated for the purpose of expediting the completion of the mapping with and to insert in lieu thereof suitable subdivisions for the purpose of expediting the completion of the mapping within its borders."

... The time of the Senator from Nevada has expired. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

... I would rather take a chance on amending it at the present time.

... The amendment was concurred in.

SEC. 5. The sum of $500,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until the 30th day of June, 1926, for the purpose of carrying out in the District of Columbia and elsewhere as the President may deem essential and proper.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, it seems to me that the point raised by the Senator from Utah is extremely important. There is not enough trained topographic engineers to do this work in anywhere near that amount of time, and it will be far better to have the bill provide for 30 years instead of 20 years. In view of the fact that the bill has to go to conference anyway, I ask the Senator from Nevada whether he would not be willing to accept such an amendment?

Mr. PITTMAN. As I have said, I think that is a good suggestion. It is only a question as to whether or not the bill would be delayed in conference.

Mr. ROBINSON. It could be amended hereafter if it were found necessary to extend the time.

Mr. PITTMAN. I think it would be better not to change that now, because next year the time can be extended.

Mr. SMOOT. I will be perfectly willing to take a chance on it.

Mr. PITTMAN. I suggest to the Senator that next December we can change it to any date which may be found necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut offer an amendment?

Mr. BINGHAM. I do not.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, is the debate on this bill limited to five minutes, not to five minutes to any Senator who may desire to speak, but is not the entire debate on any bill or amendment thereto limited to five minutes? The unanimous-consent agreement reads as follows:

"That debate be limited to five minutes on each bill and amendment."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The language of the unanimous-consent agreement would lead to the conclusion suggested by the Senator from Washington.

Mr. SMOOT. Any Senator may object to the consideration of any bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. I suggest that if we should adhere strictly to that ruling, any Senator could prevent the passage of any bill by talking on for five minutes.

Mr. JONES of Washington. He can accomplish that result now by one word.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; simply by objecting.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. KING. I recall that that question has been raised heretofore, and notwithstanding the technical construction of the rule would be as indicated by the Senator and the Chair, it has been common to interpret it to mean that debate shall go forward under the five-minute rule. The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been so interpreted at this session and will continue to be so interpreted.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I desire to say that the Senator from Kansas, who asked for the unanimous-consent agreement, has stated that it was his intention that each Senator should have five minutes, if he desired, but that in taking down the agreement it was put in the language which appears on the first page of the Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been the practice, as the Chair has remarked, during the evening, and will continue to be the practice.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Very well.

DESSERT-LAND ENTRIES, CALIFORNIA

The bill (H. R. 10143) to exempt from cancellation certain desert-land entries in Riverside County, Calif., was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That no desert-land entry hereafter made in accordance with the provisions of the desert-land entries act, or otherwise made in connection with the provisions of the desert-land entries act, shall be subject to cancellation, but said entry shall be entered into cooperative agreements with and to receive funds made available by any State or territorial government for the purpose of expediting the completion of the mapping within its borders.

SEC. 2. That the agencies which may be engaged in carrying out the provisions of this act are authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with and to receive funds made available by any State or territorial government for the purpose of expediting the completion of the mapping within its borders.

SEC. 3. That the amount of $500,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be
Mr. KING. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT PRO Tempore. The bill will be passed over.

KANAWHA RIVER—WEST VIRGINIA

The bill (H. R. 11253) granting the consent of Congress to the Kanawha Falls Bridge Co. (Inc.) to construct a bridge across the Kanawha River, at Kanawha Falls, Fayette County, W. Va., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and passed.

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

PEND OREILLE RIVER BRIDGE, IDAHO

The bill (H. R. 11708) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pend O’Reille River, Bonner County, Idaho, at the Newport-Priest River Road crossing, Idaho, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GOODING. I offer an amendment to the bill.

The PRESIDENT PRO Tempore. The Senator from Idaho offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The READING CLERK. The amendment is, to strike out all after the enacting clause and in lieu thereof to insert:

That the States of Washington and Idaho, or either of them, or any political subdivision or subdivisions thereof, or their assigns, are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pend O’Reille River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near the Newport-Priest River Road crossing, Washington and Idaho, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 28, 1906.

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, I may say, by way of explanation, that since this bill passed the House, granting permission to a private company to build this bridge, the State of Washington and the State of Idaho have reached an agreement under which they are to build the bridge jointly. If it were built in the way provided in the bill as it passed the House it would be a toll bridge. The States are asking to be allowed to build the bridge so that it will be an open and free bridge.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported from the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GOODING. The bill was reported from the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

J ohn N. Knauff Co. (Inc.)

The resolution (S. Res. 326) referring to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 2888) for the relief of John N. Knauff Co. (Inc.), was read and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 2888) for the relief of John N. Knauff Co. (Inc.), now pending in the Senate together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; and the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

SURETY BONDS

The bill (S. 2863) to standardize the procedure with reference to surety bonds running in favor of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOTHERLY. Let that go over.

STEAM ENGINEERING REGULATIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 4004) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate steam engineering in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1887, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT PRO Tempore. The bill will be passed over.

STEAM ENGINEERING REGULATIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 4004) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate steam engineering in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1887, was announced as next in order.
of the southeast quarter and lot 7, section 52, township 22 north, range 42 east of the Wilmette meridian, containing 82.236 acres, more or less; such lands to be used and occupied solely for public park and recreational purposes: Provided, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, or other minerals in the land, and the right to remove any such minerals for, mine, and remove the same: Provided further, That if the grantees shall fail to use the land for park or recreational purposes or shall devote the same to other uses the title thereto shall revert to the United States and the lands shall be restored to the public domain unless a finding of such failure by the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Washington. That matter of $1,25 an acre was brought up in the House committee. I merely want to inquire whether the committee of the Senate would insist upon that?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes, Mr. President, the committee has insisted upon it in connection with every bill that has passed this body, with the exception of one, and that one went through by mistake.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Is that true with reference to measures where the land is to be used purely for recreational and park purposes, and when that use ceases is to go back?

Mr. SMOOT. It is the same. This is treating the State of Washington just as we have treated every other State in the Union.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Very well.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Compensation to Chippewa Indians for Timber

The bill (H. R. 27) to compensate the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for timber and interest in connection with the sale of part of the Minnesota National Forest was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to appropriate, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $422,639.01, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, from February 1, 1923, to the date of settlement, said amount to be credited to the general fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under the provisions of section 7 of the act of January 14, 1888.

Mr. KING. May I ask the Senator from Oklahoma whether this conflicts in any way with the legislation which was passed to-day dealing with the Chippewa Indians and their rights, and whether this bill is such as is recommended by the Indians and their representatives?

Mr. HARRELD. This is one of the bills that was agreed upon by the special subcommittee of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee that went to Minnesota last year and investigated the Chippewa affairs. They agreed upon a program. They agreed to introduce and put through certain bills. This is one of them. The one that was passed to-day was another. These bills do not conflict; in fact, this is the last bill in the program which the subcommittee adopted in regard to Chippewa affairs, and we are very anxious to have it passed.

Mr. KING. It was approved by the Indians in council?

Mr. HARRELD. It is approved, and it is understood that it is one of the bills agreed upon.

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

John J. Beatle

The bill (S. 2421) for the relief of John J. Beatle was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This bill has been reported adversely by the Committee on Claims, and will be indefinitely postponed.

Horace C. Knowles

The bill (S. 3264) for the relief of Horace C. Knowles was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to appropriate, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $7,296.49 to Horace C. Knowles as salary for the period of March 30, 1909, to December 22, 1909, during which period he was commissioned as a minister of the United States, to which post he was appointed under instructions to await orders of the State Department.

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

Alden H. Baker

The bill (S. 3811) for the relief of Alden H. Baker was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This bill is on the calendar with an adverse report from the Committee on Claims, and will be indefinitely postponed.

Joseph B. Tanner

The bill (S. 2866) for the relief of Joseph B. Tanner was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, to strike out the words "That the sum of $250 be paid to Joseph B. Tanner, of Shiprock, N. Mex.," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Joseph B. Tanner, of Shiprock, N. Mex., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $250," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Joseph B. Tanner, of Shiprock, N. Mex., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $250, so as to make the bill read:

NATIONAL RANKING ASSOCIATIONS

The bill (H. R. 8867) to amend an act entitled "An act to appropriate the consolidated national bank funds," approved November 7, 1918, to amend section 5336 as amended, section 5337, section 5338 as amended, section 5412, section 5310, section 5315, section 5308, section 5290 as amended, section 5291 as amended, of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and to amend sections 9, 13, 22, and 24 of the Federal reserve act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that bill be passed, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Umatilla, Wallowa, and Whitman National Forests, OR.

The bill (H. R. 6653) to add certain lands to the Umatilla, Wallowa, and Whitman National Forests in Oregon was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

Santiam National Forest

The bill (H. R. 3896) to add certain lands to the Santiam National Forest was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

Whitman National Forest

The bill (H. R. 9129) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Whitman National Forest was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

Disposal of Land in District of Columbia

The bill (S. 5118) to authorize the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission to dispose of certain parcels of land was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with amendments, on page 1, line 1, after the word "of," to add the words "to the highest bidder at public auction the following lands, to wit: Part of parcel 31/3, containing about 2,200 acres;
square feet; also the following lands situated west of Twentieth Street and east of Waterside Drive and located in square No. 2543, to wit: Lot 819, containing about 1,500 square feet; part of lot 820, containing about 4,087 square feet; part of lots 47, 48, and 49, containing about 0.3; and this property would constitute an important feature along the shore on the Potomac River 8 miles below Washington, and this property would constitute an important feature of the National Capital to extend a river drive or boulevard along the bluffs fronting on the Potomac River from the Anacostia River to Fort Washington, and this property would constitute an important feature in such proposed boulevard: Therefore be it Resolved, etc., That the land embraced within the Fort Foote Military Reservation in Prince Georges County, Md., consisting of 60.61 acres be, and it is hereby, transferred to the possession and control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, to be administered as a part of the park system of the National Capital, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Whereas the Fort Foote Military Reservation in Prince Georges County, Md., has been advertised by the Quartermaster General for public sale at a price not less than its appraised value; and
Whereas said reservation consists of 60.61 acres of land with a few frame buildings and a small wharf thereon, its value having been appraised at $2,485.00; and
Whereas said reservation consists of a narrow strip of land extending along the abore on the Potomac River 8 miles below Washington, including a half about 100 feet above tide-water, covered with forest, and extending about three-fourths of a mile along the river front; and
Whereas it is contemplated in the development of the park system of the National Capital to extend a river drive or boulevard along the bluffs fronting on the Potomac River from the Anacostia River to Fort Washington, and this property would constitute an important feature in such proposed boulevard: Therefore be it Resolved, etc., That the land embraced within the Fort Foote Military Reservation in Prince Georges County, Md., consisting of 60.61 acres be, and it is hereby, transferred to the possession and control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, to be held and administered as a part of the park and parkway system of the National Capital, such transfer not to affect the right of the Government to maintain a post light as now located on the wharf on said property.

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

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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The amendments were approved to.

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The amendments were approved to.

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The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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The amendments were approved to.

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The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

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

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were approved to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.
authority of the United States. Provided, That said deed to the United States shall release the United States from all damages to said lands in section 16 suffered by said grantor Anton Hiersche on account of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the said irrigation project provided further, That said grantor shall be permitted within a period of six months after the date of said deed to remove his improvements from said land in section 16: Provided further, That the patent from the United States shall contain language (a) that if the United States shall be deemed liable for any damages to said land in section 22 by espeage from existing or proposed reservoirs constructed or to be constructed in connection with said irrigation project, and (b) by which the title of the grantee shall be subject in a lien in favor of the United States on the cost of the payment of the project operation and maintenance and construction charges upon the irrigable area of the land patented hereunder.

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

**ESTATE OF MOSSE M. BANE**

The bill (S. 1229) for the relief of the estate of Moses M. Bane was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the estate of Moses M. Bane, deceased, who was killed in a fire while serving in the United States Army on duty in Tennessee for certain land owned by J. A. Cunningham in Hamilton County, Tenn., which was sold under a warrant of distraint issued by the United States receiver of Salt Lake City for the years 1877 and 1878, and for the first quarter of the year 1879, the sum of $1,080, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the said sum for office rent having been paid by the estate of Moses M. Bane.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I would like to have an explanation as to the reason why this claim is so old.

Mr. SMOOT. I remember that a similar bill passed the Senate several times. The old lady is in the District now. If I remember, I think she applied also she will be long enough to get the money or not. I think this is the third time the bill has passed the Senate, but the House has not passed the bill at all.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I will also say that my understanding is that in similar bills there has passed the House and passed the Senate, but never passed both Houses at the same session. There was some delay on account of the matter first going to the Court of Claims, and the propose of ascertaining the facts. The case is absolutely a meritorious one and the relief is very just.

Mr. DIAL. I had not read the report, but I see the claim originated in 1877.

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

**ESTATE OF G. W. PLUMLEE**

The bill (S. 2619) for the relief of John Plumlee, administrator of G. W. Plumlee, deceased, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to John Plumlee, administrator of the estate of G. W. Plumlee, deceased, of Chattanooga, Tenn., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $11,573, such sum being the amount which was paid by the said G. W. Plumlee in his lifetime to the collector of internal revenue for the district of Tennessee for certain land owned by J. A. Cunningham in Hamilton County, Tenn., which was sold under a warrant of distraint issued by the collector of internal revenue for the collection of delinquent taxes and penalties due the United States, which land was never delivered by the United States into the possession of the said G. W. Plumlee in his lifetime nor into the possession of the said John Plumlee, administrator.

Sec. 2. That payment of such sum of money to John Plumlee, administrator of the estate of G. W. Plumlee, deceased, deliver, prior to the payment of a quiet claim to the collector of internal revenue for the district of Tennessee conveying to the United States all the right, title, and interest of such heirs as may be in the land.

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

**JAMES MCKAY**

The bill (S. 2647) providing for employees' compensation for James McKay, who was injured while in the service of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I see that this matter was referred to the Compensation Commission. It seems to me that in that event there ought not to be a provision fixing the amount of compensation. They have really here determined the amount of compensation. After referring the matter to the Compensation Commission, it is hardly proper arbitrarily to fix the amount which should be received. It may be an entirely meritorious matter, and I make no comment upon that feature.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, occasionally it has been the policy to give an addition to the regular amount allowed in extraordinary cases. This is a case in which the claimant suffered a broken leg and an injured knee and has been compelled to use crutches and go in a rolling chair ever since the accident occurred in 1918. The injury was incurred in line of duty. It has been recognized as a claim that was within the provisions of the compensation act. McKay only draws $66 and he is a man who is very inadequate for the injury suffered and his incapacity brought about as a result of the accident. He is a man probably 75 years of age.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. TRAMMELL. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month is more than a soldier gets who has had his arm cut off or an eye shot out. It would only take three years for him to draw the full amount to which he is entitled. I object to the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Will the Senate object to my proposing an amendment for a lump sum? I know of cases here where the injury was certainly not so great as this injury and where we paid a lump sum of $1,500 or $2,000.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection. What was the man drawing per year?

Mr. TRAMMELL. He was getting $3,600 a year.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to $2,000.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I propose that as an amendment—in line 11, strike out all after the word "$1,500." But that will not do away with his drawing compensation.

Mr. TRAMMELL. No; it will not.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I think if he is drawing compensation the bill should go over. That amount is what we give to a man who was a soldier and who is now 70 or 80 years old, who lost one leg or one arm and is perfectly helpless and requires an attendant. I think this is out of all reason.

Mr. KING. I object. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the bill will be passed over.

**JOSEPH HARKNESS, JR.**

The bill (S. 3293) for the relief of Joseph Harkness, Jr., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, it has been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 6, to strike out "$90" and insert "$90.75," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $600, and "$90.75, as travel pay from Philadelphia, Pa., to St. Paul, Minn., while honorably discharged from the Army June 11, 1919.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

**JAMES DOHERTY**

The bill (S. 3510) for the relief of James DoHERTY was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, in lines 2 and 3, and in line 5, after the word "pay," to insert the words "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and in line 5, to strike out "$3,250" and to insert "$2,250," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,250 to James DoHERTY, of Metamora Falls, Wash., for the destruction of his residence and household effects while being occupied by employees of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I would like to have the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL], who reported the bill, or the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], who introduced the bill, make an explanation of it.
Mr. DILL. This is a bill which I introduced, and I can probably explain it to the Senator. This property was used, as the bill suggests, by employees of the Agricultural Department while working on a road. While occupying the building, but in the last building burned. This report shows that the Department recognizes the claim as meritorious. The bill as introduced provided, I think, for $3,250, but the Committee on Claims cut it to what the insurance would have been, $2,520.

Mr. KING. Was there any negligence on the part of the Government?

Mr. DILL. The Government had charge of the building. It was simply a verbal agreement. The man who owned the building was not present. He was permitting the Government employees to use the building. Whether they were negligent or not I do not know. The fire occurred while the Government employees were in charge of the building, and for that reason we felt that the Government was responsible for the destruction of the building.

Mr. KING. Were they voluntary tenants?

Mr. DILL. They were permitted to use the building because Mr. Doherty was so anxious to have the road built. He simply permitted them to use the building as a matter of their having somewhere to stay. He was in no way whatever responsible for the fire, because he did not even have charge of the building.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was acceded to.

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

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT

The bill (H.R. 6645) to amend the national prohibition act, to provide for a bureau of prohibition in the Treasury Department, and to define its powers and duties was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING and others. Over! The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FEDERAL CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

The bill (S. 4285) to create the Federal city planning commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I think we ought to have an explanation of the bill. I think an explanation could be made more briefly than that.

Mr. KING. The bill was introduced at the request of a large number of women who are interested in the development of the Capital. It has been felt that the original plan for the construction of the Capital has been departed from. In the additions to the city there is no coordination, no effort to coordinate the additions to the original L'Enfant plan, nor proper provisions made for sanitation or for the development of the city. The plan proposes that a commission be appointed by the President, consisting of a landscape architect and men who are familiar with the development of cities, to make a comprehensive plan that will deal with the development of the city, its parks, playgrounds, sanitation, and everything that relates to municipal improvement. It is supported by all of the great engineering and architectural societies and by the art organizations of the country. I know of no opposition to it. It is felt that because of the hodgepodge method now employed in the development of the city, unless something is done very shortly we will see not have a Capital that is worthy of the name.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I notice there is an authorization for $50,000. Does that come entirely out of the Federal Government's Federal Treasury?

Mr. KING. I am perfectly willing that that should be paid out of that fund.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does not the Senator think it might go out of the bill entirely?

Mr. KING. I have no objection.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I think the authorization is properly in the bill. Whatever the amount of money that is needed it will be decided upon, of course, by the Committee on Appropriations. The committee can treat with it and determine what amount is needed from time to time for the work of the commission.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that the building burned down last week.

Mr. DILL. I mean to employ an executive officer, who may or may not be a member of the commission, and to employ such clerical and technical assistance as may be necessary. If they are going to do that-

Mr. WADSWORTH. This will be quite a program before it is concluded.

Mr. SMOOT. It looks that way to me.

Mr. PHIPPS. I believe the proper plan would be to have at least a part of the money come out of the District of Columbia treasury and not all out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. SMOOT. The bill does not provide any such method as that.

Mr. KING. I have no objection to an amendment that it shall come out of the Treasury in the usual way.

Mr. PHIPPS. It seems to me it is proper to have merely the authorization in the bill and let the Committee on Appropriations decide with the matter in due time. If it is necessary to make a part of that money immediately available, we can get it included in some bill before the end of the session in some way. I think it is a very meritorious measure and should be approved. I think the commission should be appointed.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Have we no commission at all to deal with the future of the city?

Mr. PHIPPS. The L'Enfant plan extended to what was known as the old city. The outlying suburban districts are not laid out on any uniform plan or with due regard to the great contour of the country. To make much more money than necessary in cutting through hills in order to run streets in a straight line where they could be very readily diverted to follow the contour of the country and make a much more beautiful outlying district than we will have by continuing streets at right angles as is being done now.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Is not that work being done now by some commission?

Mr. PHIPPS. No; it is not.

Mr. SMOOT. What is the National Commission of Fine Arts doing?

Mr. KING. Nothing with respect to the plan which is contemplated here. One of the members of the Fine Arts Commission will be a member of the proposed commission.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Colonel Sherrill, before the Committee on the District of Columbia a few days ago, stated that they are doing this work now.

Mr. KING. Colonel Sherrill is entirely mistaken. He made the same statement before a committee of the House, and he was promptly overruled and the House committee reported the bill unanimously. The Park Commission, of which Colonel Sherrill is a member, is doing its own particular work, but not the work contemplated by the pending bill.

Mr. PHIPPS. Colonel Sherrill stated to our committee last year—in fact, year before last he made the original suggestion—that the amount which was already appropriated would care for the planning of the outlying districts. At that time, that is the bill that was reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Utah has expired.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to ask the Senator whether section 3 is going out of the bill or not?

Mr. PHIPPS. I did not hear the question of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. My colleague, the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. King], said when a suggestion was made as to the appropriation that he had no objection to section 3 being eliminated from the bill.

Mr. KING. No; I did not.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, I misunderstood my colleague.

Mr. KING. What I meant was that I had no objection to the provisions being made for the District to go against the Treasury. There must be some appropriation, because it will be necessary to have clerical assistance and executive officers. However, I am using the time of my colleague.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I notice the appropriation must be spent before January 1, 1926. They will have only about 10 months in which to spend $50,000, and they will have to employ quite a number of people to use up the appropriation within that period.

Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill go over and have the amount paid out of the District revenues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, ETC.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider this bill [H.R. 2226] for the purpose of raising the pay of retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and
Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with the amendments in section 1, page 1, lines 8, after the word "That," to insert the word "hereafter"; and in line 8, after the word "services," to insert the words "of equal rank and length of service." So ordered.

Mr. Pittman. The bill as ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WADSWORTII. No.

Mr. Pittman. The bill as ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSERVATION, PRODUCTION, AND EXPLOITATION OF HELIUM GAS

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5722) authorizing the conservation, production, and exploitation of helium gas, a mineral resource pertaining to the national defense and to the development of commercial aeronautics, and for other purposes, as reported by the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That for the purpose of producing helium with which to supply the needs of the Army and Navy and other branches of the Federal Government, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to acquire land or interest in land by purchase, lease, or condemnation, where necessary, when helium can not be purchased from private parties at less cost, to explore for, procure, or conserve helium-bearing gas; to drill or otherwise test such lands; and to construct plants, facilities, and accessories for the production, storage, and repackaging of helium; Provided, That any known or probable helium gas-bearing lands on the public domain not covered at the time by leases or permits under the act of February 23, 1920, entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, all shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," may be reserved for the purposes of this act, and that the United States reserves the ownership and the right to extract, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, helium from all gas produced from lands so permitted, leased, or condemned, and shall have complete right of access to the proposed helium basins, to construct and maintain the proper plant or plants, and to sink and maintains the necessary shafts, and to operate said plant or plants, to produce and sell helium or other by-products not need for the production of helium, or other by-product not needed for Government use shall be sold and the proceeds of such sales shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 4. That hereby the retired pay of the officers and warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, who were retired on or before June 30, 1922, shall not be less than that provided for officers and warrant officers of equal rank and length of service retired subsequent to that date: Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list.

Sec. 2. That all or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. KING. I should like an explanation of the bill from the Senator from New York.

Mr. WAII was asked, Mr. President, in the pay act of 1922, in dealing with the pay of retired officers of all these services, it was decided, on the insistence of the House members of the joint committee, that the retired officers then on the retired list of the pay act should receive the increase. That was the act of 1922. Mr. WADSWORTII. The resolution.

Mr. WADSWORTII. The resolution.

Mr. WAII. Mr. President, the act of 1922; but, rather than have an indefinite deadlock and lose the whole in the meantime, the Senate conferees receded on that point.

Mr. KING. That is, as to what was to be done in the amendment or of the entire act.

Mr. WADSWORTII. Mr. President, I think in the interest of brevity I can explain what the committee has proposed to do in the amendment which it has reported. We have substituted for the House bill the text of the bill as it was originally reported in the two Houses, which had the result of an agreement reached between the Department of the Interior, the Navy Department, and the War Department. Briefly, the bill reposes in the Department of the Interior the task of conserving our helium supplies, which, as we well know, are very precious. They are perhaps more precious to this country than any other resources, and it may be remarked that in this country alone are found those gas wells that produce helium in quantities sufficient to warrant its manufacture.

The Senate committee amendment reposes in the Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department the task of producing helium on lands either purchased, condemned, or leased by the Federal Government, and it gives to the Army and the Navy the right to requisition from the Bureau of Mines such quantities as may be thought necessary from time to time for the support of those two services. It is, of course, known that helium is used in the lighter-than-air machines of the two air services.

The important feature of this bill is the conservation of helium. To my mind it is comparatively unimportant which agency of the Government manufactures the helium after the helium lands shall have been once covered by the PROVINCIAL OFFICER. Is there objection to the further consideration of the bill?

Mr. PITTMAN. I object.

Mr. PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill, being objected to, will go over.

Mr. WADSWORTII. Mr. President, does the Senator from Nevada disapprove of the Senate amendment or of the entire bill in principle?

Mr. PITTMAN. I wish to say that I have not had an opportunity to examine the bill. I have been trying to read it while the Senator from New York has been speaking. Of course, all of us have a desire to accomplish what the bill has in view. I will say very frankly that I wish to examine into the matter in order to see whether or not it is going to involve the withdrawal of lands without proper investigation, because we have not had enough development.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, let me assure the Senator from Nevada that there is no need of the withdrawal of land, because the bill only seeks to preserve the helium resources wherever they may be; the present law will remember that helium was entirely reserved to the Government of the United States; and no matter where the Government may make a lease for gas or oil to-day, if helium is discovered, the Government retains the ownership of the well. The present law puts the whole power of the production of helium from any well in the United States, on either withdrawn lands or on Government lands, into the hands of the
three departments of the Government. Of course, it is of such vital interest to the Government that I am quite sure after the Senator from Nevada shall have read the bill he will not object to it.

Mr. PITTMAN. I have not the slightest objection to the Government having all of the helium that comes out of all of the private oil wells in the United States, and, as the Senator from Utah has stated, that right was reserved to the Government in the leasing act. What I am interested in, however, is the power of the withdrawal of land designated as possible helium-bearing land. That is the subject I wish to look into. The Government certainly will not make any withdrawals for helium lands because it does not know where they may be. Where the Government has given a lease for oil or for gas and wells have been sunk, if helium shall be discovered there is nothing the Government of the United States will immediately take charge of the well.

Mr. PITTMAN. I suggest that this bill pass over for the present, and I will try to expedite my examination of it as rapidly as I can.

The PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WILLS. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the Record at this point a very informative statement from the Akron, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce touching the subject matter of this bill.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ARRON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Akron, Ohio, February 5, 1925.

