

ing they are made, and having been made, the challenge is here. But outside of those charges there is evidence here warranting the Senate in not administering this oath, and upon the evidence as it stands, that would be my vote.

If Mr. VARE wants a further investigation, wants to be represented by counsel, and wants the privilege of this floor to defend himself, just as we have granted it to SMITH, I am willing to grant it to him. If this matter goes to the committee over which I have the honor to preside—and the Senate may send it wheresoever it pleases, as, of course, it will, for it is the judge—Mr. VARE will be treated with every courtesy; every witness he brings there in proper form will be heard, and every argument his counsel see fit to present will be listened to, and there will be as faithful a report made to the Senate as we know how to prepare.

I could go into many other things, but I shall not. I wanted the situation clarified to whatever extent I have been able to perform that task.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I had intended to say a few words in the Smith case; the vote, however, came somewhat unexpectedly, and I did not have an opportunity to do so.

What I intended to say, however, applies equally as well to the Vare case now before the Senate, and will apply to subsequent action in the Smith case in all probability.

Article V of the Constitution provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States.

I do not pretend to be a constitutional lawyer, and I have no intention of making any constitutional argument. It does seem to me, however, that by the course which the Senate has assumed in the Smith case, and which it will in all probability assume in the Vare case, the great States of Illinois and Pennsylvania will be deprived during the next six years of one of their respective two seats in the United States Senate.

The credentials of Mr. SMITH and Mr. VARE have been declared by the Committee on Credentials to be in proper form. These credentials have been presented to the Senate, and the Senate refuses to allow the two Senators to be seated.

What is the result of this action?

It can not be said that when the Senate refuses to allow a Senator, with proper credentials, to take his seat in the Senate that a vacancy is thereby created; or that the credentials are nullified. Should the personnel or the opinions of the Senate change at any time during the period for which the credentials run there is nothing to prevent the holder of the credentials from again applying for admission to the Senate.

Clearly, these men if they see fit to do so can hold their credentials and can at any time during the period for which they are elected ask the Senate that they be admitted to its membership, and clearly the Senate can so admit them if it sees fit to do so. Certainly neither State would call an election to fill a vacancy which does not exist.

Should they be allowed to take their seats in the Senate and then be turned out for one reason or another, their case is disposed of for all time.

I believe—and many of my colleagues believe—that these men, in view of the fact that their credentials are in proper order, have the right to be admitted to the Senate, and I am in full sympathy with the most strenuous investigation of the charges made against them after they have taken their seats. Should they then be found ineligible for membership, I should most certainly not be in favor of retaining them in the Senate.

But, believing as I do that they have the *prima facie* right to be seated in the Senate on the presentation of their properly attested credentials, I am left, and others who believe as I do are left, with no opportunity to vote on the merits of the charges made against them.

These men, if guilty of conduct that makes them ineligible for membership in the Senate, should be punished. The only way that I can see to punish them adequately is not to refuse their admission to the Senate, thereby depriving their States of representation, and allowing them an opportunity at any time during the next six years to beat at our doors for admission, but to admit them, investigate them fairly and thoroughly, and if the proven circumstances warrant it remove them finally from the United States Senate.

RECESS

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 5 o'clock p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, December 8, 1927, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1927

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Spirit Divine—the eternal source of all things good and pure, the way, the truth, the life—dissolve our hearts in gratitude and mold our wills with Thine. Thou all-embracing love, Thou all-preserving power, bless and guide us this day by Thy holy presence. Amid the burden and the care, amid the labor and the calm, it shall hold us and make easy the yoke of toil. Bless us in that rigid service that makes us master of pure desire and gives us a thirst for that law that makes us dead to force and fear. Blessed Lord, may we see the crown of that which was once our cross; the good of that which was once our thorn; the victory of that which was once our trial. Throughout our fair land—wherever the lamp of truth is shining, wherever the rugged virtue of justice is lifting a warning finger, wherever charity and tolerance are wearing their heavenly liveries—we beseech Thy richest blessings upon them. Amen.

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

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. HILL of Alabama appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS

Mr. FRENCH, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw papers used in support of private pension claims submitted with H. R. 1269 of Sixty-eighth Congress.

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT IN TENNESSEE

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on November 1, 1927, the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission of the State of Tennessee issued an order upon the subject of water-power development in that State. I think the subject matter of this order will be very pertinent to discussions that are likely to come later on the floor of the House, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the official order issued by the railroad and public utilities commission of my State at that time.