Hon. FRANK B. WILLES,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In re H. R. 5722 in the Senate of the United States, January 22, 1925, read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On the subject matter of this bill reference is made to the following:


Helium is a noncombustible gas found in natural gas in quantities high as approximately 2 per cent in volume. While there are traces of helium in all natural gas, if it is now thought that the southwestern United States oil fields are the only worth-while wells and by far the greatest source of supply, the United States has a monopoly on helium.

Physically, helium is a gas lighter than air. One thousand cubic feet of helium will displace enough air to lift approximately 60 pounds, which is about 19 per cent less in lifting power than hydrogen. Practically all the fatalities in airships have been due to the fire hazard encountered in using hydrogen. All airship operations by other nations have been done with helium, since they have no helium.

The Shenandoah, the Los Angeles, and all other nonrigid airships operated by the United States Army and Navy are helium filled. The semirigid airship, RS-1, now being assembled at Scott Field, will use helium.

Helium is extracted from natural gas by what is called a "squeezing process" in the Government plant at Fort Worth, Tex. There are no privately owned plants producing helium and there will probably be none until a sufficiently large and relatively stable market develops, presumably through the growth of commercial aeronautics.

The natural gas from which helium is extracted is turned back into the streams after the helium is removed, having been substantially improved in its thermal properties by the removal of the non-inflammable element.

The Fort Worth plant is now operated by the Navy Department under the direction of a helium board made up of one representative from the Navy, one from the Army, and one from the Bureau of Mines.

When helium was first thought of in connection with airships, its cost was approximately $1,500 per cubic foot, but the Government demand for comparatively large quantities has steadily decreased this cost, so that helium can now be manufactured for approximately $5 per cubic foot. Continued improvements in the process of production, with volume production, should bring the cost of helium down to perhaps as low as $20 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Helium, unlike hydrogen, has been customary to discharge part of the gas through valves to compensate for variations in the weight due to the consumption of fuel. Since helium has been so much more expensive than hydrogen, valving gas is avoided through a ballast recovery device by which the fumes from the exhaust of the engines are condensed into water. Water is thus recovered in amounts which are much smaller than the quantity from which this makes the valuing of helium unnecessary. Diffusion of helium gas is small and continued improvements of fabricated containers should render this loss negligible.

When a frequent replacement is necessary due to diffusion of air into the fabric gas bags, hydrogen that contains from 12 to 15 per cent of air becomes explosive, and hence it must be released into space before it reaches that point. Helium, when diffused with air, loses buoyancy in its air, but it is not dangerous, and when it has become impure it may be reprocessed and reutilized. This process would be very dangerous with hydrogen.

It may be necessary to replace hydrogen several times a year. This would not be necessary with helium.

As against the present cost of approximately $45 per 1,000 cubic feet of helium, hydrogen can be manufactured at as low as $2 to $3 per 1,000, depending on the volume. Under favorable circumstances, hydrogen may be procured from oxygen manufacturers as a by-product for approximately $5 per 1,000, and it has been purchased by the Government for as low as $2 per 1,000 cubic feet. However, in view of the differential in first cost of the two gases, the Air Service is finding it actually less expensive to operate airships with helium than with hydrogen, due to the factors already cited.

On page 52 of the eighth annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the year 1922, it is estimated that 500,000,000 cubic feet of helium is annually being wasted in the United States. This committee report unequivocally recommends that Congress provide the Air Service with the existing natural helium resources through the acquisition and selling by the Government of the largest and best helium fields.

House resolution 5722 provides for the conservation of a portion of the supply, and either holding this gas in its natural reservoir, the ground, until needed or extracting it for use.

This bill, which is the successor of one along substantially the same lines introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress as representing the views of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, provides also for the sale or lease of surplus helium to American commercial interests, and thus opens the way for building up commercial aviation in lighter-than-air craft, which with its natural corollaries of training of flying crews, laying out of flying fields, creation of loading masts and hangars, and stimulation of the creation of manufacturing facilities, would be a line of secondary defense of greatest importance to the Nation in the event of an emergency. Such ships, men, and facilities would be immediately available to the Government.

Admiral Moffett has stated, "... further developments in explaining what the possession of an ample supply of helium can do for the United States will be a step in the broad expanse of the Pacific from California to Hawaii, to Guiana to the Philippines, to Asia, and to Australia."

"And with this commercial development of ships of 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 and even 20,000,000 feet capacity, the Navy could expand its fleet of scouting ships."

"In times of national emergency the whole commercial organization could be concentrated on short notice, if we were well supplied with helium, giving this country the advantage of the added assurance of peace, for superior power is the greatest safeguard against aggression."

A most promising start in commercial airship transportation was made in Germany before the war and resumed after the war under the interallied treaty, which prevents the construction and use of airships of the size large enough to be commercially successful.

During this time some 35,000 passengers were carried as well as many tons of mail and express without accident or loss of life to either passengers or crew. Regular schedules were maintained between commercial centers at a great saving of time and distance by speed and directness of route. This would be done despite the fact that hydrogen was used. With helium, commercial transportation by airship should be safer than any means now existing.

The four-airship flight to the South Pole by the English ship R-4, and of the R-2, now the Los Angeles, and the four-day nonstop flight of the Zeppelin L-9 during the World War from Bulgaria to South Africa and return, indicate the possibilities of rigid airships in traveling over long seas for long distances at high speed. When the performance of the Shenandoah in being able to battle through a 24-hour storm and return safely to port, despite serious breaks in the structure and the loss of 2 of its 16 gas compartments, when it broke the record for the fastest airplane (127 m. p. h.), is an indication of the stability of such ships. The performance of the Shenandoah, too, in its trial flights last fall around the United States from Lake Michigan to San Diego and Seattle and return, under varied weather, atmospheric, and topographical conditions, is likewise significant for the future.
Rapid transit of passengers, mail, and express between America and Europe, between America and Hawaii and on to the Philippines, between North America and Central America, and between North America and South America is possible with rigid airships. It will be possible for a passenger to leave New York on Saturday morning in an airship and arrive in London Monday morning, spend four days there on business, and leave Friday morning for home and be back at his desk again Monday morning—two days for the trip over and three days for the return trip, despite prevailing winds from west to east.

There is little room for doubt that trans-Atlantic lines would have been running between Europe and America long since had not the war and the bitter fight-called further commercial development.

Prevented from further progress in Germany, the Zeppelin Corporation, whose experience has been much larger and more successful than that of any other similar group in the world, has disposed of its rights, patents, and processes for North America to an American company, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, and there now has been organized a subsidiary corporation, the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, to hold and exercise these rights.

The men who built the war and postwar Zeppelins, including the Los Angeles, representing the best skilled and experienced members of the old Zeppelin building and operating organization, are now in America and associated with the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation.

There are several other groups of engineers who have given this subject considerable study and who have been successful in obtaining the best airship information of England, France, and Italy, and it is thought that if helium gas was available that these groups would be interested in building the construction of organized airships.

America has, then, the following advantages:

1. Exclusive possession of helium, the only efficient noninflammable gas that is available in large quantities.
2. The experience obtainable in the world, including the experience of 15 years of American companies in building balloons and nonrigid airships.
3. Large areas over which to travel since the Zeppelin ship is most efficient over long distances, thus supplementing the effectiveness of airplanes which operate at somewhat higher speeds but with less cruising range.

If this practice is extended in every other way to operate airships with hydrogen, the psychology of the situation would retard for the present, at least, the development of airships in this country, and capital too timid to venture into an industry involving the risks of hydrogen.

Sale or lease of surplus helium to American industry will open the way to a most significant and interesting development in air transportation.

It should, by enabling the Fort Worth reducing plant to operate at capacity, still further reduce the cost of helium gas to the Government through the ordinary economies of quantity production. As indicating the relationship between the airplane and the airship and how each supplements the other is the fact that generally as an airplane increases in size the attendant problems increase in difficulty and the net lift or pay load diminishes, while generally in the case of the airship the reverse is true. The larger the airship, the more efficient in net lift and in air maneuverability.

The bill now being made at Akron for a ship of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity, which is twice the size of either the Los Angeles or the Shenandoah. England is now building two ships of this size to connect the homeland with its overseas possessions. Holland has disposed of its rights, which were projected as a long-neglected and important field of industry to France. Spain is now contemplating air transport to South America. America, with its possession of helium, has a great potential advantage over these other nations.

Before long the question will undoubtedly arise as to the international status of airships.

Serious thought must be given to the question of stimulating this development in America.

People who are interested in the manufacture and operation of airships have already raised the question as to whether or not legislation should be created providing that only American ships may ply in coastwise trade, or between any two American ports. The suggestion has been made that at least 50 per cent in tonnage and in numbers of all airships traveling between an American port and a foreign port, shall be American built and American registry. To Ohio Representatives in Congress this subject has much added significance.

In addition to the all-important question of national defense and commerce, there is the most valuable, rarest, and which we now know, is an exclusive reserve of the United States and being wasted in tremendous quantities—is the fact that an Ohio company is developing the lighter-than-air craft. This company is well known in industrial and financial circles, and has an organization of highly trained engineers for this work, has augmented its force with the best skill obtainable from England, Italy, and Germany, all of which is now at work adding prestige to and advancing this country light-transportation.
quest of the Secretary of War. As the Senator from Georgia has made a special study of it, I will yield to him.

Mr. GEORGE. I would rather the chairman of the committee would explain the bill, but, Mr. President, briefly I will say that the roadsways referred to in the bill really belong to the Government; they are military highways, but have never been taken over as a part of any military reservation. Many misdeemors and a great deal of misconduct of rather a trivial character occur on these roadsways.

There seems to be no way of reaching and policing these particular roads. The War Department suggested this measure and recommended it purely as a means of police protection.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Will the Senator inform us how they have been advised of the regulations and the conditions?

Mr. GEORGE. My understanding is that they will be posted.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Posted along the road?

Mr. GEORGE. That is my understanding. They would be issued as other orders are issued which affect military reservations.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, how would a person traveling from Washington to Alexandria and Richmond over one of these roads know what rules have been promulgated? I have no doubt that the authorities of Arlington County, Va., have never heard of this bill. I have never heard of it. I object to its consideration to-night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BUILDINGS IN TOKYO, JAPAN

The bill (S. 3486) to authorize the Secretary of State to enlarge the site and erect buildings thereon for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States in Tokyo, Japan, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, Order of Business No. 1214, being House bill 9700, is identical with this measure. I ask that the House bill may be considered instead of the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9700) to authorize the Secretary of State to enlarge the site and erect buildings thereon for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States in Tokyo, Japan.

The bill was read, as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, empowered at a cost not exceeding $1,250,000, to acquire in Tokyo, Japan, additional land adjoining the site of the former American Embassy and such other land as may be necessary, and construct thereon suitable buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, the said buildings to include residences for the diplomatic and consular representatives, and the furnishing of the same, and an appropriation of $1,150,000 is hereby authorized for this purpose, in addition to the sum of $100,000 already available.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I should like to know something about the expense involved in this measure.

Mr. WILLIS. The construction of the buildings under this bill, as I now see it, will involve an expenditure of $1,150,000.

Mr. JONES of Washington. For sites and buildings together?

Mr. WILLIS. Yes. the bill contemplates the construction of buildings for the use of the embassy and also for the consulate in Tokyo. The Senate will remember that the consulate was formerly in Yokohama, and as a result of the earthquake which, both the embassy and the consulate are now entirely without quarters.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President—

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

Mr. ROBINSON. May I say to the Senator from Washington that this subject was gone into very carefully by a sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Relations of which the Senator from Ohio and myself were members. The proposal is to authorize, for land for the embassy and the embassy staff, $140,000, and for buildings and living quarters for the staff, $855,000.

The conditions that exist in Tokyo, in my judgment, make it very important that this legislation be passed. I think it will be a wholesome action on the part of the Congress for many reasons. The city of Tokyo was almost completely demolished, as stated by the Senator from Ohio, by an earthquake. At present there is practically no provision for the embassy and the embassy staff, nor for the members of the consulate, and they are compelled for the most part to live in Japanese buildings, which, for many reasons, which, I think, the Senator from Washington will readily grasp, makes living difficult on the part of our representatives there. I think the psychological effect of making this authorization will be very beneficial to the Senate at all times, and the comfort of our representatives in the Japanese capital.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question? The present embassy is on rented ground under a long lease; is it not?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes.

Mr. WARREN. Is that land to become the property of the United States by purchase, or is it the embassy to be built on some other place?

Mr. ROBINSON. I think the Embassy is to be constructed on the land that is now occupied.

Mr. WILLIS. And some additional land is to be purchased, the Senator will remember.

Mr. WARREN. But will it be entirely under purchase, and be cleared from any encumbrance in the way of lease?

Mr. WILLIS. It will be entirely the property of the United States of America then.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

Mr. WARREN. I think the bill should be passed, without a doubt.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I will say that for the psychology of this I will not make an objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the bill will be reported out of committee.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 4460 will be indefinitely postponed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1208) for the relief of Swede A. Swenson was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3633) to amend 7 of the act entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of improving the navigability of navigable rivers," approved March 1, 1911, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.
The bill (S. 3549) for the relief of Roy A. Darling was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Mr. DIAL. Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 6 of the naval appropriation act approved July 12, 1921, as provides that the application for retirement of officers of the Naval Reserve Force and temporary officers of the Navy who have hereunto incurred physical disability in line of duty in time of war shall be filed with the Secretary of the Navy not later than October 1, 1921, be, and hereby is, waived in the case of Roy A. Darling, former lieutenaut, United States Naval Reserve Force, and his case is hereafter is to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of said section if his application for retirement is filed not later than 60 days from the approval of this act.

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

JOHN J. DOBERTHIN

The bill (H. R. 8189) for the relief of John J. Dobertin was announced as next in order.

Mr. DARLING. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for one moment?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I will hear the Senator.

Mr. DARLING. Mr. President, this is a case of simple justice which the Committee on Naval Affairs thought should be reported for the favorable action of the Senate.

This man Dobertin was formerly a marine gunner in the United States Navy. He served honorably during the World War, and he had an aggregate military service for the United States of over 15 years, 12 of them in the Marine Corps. He was ill and in a hospital, and the Navy Department, believing his illness and his performance as a marine gunner was terminated by the action of the department without giving him an opportunity to appear before the retiring board.

Mr. DARLING. Mr. President, I may be expedite the matter. I know but little about this case. All I know about it is what I see in the report.

However, the committee's attention is invited to the fact that on May 15, 1894, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget advised this department that this matter had been taken up with the President, who instructed the director to advise the department "that such proposed legislation is in conflict with his financial program."

The only question is whether or not it is establishing a precedent. I have no objection to its being discussed on its merits.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I can hardly regard this as in conflict with the financial program. It is a case in which the Navy Department say they made a mistake in revoking the man's status as a marine gunner without giving him an opportunity to appear before the retiring board and the retiring board and the Navy Department say they made a mistake in revoking the man's status as a marine gunner without giving him an opportunity to appear before the retiring board.

Mr. DARLING. Mr. President, I raise no objection. I only know what I read from the report. I simply wanted to know whether or not the bill would establish a precedent.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania whether, if this man had remained in the service, or if this error had not been made, he would have been eligible to retirement?

Mr. PEPPER. Why, yes, Mr. President. If the department had followed the course which they themselves admit they should have followed, he would have been ordered before a retiring board and examined to determine the fact of his disability from which he was suffering at the time of the revocation of his status, and he then would have been retired in accordance with the provisions of this act. It is purely a case of remedying an inadvertent injustice done to a marine.

Mr. KING. Then, as I understand, persons who are in the Navy Department occupying positions similar to this individual were eligible to retirement?

Mr. PEPPER. That is correct, sir.

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

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

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

PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT.

The bill (H. R. 491) for the prevention of venereal diseases in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 3, before the word "chief," to strike out "every" and insert "the"; in line 4, before the word "penal," to insert "hospital, dispensary, sanitary and medical," and after the word "the," to strike out "in," and insert "or in all others who shall be," in line 6, after the word "maker," to strike out "and" and insert "who shall also be so;" in line 10, after the word "make," to strike out examinations and insert "a thorough medical examination"; in line 21, before the word "as he has," to strike out "in," and after the word "believes" to strike out "is" and insert "are;" in line 22, after the word "with," to strike out "syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid," and insert "a venereal disease in a form likely to be a source of infection to others;" and in line 24, after the word "such," to insert "medical," so as to make the section read:

Sec. 5. That the chief administrative officer of every hospital, dispensary, sanitary, and of every penal institution shall report any case of venereal disease in an inmate or other person under the supervision or surveillance of such officer immediately upon becoming aware of such fact, so as to carry the section:

Sec. 6. That whenever the health officer has reasonable grounds to believe that any person is afflicted with a venereal disease in a form likely to be a source of infection to others, and said person refuses to submit to said medical examination, it is the duty of said health officer to file an affidavit before any judge of the police court or the judge of any court having criminal jurisdiction, setting out that he believes, and has reasonable grounds to believe, that said person, giving his name and address, is afflicted with a venereal disease in a form likely to be a source of infection to others; and said person refuses to submit to said examination. Thereupon it shall be the duty of said court or judge thereof to forthwith order said person to appear before said health officer for medical examination. The said court and the judge thereof shall issue an order in writing, setting out said person and place and time appointed for medical examination. Said order shall be in duplicate and served by the officers of said court upon said accused persons; and upon the failure of such person so notified to appear and submit to said examination at the time specified, he shall be punished as provided for in case of those guilty of contempt of court, in addition to being subject to the penalties provided in this act.

The amendment was agreed to.
The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 12, line 20, after the word "offense," to insert "and in this context, the word "offense," to insert "any person other than a dealer, druggist, hospital, or physician"; so as to make the section read:

SEC. 12. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell any drug or medicine to any person other than a dealer, druggist, hospital, or physician, or to cause or aid in the administration, sale, or distribution of any drug or medicine to any person other than a dealer, druggist, hospital, or physician; and in the same line, after the word "or," to insert "whether" so as to make the section read:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 13, page 6, line 5, after the word "treated," to insert "these diseases"; in the same line, after the word "such," to strike out "person and insert "persons"; at the beginning of line 6, before the word "advice," to strike out "for his improvement and cure"; in line 8, after the word "shall," to strike out "so"; in the same line, after the word "him," to insert "to be so"; at the beginning of line 9, before the word "spread," to strike out "any" and insert "the"; and in the same line, after the word "spread," to strike out "therefrom" and insert "of such disease," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 13. That any physician who professionally attends any person having syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, or an individual suffering from the diagnosis of syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, by prescription, or for those engaged in the sale of drugs and medicinal appliances.
The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 17, page 8, line 5, after the word "or," to strike out "chancroid" and insert "chancoroid"; in line 5, after the word "thereof," to strike out "allervation or cure" and insert "treatment"; in line 10, after the word "proviso," to strike out "therefore" and insert "for the purposes of Sections 5 and 7"; in line 11, after the word "of," to strike out "highly infectious and contagious" and insert "communicable"; and in line 14, after the word "physician," to insert "immediately," so as to make the section read:

Sec. 17. That whenever any person is found under the provisions of this act to be suffering with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid, and said person is without means to employ a physician or without means with which to purchase suitable drugs and medicine for the treatment thereof, said person shall be under the control of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, who shall provide for the medical care thereof as in other cases of communicable diseases of indigent persons. It shall be the duty whenever such cases come to the knowledge of any practicing physician immediately to report such cases to the health officer.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 18, page 8, line 19, after the word "If," to strike out "none" and insert "such minor child have no parent or guardian," so as to make the section read:

Sec. 18. That whenever any duty is imposed by this act upon any person, and the person upon whom such duty is imposed or would ordinarily fall is a minor child, then the parents or guardian of such minor child, and, if such minor child have no parent or guardian, the person having him in charge, shall enforce compliance by him with all the requirements of this act: Provided, That if such minor child has attained the age when he is answerable to the criminal laws for his acts, the responsibility hereunder imposed upon his parents or guardian shall be eliminated for such minor child of responsibility on his own account.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 19, page 9, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "with syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid," and insert "from a venereal disease in a form likely to be a source of infection to others"; in line 6, after the word "barber," to strike out "dentist"; in line 9, after the word "suffering," to strike out "endangers"; and in line 10, after the word "health," to insert "is endangered," so as to make the section read:

Sec. 19. That no person knowing that he is suffering from a venereal disease in a form likely to be a source of infection to others shall work as a barber, hairdresser, cook, baker, or other person or handler of food or drink or in any propagation, trade, or occupation in which by reason of the disease from which he is suffering the public health is endangered, or shall any such person be employed or permitted to work in such occupation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2679) to protect trade-marks used in commerce, to authorize the registration of such trade-marks, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DILL. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WADSWORTH. What became of Order of Business 1135, House bill 11039?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was passed this afternoon.

The bill (S. 4145) to provide a complete code of insurance law for the District of Columbia (excepting marine insurance as now provided for by the act of March 4, 1922, and the laws relating to fraternal and benevolent associations or orders as provided for by the act of March 8, 1901), and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2688) providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair ask the Senator from Utah whether that is the so-called omnibus naval bill?

Mr. KING. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FRANK H. WALKER AND FRANK E. SMITH

The bill (S. 3100) for the relief of Frank H. Walker and Frank E. Smith was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. I have not that bill in my file. I ask that the bill be read. I do not know the purpose of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read.

The reading clerk read the bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if I notice in the report—the bill has just been handed to me—this language:

"It seems to me that if the property owners are to be paid the present value of the property that they are not also entitled to interest amounting to $1,572.58 on the value of the property in 1906."

In other words, the bill appears to allow an increase in value of $15,000 to $36,000, and now, as I understand, it is forty-five thousand dollars. I object until we have a chance to examine it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made. The bill will be passed over.

WILLIAM WEEKLEY

The bill (H. R. 6533) to reestablish the title of the United States to the land in the preemption claim of William Weekley, situated in the county of Baldwin, State of Alabama, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

LANDS IN COLORADO

The bill (H. R. 3627) granting public lands to the town of Silverton, Colo., for public park purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

LANDS IN CALIFORNIA

The bill (H. R. 9683) granting public lands to the city of Red Bluff, Calif., for a public park, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

FRID J. LA MAY

The bill (H. R. 7780) for the relief of Fred J. La May was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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


The bill (H. R. 8226) granting relief to the First State Savings Bank of Gladwin, Mich., was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read.

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

RESTORATION OF HOMESTEAD RIGHTS

The bill (H. R. 8333) to restore homestead rights in certain cases was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

The bill (H. R. 2688) to consolidate certain lands within the Snoqualmie National Forest was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922, "An act to consolidate national forest lands," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the following-described lands to the same extent
that such provisions would apply were said lands within the exterior boundaries of a national forest:

Township 26 north, range 10 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, and 13; township 26 north, range 11 east, sections 17 to 29, inclusive, and sections 34, 35, and 36; township 26 north, range 12 east, sections 13, 19 to 35, inclusive; township 27 north, range 9 east, sections 10 to 15, inclusive, section 22, and north half of sections 23 and 24; townships 27 north, section 15; east half of section 15, south half of section 18, south half and northwest quarter of section 19, south half of section 20, south half and northeast quarter of section 21, section 12, and sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 35, all Willamette Modoc reservation.

Sec. 2. That all public lands within the foregoing areas are hereby added to and made parts of the Snequalanie National Forest subject to all valid adverse rights established prior to the passage of this act.

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

LANDS OF THE KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE INDIANS

The bill (H. R. 10590) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land to provide funds to be used in the purchase of a suitable tract of land to be used for cemetery purposes for the use and benefit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read.

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

PENTAX TO GOVERNMENT LANDS TO REDLANDS, CALIF.

The bill (H. R. 138) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to the city of Redlands, Calif., for certain lands, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read.

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

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

The bill (H. R. 5612) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Mount Hood National Forest was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

LAND FOR FISH HATCHERY IN OREGON

The bill (H. R. 4965) granting to the State of Oregon certain land to be used by it for the purpose of maintaining and operating thereon a fish hatchery was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR DESERT-LAND ENTRY

The bill (H. R. 10411) granting desert-land entrymen an extension of time for making final proof was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

The bill (H. R. 11500) to amend an act entitled "An act to consolidate national forest lands," was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The bill (H. R. 12002) to establish a board of public welfare in and for the District of Columbia, to determine its functions, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF COTTON FUTURES ACT

The bill (S. 3107) to amend the United States cotton futures act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, who made the suggestion that the bill should go over?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire, the present occupant of the chair.

Mr. HEFLIN. Then I make the point of no quorum. We will have to adjourn at 11 o'clock anyway, and this is a very language affecting the prices of all the cotton producers of the South. The bill should be passed. I have amended it as suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is one of the most meritorious bills that ever came before Congress. We have certain interests of another in a hurry, but when it comes to a measure like this, because certain gambling exchanges do not want to have it passed, it is passed over. When it vitally affects the interests of twenty-six or twenty-eight million people I do not want to see it passed over lightly, and I do not intend to see that done.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The Senator must recollect that we are sitting here this evening under a unanimous-consent agreement to take up unobjected bills on the calendar.

Mr. HEFLIN. I understand that. I have sat here and permitted a great many bills to go through, to which I could have objected, just as some one has objected to this bill, probably without knowing very much about the merits of the measure. But I have not objected. We are reaching the close of the session, and the only way to get legislation is to stand up and fight for it. I am not going to sit here and permit measures to pass affecting other sections of the country and other interests, without fighting for meritorious measures which affect my section of the country.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Senator honestly believe that he is helping toward the passage of his bill by raising a point of no quorum at 10 minutes of 11, when his own bill is the bill before the Senate? What good would it do his bill to compel the Senate to disperse for this evening?

Mr. HEFLIN. If the Senate would adjourn now, my bill would be the first on the calendar when we meet again.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It may be some time before we get another chance at the calendar, including the Senator's bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. That is why I am making the point now; we might not get to the calendar again.

Mr. SWANSON. It would not be the next on the calendar unless by unanimous consent we should commence where we leave off to-night. The same objection could be made on the next call of the calendar.

Mr. WADSWORTH. My complaint is, if I may use the expression, that the Senator from Alabama is not abiding by the rules of the game.

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes; I am. The Senator from New York has gotten two or three bills through to-night, and I have not objected to them. I want to do what is fair and right by every other Senator.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Had the Senator from Alabama objected to any bill which happened to be reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by me, I should not have reported to the means to which the Senator from Alabama proposes to resort.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President—

Mr. WADSWORTH. I agreed to the unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Alabama has expired. The Senator from Alabama suggests the absence of a quorum, and the Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. HEFLIN. I withdraw the point of no quorum.

Mr. MILLER. I move it again.

The Senator must recollect that we have made the point of no quorum, and I do not object.

Mr. SWANSON. The Senator must recollect that we have made the point of no quorum, and I do not object.

Mr. MILLER. I move it again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The suggestion is withdrawn. The Secretary will call the next bill on the calendar.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The bill (H. R. 11791) to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

P. DOUGHERTY CO.

The bill (S. 2533) for the relief of the P. Dougherty Co. was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of the P. Dougherty Co., a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Maryland, owners of the barge Meine, against the United States, for damages alleged to have been caused by collision between the said barge and the U. S. Lake Lida in Elizabeth River on the afternoon of March 18, 1920, may be sued for by the said P. Dougherty Co., or by S. G. Miller, the agent of the said company, and master of the said vessel at the time of said collision, in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, sitting as a court of admiralty and acting under the rules governing such court; and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suit and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages, and costs, if any, as shall be found to be due against the United States in favor of the said P. Dougherty Co., or in favor of the company's said agent, S. G. Miller, given by the said court, on behalf of said owner, upon the same principles and measures of liability as in
like cases in admiralty between private parties and with the same rights of appeal: Provided, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States Attorney, in such district to appear and defend for the United States: Provided further, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within four months from the date of the passage of this act.

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

SANTEE RIVER BRIDGE, SOUTH CAROLINA

The bill (S. 4209) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Santee River, in South Carolina, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "con-struct" and the comm., to strike out the word "and" and "on the same line, after the word "maintain," to insert the words "and operate"; on line 6, after the word "at," to insert the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State Highway Department of South Carolina be, and hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Santee River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at, or near a point known as Plankneys Landing, between the counties of Clarendon and Orange, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

CONGAREE RIVER BRIDGE, SOUTH CAROLINA

The bill (S. 4210) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Congaree River in South Carolina was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on line 4, after the word "construct," to strike out the word "and" and "on the same line, to insert the words "and operate"; on line 6, after the word "River," to insert the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State Highway Department of South Carolina be, and hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Congaree River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at, or near the city of Columbia, between the counties of Richland and Lexington, S. C., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to protect and defend for the State in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

CATAWHA RIVER BRIDGE, SOUTH CAROLINA

The bill (S. 4211) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Catawba River in South Carolina, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "construct," to strike out the word "and" and "on the same line, after the word "maintain," to strike out the words "and operate"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "River," to insert the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "water," to insert the words "in lieu thereof the word "water," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State Highway Department of South Carolina be, and hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Catawba River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near the town of Fort Lawn, between the counties of Chester and Lancaster, S. C.; in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

BROAD RIVER BRIDGE, SOUTH CAROLINA

The bill (S. 4212) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Broad River in South Carolina was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "construct" and the comm., to strike out the word "and" and "on the same line, to insert the words "and operate"; on line 6, after the word "River," to insert the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State Highway Department of South Carolina be, and hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Broad River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near a point known as Strothers Ferry, between the counties of Newberry and Fairfield, S. C., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

SANTEE RIVER BRIDGE, S. C.

The bill (S. 4213) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Santee River, S. C., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "construct" and the comm., to strike out the word "and" and "on the same line, to insert the words "and operate"; on line 6, after the word "River," to insert the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State Highway Department of South Carolina be, and hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Santee River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at, or near a point known as Strothers Ferry, between the counties of Newberry and Fairfield, S. C., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

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

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

SAVANNAH RIVER BRIDGE, S. C.

The bill (S. 4214) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Savannah River between South Carolina and Georgia was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 5, before the word "maintain," to strike out the word "and" and "on the same line, to insert the words "and operate"; on line 7, after the word "River," to insert the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State Highway Department of South Carolina and the State Highway Department of Georgia be, and hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Savannah River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near the point where the
The bill (S. 4217) granting the consent of Congress to the Susquehanna Bridge Co. and its successors to construct a bridge across the Susquehanna River between the borough of Wrightsville, in York County, Pa., and the borough of Columbia, in Lancaster County, Pa., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Bridge" to strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof "Corporation"; and before the word "organized" in the same line, to strike out the words "a corporation"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Susquehanna Bridge Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Susquehanna River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, and between the borough of Wrightsville, in the county of York, and the borough of Columbia, in the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

Susquehanna River Bridge

The bill (S. 4217) granting the consent of Congress to the Susquehanna Bridge Co. and its successors to construct a bridge across the Susquehanna River between the borough of Wrightsville, in York County, Pa., and the borough of Columbia, in Lancaster County, Pa., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Bridge" to strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof "Corporation"; and before the word "organized" in the same line, to strike out the words "a corporation"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Susquehanna Bridge Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Susquehanna River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, and between the borough of Wrightsville, in the county of York, and the borough of Columbia, in the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Detriot River Bridge, Michigan

The bill (S. 4225) to extend the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River within or near the city limits of Detroit, Mich., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge authorized by act of Congress approved March 4, 1921, to be built by the American Transit Co., its successors and assigns, across Detroit River, within or near the city limits of Detroit, Wayne County, Mich., are hereby extended one year and five years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

Fort Gratiot Light-house Reservation

The bill (H. R. 9327) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the city of Fort Gratiot, Mich., a portion of the Fort Gratiot Lighthouse Reservation, Mich., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

Red River of the North Dam

The bill (H. R. 10388) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a dam across the Red River of the North was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read.

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

Helium Gas

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, all the bridge bills seem to have been disposed of, and I ask that the Senate re-
The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

**CUSTOMHOUSE BUILDING AND SITE, DENVER, COLO.**

Mr. Phipps. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3721, authorizing the erection of a new customhouse building and site located in Denver, Colo. It provides for an exchange of Government property in Denver, the old customhouse building.

In the absence of objection, the Senate, as in Committee, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to exchange the present customhouse building and site, situate in block 56, lots Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, fronting northwest 200 feet on Arapahoe Street, and northeast 125 feet on Sixteenth Street, Denver, Col:o., for a new site and a building to be constructed thereon for the use and accommodation of the customs service and other Government officials.*

The new site must have the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the title thereto must be satisfactory to the Attorney General of the United States. There shall have been approved as the present customhouse site above described; the ground area of the building to be constructed shall be approximately 17,000 square feet; building to be four stories above the basement and provision made in the future to add two more stories above the roof and with space as to make the plans for placing three additional stories thereon, if required, in the future.

The plans and specifications for said building shall be prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department or by a private architect employed by the purchasers of the customhouse property, as the Secretary of the Treasury may elect; in the latter case the architect and the plans and specifications prepared by him, and in either case the completed building, must meet the approval of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and a detailed report of the same shall be transmitted to the Senate, and shall annul and supersede all others which may have been filed in connection with said building.

Authority is hereby given to the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into such exchange as may be thought advisable, and at such time as shall be convenient to the United States; and the funds standing to the credit of said customhouse site may be used for the purpose of said exchange. If the exchange is consummated, the funds standing to the credit of said site shall be transferred to the credit of the new site, and the money or other property therein shall be subject to the same expenses as the property standing to the credit thereof.

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

**ISABELLE R. DAMRON**

Mr. Swanson. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3578, for the relief of Isabelle R. Damron, postmaster at Clintonville, Va., for an exchange of Government property in exchange for property in Clintonville, Va., to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on line 6, to strike out "$805.03" and to insert "$825," Credit thereto; so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Isabelle R. Damron, postmaster at Clintonville, Va., the sum of $825, the same being the amount of wages and salary stolen from the safe in the post office at Clintonville, Va., on July 25, 1923, by persons unknown.*

**The amendment was agreed to.**

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed.
Mr. CAMERON. I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bill S. 414, to authorize and direct the construction of a bridge across the Colorado River near Lee Ferry, Ariz.

The bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized and directed to make a suitable memorial to the Congress of the United States, to be engrossed for a third reading, and to be engrossed for a third reading, and passed.

EXCHANGE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN DELAWARE

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

RAILROAD SWITCHING CHARGES

The bill (H. R. 507) regulating switching and switching charges on railroads in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was ordered to be passed.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 1514) to amend an act regulating the height of buildings in the District of Columbia, approved June 1, 1910, by the act of March 3, 1910, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of March 3, 1910, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize and direct the construction of a bridge across the Colorado River near Lee Ferry, Ariz., to be available until expended, and to prepare and publish a map of the territory to be included in the bridge.

Be it enacted, etc., That the bill be engrossed for a third reading, and passed.

MEDAL COMMEMORATING NORTHEASTERN CENTENNIAL

The bill (S. 2320) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to have a medal with appropriate emblem and inscriptions commemorative of the Norse-American Centennial was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the bill be engrossed for a third reading, and passed.

CLAIMS OF CALIFORNIA INDIANS

The bill (S. 4301) authorizing any tribe or band of Indians of California to submit claims to the Court of Claims was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments, on page 4, line 6, to renumber the section from "5" to "4", and on line 11, to renumber the section from "60" to "5", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That all claims of whatsoever nature which any tribe or band of Indians of California may have against the United States may be submitted to the Court of Claims for determination of the amount, if any, not exceeding $1.25 per acre, due said tribes or bands from the United States for lands formerly occupied and claimed by them in the said State, which lands are alleged to have been taken from them without compensation; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims, with the right of either party to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, to hear and determine all legal and equitable claims, if any, of said tribes or bands against the United States and to enter judgment thereon.

SEC. 2. If any claim or claims submitted to said courts shall settle the rights therein, both legal and equitable, which shall be based upon the fair value of any such lands not exceeding $1.25 per acre at the time the tribes or bands were wrongfully deprived thereof, of such part, not exceeding 10 per cent of the judgment recovered in such suit, as the Congress shall otherwise direct.

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

FRANCIS J. YOUNG

The bill (S. 3551) for the relief of Francis J. Young was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Francis J. Young, father of Wallace J. Young, late consul at Bradford, England, $4,500, being one year's salary of his deceased son, who died of illness incurred in the Consular Service; and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to carry out the purpose of this act.

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

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

RECESS
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, under the unanimous agreement previously entered into, the Senate will stand in recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Thereupon the Senate (at 11 o'clock p. m.), under the unanimous consent agreement previously entered into, took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, February 19, 1925, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 18 (legislative day of February 17), 1925
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Ramón Avanceña, of the Philippine Islands, vice Manuel Arratúa.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Antonio L. Villareal, of the Philippine Islands, vice Ramón Avanceña.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Thomas C. Havell, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice George W. Wickham, resigned.

APPOINTMENT TO THE NAVAL RESERVE FORCE
George A. Berry, ex-Lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve Force, to be a lieutenant commander, United States Naval Reserve Force, from the 26th day of January, 1925, in accordance with a provision contained in an act of Congress approved January 26, 1925.

POSTMISTERS

ALABAMA
Arthur W. Smith to be postmaster at Shawmut, Ala., in place of A. L. Pittman, resigned.

ARKANSAS
Robert S. Smith to be postmaster at Garland, Ark., in place of R. R. Wright. Office became third class October 1, 1924.

CALIFORNIA
Virgil W. Norton to be postmaster at Sutter Creek, Calif., in place of V. W. Norton. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

John J. Freeman to be postmaster at North San Diego, Calif., in place of J. J. Freeman. Office became third class January 1, 1925.

Harold A. Snell to be postmaster at McArthur, Calif., in place of H. A. Snell. Office became third class January 1, 1925.

Nelly R. Squier to be postmaster at Butte City, Calif., in place of Jackson James, resigned.

GEORGIA
James D. Lane to be postmaster at Monticello, Ga., in place of Augusta Glover. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1924.

John L. Dorris to be postmaster at Douglasville, Ga., in place of J. L. Dorris. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Fair Durden to be postmaster at Graymont, Ga., in place of Fair Durden. Office became third class July 1, 1923.

Elsie T. Patterson to be postmaster at Byromville, Ga., in place of Hattie Brand. Office became third class January 1, 1924.

Pearl Warren to be postmaster at Abbeville, Ga., in place of P. D. Woodard, removed.

IDAHO
Haly C. Kuner to be postmaster at Birde, Idaho, in place of H. C. Kuner. Office became third class October 1, 1924.

ILLINOIS
Alfred F. Goodman to be postmaster at Verona, Ill., in place of A. F. Goodman. Office became third class January 1, 1925.

Bijah J. Gibson to be postmaster at Crescent City, Ill., in place of B. J. Gibson. Office became third class January 1, 1925.

INDIANA
George H. Griffith to be postmaster at Fremont, Ind., in place of Elmer Ritter. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

IOWA
Boyd B. Wade to be postmaster at Woodward, Iowa, in place of D. J. Rhoads. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

KANSAS
Clara O. Gubirth to be postmaster at Silver Lake, Kans., in place of G. O. Gubirth. Office became third class January 1, 1926.

KENTUCKY
Virginia M. Spencer to be postmaster at Garrett, Ky., in place of V. M. Spencer. Office became third class April 1, 1924.

LOUISIANA
Ruby M. Ivy to be postmaster at Benton, La., in place of W. G. Stinson, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS
Ralph H. Parker to be postmaster at Framingham, Mass., in place of H. W. Damon, deceased.

MINNESOTA
Ernest S. Mariette to be postmaster at Oak Terrace, Minn., in place of E. S. Mariette. Office became third class January 1, 1925.

MISSISSIPPI
Jeff L. Barrow to be postmaster at Pelahatchie, Miss., in place of M. A. Tanner. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1924.

James L. Cooper to be postmaster at Malen, Miss., in place of J. L. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Walker R. Dredent to be postmaster at Lambert, Miss., in place of W. E. Dredent. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Zilpha L. Killam to be postmaster at Hickory, Miss., in place of Z. L. Killam. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1924.

John E. Nordan to be postmaster at Forest, Miss., in place of M. S. Graham. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Thomas W. Maxwell to be postmaster at Canton, Miss., in place of B. F. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Opie B. Baker to be postmaster at Duck Hill, Miss., in place of C. W. Ceter. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Thomas J. Davis to be postmaster at Baldwyn, Miss., in place of K. M. Heffin. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Davis Staples to be postmaster at Stewart, Miss., in place of Davis Staples. Office became third class January 1, 1925.

Opie C. Green to be postmaster at Norfield, Miss., in place of L. L. McCann. Office became third class October 1, 1923.

George F. McEland to be postmaster at Newton, Miss., in place of H. C. Majure, deceased.

George T. Hallis to be postmaster at Hazlehurst, Miss., in place of S. S. Matthews, removed.

MONTANA
Ovid S. Draper to be postmaster at Bonner, Mont., in place of O. S. Draper. Office became third class October 1, 1924.

NEBRASKA
Nora G. Johnson to be postmaster at Big Spring, Neb., in place of N. G. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired May 21, 1924.

Maurice S. Groth to be postmaster at Inavale, Neb., in place of M. S. Groth. Office became third class January 1, 1925.

NEVADA
Eva A. Griswold to be postmaster at Deeth, Nev., in place of E. A. Griswold. Office became third class January 1, 1925.

NEW JERSEY
William G. Walley to be postmaster at Florence, N. J., in place of F. N. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

PENNSYLVANIA
Delbert W. Wright to be postmaster at Hop Bottom, Pa., in place of S. M. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1924.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Herbert O. Jones to be postmaster at Salley, S. C., in place of H. O. Jones. Office became third class July 1, 1924.
TEXAS

Winnie Everitt to be postmaster at Shepherd, Tex., in place of J. C. Fulin, office became third class April 1, 1924. Arbye L. Curtis to be postmaster at Big Lake, Tex., in place of W. M. Cuthbirth, office became third class July 1, 1924.

VIRGINIA

Devon R. Baymer to be postmaster at Roda, Va., in place of H. S. Estill, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA

Levi Gay to be postmaster at Eccles, W. Va., in place of J. C. Lowry, Jr., resigned.

WISCONSIN

Robert R. Porter to be postmaster at Wheeler, Wis., in place of R. R. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1924.

Louis A. Melancon to be postmaster at Waukesha, Wis., in place of A. J. Dopp. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1924.

John A. Dysland to be postmaster at Mount Hope, Wis., in place of Alois Goebel. Incumbent's commission expired March 5, 1924.

Edwin J. Pynn to be postmaster at Hartland, Wis., in place of E. J. Pynn. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1924.

Ralph H. Tofford to be postmaster at Thorp, Wis., in place of William Wagner, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 18 (legislative day of February 17), 1925.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

William M. Jardine to be Secretary of Agriculture.

GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

George Alexander Parks to be Governor of Alaska.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

To be aids

Riley Jacob Sipe, Allen Ames Parker, Samuel Barker Grenell.

To be lieutenants

George W. Simpson, Alexander M. Charlton.

To be lieutenant commanders

George B. Wilson, Charles E. Rosendahl.

To be lieutenant commander on the retired list

Richard E. Byrd, Jr.

MARINE CORPS

To be second lieutenants

Milo R. Carroll, Floyd A. Stephenson, Homer L. Litzenberg, Jr., Wilbur J. Brown, Robert R. Babcock.

To be chief machinists, to rank with but after ensign


To be chief carpenters, to rank with but after ensign

Benjamin C. Maryott, Ralph W. Scott, William W. Wilson, Harold E. Landre.

To be chief pay clerk, to rank with but after ensign

Murray D. King, Robert R. Babcock.

POSTMERS

To be postmasters

Florida

Richard E. Dunam, Jupitor, Mims Garganious, Laccoocoe.

TENNESSEE

Clyde O. Brown, Jr., Centralia.

NEW YORK

Morgan C. Harris, Newport.

PENNSYLVANIA

Jeremiah H. Petser, Cooperburg, William M. Kelvington, Woodland.

PORTO RICO

Josefa C. Silva, Hato Rey.

TENNESSEE

Homer W. Black, Bolivar, John J. Barnes, Ramer.

NEW MEXICO

Jesse A. Lang, Signal Mountain.

TEXAS

John I. Edwards, Hazel Green, Hugh S. Caldwell, Loel.

WISCONSIN

Grace R. Morgan, Spring Green.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1925

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

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

Heavenly Father, we would pray: Bless the Lord O my soul, and all that is within me, bless His holy name. Have mercy upon us O Lord, according to Thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out our transgressions. May we observe Thy precepts diligently, and deeply realize that blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord. Blessed are they who keep Thy testimonies, who seek Thee with a whole heart. We pray in the name of Jesus. Amen.

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

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Recess by inserting an address delivered by our colleague from Louisiana, Hon. James B. Aswell, at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn. I ask unanimous consent to incorporate it in the Recess in eight-point type.

Mr. SNEILL. Mr. Speaker, I think it is prohibited by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. If it is prohibited, I will withdraw that part of my request.
The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend the reading of the Razor by inserting an address delivered by Mr. ASWELL of Louisiana, on the occasion mentioned. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, the fiftieth anniversary of George Peabody College for teachers, which is located at Nashville, Tenn., is being celebrated this week. Many distinguished persons and prominent speakers are in attendance, among them Hon. George Horner. Doctor ASWELL is an honored alumnus of the institution and for years was a member and vice president of the board of trustees, having resigned that position because his duties in Congress prevented his attendance.

He delivered today a most excellent address on the occasion of this anniversary celebration, one which can be read with pleasure and profit by everyone. The address is as follows:

PEABODY COLLEGE IN THE LIFE OF THE NATION

In keeping with Mr. Peabody's high purpose and great wisdom, Peabody College was wisely located. Nashville, for more than 50 years the Mecca of thousands of students annually attracted here seeking the advantages offered by special kinds of college and university training, is the educational center, the recognized "Athens of the South." Peabody College is fortunately located. During 50 years the college has grown stronger, and day by day it will grow stronger still, by being in Nashville and by having a share in the varied educational canvass here. Nashville, indeed, a city of the South is another hill." Peabody College for teachers shines in this light as the Harvard of the South.

The primary purpose of the Peabody fund was to organize and develop schools and school systems, in towns, cities, and counties. The Peabody men and women who have gone out from this institution as teachers, principals, superintendents, and presidents of colleges and universities, recognizing that the need of the hour was for leadership, have been and are creators of a high order. With zeal and success, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the western boundaries of Texas and Oklahoma, and on to the Pacific coast, educating their energies on moral and intellectual universes, they have been powerful factors in educating and in bringing the impoverished South once again to the level of the finest and best in our national life. In his second letter written to the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, in 1869, the turbulent hour of the reconstruc-

ion period, Mr. Peabody said:

"I do this with the earnest hope and in the sincere trust that, with God's blessing upon the gift, it may prove a permanent and lasting boon, not only to the Southern States, but to the Nation and building a Nation great and strong.

In discussing the subject assigned me, I shall present: (1) The Peabody name; (2) the Peabody spirit; (3) Peabody achievements.

The Peabody Name

The Peabody name represents a citizen of the world, a friend and lover of mankind, who possessed unusual charm of manner—a world character who saw far beyond his time. With prophetic vision and devotion to humanity, he was the pioneer in a manner worthwhile in America and the world. His wise giving was the inspiration of Slater, Carnegie, Sage, Jones, Rockefeller, and all the other philanthropists. He represented a new conception of serviceable giving. He uncomplaining inspired and directed multitudinous streams to many channels of service. He set the pace and led the way in helping men help themselves by giving them a vision of their own opportunities. He expressed the highest thought and noblest sentiment of giving, raising it to the exalted rank of privilege and duty.

The name George Peabody is dynamic, because it suggests flawless philanthropy. The name is potent to-day, not so much because George Peabody was first and greatest of his time, but because he received honors and applause like that accorded conquerors and kings; not because of his international power; not because at his death he was honored in England by Queen Victoria with a place of state in Westminster Abbey and a waiver to convey his remains to his native land for burial; and not because the United States Government dispatched a warship to act as escort and the Congress decreed home honors for his philanthropies—not because of these—but because of the spirit of his generosity, his wisdom and sympathy, and his breadth of friendliness and helpfulness.

It was an unusual and rare quality which prompted Mr. Peabody to make his gift to the South when and as he did. He was from New England, had long been a resident in London, and yet he had the heart to feel and the intelligence to envisage the thing that could be done for his native country. He saw that the place which needed help and hope was the desolate and devastated South. He saw that the rest of the country would go forward in prosperity and education, Intelligence, and efficient culture, whereas the South would lag behind unless promptly and liberally assisted. He chose to exert the benevolences of his friendly spirit and the power of his money to prevent the calamity of letting one part of our country grow prosperous and educated while the other still wall would be doomed to an endless struggle of poverty recovering from the ravages of a civil war. He saw that this condition could no more make a united country than the condition which made the South could make a united country. He knew that the South could not prosper, could not even exist, one half free and one half slave. Mr. Lincoln, the eminence of our country's magnanimity and the preserver of our eternal unity, sought and secured the physical freedom of a race. Mr. Peabody, the philanthropist, sought and is securing the intellectual freedom of all his countrymen.

The greatness of the name is further enhanced when we know that Mr. Peabody, symbol of service and helpfulness, gave his own labor and purpose and not from outside or chance suggestion. He was seemingly remote from the South. He was seemingly aloof from the United States. There seems to be no evidence that this momentous decision of his was occasioned by any outside incident or on any petition. This act, which made the name a race, the world, and the world. His wise giving has, and is securing the intellectual freedom of all his countrymen.

The name Peabody, therefore, is the richest heritage that Peabody College could have, well-nigh flawless, pure, and undefiled, wise, tender, and unflinching. The name is our inspiration to greater endeavor. It has been spread by the influence of Peabody College and its graduates and students to the ends of the earth, always, we hope, useful, beneficial, and helpful.

The name of Peabody is especially a priceless heritage recognized gratefully by the direct recipients of Mr. Peabody's bounty and the beneficent of his good will, but throughout the country his name is espoused, a symbol of wise philanthropy and matchless generosity.

The Peabody Spirit

The way in which Mr. Peabody gave accounts for the results effected by his munificence, for his philanthropy. President Olmsted of the University said in 1895: "Every year unfolds the excellence of the plans which received the sanction of George Peabody and shared his bounty. Others have noticed the wisdom that was exercised in drawing up the instructions under which the trusts were administered. Mr. Peabody had a philosophy of giving as well as an impulse to give. In 1852 when he was invited to the centennial celebration of his native town he was unable to be present, but sent a gift of gratitude and with it, enclosed in a sealed envelope, a toast for the occasion. When the seal was broken the letter was found to contain these words:

"A sentiment from George Peabody, of London: Education—a debt due from present to future generations.

The first element in his giving was a feeling for the solidarity of the human groups that make up society, a feeling that the poorest and least fortunate are entitled to knowledge and the opportunity to develop their talents. The second element was the desire to enhance the status of the South by spreading a spirit of hope and self-reliance among the people. The third element was the recognition that education was the key to the future of the South and the nation. The fourth element was the belief that education was a means of promoting justice and equality. The fifth element was the understanding that education was a means of promoting economic progress. The sixth element was the belief that education was a means of promoting health and well-being. The seventh element was the belief that education was a means of promoting social change. The eighth element was the belief that education was a means of promoting individual happiness. The ninth element was the belief that education was a means of promoting national security. The tenth element was the belief that education was a means of promoting international cooperation.

But the crowning instance of his philanthropy is the fact that Mr. Peabody's high purpose and great wisdom, his wisdom and sympathy, and his breadth of friendliness and helpfulness, was an unusual and rare quality which prompted Mr. Peabody to make his gift to the South when and as he did. He was from New England, had long been a resident in London, and yet he had the heart to feel and the intelligence to envisage the thing that could be done for his native country. He saw that the place which needed help and hope was the desolate and devastated South. He saw that the rest of the country would go forward in prosperity and education, Intelligence, and efficient culture, whereas the South would lag behind unless promptly and liberally assisted. He chose to exert the benevolences of his friendly spirit and the power of his money to prevent the calamity of letting one part of our country grow prosperous and educated while the other still would be doomed to an endless struggle of poverty recovering from the ravages of a civil war. He saw that this condition could no more make a united country than the condition which made the South could make a united country. He knew that the South could not prosper, could not even exist, one half free and one half slave. Mr. Lincoln, the eminence of our country's magnanimity and the preserver of our eternal unity, sought and secured the physical freedom of a race. Mr. Peabody, the philanthropist, sought and is securing the intellectual freedom of all his countrymen.

The greatness of the name is further enhanced when we know that Mr. Peabody, symbol of service and helpfulness, gave his own labor and purpose and not from outside or chance suggestion. He was seemingly remote from the South. He was seemingly aloof from the United States. There seems to be no evidence that this momentous decision of his was occasioned by any outside incident or on any petition. This act, which made the name a race, the world, and the world. His wise giving has, and is securing the intellectual freedom of all his countrymen.

The name Peabody, therefore, is the richest heritage that Peabody College could have, well-nigh flawless, pure, and undefiled, wise, tender, and unflinching. The name is our inspiration to greater endeavor. It has been spread by the influence of Peabody College and its graduates and students to the ends of the earth, always, we hope, useful, beneficial, and helpful.

The name of Peabody is especially a priceless heritage recognized gratefully by the direct recipients of Mr. Peabody's bounty and the beneficent of his good will, but throughout the country his name is espoused, a symbol of wise philanthropy and matchless generosity.

Mr. Peabody had a philosophy of giving as well as an impulse to give. In 1852 when he was invited to the centennial celebration of his native town he was unable to be present, but sent a gift of gratitude and with it, enclosed in a sealed envelope, a toast for the occasion. When the seal was broken the letter was found to contain these words:

"A sentiment from George Peabody, of London: Education—a debt due from present to future generations."
far out over the strife, Mr. Peabody saw the entire Nation and in making this gift said: "I give this to the suffering South for the good of the whole."

This gift to the South has started an uninterrupted influence since 1867, when the trustees of the education fund began their work which brought into life our entire system of public education in the South, starting that movement which is now spreading throughout the land.