Mr. SWING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what did the gentleman say was the subject matter?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Water-power development in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. SWING. At any particular place?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No; it mentions no place. They are general rules and regulations under which permits will be granted, and so forth.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Nothing about Muscle Shoals?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Nothing about Muscle Shoals. Muscle Shoals is in Alabama, I will say to the gentleman from New York. [Laughter.]

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

RAILROAD AND PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., November 1, 1927.

WATER POWER DOCKET NO. 1

On October 10, 1927, an order was made by this commission, acting upon its own initiative, copy of which has been furnished to certain applicants before the Federal Power Commission by the secretary of this commission. That order states briefly the attitude and purpose of this commission with respect to the development of the vast water-power resources of the State of Tennessee. However, it may not be amiss at this time to restate the views entertained by this commission with respect to its powers and duties and to indicate to applicants and prospective applicants for certificates of necessity and convenience the general principles which will govern this commission in its action in dealing with this subject. The commission is deeply impressed with the tremendous importance and far-reaching effect of the subject in hand, not only to the present generation, but to the State and to all its people for all time.

This commission will therefore be guided in all things by these fundamental principles: That the navigable waters and the title to all lands thereunder are held in trust by the State for the benefit of all the people as a whole for all time, and that the State has the power,

as such trustee for the public, so to regulate the public uses of navigable waters as to best accomplish and promote the public interest, and that the rights of riparian owners to use the waters of navigable streams are in strict subordination to the rights of the public. The rights, title, and power of the State with respect thereto are limited only by the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution and legislation of the Congress in accord therewith.

While the waters of nonnavigable streams and the beds thereunder may not be said to belong to the State in the same sense as navigable waters and beds, nevertheless the State has definite rights therein and under its police powers, certain definite and well-defined powers with respect to the construction and maintenance of dams and the impounding of large bodies of water which might break away and devastate large areas and thus destroy both life and property, and might otherwise affect the health and safety of the public. The State also has the undoubted right, as sovereign, to regulate and control the public utilities of the State. Furthermore, the applicant for a certificate of necessity and convenience under and by virtue of which it proposes to acquire property and construct and operate a public utility in the State, may avail itself of the benefit of the State's power of eminent domain to condemn private property wherever same may be needed to effectuate its ends.

This commission acts by virtue of authority conferred upon it by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee and in so doing is exercising the sovereign power of the State as respects both navigable and nonnavigable waters.

It is the firm resolve and deliberate purpose of this commission to assert and fully protect all the sovereign rights of the State of Tennessee to the end that the State and its citizens may be protected to the uttermost, not only with respect to the rate to be charged for service to the public, but also that the State as such may be fully compensated for the privilege of using the State's property and resources and for the costs and charges incident to the supervision of the same. It should also be borne in mind that the character of this trust held by the State is such that it must be dealt with in such manner that future generations may enjoy the same rights and privileges as do we of to-day. This trust is a continuing one. The people of the State 50 years hence are entitled to enjoy the same benefits flowing from this trust that we of to-day may enjoy, and this right this commission will maintain by writing into any certificate of convenience and necessity which it may issue the proper safeguards and restrictions necessary to preserve this trust inviolate.

This commission has definitely determined that to the full extent of its powers it will not permit these valuable and inestimable rights of the State and its people to be frittered away, neither will it suffer speculators whose purpose is exploitation of the water-power resources of this State to get control of these valuable rights; but, on the other hand, the commission will welcome bona fide investors and developers of our natural resources who may satisfy the commission of their financial ability to carry the proposed improvement to a successful conclusion within a reasonable time. The commission is also mindful of the fact that the State must first work to the interest and welfare of its citizens, and in the operation of public utilities it will require applicants and operators to serve the needs of the people of Tennessee before serving the citizens of other States.

It should be stated that this commission in the issuance of certificates of necessity and convenience will in no case require less than that expressed in the Federal water power act of June 10, 1920, with respect to valuation of property for rate-making purposes. To illustrate, it is provided in section 20 of said act, among other things, "In any valuation of the property of any licensee hereunder for purposes of rate making, no value shall be claimed by the licensee or allowed by the commission for any project or projects under license in excess of the value or values prescribed in section 14 hereof, for the purposes of purchase by the United States, but there shall be included the cost to such licensee of the construction of the lock or locks or other aids of navigation and all other capital expenditures required by the United States, and no value shall be claimed or allowed for the rights granted by the commission by this act."

Or, in other words, when any project has been completed under the certificate of necessity and convenience issued by this commission, the rate base for the said project shall be fixed by the commission and the actual money properly invested in the property shall be the basis upon which the rate base shall be computed. No consideration will be given to any water-power value over and above the actual investment in the project.