More and more, Mr. Peabody became dominant in Peabody College, which since 1875, has been the central agency for the Peabody Foundation and the chief exponent of the Peabody spirit. From this has come the establishment of over 600 State normal schools, of which Peabody College can rightfully be called the mother and the model. The department of education or teachers' college in each southern State university flows also from this central teachers' college and the work of the Peabody education fund. With the permanent endowment of Peabody College in 1909 and the large increase in assets, through gifts since that time, Peabody College will be more and more able to spread abroad the Peabody spirit. The college has ever remained true to that spirit, has ever followed the ideals of Mr. Peabody's benefactions, and has ever kept the faith to render full service to education, through the teachers and the schools. The Peabody spirit, which we hope and believe will mean something on this continent in this day and in this age, will be found wherever those who have been in residence here may go.

With this spirit embodied in the teachers sent out from Peabody, we shall hope for an unending reproduction of the gentle, wise, high spirit of education. His gifts are talked of everywhere. They are concentrated in the South and are visible concretely here in George Peabody College for Teachers. The best possible wish for the South and for the Nation is that the spirit of his life may be embodied in the lives of innumerable boys and girls taught in the schools throughout all the breadth of our land.

Mr. Peabody was a prophet in pointing out the great medium of philanthropy when he said: "Education—a debt due from present to future generations." He graphically presented a subject which has come to occupy more thought than any other. Education ranks as philanthropy when he said: "It is a great enterprise from the business standpoint, the organization and administration of the schools. The wide recognition of this fact would please the hearts of high thinkers from Oxford, Cambridge, and when we have come to value the influence of women; and when we have come to value the influence of women we still have not reached the best until we have clearly seen the unending possibilities of children.

It is to this conception that the spirit embodied in George Peabody College for teachers has led. No greater service than this high conception of education and the clear vision of the supreme human enterprise can be rendered to these United States.

PEABODY ACHIEVEMENTS

Peabody College in its 50 years of existence has participated with enthusiasm and effectiveness in the marvelous growth of education in the United States. This influence has been exerted most powerfully, as was natural, in the South and in the southern States, but Peabody College has worked for the whole country and has been at the forefront in educational leadership.

In 1875 the enrollment in the public schools of the country was 8,761,226 pupils. To-day that enrollment is 23,759,367. In 1922 it was $1,580,671,296. This enormous number of children actively at work in the schools, taught by 729,432 teachers, form a big enterprise, no part of which can be considered as a separate or remote concern from the vital human interests involved. In that same period—since Peabody College was founded—the growth of national population has expanded from about 30,600,000 to about 110,000,000.

The result of the educational progress has increased even more rapidly than in the rest of the country, whereas our population has not increased quite so rapidly. This achievement of the Southern States is all the more impressive when it is remembered that in that last decade have these States acquired the same relative wealth and prosperity that was theirs before the Civil War began in 1861.

An enlightened body of trained teachers has contributed greatly to this improvement in our southern schools. The influence of Peabody in supplying the heads of normal schools, members of their faculties, leaders in public education, and teachers for the schools was special and direct. In the early pioneering days from 1875 to 1890 there seemed to be insurmountable obstacles to be overcome. Poverty and ignorance seemed insuperable, but the leadership of Peabody began to tell and the persistence of her message and influence was considerable. In the last year of the century, 1900, State normal schools were established in all the Southern States and a new era of expansion and hopefulness gave the public schools a tremendous impetus.

It was then that the training of teachers in the South moved forward with a determination and energy, the rest of the country and has since kept pace with the national progress.

In those early days the idea of universal education met with special opposition in the Southern States. Even more opposition was felt and expressed for the idea of special training of teachers and for adequate support and salaries for an improved teaching profession in the whole country. From about 1860 to 1890 the private normal schools, many of them with education fakers at their heads, brought the word "normal" into national disrepute.

The effect of Peabody, believing that "Teaching is the noblest of professions, but the sorriest of trades," was to reduce the number of private and gainful normal schools and to elevate the State normal school to the proper training of its pupils and teachers. The power of example is well illustrated in the influence of Peabody College participating in the growth of teacher training in the United States. When Peabody opened its doors in 1875, there was not a single public normal school in the South. To-day there are 72 State normal schools and colleges, with 54,652 students in attendance. In 1975 there were 54,226 students enrolled in the normal schools of the United States, and in 1922, 60,721. Peabody College was established in 1875 as a central institution for the higher training of teachers, a "West Point" to turn out officers for the great army of teachers. It was the power of example for those believing in the training of teachers, that was exerted so powerfully in the nineties over all the South, and now goes triumphantly marching through all parts of the country.

Taking its growth from a small beginning as possible, Education in the South and for the pupils first and last; all the rest of us are their servants.

In somewhat the same way M. Guizot said in 1833 before the French Chamber of Deputies:

"All the provisions hitherto described would be of no effect if we took no pains to procure for the public school thus constituted an adequate number of the highest, selected, best teachers of the country. Education can be not too often repeated that it is the master that makes the school."
H. R. 10471. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to permit the use of precanceled stamped envelopes; and

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of
the House of Representatives was requested:
S. 4253. An act authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the St. Louis River between the cities of Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendments the bill (H. R. 12401) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and for other purposes, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the postal pay and rate bill be taken from the Speaker's table, that we disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the postal pay and rate bill, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11444) reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis increasing the postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, why does not the gentleman ask to concur in the Senate amendments and get the bill out of the way?
Mr. GRIEST. Because the Senate amendment, by reason of its lack of revenue, makes it unlikely and, I believe impossible, for the bill to become the law.

Mr. BLANTON. Surely the rider that the Senate inserted placing the Cable bill, embracing the corrupt practice act, on it is what the gentleman refers to?
Mr. GRIEST. I so believe.

Mr. BLANTON. The bill has been loaded down with a lot of propositions which, I imagine, we put on hoping to defeat the bill. I shall not object to the passage of the bill, but I object to the Senate amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman has just stated that concurrence in the Senate amendment means that the bill will not become law. Does he mean that, or that he has the impression that if that contingency arises the President will not approve the Senate bill?
Mr. GRIEST. I am not so informed by the President, but that is my opinion.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman must have something on which to base his statement.
Mr. GRIEST. My opinion is that the Senate amendment does not contain sufficient revenues to warrant the President in signing the bill. The Senate amendment will raise about $23,000,000. The salary increases aggregate about $85,000,000. The House bill would raise $92,000,000. There is a very great difference between the House bill and the Senate bill as to the amount of revenue raised to meet the expenditure involved.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think we might as well be candid with each other. The measure also contains a very great difference in the Senate bill, the amendment, signed by the President, and the Senate bill.

Mr. GRIEST. That is the only change in the bill that the Senate sent here a couple of weeks ago, but the entire Senate
bill differs widely from the terms of the bill which the House passed a week ago, and which I am now asking to be sent to conference.

Mr. RANKIN. But the chief difference in the amount of raise is on reason of the fact that the Senate cut out the surcharge on parcels post?

Mr. GRIEST. No; the 2-cent charge will amount to only $15,000,000 according to the estimate of the department, and the difference between the two bills is about $30,000,000 on the rate schedules.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman's opinion is that unless we put those charges back on the parcels post and restore the other postal savings the President will veto the bill?

Mr. GRIEST. Oh, no; I do not say that at all. I think this bill can be remedied in many of its provisions. Personally I am hopeful that the charge on parcels post will be modified as it appears in the House bill.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman's request is agreed to, I wonder if he will give us a chance to vote on concurring in the Senate amendment to leave off the surcharge on parcels post?

Mr. GRIEST. In reply I can only say that I do not expect to be a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. Is it not now to move to concur in the Senate amendments? To take this bill from the Speaker's table and concur in the Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. Nothing can be done except by unanimous consent. The bill is not before the House except by unanimous consent.

Mr. BLANTON. Then if this unanimous consent were granted would it not then be in order to move to instruct our conferees to concur in the Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. The House could instruct the conferees. Connally, Tex.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman from Texas makes the motion to concur was rejected.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion. I move to instruct the conferees to concur in the Senate amendments.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were—aye, 13, noes 51.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote and make the point of no quorum.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. It is evident there is no quorum present. The motion to concur was rejected.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 120, nays 234, not voting 77, as follows: (Roll No. 72)

(Abbreviations)

ACERBAHNY
Allen
Almon
Arnold
Bankhead
Bland
Bolling
Boswell
Boyle
Brady
Braxton Brooks
Byrd
Byrne, Texas
Carruthers

YEAR--1925

Cannon
Collier
Collins
Hoskins
Kelley
Cox, Tex., Na.
Lao
Langer
Langston
Leach
Lehard
Lamb
Lancaster
Lampkin
Lang
Leyes
Lowe
L overweight

Moore, Va.
Morehead
Morehead
Morris, O'Connell, La.
Hedrick
Hendricks
Henderson
Henderson, O'Connell
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Mr. Ramsey of Indiana with Mr. Clark of Florida.
Mr. Kendall with Mr. Burns of South Carolina.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Dominguez.
Mr. Wurzbach with Mr. Kent.
Mr. Sprague of New Hampshire with Mr. Sumners of Texas.
Mr. Roach with Mr. Lee of Georgia.
Mr. Ward of New York with Mr. Rogers of New Hampshire.
Mr. Ramsey with Mr. Brown of New Jersey.
Mr. Brand of Ohio with Mr. Sullivan.
Mr. Pittman with Mr. Cummins.
Mr. Clarke of New York with Mr. Johnson of West Virginia.
Mr. Graham with Mr. Wilson of Mississippi.
Mr. Luce with Mr. Lilly.
Mr. Schall with Mr. Kawa.
Mr. Foster with Mr. Doyle.
Mr. McCreary with Mr. Unger.
Mr. Moore of Illinois with Mr. Fayrett.
Mr. Parker with Mr. Wilson of Mississippi.
Mr. Phillips with Mr. Kerr.
Mr. Hathorne with Mr. Goddard.
Mr. Porter with Mr. Faber.
Mr. Rosengren with Mr. McIntyre.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Peavy with Mr. Wolff.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the bill H. R. 6154 and ask that the same be printed in the Record under the rule.

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

The Speaker read as follows:

A bill to authorize the adjudication of claims of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. Ordered printed under the rule.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object when the subject shall come before this House in this debate, but if any similar request is made following the five-minute address of my friend from Iowa, I shall object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There is no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday my colleague, Mr. RAMSEYER, addressed the House at considerable length and revived the controversy between the House and the Senate on a feature of the Post Office bill which originated in the other legislative body. I am not myself particularly interested in post-mortem, and I have no doubt the House is not, either. For that reason I shall not undertake to reply to what the gentleman said at that time. I do, however, want to call the attention of the House to an extremely important matter, which is somewhat related thereto, but of which no mention has been made. The fact is, on the 15th of last month, while I have the floor, say this in reference to what the gentleman from Iowa stated at that time; that the quotation which he made from Doctor Franklin was an answer which distinguished patriot was completely founded on the partiality occasioned or else gave up the entire case which he was seeking to make.

My colleague also at that time saw fit to issue a challenge to me with reference to certain authorities. That challenge was answered by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Tilton], but, of course, not to the satisfaction of my colleague. However, I shall leave it there, for I have neither the purpose nor the desire to renew the discussion as to the effect of certain judicial decisions.

At the time when I presented the resolution returning the Post Office bill to the Senate as infringing on the prerogatives of the House, I endeavored to make it plain that my position was that the last and final authority was this House itself. So great a lawyer and statesman as Daniel Webster took this view in discussing a similar question in the Senate, and the Senate at that time, if it did not entirely agree, at least acquiesced.

Such, I believe, is the opinion of the Senate to-day, and it was notable that the motion which was made in the Senate to strike from the report preceding paragraphs as being unconstitutional failed even in that body by only a small majority. But I do not wish to discuss even this feature at this particular time.

What I wish to call particularly to the attention of the House at this time is this: That it is only a few years ago when it was common to remark that the power and prestige of this House was on the decline, and that the control of legislation was passing to another body.

I am happy to say that no such expressions have been heard during this Congress, but, on the contrary, a different ten-
Sec. 2. That the execution of the project herein and hereby authorized shall be carried out under the general supervision of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, in the immediate charge of the executive officer of the said commission, and that said construction shall be entered upon and prosecuted as practicable in accordance with the plans submitted by the said commission and shall be prosecuted to completion by contracts or otherwise as may be most economical and advantageous to the Government, approved and carried out by the said commission in a total sum not to exceed $14,750,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated from any moneys available or that may become available in the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. The said executive officer of the said Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission is hereby authorized, with the approval of the said commission, to employ the services of such engineers, architects, sculptors, artists, and other personnel as shall be determined to be necessary for the proper execution of the work, and such personnel shall be paid by such officers of the United States Corps of Engineers as may be considered necessary by said commission, and may be detailed by the President on this work for such periods as the commission may require.

Sec. 4. That the said Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission is hereby authorized to occupy any Government-owned lands as may be necessary for the bridge project authorized herein and on completion of the project to transfer to the park system under the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, all or such portions of such lands as the said commission may in its discretion decide to be necessary.

Sec. 5. That the said Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission is hereby authorized by purchase at the open market or otherwise, as may be most advisable, or by condemnation, such privately owned lands as may be necessary for approaches on the Virginia shore end to allow B Street NW, Washington, D. C., to be opened up from the Potomac River bridge to the city of Washington, D. C., and with the said commission: Provided, That such condemnation carried out under this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1896, providing for a site for the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 6. That the project herein authorized may be prosecuted by direct appropriations or by continuing contracts, or by both direct appropriations and continuing contracts: Provided, That the expenditures in any year shall not exceed the amount shown in the 10-year program of expenditures and construction contained in the report of the said commission.

Sec. 7. That said commission shall annually submit to Congress through the Bureau of the Budget a statement of sums of money previously expended and an estimate of the total sum of money necessary to be expended in the next succeeding year to enable Congress to work authorized by this act.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to two remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, some years ago a gentleman President, the late President, Andrew Jackson, conceived the idea that there should be built across the Potomac River between the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia a bridge of ever-enduring granite, symbolic of the firmly established Union of the North and the South. [Applause.] Since that time the question has been a burning one in the affairs of our Nation.

On the 4th day of July, 1856, Daniel Webster in making a Fourth of July speech in this city said:

"Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original thirteen States, which the late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will, but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolic of the firmly established Union of the North and the South. That President was Andrew Jackson.

"Since that time the question of constructing a great memorial bridge across the Potomac to symbolize the Union of the States, the more perfect Union of the States, has been under consideration, and on several occasions Congress has passed laws authorizing the presentation of plans for this purpose. On a number of other occasions Congress has, either the House or the Senate, passed resolutions directing various investigations into the project. The most complete previous effort to start construction on this bridge was made in 1901.

In 1901, under the sundry civil act of Congress, approved March 4, 1890, it was provided that design should be secured for a new bridge and that the Bridge Commission, on the Potomac River, to enable the Chief Engineers of the Army to continue an examination of the subject, and in accordance with the authorization a competition was held which was participated in by a number of engineers and architects, and a number of designs were submitted for a bridge across the river, starting at the foot of B Street, or the extension of New York Avenue, across the naval reservation—this report was submitted to Congress, but nothing was done until the matter was again taken up in the Congress, and in the public buildings act of March 4, 1913, the following is provided, section 23:

"That a commission is hereby created, to consist of the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate and House of Representatives, for the purpose of investigating and reporting to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River, from the city of Washington, D. C., to a point at or near the Arlington estate in the State of Virginia, and the said commission is hereby authorized to expend the sum of $25,000 in procuring such designs and for making such surveys and reports as may be deemed advisable, and report as early as may be to Congress.

"Although the above-mentioned act of 1913, creating the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, authorized the expenditure of $25,000 for the purpose of investigation and report, to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River, it was not until nine years later that an appropriation was made in the executive and independent offices appropriation act, approved June 12, 1922, reading as follows:

"To enable the commission created by section 23 of the public buildings act approved March 4, 1913, to investigate and report to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River, from the city of Washington, D. C., to a point at or near the Arlington estate, in the State of Virginia, together with any surveys and estimates of cost as they may deemed advisable, to be expended under the direction of the commission and to remain available until expended, $25,000.

"This appropriation of $25,000 was to enable the Memorial Bridge Commission authorized by Congress to prepare the plans and specifications and bring them back to Congress for its consideration. The commission has brought back their recommendations and the facts for the inspection of members here today. I understand there has been spent on various plans for this bridge at various times in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman prepared to state that wholly half of that sum has not been wasted?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I am not talking about that. I am trying to give this House an insight into the facts as I understand them.

As I have said, the commission has its report before you. The commission is composed of the President of the United States; the President of the Senate, our honored Speaker, and the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and the Senate.

They have brought the plans back and their recommendations and the facts for the inspection of members here today. I understand there has been spent on various plans for this bridge at various times in the neighborhood of $50,000.

As to the Columbia Island project, the Bridge will start at the Lincoln Memorial and go across the river in line with the Sheridan entrance to Arlington Memorial. The west end of the bridge will be on Columbia Island. This island has about 172 acres of land in it, and it is a part of this plan after this bridge is built to put a wall around the island and to dredge the river and make another park such as we now have down in the vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial. That is another bridge that has been proposed.

Then there is another bridge from Columbia Island going across Little River. That is a small arm of the Potomac River that goes around on the west end of this island. Thus, if this is completed it will make a parkway from the northeast corner of the Capitol grounds, down along the Mall, across the river and into Arlington—that is you can go from the Capitol into Arlington without going outside of the park.
ate two blocks of buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue, one on the north side and one on the south side.

It will take $100,000,000 of this money to widen and rebuild Twenty-third Street from Washington Circle south to the point where Thirty-ninth Street enters the triangle of the Idaho and Maine avenues.

They have recommended that this be divided up into a 10-year program. The first year $500,000 is all that would be appropriated. This amount would enable the commission to obtain the necessary right of way, ready for the building. The second year $2,500,000 for work on the river piers, and the third year $2,500,000 for work on the river piers, and then the $2,500,000 for work on the arches. Then $2,000,000 more for the fifth year. Thus the year 1913 is proposed to be the year that it can be used. The last $5,000,000 is to be $1,000,000 a year until it is completed, and the most of it is in parking and the treatment of Columbia Island.

Now, this bridge proposal has been endorsed by the following Presidents: Andrew Jackson, William Howard Taft, signed the public building bill of 1913, Woodrow Wilson endorsed it, Warren G. Harding endorsed it, and the present President, Calvin Coolidge, has endorsed it, and his recommendation is on file over his signature, recommending the passage of this bill.

When this bridge is completed it will be an outlet for the traffic to the south and southwest of the city of Washington. The great Lee Highway, which is proposed as a continental highway, will be brought by way of a line running from the lake on to Richmond, Va., and all points of the South, the traffic will pass over this bridge. In addition to that the highway leading to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and south to Richmond, Va., and all points of the South, the traffic will pass over this bridge.

Another thing I want to call attention to is that in 1932 we will celebrate the two hundredth birthday of George Washington, the first President of the United States. I understand that the bill has already been reported to make preliminary arrangements for this centennial.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. That bill has been passed and signed.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I thank the gentleman. If that centennial takes place there is one place around this city that is appropriate to hold it, and that is the Government land at the Virginia side of this bridge. The document has 1,222 acres of land over there in various places, which will make a magnificent spot for the holding of this great celebration. If you do hold that celebration this bridge should be ready for use at that time, and can be ready if we pass this bill to-day. Eventually this bridge is going to be constructed; why not now? Now is the time and this is the place. [Applause.]

Mr. ZILHMAN. How much does this bill appropriate during the present fiscal year?

Mr. ELLIOTT. It authorizes the first year an appropriation of $500,000. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time. The policy of the Government is that we have a proper pride in the Nation's capital, but I trust also that I have a proper regard for the welfare of those who live in the 48 States of the Union and whose activities make the Capitol possible, and I think the appropriation of $500,000 is a measure that provides for the construction of a bridge in the District of Columbia to cost approximately $15,000,000, and we are told that it will fittingly represent the joining of the North and the South. I think I am quite an responsive to sentiment as a citizen and legislator should be, but I feel that this observation about the union of the sections is merely thrown in for this measure. Surely the concentration of the North and the South has been more beautifully accomplished and typified in the fighting, side by side, on the battle fields of the Spanish-American War and the late world conflict of the sons of those who fought of this bridge and the great ideal that could be hoped for in any bridge we might now authorize. [Applause. They have mingled their blood in the sacred cause of our country, and there seems to be no urgent present necessity after that sacrifice of $15,000,000 merely to indicate that the North and South are reunited.

It is a pleasant prospect, of course, to peer into the future and see the capital in the years to come with its magnificent central edifices, and in my mind in attending to that, each structure will rival the poet's vision of the princely palace of Kubial Khan, but I like to keep also within the scope of this bill a practical problem which confronts this portion of this Nation and to help frame our legislation in keeping therewith. I realize that a bridge may have for us a special appeal by reason of the fact that in our legislative deliberations we pass so often to deal with the conditions of our financial condition. Why not? Because of the condition of our financial condition? It must be a difficult job, if it be difficult, to get them to sell, or rather to buy, the idea of the public buildings, and that the public buildings here be used for the purpose of promoting the ideals of the United States, and that the public buildings of the United States be made to serve the purposes of the United States.

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

Mr. LANHAM. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Outside of its governmental activities the interest of the public buildings and especially the Capitol have already expended here for civil improvement $1,000,000,000.

Mr. LANHAM. I thank the gentleman for this statement of the aggregate amount. That sum would probably be sufficient invested in the District of Columbia, but for the District of Columbia, the 48 States, and it is our business to take care of the District of Columbia, the 48 States, and it is our business to take care of the public buildings and our financial condition. We have an idea of our financial condition, we are able to tell the people we represent that they must not delay themselves tangible evidences of Federal esteem as manifested in public buildings and console their minds and consciences with the comfort that they are promoting economy, but that the District of Columbia has not attained that high mental attitude in which it can be satisfied with other than material demonstrations of national regard.

I can not recall that I have heard of any proposition suggesting lavish expenditures of public funds in the District of Columbia that has not been declared to be entirely in keeping with the program of economy that has been pursued so long. To-day we are told that the Treasury has about $15,000,000 in its Inside Pocket that may be laudably used for a bridge in the District. And the North and the South will certainly be joined in one respect—together they will furnish all the money. We are asked to tell the people we represent that they must deny them themselves tangible evidences of Federal esteem as manifested in public buildings and console their minds and consciences with the comfort that they are promoting economy, but that the District of Columbia has not attained that high mental attitude in which it can be satisfied with other than material demonstrations of national regard.

I call your attention to the further fact that this bridge is to be built entirely within the District of Columbia, and yet, according to the terms of this bill, no consideration is given with reference to the usual 30 per cent in the source of the funds. The entire contribution is to be made by those economists in the 48 States and solely from their own resources.

A few days ago the House passed a public building bill providing for the expenditure of $1,500,000,000. It was understood that at least $500,000,000, one-third of this sum, was to be used for public buildings, but the conditions that the District of Columbia might be restricted to just one-third of the appro-
Mr. MONTAGUE. Virginia has no control of this bridge; it is wholly a Federal undertaking, but Virginia will contribute something proportionate to her population and property just as any other State of the Union.

One further remark: The House should not be misled by the statement that this bridge will cost $15,000,000. The bridge itself is only a part of the whole scheme involving this expenditure. The gentleman, subject to correction by the gentleman from Indiana, that the bridge itself will not cost $8,000,000. The remaining funds are for improvements to the Union and the peace and the glory of the Republic! [Applause.]

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

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, from the vote on the question of the consideration of this bill I assume it is my privilege to register my disapproval against what I believe to be an unnecessary expenditure of the public funds at this time. I am unable to harmonize the passage of a bill authorizing the expenditure of $15,000,000 for the purpose, provided in this bill with the program of economy of the President and his repeated declarations to the people of his intention to cut down the expenses of the Government. If a few weeks ago he delivered an address in the auditorium of this city to the employers of the Government at one of their regular business meetings, and in the course of that address he said:

The people of this Nation have been not only patient under the heavy burden of war taxation, but they have been heroic. Their burden of taxation has been greatly lightened, but I say to my constituents, for further reduction of the burden of the people. This campaign for economy has no other object. So far as it is within my power I propose to continue my efforts for economy in Federal expenditures. What we have done must be considered only the beginning.

Mr. MONTAGUE. One further direction

We have proven that we can reduce the cost of government, and I propose that this cost shall be further reduced. In this effort I am perfectly in accord with the gentleman from Tennessee, for if you carry with you a pledge to bend every effort to carry on your activities with less money. Take with you the determination to guard against each and every unnecessary expenditure.

Gentlemen, I lay it down as a proposition, that if you will read the hearings conducted by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds upon this bill, consisting of the statement of Colonel Sherrill and one or two other gentlemen, you will find not a line in those hearings to convince any Member of Congress, as I read them, that the erection and construction of this bridge is necessary at this time as a public convenience or utility. So I say I am unable to harmonize what is said about the recommendation of the President for this expenditure with his declaration of a few weeks ago when he appealed to employees, when he broadcasted to the people of this country the necessity of cutting out all unnecessary expenditures.

Why, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ELLIOTT] quoted Andrew Jackson as being in favor of this proposition. The only evidence of that is not the declaration of Old Hickory, but the subsequent statement by the President that he made many years ago. The gentleman from Indiana said that President Taft was for it, and that President McKinley, President Woodrow Wilson, and President Harding were against it, and that I do not believe that during all those years there has been any serious effort or attempt on the part of Congress to construct this bridge, but on the contrary it has waited until this time, when the people are burdened with taxes more than they ever were in all the history of the country.
try in peace time, to bring forward a proposition for the expenditure of $15,000,000 to construct a bridge across the Potomac River.

Mr. BYRNS. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. May I have five minutes more? Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for five minutes more.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. It is to be passed with the appro-

priations. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. LANHAM] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Byrns], who has just spoken, I think we have been as consistent an advocate of economy in Government expenditures as any of us.

The pending proposition is one that appeals to the imagina-
tion. This project has been conceived and worked out in a large way, and however any of us may feel with reference to the propriety of the expenditure we must recognize the beauty of the project.

I am frank to say that I have been under the impression that I could not support the bill, although I had hoped that the way would open so that I could support so great an under-
taking; an undertaking which you know and I know some time will be brought about.

There have been three things in the bill that have seemed to me obstacles to its favorable consideration, and in tabloid form I want to refer to them. First, the cost, and the possible conflict with our program of economy and with respect to present burdens on the Treasury.

But when you come to consider that this is a 60-year con-

struction program the burden upon any one year is large enough to permit that one consideration to be of controlling importance. I have felt that too much authority was given to the Commissioner with reference to the development of parks, but Colonel Sherrill assures me that there is nothing in the program any park development except that immediately necessary in connection with the bridge construction.

A third item, in my judgment of great importance is the one referred to by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Byrns], namely, the failure of the bill to make any provision whatever for District expenditures, or development of this development of streets and approaches in the District, and other items, more especially for the benefit of the District. Added to that is the failure of the bill to make any provision by which abutting property owners upon those improvements and approaches would be called upon or could be called upon to make any contribution toward the benefits they will enjoy.

I have prepared an amendment to reach that third consid-

eration which, to me, has seemed the one of most importance. That amendment I shall read to you, and I expect to offer it when the proper place is reached in the bill, at the end of section 2. Although I do not desire to commit the gentleman, I understand that the amendment is agreed to by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Elliott]. I am advised by Colonel Sherrill that it is agreeable to him, and I am advised by certain very distinguished local citizens who are much interested in the project that it is agreeable to them.

The amendment is:

Provided, That such appropriations as may be made under the authority of this act for the execution of said project shall be chargeable to the Treasury of the United States.

With that amendment, Congress from time to time as it makes appropriations for the details of the work can determine and must determine the portion that equitably should be borne by the District, and I feel that with that amendment I am able to support the bill, and I hope such an amendment can be accepted.

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

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Johnson].

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, if this bridge is to be built along Pennsylvania Avenue, Avenue--anywhere else in the District of Columbia, the whole expense of the building of it would not fall upon the Corporation as much as the District of Columbia and Virginia is high-water mark on the Virginia side. Consequently, this bridge, when built, will be entirely within the District of Columbia. It will be that an appropriation for the bridge will be on Virginia soil, but that is owned by the United States.
say that this improvement is not
1925
York, or
is going to cost more than
cost to be paid entirely out
Why should the people in California, in Iowa, in Indiana, in New
permit
build another bridge within the District of Columbia, the

of the District to contribute toward its cost. The people here
fore,
there ought to be some provision to compel or
mand for the bridge at this particular time, and that is that
60 per cent. I did not know, until the gentleman from Michi­
ginia said to me only
the proposed bridge,
the time of the gentleman from Ken -
\[Mr.\].
McKinley advocated this bridge or when
Constitution or the Bridge at this particular time, and that is that between this great
Capital City and the great shrine at Arlington there should be
proper and sufficient means of approach.

When we come to consider the matter of economy, the Presi­
dent of the United States, who voices that policy more em­
phatically, perhaps, than anybody else, does not hesitate for
one moment to put his signature to the report recommending
the construction of this bridge. Mr. Coolidge does not fail
any more upon that than his predecessors have faltered upon it.

Economy is all right.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I regret I can not yield. I only
have five minutes.

Economy is a good cry, but nobody says that economy should
go to the point of suspending desirable appropriations altogether,
and least of all will gentlemen claim that economy should
be carried to the extent of not doing the things that are
necessary in the interest of the Nation, which desires not only
to add to its accumulations but to perpetuate its splendid
memories. There is the other aspect. This bridge will be a
memorial. It will be no less a memorial than the Washington
Monument or the wonderful temple dedicated to the memory
of Lincoln. It will typify the reunion of the two sections
which were once divided by the Potomac. It will commemorate
the fame of great men of both sections. In this sense it has
the same justification as the monument to Washington, the
monument to Lincoln, and the monument to Grant.

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

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the
gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Almon], a member of the com­
mittee.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we have a great
Nation, a young Nation, but one of the wealthiest Nations in
the world. In some respects we have wealth, in others we have not. I sometimes feel ashamed of some of the
conditions and appearances around and about our National
Capital.

However, I want to say that this improvement is not a local
one. This is a national question and is nation-wide in its
benefts. It is not for the District of Columbia and the State
of Virginia—Washington is the capital of the Nation and be­
longs to the people of the Nation.

We are living in a progressive age. We are a progressive
gentlemen, and the fact that this bridge has been talked about
for more than 75 years and has not been built is no reason why
we should not discharge our duty here to-day. It is a reason
why we should. Gentlemen talk about the expense of it, and
most of the arguments I have heard here this afternoon against
the bill are criticisms of the program of economy of the
present Republican administration. If the administration
decided—and it has decided—that this is in line with its
program of economy, why should we on this, the Democratic, side
of the House and the chairmen of the Committees on Public
Buildings and Grounds, and the gentlemen of the committee, adopt it?

I shall vote for that amendment, but if the amendment is voted down I shall vote
for the bill as it stands.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. No; I have not the time. The gentleman
stands.

My friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Blanton], tries to
scare somebody by saying it will cost $25,000,000 before it is completed.
What does the gentleman know about what it will cost, if we have here this afternoon the
President of the United States and the Speaker of the
House and the chairman of the Committee on Public
Buildings and Grounds of the Senate and House, showing what it
costs?

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. I am not criticizing what the gentleman says,
because he always has something to say when he speaks, but I
have only five minutes and will not have time to find out the cost of it.
That is my only reason for declining to yield to him.

The engineers have been investigating this project for 10
years and we have their report saying it will cost $14,750,000,
Men and $7,000,000 of that is for the construction of the bridge. The balance is for the widening and improvement of streets and sidewalks, and a wide driveway to the Capitol, and I think the District of Columbia should be required to pay its proper part of the cost. The total project will cost the Government much less than $14,000,000 if the amount of this bill is adopted, and this will be spread over a period of five years.

This is an age of automobiles and building of good roads and bridges. Gentlemen talk about extravagance. Our States, counties, cities, and towns are spending millions and millions of dollars every year in building good roads and streets and sidewalks and consider it a good investment. You gentlemen did not call extravagance the bill which was passed at this session appropriating $75,000,000 to aid the States and the counties in building good roads back at home.

We ought to build this bridge and open up this great highway and let the people from the South go to the North and the people from the North go to the South, and have a decent and comfortable and safe way to get across this miserably dangerous place on this river. All of you who want to take the burial of the unknown soldier will recall the memory of those four men who are now lying in their graves in their own bank accounts by promoting a wicked scheme in alleged interest in doing a good work.

In my admiration for and devotion to the memory of the soldiers of the Civil War, I am the product of what was left from them. After it was all over, and driven to the Capitol, and I think the District of Columbia should be required to pay its proper part of the cost. The total project will cost the Government much less than $14,000,000 if the amount of this bill is adopted, and this will be spread over a period of five years.

Mr. ALMON. I know what you want to say. I will not say what kind of talk you are going to make, but you are against this bill, and you ought to be for it. Tom, the bill is expelled. Delayed for hours-men, women, and children were delayed for hours, and many were forced to leave their vehicles and walk home. There are now ten times as many automobiles here as there were five years ago, and 10 years from now there will be fifty times as many more.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. I know what you want to say. I will not say what kind of talk you are going to make, but you are against this bill, and you ought to be for it. Tom, the bill is going to pass, as Speaker pregnancy, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11735) 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, 1924, and for other purposes.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am one of those who think very much about the District of Columbia. I cannot support this bill with or without the Cranston amendment, because I regard it as an immoral thing. Touching the moral or immoral side of it, I want to call your attention to this fact. I do not know for sure, but it seems to me that a Member of this House ought to intrust his economic canary bird to the hands of the management of this bill it would not stand any more show than Tom McGowan's grasshopper would stand in a pen of hungry turkeys in Oklahoma. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen of the House, I do not know anything about engineering, and I am not very much about the District of Columbia. I was told by a Member of this House that less than one week ago there came to the lobby of our hotel, Congress Hall, a gentleman who lives in the city. He had a little map showing how it would be improved. And when he told how he had just learned that the presidential program was to provide for the building of this bridge. He said "That miserable little one mile bridge would more efficiently be the new bridge, if this bill went through.

Oh, my friends, that seems to me to be the great desire for the building of this bridge. I yield first place to no man in my admiration for and devotion to the memory of the soldiers of the Civil War. I am the product of what was left from them. After it was all over, and driven to the Capitol, and I think the District of Columbia should be required to pay its proper part of the cost. The total project will cost the Government much less than $14,000,000 if the amount of this bill is adopted, and this will be spread over a period of five years.

Mr. LANHAM. I yield first place to no man. Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. I think I can finish in that district. Now, gentlemen, the other two arguments are those of a more efficient legislative body, where the salaries of Senators and Congressmen from Florida, the building of this bridge. I yield first place to no man.
Mr. MOSWAIN. And right on the heel of the finishing the new one there is an appropriation proposed to tear down the old one alongside of it, which is better than most of our bridges down on the war.

Mr. BLANTON. Of course. Mr. Chair, they talk about putting the Crampton amendment on this bill. He knows that if it is amended that such amendments would be stricken with the old from the half of the taxpayers' money to save for the residences of the city of Washington; but I know this also, that since that bill has been sojourning in another body the Members of that body increased the $1,000,000 to $11,000,000, and you are going to vote on $11,000,000 here in just a day or two. You have to decide whether you will make your taxpayers pay $11,000,000 of the civic expenses of the District for the next fiscal year and reduce your tax bill of $1.40 per hundred that is now paid here. If that squares itself with your idea of what ought to be done by the taxpayers here and those of the country generally, well and good, but I can not agree to it. I must express my opposition to it.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chair, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Not now, if my friend from Kansas will excuse me. Then there are the bridges to Anacostia. The people back home paid 50 per cent of all that. I know that this is the special pet of our friend from Maryland [Mr. ZIMMERMAN] and the generalissimo, our special friend from Virginia, Judge WALTON Moore. Yes; this is their pet. I am not surprised to see the distinguished ex-Governor of Virginia [Mr. MARTIN]-if you set up the floor of the House and speak in favor of this bill. The construction of the bridge will greatly benefit Virginia.

I wish some one would show me a river that is a State line between two States, where a bridge spans it, where the cost is neither a part of the expenses alone, in addition to the government functions, and there is no way of telling how many millions of dollars additional we have spent here for Government buildings and for beautifying public buildings and amusement, we have expended $100,000,000 for civic improvements for the benefit of the residents of the District of Columbia. A million dollar bridge was built for them there on Connecticut Avenue, and then think of all those other bridges across the Potomac.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chair, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, is that what the gentleman wanted to hear? Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I just want to say that that bridge was completed only last year.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; we completed it only last year. They can not get away with building one and build another one. Three million dollars, approximately, was the cost of that.

Mr. BLANTON. Not quite $3,000,000.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, the gentleman has not quite kept up with all of the details. To be exact, it was built at a cost of $2,850,000, but there were many extras before and after. I remember that it was opened in the presence of the unknown Soldier —the vast assemblage of people, among whom were not only the diplomats of the world, here at the presence of President Harding to attend the disarmament conference, but also Marshal Foch, General Diaz, General Pershing, Admiral Lord Beatty, the commander of the British fleet, and many others, very famous officers—indeed, all of the foreign military commanders of the Allies—the greatest assemblage of illustrious men ever together on this earth in honor of a dead hero—and then remember the literally disgraceful scene when the unknown Soldier—yes, I say these diplomats and commanders, many of them, walk from Arlington after waiting an hour and a half to get their automobiles out of the crush. I myself, with friends, waited an hour and a half to get through the Secretary's building walked.

Mr. UNDERHILL. So did Secretary Weeks.

Mr. BLANTON. Of course.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Pardon me, I know I deplore the assemblage of an opulent gathering.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman mentioned my name. Will he yield for one question?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Not now. It was so long ago that Members have forgotten what I said to or about the gentleman. [Applause.] I have only five minutes and must decline to yield.
This bridge is not a District of Columbia matter. It is not a "main street" bridge. It will be a great national memorial bridge. No other structure in this District is a memorial bridge. There is no other bill that does not border upon this District and others. This bridge will arouse the patriotism and touch the heart of every citizen of the Republic who crosses it.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Can the gentleman from Indiana yield me an additional minute?

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

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am opposed to this bill for many reasons, any one of which I deem sufficient to justify my opposition. This bill violates the first, the last, and every principle of economy. The approved principles of this legislation can not be reconciled with the provisions in favor of economy in expenditure of public funds that has gone out from the White House and from the Congress.

Mr. LOZIER. I say that economy in public works is not a coat or a garment to be put on and taken off at pleasure. This bill calls for an appropriation ultimately of $14,750,000, which will be taken out of the Treasury of the United States, from funds which have been at little or no cost, and set apart for private purposes, on the ground of economy. We are denuding post-office buildings because the President says we can not afford them. The President has recently reduced the funds to which the people of the Nation, without regard to Congress, calls for an appropriation ultimately of $500,000,000.

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elsewhere, and should thereafter, as a result of recurring mental infirmities, return to the District, letters of administration issued instantaneously as writs of right as soon as he places feet on District soil and his financial pecuniary is automatically renewed. [Laughter.] No, gentlemen; the crying need of the city of Washington is not more avenues of approach, but more avenues of escape. To the average man, the proposed bridge is not needed, and the President can render his country a worthwhile service by withdrawing his approval of this project.

Who will get the benefit of this bridge? Certainly the people of Washington, the people who will travel over the bridge, the people whose property will be tremendously enhanced in value by the building of this bridge and the opening of avenues,.. The administration has no money to construct post office buildings in cities and towns in the Middle West where the need for such buildings is very pronounced, but he finds $14,750,000 of public money to expend in the construction of a bridge, largely for the beautification and ornamentation of the city of Washington.

This project is primarily a municipal project—one that will benefit the people of the city of Washington, and these people should pay the cost if they insist upon the bridge being built. In discussing this bill several days ago, I called attention to the fact that this is but one of 12 or 13 projects which have been incubated by the people of the city of Washington, and which will be from time to time presented to Congress for approval, but that they get part of their money is the most remarkable. The project for a bridge, the people who are intensively cultured and who live, and have, and have their being in the realm of the esthetic and the artistic, the President could not pass over without some reflection. Among many other things, a polygonal temple. Athens had her Parthenon; Milan, her cathedral; Paris her Notre Dame and Fontainebleau; Rome her Pantheon and St. Peter's, Spain her La Giralda, Constantinople her St. Sophia, India her Taj Mahal, and by the grace of President Coolidge, the American people are to have a polygonal temple. [Laughter.] While "Silent Cal" was "keeping cool," talking economy and incidentally running for President, he was also planning to spend $14,750,000 for a bridge not demanded by existing conditions. The President, in the instant case, is short on competition, but long on expenditure. I do not wish to disparage the small number of architectural experts and for the elite and those who are intensively cultured and who live, and have, and have their being in the realm of the esthetic and the artistic, the President could not pass over without some reflection. Among many other things, a polygonal temple. Athens had her Parthenon; Milan, her cathedral; Paris her Notre Dame and Fontainebleau; Rome her Pantheon and St. Peter's, Spain her La Giralda, Constantinople her St. Sophia, India her Taj Mahal, and by the grace of President Coolidge, the American people are to have a polygonal temple. [Laughter.]

Coincident with which there echoed and reverberated from one ear to the other, I mean the despairing, frenzied, and passionate appeal to Calvin:

Give us a polygonal temple or give us death.

I assume the pressure of public sentiment in favor of a polygonal temple was more than the President could resist, for "after having given due consideration, to the requirements of economy," he recommended the immediate expenditure of $14,750,000 for the construction of this so-called memorial bridge, including a polygonal temple, doubtless intended to satisfy the aesthetic tastes and longings of the American people.

In conclusion let me say that in my opinion every Member of this House can vote for this bill and go before his constituents and justify his vote. A vote in favor of this measure is a vote in favor of extravagance by such a vote you are voting $14,750,000 of the people's money and spending it for the benefit, not of the people of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the District of Columbia. This is not economy; it is not even just; and, to speak plainly, it is not such expenditure of the power and confidence your constituents have reposed in you. I realize that this bill will probably pass, because the people of Washington, the newspaper of Washington, and the administration are all behind it. Nevertheless it is vicious legislation, and the people who voted for this bill should never hereafter so much as utter the word economy. [Applause.]

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

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Kopp).

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Chairman, in the brief time allotted to me it is manifestly impossible for me to give all the reasons I should have in support of this bill. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the privilege of extending my remarks on the subject of public economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks on the subject indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Speaker, all will agree that nothing is more calculated at this time than for the President to make a move, to attempt to spend heavily taxed and they want relief. Certainly additional burdens should not be piled upon their backs.

Therefore the amendment of the Senate increasing the salaries of Senators and Members of the House is wholly indefensible. I can not concur in such a course. I am absolutely op-
posed to it. When the matter comes before the House I hope it will be voted down.

I am not going to raise our own salaries. We were not sent here for that purpose. We were sent here to give the people our best thoughts and efforts. Their welfare should now be our one concern.

Bankruptcies and foreclosures have been far more prevalent in my State during the last few years than ever before. Many of my constituents—honest, upright, and industrious men and women—have had everything swept away. They face the future without a hope. Nothing short of a large relief bill will be a proper way to show our interest in our distressed constituents.

It would be a palpable breach of good faith on my part to agree to the Senate's action. I was a candidate for reelection last fall and the people were kind enough to send me back. I made no claim during the campaign that I was dissatisfied with my salary. I did not give notice to the people that I would vote to increase my salary. Therefore the people had a right to assume that I was willing to continue to represent them at the same salary that I had been receiving. As far as I am concerned that was the implied agreement. That agreement must be, and will be, faithfully kept by me. No vote of mine will be cast for an increase of my own salary.

Generously the people of my district have given me their confidence, have all else, I desire to retain. I refuse to barter it away for the sake of personal gain.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Wingo].

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

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, the pending proposal is to build a memorial bridge to the southwest of Washington across the Potomac River at a point where it will be a direct connection between the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington National Cemetery, which is the old historic home of Robert E. Lee.

We may twist and squirm and talk about economy and appeal to this feeling and to that, but I think that practical men must recognize that there are both practical and sentimental reasons to be advanced for the building of this structure. I think the time is about as economical as some of these gentlemen who are always talking economy. You need the bridge; and if you need the bridge, then why should you not, when you construct it across a historic river like the Potomac at this point, build a bridge for all time, and in the name of common sense, why should it not be architecturally a thing of beauty?

Oh, it would be economy to pull the cravats off these elegant Beau Brummels who are parading around talking economy. It would be economy, if anything was accomplished, to be in a hurry and perhaps, let them run barefoot around here.

Next to the sacred ground in which the remains of my mother rest, Arlington is the most sacred spot on earth to me. [Applause]

I hate to see any man from the South vote against this bill. Let me say a word to you boys from the South. The war is over and pensions have been paid away. During the heat of that struggle the enemies of Robert E. Lee sought to destroy his home by turning it into a cemetery, but in the inscrutable providence of God it has become a national shrine. Robert E. Lee himself was a monument to Lincoln. The tomb of the Unknown Soldier was erected although the whole country had paid its tribute everywhere to the great dead of the last war. [Applause] That is no argument. Economy! Why, I believe the people of the country want this bridge and I may say from my experience—and it has not been simply the experience of one term in Congress, because I served here before coming to Congress for a period of five years as a sub­ordinate in the Senate—I met hundreds and thousands of visitors to the Nation's capital and I never met one that did not want to go to Arlington. I never met one that was not disappointed in the method of approach, which they were compelled to use in order to get to Arlington. I think a bridge from the District of Columbia direct to Arlington is the only suitable, adequate, dignified method of approaching the great shrine and cemetery of Arlington.

I am in favor of this bill because I believe it carries out the purpose of the American people to make Washington a beautiful city. I do not want to see Washington fall back to the standards of years when a town was built here to-day are carried into law. For my part, I will vote for any appropriation that is expressive of a national meaning in order to have something erected here that represents what the people through great sacrifice have done. [Applause]

Mr. ALLGOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. Yes.

Mr. ALLGOOD. If the gentleman is in favor of an expenditure of this sort, from sentimental or humanitarian reasons, does not the gentleman think we should do better to put this $14,000,000 into the building of schools or universities or some thing that would help to alleviate the pain and suffering of the people?

Mr. OLIVER of New York. We are not broke.

Mr. ALLGOOD. I am not saying we are broke, but this is simply cold concrete you are putting this $15,000,000 into.

Mr. OLIVER of New York. Yes; but the gentleman should realize that although we are pleading for economy, we are not broke and this country does not have to patronize the pawpaw shop yet.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER of New York. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. And the States are taking pretty good care of the schools, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. OLIVER of New York. Yes; I think they are.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER of New York. I will yield for an easy question, not a hard one.

Mr. BLANTON. Since the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. Oosaw] has spoken for this bill, should not the charge of irregularity against him be dismissed, because the gentleman has proven himself very regular to-day, and I believe will let his record stand upon the floor?

Mr. OLIVER of New York. I should think that would be a fine thing, but I do not see what it has to do with this bill.
that it will memorialize the fact that the road between the heart of the town and the port of calling is long and short. The bill will connect the Lincoln Memorial with the home of General Lee. This bill will provide a monument to the fact that their followers for all generations will meet in friendship and affection and loyalty to our beloved country, America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York is taken. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the commission created by section 29 of the act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. p. 885), is hereby authorized and directed to proceed at once with the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from the vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the State of Virginia, including appropriate approaches, roads, streets, boulevards, avenues, and walks leading thereto on both sides of said river, together with the landscape features appertaining thereto, all in accordance with the design, surveys, and estimates of cost transmitted by said commission to Congress under date of April 22, 1924: Provided, That said commission may make such changes in design and location as may be necessary to keep the total cost of the project as it may be found to be necessary or advisable.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reported the following Amendment offered by Mr. McSWAIN: Page 2, line 8, after the word "advisable," strike out the period insert a comma and the following: "Provided, further, That the commission shall first acquire, by purchase or condemnation, the island of Analostan for the United States of America and connect it with Columbia Island and develop both of said islands as a part of the public-park property."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is not germane to the bill. It is not necessary in the construction of this bridge or any other part of the project to acquire this island.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Carolina desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Chairman, you will observe that the bill undertakes to direct the commission to lay out approaches, roads, streets, boulevards, avenues, and walks leading thereto on both sides of said river, together with the landscape features appertaining thereto; and in order that the Chair may understand the question of germaneness, which is not merely one of logic but one of fact, as it appears to me, the Chair must understand the topography; and if the Chair will refer to the map which is found after page 51 of the report of the Memorial Bridge Commission, and find clearly that Columbia Island and Analostan Island are connected by the bridge which will be at one end, is at the present time connected by a bridge, that Columbia Island and Analostan Island are connected by a bridge, that Columbia Island is not developable as a part of the public-park property.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is not germane to the bill. It is not necessary in the construction of this bridge or any other part of the project to acquire this island.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The language of the amendment itself, it seems to the Chair, sustains the argument just made by the gentleman from Connecticut. It does not appear from the language itself necessary to the building of this bridge or approaches to it. In fact, the amendment reads that the commission shall first acquire, by purchase or condemnation, the island of Analostan for the United States of America and connect it with Columbia Island and develop both of those islands as a part of the public-park property. In other words, the main purpose of the amendment is to develop two islands as a part of the public-park property of the District of Columbia.

Following the suggestion of the author of the amendment, the Chair has inspected the map, page 7, of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, and finds that Analostan Island is separate and apart from Columbia Island, and nowhere touches any of the approaches or parts of the Memorial Bridge.

The Chair also calls attention to the language in section 2 of the bill:

SEC. 2. That the execution of the project herein and hereby authorized shall be carried out under the general supervision of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, in the immediate charge of the executive officer of the said commission, and that said construction shall be entered upon as soon as practicable in accordance with the plans submitted by the said commission and shall be prosecuted to completion by contract or otherwise—and so forth.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, if the Chair will permit, the gentleman who asked the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McSWAIN] whether this project with reference to Analostan Island was within the contemplation of the commission. I called the Chair's attention to the language of the bill, page 42, which shows clearly that the commission did consider this island in connection with this project, although it is not mentioned in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The commission does say in this report, page 42:

In this connection the acquisition of Analostan Island by the United States Government would not only prevent its possible and even probable use for purposes which would render its objectionable in its close...
proximity to the digalitul treatment herein described, but would also
be highly desirable on account of its natural beauty and suitability
for park purposes.

Those may be very desirable and commendable suggestions, but
complained within the legislature now before the committee. The Chair is of opinion that not only is
the amendment not germane to the section to which it is
offered, but it is not germane to any portion of the bill, and
therefore makes the point of order.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to
strike out the last word. I shall vote for this bill. I have a
reverence for the great names in American history, for
great epochs of our history. I suppose I reverence the names of Lincoln and Lee as
greatly as any other American. I feel that no misuse of our
customs will be made in the near future in order to accom­
plish selfish and extravagant and so-called utilitarian views.

But I do know, however, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the
committee, that the city of Washington is filled with monu­ments commemorating the valor, wisdom, and glory of patriots
and statesmen who are no more, and that these monuments
were built largely out of the funds of the Nation. I do
know that one of the greatest monuments in all the world, and
we are all proud of it, has been erected by the Nation to com­memorate the glory of the Father of his Country, and that one
of the most beautiful and attractive of all temples of fame has
been constructed to commemorate the wisdom, the virtue, and
the patriotism of Lincoln. Now we are going to build a further
memorial in the name of our illustrious dead. And I say well
done. But I can not forego the temptation to invite your attention to the fact that there are
other names in American history almost as illustrious as those of Washington and Lincoln that are appar­ently practically ignored at the present. I can not resist the
temptation to invite your attention to the fact that there are
great battle fields in the United States of America that, in view of
the neglect shown them, are evidently considered a disgrace
instead of an honor to American history. I know that some of
the most magnificent and beautiful and mostPolling kiln of my recollection is the
Battle of New Orleans and the Plains of Chalmette; but if
there be a greater event in the history of this country than
the Battle of New Orleans I would like some Member to invite
my attention to it, and if there be a more illustrious name in
the martial annals of America than that of Andrew Jackson
I ask somebody to point to that name. The Plains of Chalmet­te as they stand to-day are a disgrace to the martial
history of this country, and I am tempted at times to believe
that there is a willful side-stepping of the full significance of
the Battle of New Orleans.

I have raised my eye to the fact that even now there is a
suggestion on foot for apparently utilitarian purposes to re­
move the statue of Andrew Jackson from Lafayette Square in
front of the White House. Why? Is that name one or some­thing that we are going to forget? Is it not disgraceful to Ameri­can history?

Down alongside the Plains of Chalmette is a so-called
national cemetery, where men equally as brave as those that
perished on other battle fields are lying, and the present
condition of that cemetery is a stigma upon the fame of this
country.

But I did not intend to speak about the Plains of Chalmette,
because I desire to be excused, but I should desire that
for the 5th of January I desire for a moment to fix on
the humanitarian chapter placed in this Recom today by
the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ALLGOOD]. Why should we be so subtly and so expressively expressing ourselves
in tear-stained tones about concrete bridges, however sentimental
some of the reflections might be, while flesh and blood are
palpitating with agony and dying eyes are fastened upon the
wrecks and moans and dying howls of dilapidated hospitals
that are the care of these interests, and lives of soldiers and employees, by the richest Nation on earth?

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent
that the gentleman's time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. BELL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I shall not object
now, but I shall object to any similar requests in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Down in New Orleans, in the
second congressional district, which my colleague [Mr. SPARR­ING] has the honor to represent, is a so-called marine hospital.