The commission will also reserve to the State all the rights and privileges reserved or attempted to be reserved to the Federal Government in the said act of June 10, 1920, including the right of recapture, to the State or any municipality thereof, at the expiration of 50 years.

The commission hereby declares that it will grant no certificate of convenience and necessity to any applicant except upon the following terms and conditions:

(a) That the applicant shall declare his willingness to submit himself to the jurisdiction of this commission and to the laws of the State of Tennessee.

(b) That the applicant satisfy the commission, at a public hearing or hearings to be held by the commission, that his object in securing the certificate is to make a bona fide development of the water power in question, and of his financial ability and purpose to carry the same to a successful conclusion within a reasonable time.

(c) That in fixing the value of the property for rate-making purposes when operated as a public utility, the applicant shall not claim, and the commission shall not include within the rate base, any value for the rights granted by the commission or by the State of Tennessee or the United States; nor shall it include as an element of value in the rate base the water-power value as separate and distinct from the value of the lands and structures thereon; that is to say, that the values allowed for water rights, rights of way, lands, or interest in lands shall not be in excess of the actual reasonable costs thereof at the time of acquisition by the applicant.

(d) That the applicant will at all reasonable stated times submit its books and records to an examination by the auditors or representatives of the commission or the State at some convenient point within the State of Tennessee; and if the project be operated as a public utility that its books of accounting and records shall be kept within the State of Tennessee.

(e) That the certificate of convenience and necessity shall not be assigned, transferred, or otherwise alienated, by operation of law or otherwise, whether the sale be made by any trustee or court or by the holder of such certificate without the written consent and approval of this commission duly entered upon its minutes.

(f) That the applicant agree to pay to the State of Tennessee not less than 1 mill for every kilowatt hour of electricity generated by the hydroelectric development for which he secures a certificate of public convenience and necessity. This payment shall be in addition to any property or privilege taxes which may be lawfully imposed by the State, any municipality, or taxing district.

(g) That the applicant agree not to enter into any contract or combination with any other producer of or dealer in electricity, or become any part of any combination, unlawful trust, or monopoly in violation of the laws of the United States or the State of Tennessee, formed for the purpose of limiting the production of hydroelectricity, or any restraint of the sale price or distribution of the same, a violation of which shall work a forfeiture of his rights under this certificate, at the option of the commission.

(h) That the applicant agree that the right of recapture at the expiration of 50 years shall be preserved to the State and its municipalities upon the terms to be set out in the certificate of convenience and necessity.

(i) That before the applicant shall begin the construction of any development on any navigable stream within the State of Tennessee he shall comply with all the laws of the United States with respect thereto.

It should also be stated that the commission is very anxious to have the most speedy development possible made of the State's water-power resources consistent with adequate protection of the rights of the State and its people. Wherever there is a reasonable prospect of a demand for the proposed development the commission will lend a ready ear to bona fide applicants to make such development. But where it appears to the commission that the applicant is a speculator merely, that his purpose is to secure a certificate of convenience and necessity with a view of exploiting the resources of the State or preventing prompt and bona fide development, his application will be summarily denied.

All applicants will receive a full, fair, and impartial hearing and investigation and full opportunity will be given to every applicant to present such facts as may be necessary in order to enable the commission to determine which of the applicants for any water-power right may be most desirable, from the standpoint of the interest and welfare of the State and its people. Priority in point of date of filing an application shall not constitute priority in right in any case, but every application will be considered upon its merits. Printed forms of application for certificates of convenience and necessity will be furnished all persons desiring to make application for such certificates, and no application will be received or considered unless the same complies with all the conditions and provisions contained in said printed form. Within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the commission, after filing of any application as hereinbefore stated, the commission will give 30 days' notice of the time and place of hearing by publication in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the grand division of the State where the proposed development is located, at which hearing all applicants for such power sites and privileges and all other persons interested therein may be present and offer such evidence as may be desired.

The commission is indeed happy to know that the Federal Power Commission will cooperate with this commission in its efforts to serve the people of the State and secure a speedy development of its natural resources by having a representative present at the hearings before this commission and in furnishing such data and information as may have been gathered by representatives of the Federal Power Commission and advising with this commission as to the proper course to be pursued in relation to said development. The commission desires to express its appreciation of the friendly offices of the Federal Power Commission as informally expressed by Hon. O. C. Merrill, its executive secretary, at a recent meeting with this commission. The friendly cooperation of the two commissions, Federal and State, is much to be desired, and this commission will to the utmost of its endeavors act in harmony with the Federal Power Commission in working out a satisfactory program for the development of the resources of the State.