The dilapidated, or, as they are going to call it, sick sailors of our country are crowded into the halls. Secre­tary of the Treasury Mellon says in a report to a Senate

committee that the hospital should be razed to the ground and
new structures erected on the present site of the inadequate and
dilapidated wooden buildings, but he says further, substan­tially:

I inclose herewith a communication from General Lord, of the Bureau
of the Budget, who says that the expenditure of $300,000 would not be in
harmony with the economy plans of the President.

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

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Not now. Three million dol­lars for a hospital to take the place of the dilapidated wood­en
structures that are a disgrace to the American civilization of
which we all boast! Too much money for a hospital! Think of it! The Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew H. Mellon, a
member of the Cabinet, believes a new and modern hospital
structure to be needed beside the bridge for the means of
health and blood. Through an appropriate bill, which was re­ferred to the proper committee, a light vessel was sought for
the entrance to the Mississippi River. The Secretary of Commerce,
Mr. Mellon, a member of the Cabinet, reported that in view
of the fog banks—

that accumulate in the Gulf of Mexico off the Passes and which
constitute a peril to navigation. It was essential to establish a light vessel
to protect life and property. But—but, I inclose herewith a
communication from General Lord, of the Bureau of the Budget, who says
that the expenditure of $300,000 is not compatible with the econ­omy plans of the President.

Oh, yes; it is all right in the name of sentiment and fine
historic names to spend $14,500,000 further to beautify the

Great Capitol in all the world with an ornamental and
stupendously attractive bridge that may or may not be
necessary, but it is incompatible from an economic policy to take
the good fight, and about the bill and about the bridge as a
result of the expenditure of $300,000, is the expenditure of
the money that the President has set apart for this
week's work, and the gentleman who wants to build great magnificient
bridges and triumphal arches and mausoleums and temples of fame
and in behalf of a sentiment that may or may not be either
last or of any great permanent value, for, as Gray says
in his immortal Elegy:

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flatter soothe the cold ear of death?

Apparently the Capitol can have wonderful bridges and
arches and magnificent tombs, even if they are not necessary
either to the fame of the dead or the comfort of the living, but
the Budget can not take care of those who are serving this
age by affording them proper hospital service and proper
light vessels. [Applause.] But let the American people put the
money in the Capitol, and let the money go to the in­adequate, the dilapidated, and the disgraceful buildings of the
navy and the army. Then we will see the greatness of the
United States and the dignity of the American civilization.

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flatter soothe the cold ear of death?

The motion was agreed to.
The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Maryland desire to be heard?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the far-reaching purport of this amendment. This is a bill to authorize the construction of a memorial bridge which has the Potomac River on property which, as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER] has explained, belongs to the Federal Government. It is proposed by this amendment to reach one hand of the taxpayers of the District of Columbia and assess them for a part of the construction cost of this bridge.

It is true that under the organic act and in conformity with law, Congress has the power and exercises it in appropriating for improvements of a municipal nature in the District of Columbia. But this legislation goes much further than that. It provides for the levying of an assessment upon the citizens of the District of Columbia for the construction of property upon a Government reservation, which is entirely inconsistent with the purposes of the bill and is not germane either to the title or the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I desire to address the Chair on the question of germaneness.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. BLACK. The bill seeks to appropriate something more than $14,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States to build a memorial bridge, so called, and it is to be constructed within the District of Columbia. In Hinds' Precedents [ ganze 5, page 490, line 10], it is said:

"To a bill providing generally for a united station in the District of Columbia an amendment levying a special tax in the District to defray the cost of the station was held to be germane."

Now, to that bill the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] offered this amendment:

"That in order to meet the extraordinary expenses entailed by the provisions of this act, the rate of taxation on the assessed real and personal property in the District of Columbia for each of the next five years is hereby increased 25 per cent."

A point of order was made on that amendment on the ground that it was not a germane amendment, and the Chair in ruling on the point of order said that it was a germane amendment and permitted the House to vote upon it.

Now, I can not see any reason why, if that amendment was in order upon a bill to construct a union station in the District of Columbia, an amendment would not be in order on a bill to construct a memorial bridge to provide that 40 per cent of the cost shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States and 60 per cent out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

I think the amendment of my colleague [Mr. LANHAM] is clearly in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair is of opinion that the decision cited by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK] is as nearly in point as are most of the precedents that we have in the deliberations of this committee on the subject. In that case, Mr. Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, said with reference to that bill:

"This is a bill to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. It is reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia. It provides for the establishment of a park in the District of Columbia and for the opening of streets, and imposes considerable expense upon the District of Columbia."

"It also imposes some expense upon the Treasury of the United States."

"If it has been suggested, an amendment were offered increasing the tariff upon imports to meet such charges, the objection would at once be made that under the rules such a measure must be referred to a different committee—the Ways and Means. In other words, the rules of the House would make an amendment touching the tariff not germane to such a bill as this."

"But with the District of Columbia the case is different. If the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] were offered as a separate measure, it would go under the same committee which has reported this bill. The District Committee has jurisdiction of revenues as well as expenditures, and could without infringing any rule include in one bill the purposes of the bill and also the amendment. While it is clear from the house, the Chair is of the opinion that the amendment providing revenue to meet the expenditures entailed by the provisions of the bill itself upon the District of Columbia is germane to the purpose of the bill.

"The effect of that ruling was, as stated by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK], that the provision increasing the rate of taxation on the assessed real and personal property in the District of Columbia in each of the next five fiscal years would go under the committee on the District of Columbia, and not under the committee on Ways and Means."

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has just decided that debate on this section and all amendments shall now close.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANHAM: Page 2, line 19, after the figures "$14,750," insert "40 per cent"; and at the end of line 21 strike out the period and insert the following: "and 60 per cent out of any money in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia which is not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. ZIHLMAN and Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas makes the point of order, and also the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. That it is not germane to this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear from the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the bill, it provides for the building of a memorial bridge on property owned by the Government on what is known as the Mall, Government owning the property the same as the property in the Capital on which are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. By an amendment to take funds belonging to Columbia and assessed them in the construction of a Government building or bridge or monument would be germane to the bill, then it would be entirely proper to offer an amendment providing for a memorial bridge in Kansas or Nebraska or other States might have money taken out of their treasury and used for this purpose. I do not think the amendment is germane in any way to the bill which is before us.
The gentleman would, I suppose, at the next session of Congress, if we were building a little addition to the National Capitol, be entirely justified in asking the resident of the District of Columbia to stand 60 per cent of the cost of making that addition. We do not make it our business, and solicit from them 60 per cent of the cost of the Grant Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial, which are in different with the Arlington Cemetery and the Mall, where this bridge is to be?

Let us vote the bill up or down, and why make "monkeys" of ourselves and justify the people of the District of Columbia in thinking that we are willing to just play with them all the time? [Applause.]

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will not prevail. The sole object of this amendment is to place the majority of the cost of this construction on the District of Columbia, while we are trying to build a national structure. I hope the amendment will not prevail, and I move that all debate on this amendment do now close.

Mr. BLANTON. I have a perfecting amendment to the Lanham amendment.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Then I move that all debate close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana moves that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto, and on the section?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman knows that I have an amendment at the Clerk's desk and I would like five minutes on that.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Then I will move that all debate on the whole section close in 10 minutes. That will give the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] the time they desire.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment to the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON to the Lanham amendment: At the end of the Lanham amendment insert a colon and add the following proviso, to wit: "Provided, That no money authorized herein shall be expended and no construction be commenced until the State of Virginia shall reimburse the United States Government in an amount aggregating one-half of the sum that is to be expended."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, this bridge is to serve not only as a memorial bridge over the Potomac River, but it is to serve the people of the District of Columbia first and secondly the people of the State of Virginia.

You take, for instance, our old friend who used to preside over the Rules Committee, and who was the czar of this House during the last 10 days of the Sixty-seventh Congress. I have seen him out in the chauvinism now. If you build this bridge you double and treble the value of his already valuable property over there in Virginia. He is interested as a citizen of Virginia in having this bridge built and he should contribute his share. He will come over that $14,750,000 bridge every day into Washington and go over it back home. There are hundreds of other citizens of Virginia who will come back and forth over it and who have their children in the Washington schools here and they will use that bridge every day.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly.

Mr. DEMPSEY. This bridge does not go anywhere near the property owned by the gentleman to whom the gentleman from Texas has referred.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman can not make us believe that, because we know where the gentleman lives. I have been by there frequently and I know just exactly where the gentleman lives.

Mr. DEMPSEY. So have I, and it is not anywhere near this bridge.

Mr. BLANTON. And neither is the Capitol, and neither is the Washington Monument and neither is the Lincoln Memorial right at it, but the Lincoln Memorial is about 200 or 300 yards from it. Why, we all know that the gentleman from Texas committed the Congress to build this bridge without the consent of the people of the District of Columbia.
Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one more minute.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. BLANTON. The generalissimo of this bill objects.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. The amendment has been disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ELLIOTT of Indiana) there were—yeas 41, nays 124.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAMTON: At the end of section 2, insert the following: "Provided, That such appropriations as may be made under the authority of this act for the execution of said project shall be chargeable to the Treasury of the United States and the revenues of the District of Columbia in such manner as shall then be determined by Congress to be equitable; Provided further, The opening, widening, extending, or improvement of any street in the District of Columbia in connection with this project shall be subject to assessments for benefits in accordance with the laws governing similar work under the Commissioner of the District of Columbia." Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that this amendment, in the first place, is not germane to the purposes of the bill; that the bill itself provides: At the end of section 2 insert: Provided, That such appropriations as may be made under the authority of this act for the execution of said project shall be chargeable to the Treasury of the United States and the revenues of the District of Columbia in such manner as shall then be determined by Congress to be equitable.

The CHAIRMAN. That the opening, widening, extending, or improving of any street in the District of Columbia in connection with this project shall be subject to assessments for benefits in accordance with the laws governing similar work under the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, whose jurisdiction has been fixed by the rules of this House. This amendment deals solely and exclusively with the jurisdiction of that committee and is wholly out of order.

Mr. CRAMTON. Does the Chair desire to hear from me at all?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. In the opinion of the Chair this amendment falls within the argument made awhile ago upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], and in the view of the Chair is even less obnoxious to the rule of germaneness than it might be argued that the so-called Lanham amendment was, and the Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have no desire to have the people of the District asked to pay any part of this project so far as it is a monumental memorial, but in so far as it is purely local in the Improvement of boulevards and streets, or otherwise, I insist the District pay for it.

Mr. MONTAGUE. That is a parliamentary question.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is a parliamentary question.

This bill provides: First, for a memorial bridge; second, it provides for the Improvement of "appropriate approaches, roads, and reservoirs, and for sidewalks leading thereto," including, for instance, the Improvement of B Street from the Capitol to the bridge, a distance of 2 miles nearly, and also Twenty-fourth Street. I do not know where that improvement runs to.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I have no desire to have the people of the District asked to pay any part of this project so far as it is a monumental memorial, but in so far as it is purely local in the Improvement of boulevards and streets, or otherwise, I insist the District pay for it.

Mr. CRAMTON. It is not born of antagonism to the bill. Colonel Sherill, the executive officer of the commission, and Mr. Charles Glover called upon me this morning to ask my support of the bill. I told them the obstacles as to my judgment. Colonel Sherill expressed a willingness to have such language put in as I am suggesting. I asked him if he would accept such an amendment, and he said he would and Mr. Glover was likewise agreeable. I consulted with Mr. Marcellus Shields as to his drafting and then submitted it to those gentlemen who have accepted the amendment as to its terms, and my friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ELLIOTT] has no objection to its terms. They all recognize its fairness and its propriety. The only objection is that word comes from one Member of the United States Senate that the House must not adopt any amendment to this bill or it might endanger it over there.

The weeks left in this session and still we can not cross a "t," or dot an "i" in a bill carrying $14,000,000 to be taken out of the Federal Treasury, which is partly for the Improvement of boulevards and streets that are no proper charge on your constituents or mine.

Furthermore, there is nothing in the bill which assesses the abutting property owner for benefits. That provision is included in any amendment that this amendment, in the first place, is most familiar with the bridge project make no objection to its terms, their only objection being based on fear of delay in the Senate. I hope it may be adopted.

The amendment simply provides that when the time comes, when Congress shall actually appropriate the money, Congress will then decide what part shall be equitably charged to the District in the light of information Congress then has. I hope the House will accept this amendment.

Mr. LINFICHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division on the question.

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair the amendment is divisible under paragraph 8, rule 15. The question is on the first part of the amendment, the first proviso, without objection will be reported for the information of the Committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of section 2 insert: Provided, That such appropriations as may be made under the authority of this act for the execution of said project shall be chargeable to the Treasury of the United States and the revenues of the District of Columbia in such manner as shall then be determined by Congress to be equitable.

Mr. CRAMTON. The question is on agreeing to that portion of the amendment just read.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CRAMTON) there were—yeas 81, nays 70.

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Mr. CRAMTON. I make the point that the demand for tellers comes too late, the Chair having announced the result.

Mr. TINCHER. I withdraw the request.

So the first part of the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the second part of the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided further, That the opening, widening, extending, or improving of any street in the District of Columbia in connection with this project shall be subject to assessments for benefits in accordance with the laws governing similar work under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is a parliamentary question.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have no desire to have the people of the District asked to pay any part of this project so far as it is a monumental memorial, but in so far as it is purely local in the Improvement of boulevards and streets, or otherwise, I insist the District pay for it.
The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Newrox of Minnesota) there were—111 ayes and 35 noes. So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the said executive officer of the said Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission is hereby authorized, with the approval of the said commission, to employ the officers of the said commission, to employ the services of such engineers, architects, sculptors, artists, and other persons as shall be determined to be necessary without reference to civil service requirements and at rates of pay authorized by said commission: Provided, That such officers of the United States Corps of Engineers as may be considered necessary by such commission may be detailed by the President on this work for such periods as the commission may require.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 22, strike out section 3, and in lieu thereof insert:

"SEC. 3. Said commission may request the President to detail on this work, for such period as may be required, officers of the United States Corps of Engineers."

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that we have got the finest engineers in the Corps of Engineers that there are in the world. There is no necessity of going to the expense of hiring engineers to build this memorial bridge. For that reason this amendment ought to be adopted. I have been opposed to the bill, but I want as good a bill as can be written.

It is a lot of money to let those engineers of the Army do this work. We have as good as there are in the world; and if we have not, we ought to have, because we spend money enough for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is, on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McKnows) there were—aye, 30, noes 75.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That the said Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission is hereby authorized to occupy such Government-owned lands as may be necessary for the bridge project authorized herein, and on completion of the plan to transfer to the park system under the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, all or such portions of such lands as the said commission may, in its discretion, decide to be necessary.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, I regret that I am unable to follow my distinguished colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. Cooper] in supporting this measure, although I believe him to be the ablest Representative in this body. [Applause.] We heard and read much about it in the last campaign. The distinguished gentleman of the steering committee [Mr. Tinchler], in his recent speech here, practically stated that the whole crux of this bill was a memorial proposition. Why did not those high in the administration think about it? Why did not they consider our living veterans of the Civil War and of the Spanish-American War when legislation to increase their pension was vetoed? Why did they not think of the efficient, overworked, underpaid postal employees, when their salary increase bill was vetoed, following out the so-called plan of economy? When the appropriations for the national military homes to feed and take care of the Nation's disabled soldiers, who are dying day by day, came before this House the great majority of the Republicans followed a policy of economy, and I believe they have followed it as expressed from the White House, when they voted to continue feeding disabled veterans dying of pulmonary tuberculosis at 52 cents per capita per day and nonhospital disabled soldiers at 27 cents per day. I shall vote against this bridge bill, providing an expenditure of almost $15,000,000, and in so doing believe my constituents will approve of my vote. Why do not these gentlemen who boast of supporting the Chief Executive in the farming communities go to the Chief Executive and ask that the trips on the Mayflower and the Chesapeake be removed from the Memorial Bridge, just as when the postal salary bill was defeated, in order to bring farm relief legislation before the Congress? It appears that we have neither time nor opportunity to bring farm relief legislation before the Congress, but we can bring in a bill such as this, absolutely not a necessity, expending $15,000,000 of the people's money. Why do not you get busy and bring in farm relief legislation? If we had such legislation as has been practiced when it came to taking care of the disabled soldiers and the postal employees, and when the President did not ride in a special car to Chicago, why does not the President ask Congress to stop that flout of the Treasury of over $300,000 per year which maintains the Mayflower and ride on the Southland and the Northland whenever he wants to crusade? I hope the bill will be defeated.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 5. That the said Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission is hereby authorized to procure by purchase in the open market, or otherwise, as may be most advisable, or by condemnation, such privately owned lands as may be required for approaches of the Virginia shore and may be necessary to facilitate the construction of the bridge, and to designate a site for the enlargement of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 23, after the word "commission" strike out the colon, insert a comma and the following: "and said commission is hereby authorized and directed first to acquire by purchase or condemnation Anacostia Island and to beautify and develop the same in connection with such approaches, boulevards, avenues, walks, and adornments as are compatible with the plans of the commission."

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the gentleman from Virginia makes the point of order upon the ground of germaneness, but I think I can meet that now with absolute satisfaction to even the gentleman from Virginia. The Chairman observed the amendment to be out of order. Section 5, which gives to the commission authority to acquire by purchase or condemnation lands either in Virginia or in the District. This island is in the District of Columbia, because all of us know, and I am going to ask the gentleman from Virginia to corroborate that proposition, that the District goes to the southern shore of the Potomac River, so that Anacostia Island is in the District of Columbia. This bill undertakes to give the commission the power to acquire Anacostia Island in the bill as written can acquire this island. What I propose to do is to direct them to acquire it before they ever do a thing toward the construction of the bridge, because if they delay until the bridge is in process of construction and then decide to acquire it, they will have to pay two or three times as much for it as they would have to do now before they break ground for the bridge. In the interest of economy, in conformity with the plan of the commission, I think it is necessary that this be done at this time. This is not now like the other amendments. This is to build streets and roads, boulevards, just as they are directed already to do with reference to Columbia Island and the same approaches to the bridge.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, as the chairman pointed out a while ago, the report of the commission does not condemn Anacostia Island. There is some discussion by Colonel Sherrill that possibly has reference to it, but I do not think that the report of the commission touches the possible acquisition of Anacostia Island. It would be just as germane to this bill to propose that any land on the south side of the Potomac River or the island might be acquired before the bridge is built.

Mr. McSWAIN. The rule is that where generalities are included in the bill, specific amendments are in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair calls attention to the wording of the amendment:

The said commission is hereby authorized and directed first to acquire by purchase or condemnation Anacostia Island, and to beautify and develop the same in connection with such approaches, boulevards, avenues, walks, and adornments as are compatible with the plans of the commission.

The Chair is not concerned with the workability or the practicability of the amendment, but in form and in substance the Chair is of the opinion. It is the work of the commission in the purchase and condemnation of this land to works that are compatible with the plans of the commission.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I ask the Chair to consider the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The question was taken, and the Chair announced the noes appeared to have it.
On a division (demanded by Mr. McSwain) there were—aye 37, noes 113.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes. [Leaves the Chair]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the National Capital Park Commission is hereby authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, as sites for public buildings and other purposes, squares 256, 257, 258, 260, 262, 294, 295, 296, 340, 350, 381, 382, 461, 573, 576, reservations A, B, C, D, 12, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 53, 10, 11, and part of 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, in reservation 10, in the city of Washington, D. C., and the sum of $15,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, is hereby authorized to be appropriated.

That should the commission find it impossible to purchase the land described herein at prices deemed reasonable by the commission, condemnation proceedings may be instituted for the purpose of securing an adequate site. Such land is hereby authorized to be acquired, such proceedings to be in accordance with the provisions of the act approved August 30, 1890, providing for the enlargement of the Government Printing Office. (U. S. Stat. L. vol. 26, ch. 87.)

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I make the point of order the amendment is not in order because it is not germane to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts care to discuss the point of order?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I would like to discuss the point of order. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides for the approaches to the bridge. It is fundamentally a part of this bill, for it goes to foundations of the bill. It takes in such areas or lots of land which are not now owned by the Government extending from the Capitol down to the approaches of this bridge. It might well be called an extension of the approaches to the bridge. It will wipe out all of the Chinese joints and all of the houses of unmentionable character and all of the disgraceful, tumbled-down buildings between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial. Unless you adopt this amendment, the bridge itself might as well never be built. It is a work of art or a thing of beauty, for where one person will cross the bridge or see the bridge, there will be hundreds who will pass down Pennsylvania Avenue and see the frightful eyesores which disgrace the Nation's Capital. Consequently, I am objecting to any artificial proposition, as it is supposed to be a thing of beauty, the approaches and surroundings must necessarily come within the purview of the bill in order to make a complete whole. I submit, sir, that this would not only be the first step in starting any work of art or beauty or necessity in the city of Washington, but would be a credit to the Nation and remove a sordid slum from the city which should be the most beautiful in the world.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard for a moment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. [Cries of "Vote!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The bill before the House provides for the work to be done under the supervision and direction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission. The memorial bridge across the Potomac. The amendment authorizes the National Capital Park Commission, an altogether different body, to acquire land for park purposes and boulevard purposes in the District of Columbia. I object to the amendment clearly not germane, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. McKEOWN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McKEOWN: Page 3, line 23, after the word "commission," insert: "Provided, That a board of appraisers consisting of five members be appointed by the President, of whom at least three shall reside in the District of Columbia, who shall appraise such property before the same shall be purchased."

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this amendment gives the commission the right under the bill to purchase the property. They ought to have the right to provide a board of appraisers to be appointed by the President, not more than three of whom shall reside in the District of Columbia. That is fair for everybody in the country. You appoint five men to purchase the property, so that it can be purchased at a fair price, and in order to avoid condemnation proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hur- sox] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HUDSON: Page 4, line 2, after the word "offices," strike out the period and insert: "Provided further, That no commission or department of Government shall procure by purchase or condemnation any land or lands for the purpose of erecting Federal buildings hereon until all space thereon shall be utilized. Pennsylva­nia Avenue between Fifteenth Street and the Peace Monument has been acquired and used for such purposes."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana makes a point of order against the amendment. It is clear that the amendment is not germane. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 6. That the project herein authorized may be prosecuted by direct appropriations or by continuing contracts, or by both direct appropriations and continuing contracts: Provided, That the expenditures in any year shall not exceed the amounts for the corresponding years shown in the 10-year program of expenditures and construction contained in the report of the said commission.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Underhill: Page 4, after line 9, insert: "Provided, That the commission shall let contract for building memorial bridge to lowest bidder."

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I am against this bill in toto. I am a member of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands. I am the author of that bill, and I believe it would have been far better to have had a bill before our committee for months and months, seeking an appropriation to dam up the Colorado River so as to safeguard the lives and the property of hundreds of thousands of farmers in irrigated sections in California. We also have bills before that committee asking for relief for farmers in irrigated sections. Farmers who have not been able to make ends meet, farmers who have worked day and night all year, have been able to make ends meet for the work to be done under the bill. Farmers who have not been able to get favorable reports in that committee for these appropriations for the relief of these farmers.

During the first session of this Congress, we who represent the cotton farmers had bright hopes of some relief from trust prices on fertilizers. The worst time of the year, before Congress adjourned, the best offer a private citizen ever made to this Government for the production of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals. The Ford amendment was rejected and has been done with this property at this session, and I know the cotton farmers are paying higher prices for fertilizers than last year.

The spirit of monopoly and greed is still abroad in the land and those who formed the habit of profiteering during the war times are loathe to give it up during peace times. They are still asking us to pay the limit for the necessities of life and pay till it hurts, but above all, pay. In the main, the production of which I represent is a thing of beauty, and those who buy their products when placed on the markets bring lower prices than manufactured and finished articles. Their dollars are few and hard to make and any extra burdens placed upon them are like a tax of $5 or $10 a ton on fertilizer means more to them than a $5,000 or $10,000 increase means to a millionaire. In face of these facts no relief has been given as follows.

You are coming here to-day and asking for a $15,000,000 appropriation to be used in building a cold, sordid, concrete bridge,
without feeling or life, and you are asking the taxpayers of this country to go down in their pockets and pay for this measure, which is the very antithesis of what our party has stood for. It is tantamount to a bribe to whoever the people in my State or to any other State, except Virginia and the District of Columbia. It is not needed, because there are already three bridges spanning the Potomac connecting Green Wood Cemetery and the city. You have tried to weave some sentiment around it by naming it the Lincoln-Lee Memorial Bridge and by saying it will help blot out sectionalism. This idea is a sham and a pretense under which you are trying to cover up the real purpose of the people's money out of the Treasury. It is just another instance where the people of the Nation are being taxed so that some idealists who are living may build a monument to their memory instead of the country. This is an extravagance to spend $15,000,000 on one bridge. You talk about Government economy, and yet this Government is paying hundreds of thousands of dollars of rent on public buildings here in Washington. I think the $15,000,000 that was voted for those buildings are not fireproof, and their loss by fire would mean a loss of millions of dollars of records to the people of this Nation, and yet $35,000,000 would construct ample buildings for the departments here. Yet at the same time we have thousands of dollars in rent to the Government.

The same condition to a certain extent exists throughout the country. Many towns and cities need post-office buildings, and yet you are endeavoring to set aside as a result of merit enough to build in it that can be passed by this Congress for this purpose. There are also thousands of soldiers of the World War who are diseased from the effects of exposure and have been promised compensation; and if you are going to let sentiment control you in voting money out of the Treasury, then why not spend it where it will alleviate the suffering and hardships of the living who lost all their health in carrying out the dictates of Congress to follow the laws? With the continued and excessive reckless expenditure of money the day will some time come in the history of our country, which day will be brought about by the enormous expenditures of the war. The Gentleman from Iowa asks if there were—ayes 33, noes 110. The addition to the postal salary rigid economy in public expenditures, the enormous sums voted for the Army and Navy, as against $250,000,000 for the Army and Navy, 1918, which is an increase of $400,000,000, and the press does not take out its vengeance on Congress and the manipulators who secured these enormous appropriations without a roll call of this House. This increase of $400,000,000 a year would build 10,000 miles of concrete roads in this country, which, in addition to increasing property values and giving comfort and pleasure to our people, would do much to help heal the sectional cry of the South.

The gentleman from Iowa asks if the clerk talk her into buying $25 worth of merchandise which she had not thought of purchasing when she entered the store and for which she had little need, in favor giving relief to the taxpayers instead of heaping additional burdens on them. [Applause.]

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I hope this amendment will not be adopted. Under the guise of this bill the commission has the power to let these cases out by contract, and all that this amendment means is that they have got to let the contract to the lowest bidder, as I understand it, and that without any regard to his responsibility.

I am not sure that the debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana moves that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto be now closed. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I hope this amendment will not be adopted. Under the guise of this bill the commission has the power to let these cases out by contract, and all that this amendment means is that they have got to let the contract to the lowest bidder, as I understand it, and that without any regard to his responsibility.

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Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I hope this amendment will not be adopted. Under the guise of this bill the commission has the power to let these cases out by contract, and all that this amendment means is that they have got to let the contract to the lowest bidder, as I understand it, and that without any regard to his responsibility.

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The motion was agreed to, and the amendment was withdrawn.
permanent world peace, that there may never come again this awful scourge of war.

Last year Congress, by reason of this program of economy, was enabled to reduce the cost of government to the taxpayers by 25 cents. It is by this cent, expected that Congress will be enabled to make a further reduction in taxation before the end of this year to the great relief of the heavily burdened taxpayers of the country. Everything possible should be done to aid in lighten this burden.

In a short time there will be before the House an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill in the form of a rider placed there by the Senate, increasing the salaries of the Vice President, Cabinet officers, Members of the Senate, and Members of the House. This is not in accord with the President's program of economy for relief of the taxpayers. I am opposed to this amendment and shall vote against it, and I earnestly hope the House will reject the amendment.

This is no time to consider the increase of salaries of Members of Congress.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CHINDILOM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 3172) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from a point near the Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended be passed.

Mr. ELLIOTT, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ELLIOTT, Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on each of the amendments.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. The substance of the amendment that was proposed by me I am informed was adopted by the committee before the bill was reported to the House, but was not included in the report of the committee by an oversight.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see that that makes any difference.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. It would seem to have some effect upon the standing of the bill before the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment.

The Clerk read:

At the end of section 2, on page 2, insert: "Provided, That such appropriations as may be made under the authority of this act for the execution of said project shall be chargeable to the Treasury of the United States and the revenues of the District of Columbia in such manner as shall then be determined by Congress to be equitable: Provided further, That the opening, widening, extending, or improvement of any streets of the District of Columbia in connection with this project shall be subject to assessments in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the District of Columbia under the laws governing similar work under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is the amendment which I offered in committee.

The Speaker. The Chair is so informed. The Chair does not see how the amendment can be divided.

Mr. LINTHICUM. The chairman of the committee decided it could not, and I think it could not be divided in the House.

Mr. CHINDILOM. If the Speaker pleases, it was divided in the committee, but it occurs to me it is now submitted as one amendment.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that it is an entire amendment and that the House can not adopt it in part and reject it in part.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is not in the House.

The Speaker. The Chair is uncertain as to the right to have this amendment divided. There appear to be two substantive amendments quite different in character and in purpose, and the Chair is informed that they were voted upon separately in the committee, so the Chair is disposed to think the House has the right to divide the amendment. The Clerk will report the first part of the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of section 2, insert the following: "Provided, That such appropriations as may be made under the authority of this act for the execution of said project shall be chargeable to the Treasury of the United States and the revenues of the District of Columbia in such manner as shall then be determined by Congress to be equitable:"

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. ELLIOTT) there were—aye 103, noes 89.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the other part of the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the amendment just adopted insert: "Provided further, That the opening, widening, extending or improvement of any streets of the District of Columbia in connection with this project shall be subject to assessments in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the District of Columbia under the laws governing similar work under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Speaker. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the amendment just adopted insert: "Provided, That if the bridge is constructed otherwise than by contract there shall be kept accurate and itemized account of all costs, including labor, materials, rentals, repairs, insurance, depreciation of plant and equipment, and all other items and engineering costs properly chargeable to the construction of said bridge."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes, sir; I am opposed to the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers a motion to recommit, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McKEOWN moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with instruction to immediately report the same back with an amendment as follows: Strike out section 3 and insert in lieu thereof the following: That the said executive officer of the said Arlington Bridge Commission is hereby authorized, with the approval of the said commission, to employ such sculptors as shall be necessary, and such of the officers of the United States Corps of Engineers as may be necessary may be detailed by the President on this work for such period as the commission may require."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit. The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill. The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were—aye 148, noes 68.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 204, nays 125, answered "present" 2, not voting 100, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]

[Vote]

<snip>
Mr. Newton of Missouri with Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Mills with Mr. Pou, Mr. Snyder with Mr. Salmon, Mr. Kutch with Mr. Ward of North Carolina, Mr. Butter with Mr. Grimes, Mr. Warburton with Mr. Geran, Mr. Warburton with Mr. Grimes, Mr. Kelly with Mr. Langston, Mr. Nolan with Mr. Quayle, Mr. Sears of Nebraska with Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Perlmutter with Mr. Ralston, Mr. Van with Mr. Morris, Mr. Curry with Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Woodrow with Mr. Glines, Mr. Parker with Mr. Clark of Florida, Mr. Reuch with Mr. Wolf, Mr. Thomas with Mr. Steagall.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Hooks. I wish to withdraw my request of "no quorum" and call the present.

Mr. GERAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote. The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall and listening when his name should have been called?

Mr. GERAN. No; I was in the cloakroom.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not qualify. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. On motion of Mr. Elliott, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MILESTONES IN THE WAR AGAINST THE NARCOTIC PERIL

Mr. LINEBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the narcotic problem. There was recently held a great international conference in Geneva, Switzerland, at which the United States was ably represented by a Member of this House. I wish also to include therein certain printed data from the International Narcotic Education Association bearing on this subject.

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

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

MILESTONES IN THE WAR AGAINST THE NARCOTIC PERIL

(1) The readers and friends of the International Narcotic Education Association of Los Angeles and all those interested in stemming the rising tide of narcotic drug addiction will be interested to learn of two important milestones that emphasize the primary importance of education in this vital reform.

At their annual convention in New York City in December the Association of Life Insurance Presidents adopted the following resolutions:

"Recognizing the serious and growing menace of narcotic drug addiction to the integrity of society and the public health; and believing that the remedy is through education rather than penal or punitive laws; resolved, that this association recommends to all life insurance companies that they support every wise movement or agency which will bring home to the people of this country, and particularly to the young, the dreadful results of narcotic drug addiction."

This resolution prepares the way for the active cooperation of the insurance world.

Press dispatches report that the delegates to the Geneva conference on narcotic drugs, now in session under the direction of the League of Nations, while differing widely on other matters, adopted a resolution for recourse to education in solving the narcotic problem. This confirms the wisdom of the methods advocated by the International Narcotic Education Association and opens the way for carrying out a general program for all lands.

This issue of the journal devotes most of its space to our document on the Peril of Narcotic Drugs, prepared for the use of teachers and parents. To this document we invite the close attention of readers and request their constructive criticism and suggestions.

The object of the document is to supply teachers and parents with suitable materials and through them to bring about quickly the instruction of the children and the youth concerning the peril of narcotic drugs. The spread of addiction among our youth has become alarming. Investigation and analysis lead to the conclusion that in most cases the victims are "caught" because of their ignorance of the peril and its tragic consequences. Instructing them is not only a matter of great urgency but one of great urgency. We therefore appeal to every reader to help us. The quickest and most effective method is for Congress to print the document as a public document and distribute it under the frank of senators and members throughout superintendent and principals, to teachers and pupils, the pupils taking their copies to their parents and guardians. To this end a concurrent resolution is pending in both Houses. Senate Concurrent Resolution 199, House Concurrent Resolution 24. Let each reader write to his or to any other Senator and Congressman,
requesting sympathetic interest in the resolution and cooperation for its passage, requesting copies of same. Would each reader also secure the adoption of appropriate resolutions by organizations of which he is a member whether religious or civic.

Would each reader further cooperate by speaking to his friends, neighbors, and leading citizens enlisting similar cooperation on their part especially to enlist the interest of members of the press and pulpit.

Anyone is authorized to print the document at will. The International Narcotic Education Association will supply information upon request as to the cost of documents and how to get them in any quantity. Even for small numbers, the cost should not exceed a few cents each.

The document:

The first half of the document consists of materials prepared by the International Narcotic Education Association and submitted to its committee of review. The second half is a list of lessons and suggestions for the various grades based on the materials of the first half.

Regarding the first half, Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins, writes as follows:

"I am returning the article on 'The Peril of Narcotic Drugs.' It has been carefully read, and I am sure it will admirably serve the purpose for which it is intended.

"Sincerely yours,

"HOWARD A. KELLY"

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, editor of Good Housekeeping, Washington, writes as follows:

"I acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 20th inst. I have read over very carefully the statement prepared by Captain Holson, entitled 'The Peril of Narcotic Drugs.' In reading it over very carefully I do not see any change that I would make in it. The field seems to be covered very thoroughly.

"Instead of returning this copy to you, therefore, I will simply say that in its present form it meets with my entire approval.

"Very truly yours,

"H. W. WILEY."

Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Calif., writes as follows:

"Yours of October 20 with copy of 'The Peril of Narcotic Drugs' received and read at my earliest moment, but time is priceless with me, as a good part of the year I receive 2,000 letters per week. The whole matter from beginning to end has my approval, but it is a little goobus for general readers' use, and I would suggest if it was bollled down to one-fourth its dimensions it would have much more abundant readers, though all of it is excellent for readers who know something of the facts.

"Respectfully yours,

"LUTHER BURBANK."

Dr. Carleton Simon, deputy police commissioner of New York, and Dr. Haven Emerson, College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, made marginal notes with constructive suggestions. These were adopted wherever they agreed, and in most cases where suggested by one and not noticed by the other.

The report of the Unit of the Treasury Department having charge of the narcotics division likewise has made constructive suggestions, and these have been incorporated except on the question of the trend of addiction—he thinks addiction is not on the increase—we are sure it is.

The second half of the document was prepared by expert educators in Teachers' College, Columbia University, who have specialized on health education. They were limited strictly to the materials supplied in the first half of the document. Everyone will agree with the methods and suggestions recommended by these experts.

**THE PERIL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS**

*The first supplementary for the use of teachers and parents*

**PHILOSOPHY—HISTORY**

The human race is consuming every year many thousands of tons of poisonous narcotic drugs, not 1 per cent of which is necessary for strictest medicinal purposes. Nearly all of this great quantity is consumed by addicts who number in the world scores of millions—who are abject slaves—who consider getting their drug supply as the supreme consideration, in many cases as a matter of life and death.

The production and distribution of these drugs constitute a profitable traffic of vast proportions extending to all corners of the earth. In the Orient, the chief home of the poppy plant (Papaver somniferum) the seed capsules produce opium, the governments, for the revenue profits, encourage and often subsidize production and control distribution. In the Orient, where chemical science is concentrated to the poisoning of opium into morphine and turning this into a still more powerful poison, heroin, laws and regulations loosely enacted for repression drive most of the addiction traffic to cover where it flourishes in the dark in spite of the agents of the law.

The motive and urge that constantly drive the traffic on are the enormous profits, the jobber and retailer between them often realizing many thousands of dollars yearly. Add to this the lure for the armies of impoverished addicts of getting the drug for themselves through recruiting and supplying new addicts.

The profits are so great because the poor addict, under the awful depression and torture of withdrawal symptoms, feels he must have the drug no matter what the cost or the consequences, whether he has to spend his last dollar, whether he has to steal to get the money, whether he has to rob or even commit murder. From this they are driven by the fact that narcotics are "hooked" into addiction because of their ignorance, never dreaming what the consequences are to be when they take the first "shot" or first "sniff.

In the Orient, the chief home of the sleep poppy whose seed capsules produce opium, the governments, for the purpose for which it is built, of this vast barb is "hooked" into addiction because of their ignorance, never dreaming what the consequences are to be when they take the first "shot" or first "sniff.

In 1729 the Chinese Government issued an edict prohibiting opium smoking in China. The effect was good but proved of little permanent value. In 1770 the Chinese Government again issued an edict prohibiting opium smoking and in 1800 prohibiting the importation of opium into China. This led up to the opium wars waged on China which compelled its submission to the importation of the opium.

The dawning of hope for real reform came when America in 1905 enacted a law prohibiting opium traffic in the Philippine Islands and sent a committee to the governments of the Orient. This action was followed by China in 1906 with an edict prohibiting the use of opium and morphine. Upon the initiative of the United States, the first international opium conference was held in Shanghai in 1909, followed by a second and third conference at The Hague in 1912 and 1915 at which the League of Nations and its committees have been held at Geneva.

These conferences while of great value, particularly in bringing out the fact that narcotic drug addiction is a problem to all nations and to all races, show how difficult it is to secure adequate international cooperation and how, even where these have been secured, though of elementary nature, the greatest difficulties have been encountered on account of smuggling. Universal experience has shown that laws and treaties are difficult to secure and more difficult to enforce.

**TOXICOLOGY—PHARMACOLOGY**

The principal narcotics that have defied legal control and are now scouring humanity—namely, opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin—belong to the general class of organic or hydrocarbon poisons. They concentrate their attack upon the nervous system, producing in toxic doses, delirium, coma, convulsions.

These are all alkaloidal poisons, most of which in nature are generated by plants.

Opium is the coagulated sap of the capsules of the sleep or white poppy, grown chiefly in India, China, Turkey, and Peru. Morphine constitutes the principal poisonous element in opium, about 8 to 15 per cent. Heroin was made formerly only from morphine by treating it with acetic acid and hydrochloric acid. It is reported now, as stated, that chemists have learned how to make it synthetically from coal-tar products. Cocaine is made usually from the leaves of the coca plant (Erythroxylum coca) in the Andes of the southern United States, but is now made also synthetically from coal-tar products.

Chemically, these poisons are built up around the deadly pyridine nucleus, with oxygen introduced.

The complex structure in this opium group contains three rings, the phenanthrene structure uniting to the nitrogen nucleus, with oxygen introduced.
PHYSIOLOGY

Narcotics are soluble in fat, so they penetrate the fatty sheathing that protects the brain from most harmful substances in the blood current, and in this way the poison comes quickly in contact with the delicate, highly organized nervous system.

One of the physiological effects is to stop the action of the parts that cause the sensation of pain, and this is what gives narcotics their chief legitimate value in the practice of medicine, but even in the effect of deadening the sense of pain, the action of the drug is that of an anesthetic. What is produced is called a "paralyzing effect.

In the same way these poisons attack the delicate, carefully protected organs of reproduction, impairing the sexual powers of the male, causing the female addict to become sterile, and undermining the germ plasm of which the species receives its life from generation to generation.

Tyndal (Harvard) in his Pharmacology sums up the symptoms of morphine with these words: "Depression of the mind; loss of energy and ability; loss of weight and appetite; loss of sexual powers; sleeplessness; constipation; contracted pupils; diarrhea, alternating with constipation; and finally death from malnutrition."

The case is different with cocaine and heroin. The victims of those powerful drugs, unless they have repeated treatment, live but a short time, at best. The degeneration of the upper brain is so swift that the elements of character crumble in a few months. Complete demoralization follows and often the life of crime joins with physical illness and the spur of torture of the drug to hasten the end.

One-eighth of a grain of morphine or one twenty-fifth of a grain of heroin will cause the death of a person. In a few years the system will develop sufficient capacity to neutralize this quantity. Then the drug effect will be felt only after getting beyond the point of neutralization, when it will be necessary to have a quarter of a grain and then half a grain of the drug to reach the desired effect. Though I to 2 grains of morphine is a fatal dose ordinarily to a person unaccustomed to the drug, 10 grains of morphine daily will produce constipation, taking 20 grains, some 50. There are records of more than 100 grains taken daily.

When the drug begins to subside, it does in a few hours, the equilibrium is upset as though by an irritating poison. The distressing effect is general; no part of the body escapes. A condition of torture sets in. The muscles seem to become knotty. Cramps ensue in the abdomen and viscera, attended frequently by vomiting and involuntary discharge of the bowels. Pains often succeed each other as though a sword were being thrust through the body. In advanced cases this suffering (called withdrawal symptoms) is considered the most acute torture ever endured by man and continues for days. In some cases death will ensue if the addiction is not cured and the dose of "shot" is suddenly stopped. The drug of addiction will quickly relieve this torture. Naturally the addict comes to consider getting his supply of the drug as a matter of life and death.

MORPHELINE

Morphine, cocaine, heroin are white powders, all soluble in water, all bitter to the taste. Morphine is usually put up in the form of tablets. Cocaine and heroin are called "snow," and in various localities by other names.

Heroin is usually sold now, especially in the eastern portion of the United States, so that "snow," "snow parties," etc., refer usually to heroin.

When dealing with girls into addiction the peddler often calls heroin "headache powder." With peddlers at large, using as they do boys and girls to aid them, the safe precaution for a youth of either sex to take is to refuse instantly any suggestion to "take a shot," which means to take a hypodermic of morphine, to take "a sniff" or "a blow" of "snow," and to avoid all forms of white powder.

In the United States, so that "snow," "snow parties," etc., refer usually to heroin.
would produce. Yet drug addiction is far more incalculable than leprosy, far more treacherous to its victims, and is spreading like a moral and physical scourge.

In the latest hearings—those conducted by the Committee on Ways and Means, the Joint Committee on the Judiciary, and the Appropriation Committee—their conclusions were all these: this is an army. Serious estimates for the total number of addicts as reported in the 1918-19 survey of the Treasury Department range from 200,000 to 4,000,000. Dr. Carlton Sisson, special deputy police commissioner of New York City, believes that while only 500 ounces of heroin were prescribed by the medical profession in the city of New York in the last 12 months, 76,000 ounces were consumed. Remember that 2,000 young addicts can be created with 1 ounce. The mind that concentrates upon the heroin problem must stand applauded.

TREATMENT

While a real beginning has been made in international relations looking toward the control of the production and international distribution of narcotic drugs, experience has shown how difficult it will be to achieve an adequate solution. High hopes have been created by the activities of the opium commission of the League of Nations, but no investigation of the particulars has shown how many obstacles—some almost insurmountable—have been encountered, especially where vested commercial and financial interests are involved. Even if an adequate agreement were reached as to the production of opium by the members of the League of Nations, some of the most important producers of opium are not in this league. Even if it were possible to control the production of opium from the poppy, its production or the production of its narcotic alkaloids by synthetic process can scarcely be controlled even by the most drastic international and domestic laws. Yet the estimates of those who have worried over the problem have shown that more than 50 per cent of all the drugs used in addiction are now smuggled, in spite of all that our Federal Government and State governments are doing. All measures found practicable should be taken to secure standard laws by National, State, and local Governments, and cooperation of agents in their enforcement. Yet vast profits are at stake; the drugs are powerful and concentrated; airplanes or even carrier pigeons are effective as carriers. Consequently, the law at best is not an adequate effective treatment of the problem.

Much confusion exists in the manner of treatment of addicts. The methods are various and the results are varied. The conccss of expert authorities, however, shows that the percentage of addicts who remain permanently cured is exceedingly small—so very small that while salvage is an important humanitarian matter, it can not be considered in any sense as a primary means of treatment.

Prevention is better than cure. Education alone can be regarded as adequate treatment. Quick information conveyed to society everywhere as to the peril that exists will arouse a motive for self-preservation that will far outweigh the desire that can be done in law for salvage. Regular instruction, uniformly, wisely, automatically carried out in homes and in schools will cause the young hereafter to have a consciousness of the danger upon the approach of a peddler, and this education, repeated through the generations, our homes, society, will clothe society with a mantle of protection, producing a race consciousness of this new peril of environment leading ultimately to immunity. The words of the late Chief Justice are echoed by New York State legislators when they sum up the case as to narcotic drug addiction: "The cause is ignorance, the consequences misery, the remedy education."

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing we have the following conclusions: Narcotic drugs are the world's greatest problem which has brought about in America through the spread of heroin addiction. There are probably five times as many narcotic drug addicts in the world as there ever were slaves at any one time, and the bondage is far more abject and far more dangerous.

America is being assailed by opium with Asia as a base, by cocaine with South America as a base, by heroin and synthetic drugs with Europe as a base. An unscrupulous traffic within joins the traffic from without. This deadly drug warfare, that from three sides and from the inside is striking at our citizens, our homes, our institutions; the very germ plasm of our people, is more destructive and biologically more dangerous to our future than would be united military warfare against the three continents involved.

Yet, without knowledge of this peril, people, especially the youth, fall easy victims to organized exploitation. Delay will costly to the Nation in life and character and the stability of our institutions. To meet this task of caring out promptly an adequate educational program all good men and good women who love their country and love humanity, and all constructive organizations—private, semipublic, and governmental—should rally. Upon the result hangs the destiny of America and in large measure the destiny of the world.

INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS REGARDING EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH REFERENCE TO NARCOTIC DRUGS

LESSON I

IDEALS, STANDARDS, AND ATTITUDES

The success of education with regard to narcotic drugs depends to a large extent upon the formation of certain character traits and upon the effectiveness of certain ideals or attitudes in influencing be...
The beginning of these character traits should be made in babyhood. Some of the most important are as follows:

1. Suspicion of any kind of secret or underhand amusement.
2. Belief that to refuse to do a thing that everyone else in the group is doing because it is an underhand or harmful thing to do is brave, not cowardly.
3. A feeling of horror and fear of drug addiction.
4. A tendency to fear to do anything or say anything about the drug habit.
5. A belief that the effect of an act on future happiness and usefulness is more important than a temporary immediate enjoyment.

We emphasize to the children the consequences of any unfamiliar act before engaging in it.

An unwillingness to "try anything once," such as eating, drinking, or sniffing unknown substance or using the hypodermic needle.

Confidence in the parents and a habit of freely discussing with them all of the day's happenings. As the result of such an attitude the child or youth would be likely to tell his parents of his first experience with drug vendors or suspicious characters. This might lead to the early discovery of "snow parties." After the drug has been used and the drug habit formed the addict becomes very secretive, and it is difficult to discover the existence of the menace.

Feeling of responsibility for supporting legislation regarding control of narcotic drugs and keeping informed regarding expert opinion of what the most effective type of legislation is.

The ideal of self-control, of being able to control one's own actions for the best good of family, friends, and community, as well as personal well-being. If this ideal has become consciously worth while to the boy and girl, they will seek to avoid anything such as the drug habit which makes self-control impossible.

The ideals of good citizenship, good workmanship, and good sportsmanship. These ideals require that the boy and girl do everything possible to keep themselves physically, mentally, and morally fit; that they keep habits which keep them in good condition and avoid all habits and inducements which impair their ability and usefulness.

The ideal of reliability. The boy or girl who can be depended upon is respected and admired. The use of narcotic drugs undermines all qualities of trustworthiness. Boys and girls who pride themselves on being dependable, trustworthy, and reliable will not knowingly use narcotic drugs.

LESSON III

IDEALS AND KNOWLEDGE

The important habits and ideals related to the prevention of the illegitimate use of narcotic drugs have been briefly outlined. It will have become evident that although they are the backgrounds of prevention, they must be supplemented by knowledge.

A survey of knowledge that has been presented in preceding pages. Some suggestions follow regarding the use of this information with school children, and the different approaches that are possible.

ELEMENTARY GRADES

In the elementary grades it is not necessary that the child should have much detailed knowledge regarding narcotic drugs. The major emphasis should be placed on the habits and attitudes listed in preceding paragraphs. The information which is given will be more effective if given in its natural relationship to the problems with which the elementary child deals, than if given as isolated lessons about narcotic drugs. Effective use may be made of the following situations:

1. In safety education, the child considers the problems of avoiding dangers of various kinds; he learns to recognize and avoid common poisonous plants; to avoid dangerous animals; to refrain from putting any unknown pills, berries, food, or drink into the mouth. The avoidance of the dangers of narcotic drugs has an obvious place here.

2. In nature study, the child learns that certain plants have poisonous leaves, berries, or flowers, or that poisonous products may be made from them. He may also discover that some plants have medicinal value. The medicinal value and also the harmful poisonous results of the use of the plant derivatives may be mentioned. In nature study the pupil also acquires an understanding of the necessary conditions for growth—proper food, light, air, moisture, temperature, etc. He may learn in this connection that certain poisons hinder growth, and that narcotic drugs are such poisons.

3. In study of food, the child learns what are good foods and drinks for human beings, and that only those substances and no others should ever be taken into the mouth, except when given by parents, nurse, or physician.

4. Temperance education with reference to alcoholic drinks may usually be extended to include reference to narcotic drugs. The same moral reasons for abstinence apply to both.

HIGH SCHOOLS

In high schools, more extensive knowledge should be given. This is the period of danger.

1. The social sciences—history, civics, geography, and economics—form a natural setting for studying the problems of drug addiction as they affect our civilization:

(a) Its effect on our criminal problem; (b) its effect upon the health of its users; its effect upon the community's health; (c) its growing menace, as indicated by the history of the production and use of narcotic drugs; (d) its world significance, the necessity for international control, and attempts at international regulation at various conferences.

China's attempt to rid herself of the opium menace and the selfish greed of the other world powers should be studied as a significant historical event. Emphasis should be placed upon the fundamental idea that narcotic drugs should be kept out of human reach by world control of the production in all countries, of raw opium and coca leaves so that there is no surplus beyond the supply needed for medical and scientific purposes. This should show the future citizen his responsibility in relation to the support of any legislative measures regarding drugs.

2. Biography and literature may be used to show the devastating effect of drug addiction in the lives of famous characters in history and literature; e.g., Poe and DeQuincie.

3. In chemistry, the student may learn the composition of narcotic drugs, reach a scientific understanding of why they are poisons, and what their chemical action is. This will necessarily be simply presented in high schools, but the student will gain the scientific point of view.

4. In biology or physiology, the student may learn the effects of poisons upon the growth and life of living tissue, and the function of the organism as a whole. He may learn here that the use of narcotic drugs destroys the powers of reproduction, and this will give him the foundation for understanding the disastrous effects of drug addiction upon the preservation of the race.

5. In psychology, the student discovers the laws of habit formation, the effect of drugs upon the nervous system, and the terrific difficulties in breaking the drug habit.

LESSON IV

EXAMPLES FOR LESSONS IN SCHOOLS

Two detailed suggestions for lessons on the drug problem:

These lessons are not to be taught word for word in all situations. They are intended to give a concrete idea of certain principles of more especially

(1) The use of a real problem as the basis of the lesson. The first lesson would be taught if there were definite rumors or evidence of drug traffic among children in the neighborhood. The second, if newspapers and magazines were printing articles concerning the prevalence and danger of drugs in the community.

(2) The presentation of story or facts in such a way as to have the convictions and conclusions come from the children—not from the teacher.

(3) Lessons dealing with the drug problem should be taught with all the earnestness and force of personality that is possible by a teacher who feels the importance of this subject.

It would be better not to teach such lessons at all than to teach them in a superficial, perfunctory way, which might simply arouse curiosity rather than fear of the drug evil, and the will to control it.

ENGLISH PERIOD—JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

TEACHER. In our study of "Julius Caesar" we noted two pairs of friends. Who were they?

PUPIL. Brutus and Cassius; Antony and Cassar.

TEACHER. Do you think of any other famous friendships in literature? Pupils mention others they know about.

TEACHER. How many have found new friends since they came to junior high school? What points should we consider in choosing our friends?

PUPIL. They should like the same things we do.

TEACHER. That is, if you like outdoor sports, you would want a friend who liked outdoor sports better than any kind of indoor amusements. Yes; I think that is a good point.

PUPIL. You'd want a friend who stuck to you—didn't run away if you got into trouble.

PUPIL. Yes; and one who didn't get you into trouble either.

TEACHER. Then a boy who encouraged you to do something, you to do something that was wrong, or something that would harm you, wouldn't be a good friend, would he?

PUPIL. You wouldn't want a friend whom you couldn't trust, either.

TEACHER. Yes; anyone who wanted you to do something that had to be kept a secret from other people, especially from your father or mother, would not be a friend you could trust. Think of some of your friends. Do they all come up to these standards? Do they like outdoor sports, encourage us to do the things that would be good for, never do underhand things you'd be ashamed to tell other people about? How many have friends that measure up to these standards you have made?
Suppose you have a friend who doesn’t measure up. What are you going to do about it?
Pupil. Try to get him to improve.
Teacher. And if he doesn’t?
Pupil. Well, if you’ve done all you can, and be still doing things you do not like, you’d better get another friend.

Teacher. I read recently a story about a fine boy who chose the wrong companions. One day he was caught in the current of a city river. He was a man over 70 years old, hardy and strong and skillful in his work. He liked his work—the ringing blows of the hammer, sure and swift; the rough boards becoming smooth and straight under his skillful plans. Every morning the two would walk off together, talking and pointing out different types of houses, building materials, and roof lines, and window groupings.

"You will be an architect some day, not just a builder like me," said the teacher. Perhaps you will make plans for great churches or tall office buildings of steel, many stories high, reaching up above all the others."

Across the boy too dreamed plans of great buildings, and studied his lessons with these dreams in mind. He was strong, like his father, and in the senior year of high school was captain of the football team. One day an older boy, whom he had never seen before, came into the school yard at recess time. He gathered a group of boys together.

"Perhaps there is some way to cure him of the terrible drug habit."

Pupil. What drugs are mentioned in the clippings?

Teacher. Yes. Most people would be suspicious of the use of a needle, but the white powder would look quite harmless to anyone who didn’t know what it was.

Teacher. Exactly so. Is there any other factor which makes these drugs so dangerous?
Pupil. They can be easily smuggled.

Teacher. Yes; it is estimated that $20,000 worth of opium can be packed in one suit case, and that 2,000 addicts can be produced with one ounce of heroin. As you can see, that makes it easy for people to smuggle it into the country and sell it to their victims. The next question—"Do many people take drugs?" is more difficult to answer—why?
Pupil. People keep it a secret—they feel it is a disgrace.

Teacher. Yes. The actual number of drug addicts has been estimated to be from 250,000 to 2,000,000. Poison authorities at Leavenworth in 1921 reported 15.5 per cent of drug addicts and in 1922, 24 per cent. The chief physician of Sing Sing says that there was an increase in addicts of 900 per cent from 1917 to 1922. What do these figures show?
Pupil. That it is becoming a more serious problem all the time.

Teacher. Your next question asks "Does taking a drug once or twice do any harm?" Does being bitten by a poisonous snake once or twice do any harm? Does playing with fire once or twice ever do any harm? Taking a drug once may result in the drug habit. The more you take of the drug, the more certain its habit-forming effect. Heroin taken six times will make an addict—a slave to the drug.

(Tells the story of Wallace Reid and his unsuccessful fight with the drug habit.)

(The teacher similarly takes up a discussion of the other questions proposed, in every case drawing conclusions and suggestions from the children, and supplying information herself as needed.)

Teacher finally asks: What are your conclusions concerning this problem of drug addiction?
Pupils make summary.

Teacher. What can we as a class do to prevent the spread of the drug evil?
Pupils give suggestions:
If we ever get into a situation where boys or girls are about to take any of these drugs we can tell them what the consequences would be, and prevent them from taking the drug. We can help make outdoor sports more popular than indoor sports.

We can report to the police any suspicious-looking people.
We can take medicine only when the doctor gives it to us.

Teacher. These are good suggestions. We will be prepared to be master of any situation of danger if we meet it, and all other times forget about it, get thrills from outdoor sports as John said, and "sit every unforgiving minute" by doing something profitable and interesting for ourselves and others.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, COMMERCE, AND LABOR APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the bill (H. R. 11753) making appropriations for the Department of State, Commerce, and Labor, for printing, under the rule.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

H. R. 4548. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, a certain tract of land in the District of Columbia for the enforcement of the present site of the Bureau of Standards;

H. R. 9065. An act to Incorporate the American War Mothers;

H. R. 10471. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to permit the use of precanceled stamped envelopes;

H. R. 11725. An act to legalize a pier and wharf in York River at Gloucester Banks, near Gloucester Point, Va.;

H. R. 13747. An act to provide for refunding the loans of the World War of certain amounts paid by them under Federal irrigation projects;

S. 2718. An act to authorize the payment of an indemnity to the Government of Norway on account of losses sustained by the owners of the Norwegian steamship Hassel as the result of a collision between that steamship and the American steamship Assemble.

S. 2719. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing insurance companies or associations and fraternal beneficiary societies to file bills of interpleader," approved February 22, 1917;
S. 3738. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation:
S. 4152. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a conditional patent for railroad right of way over and upon a portion of the military reservation on Anastasia Island, in the State of Florida:
S. J. Res. 437. Joint resolution to authorize the appropriation of certain amounts for the Yuma irrigation project, Arizona, and for other purposes:
S. J. Res. 30. Joint resolution to authorize the American National Bank of St. Louis to continue the use of temporary buildings now erected on square No. 172, Washington, D. C.:
S. 3650. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore certain land in the military reservations on Lopez and Anastasia Islands, in Florida:
S. 3760. An act to amend in certain particulars the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes:
S. 3648. An act granting to the county authorities of San Juan County, State of Washington, a right of way for county roads over certain described tracts of land on the abandoned military reservations on Lopez and Shaw Islands, and for other purposes:
S. 3895. An act to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundred and fifty anniversary of the Battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, and in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the State of Washington:
S. 2257. An act to permit the Secretary of War to dispose of and the Port of New York Authority to acquire the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad; and
S. 1018. An act to consolidate the office of public buildings and grounds under the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the office of superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL:
Mr. ROSENBLoom, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bills:
H. R. 9755. An act granting to certain claimants the preference right to purchase unappropriated public lands:
H. R. 8900. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the quarantine station now situated at Fort Morgan, Ala., to Sand Island, near the entrance of Mobile Bay, and construct thereon a new quarantine station:
H. R. 4441. An act to amend section 4044 of the Revised Statutes as amended:
H. R. 3765. An act for the inclusion of certain lands in the Plumas National Forest, Calif., and for other purposes:
H. R. 9494. An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County to maintain public camp grounds within the Angeles National Forest:
H. R. 10027. An act authorizing preliminary examination and survey of the Caloosahatchee River, in Florida, with a view to the control of floods:
H. R. 11474. An act to fix the time for holding the terms of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia at Alexandria:
H. R. 2746. An act for the relief of J. M. Farrell:
H. R. 2965. An act to permit the correction of the general account of Robert G. Hilton, former Assistant Treasurer of the United States:
H. J. Res. 459. Joint resolution extending the time during which certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries may be returned duty free:
H. R. 3053. An act to incorporate the American War Mothers:
H. R. 4548. An act authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, a certain tract of land in the District of Columbia for the enlargement of the present site of the U. S. Patent Office:
H. R. 3741. An act for the relief of Flora M. Herrick:
H. R. 7011. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the appraisers' stores property in Providence, R. I.; and
H. R. 4018. An act to incorporate the American War Mothers; and
H. R. 6581. An act for the relief of Russell Wimer Johnson; and
H. R. 6581. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to provide emergency mail service in Alaska.

THE SHATTERED DREAM OF A FARMER BOY—MY MOTTO FOR STRUGGLING YOUTH EVERYWHERE, “LET NOTHING DISCOURAGE YOU; NEVER GIVE UP!”

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, 40 years ago to-day occurred the accident on a Georgia farm, resulting in the physical handicap which you have witnessed these six years since I have been in Congress. The fellowship with my colleagues has been so delightful and I have been able to answer frequently the question what I would trade if hand-cap occurred, that I have thought perhaps all my colleagues might be interested now in hearing the little story of that fall in which went down the rosy dreams that gladdened youth, the temptations that challenged those who loved money and lost those that inspired and led me on in those beautiful halcyon days of youth.

I was a farmer boy with freckled face and red hair. I had staring ambitions. My father, who had been a merchant in Atlanta for several years, became afraid that his boys might fall prey to the gilded temptations of city life. Because he loved his boys better than he loved money he moved us away from Atlanta—away from the devilish barracks with all their allied temptations—and carried us over into Cobb County to grow up amid the beauties, glories, and wholesome inspirations of rural life.

His father, who had been a school-teacher for many years, had sought, in the sacred precincts of an old-fashioned Christian home, to plant vital principles of Christian character in the hearts of his children and to place the star of worthy ambition in the sky of their future.

And so when our farm life began in good earnest he read to us by the winter fire in the evening the Southern Cultivator and Henry Grady's radiant editorials in the Atlanta Constitution. I tried to help him and I went forth from farm life to one of education and power and countless laurels and worthy victories.

There was still with me the memory of how he had carried his three boys to an oratorical contest at the State fair in Atlanta. My oldest brother—Herschel, a lad of 12—spoke on that memorable day on Dawson's Remedy for Sectional Hostility. My second brother—Lucius, with flaming tongue tried to help us. I won the contest and was brought up the rear with that immortal initiative of the American platform, The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck.

I had followed that fierce onslaught upon a defenseless people with Regulus to the Carthaginians, had pursued my oldest brother with Dawson's Remedy for National Hostility, and was in the midst of the mimic contest in old Crew Street School, Atlanta, with "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish." I little wonder that my training began soon after landing in the country to perpetrate my linguistic and "tonguistic" offenses upon the nearest natives among my Cobb County neighbors. My first victim was an old mouse-colored mare named Hannah at my old farm, on original "Hard-Hearted Hannah, the Vamp from Savannah."

I walked between my plow handles and made speeches to that old Georgia mare that I expected to make some day in the Halls of Congress. I could actually repeat to you to-day some of the sentences that I imposed on that poor old defenseless mare, and to be honest about it, that old mare died soon after she heard my speeches. [Laughter.]

And as they had such an effect on the mare I have been wanting to try them on Congress ever since [laughter], especially that branch of Congress which, trampling the Constitution beneath its feet and defying the flag that has been made stainless by governmental process before the eyes of the watching world, is trying to dig up John Barleycorn and help him again by legal license to trample our Nation's ideals and destroy the youth of America.

But back to the subject. On the morning of the 18th of February, 1888, I was not plowing. It was raining lightly, and I was hauling wood. Having begun the year with the thought of my father's farm would be mine, it was decided that I would visit the farm, at the end of which I was to start to school to prepare myself for college and for life, I remember how I sprang upon that wagon with the thought that "This task must be done to-day." I have never been done yet by me.

Standing astride the frame the team started suddenly before I got my balance and I fell backward, striking my spine on the crosspiece in the wagon. I landed and a negro man working near by came and helped me off the wagon. Feeling only slight pain and not thinking my hurt serious, I walked to the house, about a half mile away, went to bed for about a week and
actually thought that I might be able to go back to work within a month.

But that day, toward which I longed so eagerly, never came. I worked about the house and yard for about a month, and finally imprudently yielded to the wish to go back to the Baptist Sunday school at Powder Springs, of which I was secretary. I had been converted and joined the church there the same year I was born, being brought up in the Powder Springs Creek on the third Sunday morning in August.

I had the feeling that I wanted to "sign for a full scholar," as the country citizen said about building up the county school, and felt that I must lose no time in my new life as a Christian boy. Not realizing my serious spinal trouble, I continued to attend the Sunday school on Sunday and revival meetings in the summer. Finally, in October, I broke off. I went to bed, where I stayed for nearly seven years, and where I would be still without a brace I now wear around my body.

I soon became so nervous that I had to have holes cut through the floor and my bed posts placed on a foundation that rested on the ground in order to escape the jarring sensations which had begun to throw me into nervous "shaking spells," that caused me to think for a time that perhaps the end was not far off.

BATTLED WITH DISAPPOINTED AMBITIONS

My battle with my disappointed ambitions was terrific. The devil pounced upon my trying physical plight and tried to make a shibboleth of my new-found faith in Christ. It seemed for awhile that it was on its throne, and I wondered often if my family would not wake up some morning and find me a fit subject for the State sanitarium at Milledgeville.

But one day, after a terrible spiritual battle in which it seemed that, like Edward Payson, I could "have taught Bob Ingersoll infidelity," I found myself praying: "Oh, Lord, let me die how I have lived—how I have been named." My heart grew calm and peaceful. I seemed, with spiritual vision, to see my Redeemer standing before me and He was smiling upon me.

I remember that I answered: "Master, I thought You came to be worshiped. Have You smiled at me and not discomfited?" And then with a smile of still more ineffable sweetness He seemed to say: "My child, I am smiling at you because I know I am going to bring you through."

The name shall not hurt thee—I only design Thy dress to consume and thy gold to refine.

And in that moment it seemed to my soul that the everlasting gates were lifted up and the anchor of hope and steadfast faith was let down into my soul with a strength and power that have held me since then through every storm. I could not be content to stay in bed and do nothing, and I called my sister and some of my young neighborhood friends to my bedside and dictated through their fingers the sentiments of hope and that I was seeing and hearing stirring my heart.

I sent these letters, poems, and sketches to the old Sunny South, then edited by that brilliant orator, John H. Seals, to Henry Grady's Atlanta Constitution—whose young people's department, over the editor-in-law, the beloved Mrs. William King—and occasionally to other papers.

Generous cheering letters began to pour in upon me from all parts of the country, helping to make my narrow room a positive haven of sunshine and joy. I organized at my bedside a literary club of the bright young country boys and girls of the community, naming this club "The McBeth Literary Circle," in honor of Tom F. McBeath, then a comparatively unknown literary genius, author of "Bipeds" and "Carmenatelli," two master poems which had been an unspeakable enrichment to my heart and thought-life while I was in bed.

No tongues or pen can ever describe what it meant to me to have these boys and girls from miles around come to my bedside and give me an opportunity to help them with their debates and declamations for the fortnightly meetings of the McBeth Literary Circle.

After several years my good friends, Dr. James Greer and Mr. James Brumby (the latter suffering himself from a similar spinal affliction) came out from Marietta and put a plaster of Paris to my back. They taught me that, if I held on, I could make shipwreck of my new-found faith in the "Sunny South," and have BATTLED WITH DISAPPOINTED AMBITIONS. I

Something less than a year after this mountain peak experience in my life of sunshine and joy I got together the magnitude of the "Sunny South," and the "Household Departments" of the Sunny South, I started out in the world to make my way, and to carry especially a message of purpose to "Young America," trying to inspire boys and girls everywhere to win education, which I had missed, addressed schools during the day on such subjects as "Pluck and Purpose" and the "Heroism of Worthly Effort," and in the evening, reading from my book. The next day on my chair I was rolled over the town and sold my book, chiefly to those who had heard me the night before. Quite often I was called on, although only a layman, to assist in evangelistic meetings, and finally, after lecturing for about a month in the South, disposing of about 10 editions of my book, I had laid up money enough to enter Mercer University at Macon, Ga., in January, 1925, and I offered help that would have placed me in college several years earlier, but I felt that, chiefly for the sake of giving an example to other struggling boys and girls, I preferred to earn every dollar myself. In this spirit, I have taken nearly 4,000 boys and girls, Northern, Southern, East, and West, to stand up and repeat the motto of my life since becoming a cripple—"Let nothing disturb you; never give up!"

Soon after entering Mercer University I wrote and published in the college magazine the following lines, which now appear as a part of the introduction to my new book, "Clarion Calls from Capitol Hill"—lines which gathered up the shreds and gleams of my shattered boyhood's dream:

MY VISION

I sometimes catch a fitting gem
Of heights I long to reach.
I sometimes feel the swelling stream
Of thoughts beyond my reach;
I sometimes soar on fancy's wing.
Or clumb on golden staff.
To where the silent muses sing.
And worldly crowns are shent.
I sometimes tread the stellar plain.
Above earth's jarring din.
And catch, I ween, the heavenly stain.

I close this simple story with the humble hope and the modest suggestion that many of my colleagues whom I honor so highly, and whose fellowship I so greatly treasure, may be able to carry from this story to our own children the practical lesson that, if one can walk between his plow handles and dream of learning's boon and fame's fair and shining crown—if he can see his castles fall in one fate—then your child may, like mine, and on a bed amid the wreckage of his hopes and plans, and never be discouraged—perhaps, if he could hear the songs of hope singing ever in his heart and see the star of hope shining always in the sky of his long-shadowed life—if he could write a book while on the bed, and then get up and go out into the world and fight his way to college by the time he was 21, and then, with clean hands politically, land in Congress at last, and be elected the fourteenth president of the State of Georgia, incorporating such a great metropolis
as Atlanta, then your boys and girls, with strong arms and
strong backs, and strong purposes, and strong manhood and
womanhood can do anything on earth that God wants them
to do!
If I could pack it all into one thought, one phrase, that I
would love to plant in the heart of every boy and girl in this
land that we love so well, it would be this:
A purpose linked to God.

[Applause.]

THE PACIFIC COMMISSARY CO.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I call up the confer-
ence report on the bill S. 2357, an act for the relief of the
Pacific Commissary Co.

The conference report is as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the
two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill S. 2357,
an act for the relief of the Pacific Commissary Co., having met,
after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and
do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amend-
ments of the House and agree to the same with an amendment
as follows: In lieu of the

proposal for the registration of cooperative marketing, clearing
house, and terminal market organizations, and for other pur-
poses; without amendment (Rept. No. 1517.) Referred to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: Committee on World War
Veterans Legislation. H. R. 12308. A bill to amend the
World War veterans' act, 1924; without amendment (Rept.
No. 1518.) 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. THOMAS of Oklahoma: Committee on the Public Lands.
(H. R. 12371) A bill permitting the sale of lot 6, 10 1/2 acres,
in section 31, township 2 south, range 17 west, in Bay County,
Fla., to P. C. Black; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1511). Referred
to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the
Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged
from the consideration of the following bills, which were re-
ferred as follows:

The bill (H. R. 12329) granting a pension to Sarah Miller;
Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Com-
mittee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memori-
als were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 12326) relating to the
manufacture of goods by sea; to the Committee on the Merchant
Navy and Fisheries.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 12340) authorizing and
directing the Postmaster General to grant permission to use
special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in the Portland,
Oreg., post office; to the Committee on the Post Office and
Post Roads.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 12341) to authorize the
States of Indiana and Illinois in the States of Indiana and
Illinois to construct a bridge across the Wabash River at the
city of Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Ill., and connecting
Gibson County, Ind.; to the Committee on Interstate and For-
eign Commerce.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 12342) authorizing and
directing the Postmaster General to grant permission to use
special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in the El Paso,
Tex., post office; to the Committee on the Post Office and
Post Roads.

By Mr. LARSON of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 12343) to
create an additional judge in the district of Minnesota; to the
Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 12344) to ex-
tend the time for the commencement and completion of the
bridge of the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation,
across the Mississippi River in the State of Minnesota; to the
Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VARD: A bill (H. R. 12345) to make an appropri-
tation for the cooperation of the United States in the Sesqui-
centennial Exhibition commemorating the signing of the Declara-
tion of Independence in the city of Philadelphia; to the Com-
mittee on Appropriations.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 12346) declaring an emergency
in respect to certain agricultural commodities, and for other
purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RICHARD: A bill (H. R. 12347) to amend an act en-
titled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to

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grant extensions of time under oil and gas permits, and for other purposes;" approved January 11, 1922; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 12348) to create a Federal cooperative marketing board, to provide for the registration of cooperative marketing, clearing house, and terminal market organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of Washington: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain horses, bridle, saddle, and other riding equipment of the thirty-sixth-century con clave committee of Knights Templar for use at the thirty-sixth triennial conclave Knights Templar of the United States, to be held at Seattle, Wash., in July, 1925; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VESTAL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 300) providing that the select committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the Air Service be authorized to make their final report not later than December 16, 1925, to the Sixty-ninth Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MacGREGOR: Resolution (H. Res. 440) to pay salary and funeral expenses of late railway employees, respectively, of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. GIBSON: Resolution (H. Res. 447) creating a special committee on the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana to Congress, calling attention to the necessity of extending construction work upon the Flathead irrigation project, and making further and adequate appropriations therefor; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, asking Congress to provide by law for a survey of the Missouri River from Kansas City, Kansas, to Sioux City, Iowa; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, asking Congress to take favorable action on S. 4600 and H. R. 11553, which provide suitable recognition for the services of Lieutenant Maughan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, requesting Congress to extend the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture under Senate Joint Resolution 52 so that advances or loans may be made to farmers in the wheat-stricken areas of New Mexico for planting and raising crops in New Mexico; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, requesting Congress to extend the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture under Senate Joint Resolution 52 so that advances or loans may be made to farmers in the wheat-stricken areas of Michigan for planting and raising crops in Michigan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, calling attention to the urgency of accelerating construction work upon the Flathead irrigation project, and making further adequate appropriations therefor; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREW: A bill (H. R. 12349) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Gooding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEGG: A bill (H. R. 12350) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Dalrymple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12351) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Kennison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWREY: A bill (H. R. 12352) to provide for payment of the amount of a war-risk insurance policy to persons designated as beneficiaries of First Lieut. Lewis Wesley Kitchens, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MILLER of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12358) for the relief of the Sea-Coast Packing Co. of Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 12354) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Hendricks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 12355) granting an increase of pension to Marie Lenhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12356) granting a pension to Nora Remaley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12357) granting an increase of pension to Martha B. Wallace; 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:

By Mr. BLACK: Petition of nine citizens of the City of New York opposing the compulsory Sunday observance bill (S. 3218) and any other religious legislation which may be pending; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COLE of Ohio: Petition of Ohio bankers for action to prevent War Baking Co. from maintaining a price level lower in the State of Ohio than in other States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARDNER: Petition from Roy Hoffman, brigadier general, Officers' Reserve Corps, for $5,000,000 appropriation to effect a 15-day period of training to each reserve officer once in three years and an annual 16-day period; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Hon. Thomas W. Ford of Boston, member of the national committee to procure adequate compensation for the Federal judiciary, urging passage of House bill 9221, providing for additional compensation for Federal judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the enactment of Senate bill 4968, proposing amendments to the act creating a Federal Trade Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of the citizens of Oregon, petitioning Congress not to concur in the passage of the compulsory Sunday observance bill (S. 3218) nor to pass any other religious legislation which may be pending; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MacGREGOR: Petition of Buffalo Lodge, No. 1, International Shipmasters' Association, Buffalo, N. Y., urging the immediate erection of a lighthouse on Lansing Shoals, Lake Michigan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: Petition of 16 citizens of Richmond, Va., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 3218, creating the compulsory Sunday observance law, and not to pass any other religious legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SWINDLE of Oklahoma: Petition of citizens of Anaheim, Calif., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEALE: Petition of 115 citizens of Pekin, Illinois, urging the House of Representatives not to concur in the passage of the compulsory Sunday observance bill (S. 3218); nor to pass any other religious legislation which may be pending; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEDELL: Petition of nine citizens of Ohio, opposing the creation of a Federal Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEDFELD: Petition of nine citizens of Nebraska, urging the House of Representatives not to concur in the passage of the compulsory Sunday observance bill (S. 3218); nor to pass any other religious legislation which may be pending; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEDFELD: Petition of nine citizens of Ohio, opposing the creation of a Federal Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
SENATE
Thursday, February 19, 1925
(Legislative day of Tuesday, February 17, 1925)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.
The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. CUMMINS). The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farwell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2367) for the relief of the Pacific Commercial Co. The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3173) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from a point near the Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 14421. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to permit the use of precanceled stamped envelopes;
H. R. 11725. An act to legalize a pier and wharf in York River, on the Buck Point, Va.;
S. 2897. An act to provide for refunds to veterans of the World War of certain amounts paid by them under Federal irrigation projects;
S. 2718. An act to authorize the payment of an indemnity to the Government of Norway on account of losses sustained by the owners of the Norwegian steamship Hassel as the result of a collision between that steamship and the American steamship Azore;
S. 2833. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing insurance companies or associations and fraternal beneficiary societies to file bills of interpleader," approved February 22, 1917;
S. 3793. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation;
S. 4152. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a perpetual easement for railroad right of way over and upon a portion of the military reservation on Anastasia Island, in the State of Florida;
S. J. Res. 95. Joint resolution to authorize the American National Red Cross to continue the use of temporary buildings now erected on square No. 172, Washington, D. C.;
S. 3630. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore certain land in the city of San Juan, P. R.;
S. 3700. An act to amend in certain particulars the national defense act of June 5, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes;
S. 3648. An act granting to the county authorities of San Juan County, State of Washington, a right of way for county roads over public domain described tracts of land on the abandoned military reservations on Lopez and Shaw Islands, and for other purposes;
S. 3560. An act to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the Battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, and in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Vancouver, State of Washington;
S. 2287. An act to permit the Secretary of War to dispose of and the Port of New York Authority to acquire the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad; and
S. 1918. An act to consolidate the office of public buildings and grounds under the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the office of superintendents of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

House joint memorial 1 (introduced by Delowy) to the Congress of the United States calling attention to the urgency of accelerating construction work upon the Fort Benton irrigation project, and making further and adequate appropriations therefor.

IN THE HOUSE

January 8, 1925: Read first and second time and referred to committee on Irrigation and water rights.
January 14, 1925: Committee recommends that bill do pass. Report adopted and referred to printing committee.
January 16, 1925: Recommended favorably by committee of whole. Report adopted and referred to engraving committee.
January 22, 1925: Reported correctly engrossed. Report adopted and referred to calendar for third reading.
January 23, 1925: Read three several times and passed. Title agreed to. Transmitted to Senate for its concurrence.

IN THE SENATE

January 26, 1925: Read first and second time and referred to committee on Irrigation and water rights.
February 3, 1925: Committee of the whole recommends that bill be concurred in. Report adopted. Bill referred to calendar for third reading.
February 4, 1925: Read third time and concurred in as amended. Title agreed to. Returned to house.

IN THE HOUSE

February 6, 1925: Reported correctly engrossed. Report adopted and referred to calendar for third reading. Read three several times and passed. Title agreed to. Referred to enrolling committee.
February 7, 1925: Reported correctly enrolled.
A memorial to the Congress of the United States calling attention to the urgency of accelerating construction work upon the Flathead irrigation project, and making further and adequate appropriations therefor.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Whereas if it has been brought to the notice of the Legislative body of the State of Montana that upon the Flathead project, an irrigation project being constructed and operated by the United States Indian Reclamation Service in the lower Flathead Valley, a shortage of water for irrigation purposes has existed during the past season on account of the delay in completing said project; and
Whereas it is the conviction of this body that profitable crops can not be produced upon this project without irrigation, and that there is an ample supply of water available upon the completion of said project; and
Whereas farmers and business men settled upon said project almost 15 years ago with the assurance that its works would be completed and placed in full operation without unnecessary delay. They have suffered from 10 to 14 years of their lives, together with capital brought in from former enterprises. They have demonstrated, with the limited supply of water at their disposal, that profitable crops can be raised if they are assured an ample supply of water for irrigation purposes; and
Whereas this development and the influx of new settlers taking place at present creates a need for water for irrigation purposes which is imperative: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Nineteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, That ordinary justice to, and a fair consideration for the right of, the farmers and business men aforesaid demand that no cur-