Printed forms of application for certificates will be furnished by the secretary of the commission upon written request therefor. Persons desiring further information with respect to the matters mentioned herein may secure same by communicating with the secretary or with the attorney for this commission.

HARVEY H. HANNAH, *Chairman.*
PORTER DUNLAP, *Commissioner.*
L. D. HILL, *Commissioner.*

IMPERIALISM—THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY

MR. PEAVEY. Mr. Speaker, if it is in order at this time, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of foreign relations.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MR. PEAVEY. Mr. Speaker, I have been urged by a great many people in Wisconsin to oppose any measure likely to involve the United States in war at this time. The policy of this administration in carrying on war in Nicaragua and China without the sanction of Congress has aroused the public. People are protesting; they do not want war; they want peace. They believe that domestic problems in America are of sufficient importance to require the undivided attention of this administration without carrying on war abroad.

The foreign policy of the United States in recent years has been characterized by imperialism toward weak nations. The demand of American financiers for the "protection" of their investments in foreign fields by the armed forces of the United States has brought on this extraordinary attitude of the State Department toward small nations.

At the outset I want it understood that I am unalterably opposed to the policy of this administration in its relations with Nicaragua, China, and Mexico. I abhor the wholesale murder of Nicaraguan citizens by American marines, and I pity the Chinese who are struggling for economic and political freedom with American guns opposing them. But I look with greater apprehension upon the policy of this country which has made these killings possible. Such results are inevitable wherever imperialism is practiced by one country against another.

The United States has taken upon herself, under this new policy, the responsibility for supervising the establishment and operation of the governments of its weaker neighbors, not only in the Western Hemisphere, but elsewhere in the world as well. The most notable example of this is the sordid story of the American relations with the tiny country of Nicaragua, a nation scarcely as large as the State of Pennsylvania, with only 650,000 inhabitants.

This story has its beginning back in 1909 when American marines were first sent to Nicaragua shortly after American capital began to exploit that country. From that year to the present, conditions have been growing worse until a status of war has actually existed for the past year between the United States and the people of Nicaragua.

The administration of President Coolidge has waged war in Nicaragua! It has sent military forces into that country to keep in power a government that never had the support of the Nicaraguan people, and keep out of power the duly elected public officials of that country. Its representatives have fomented revolutions; it has exercised military control over Nicaraguan territory and Nicaraguan citizens; it has supervised her elections in the shadow of the bayonets of American marines and American bombing planes; it has engaged in battle with Nicaraguan soldiers and killed upwards of 600 of her citizens; and it has disarmed the citizens of a sovereign country by force. If these acts do not constitute war, then I know of nothing that does. If these acts are not every one a violation of international law, then there is no such law. If these acts do not constitute an invasion of the sovereign rights of an independent

nation, then there is on such thing as national sovereignty. Underneath it all is the question of American investments and American loans plus American demands for canal rights.

In the past American marines were maintained in Nicaragua for the acknowledged purpose of protecting the investments of American capitalists and maintaining in power a government selected and set up by these interests. The records show that representatives of the State Department actively engaged in fomenting revolutions and supported one faction as against another. American capitalists selected one Diaz to be President of Nicaragua. The people refused to elect him; they elected another, and at every opportunity have expressed themselves overwhelmingly against Diaz. The latest expression occurred last month when Nicaraguans under the very bayonets of American marines stationed there to "supervise the elections" and keep Diaz in power, voted two to one against him, and still he is President—with the aid of the United States marines.

This puppet of American capitalists negotiated a loan of \$10,000,000 from Morgan & Co. He mortgaged the railroad of Nicaragua and practically every other natural resource, including the independence of the country, to secure that loan. Two-thirds of the people of Nicaragua opposed the loan, but it went through, with the aid of American marines.

We next find the Administration attempting to justify the intervention of American marines in Nicaragua on the ground that the right to build a canal across that country secured under a treaty negotiated some years ago (with the aid of American marines) must be "protected."

Strangely enough, there is no evidence that anybody is seriously threatening the rights of the United States to build such a canal. It appears now that a canal of that sort could be built whenever the United States is prepared to do so. It appears extremely unlikely that the Nicaraguan natives will run off with the site for such a canal; so such an excuse for intervention seems to have been the last straw and that has broken.

Of course, the fact that these alleged canal rights were obtained under a treaty opposed by 80 per cent of the Nicaraguan people, negotiated between the United States and the government it set up and kept in power in Nicaragua meant nothing. Talk about "self-determination of small nations!"

Press reports from beleaguered Nicaragua filtering through the censorship established by American military forces indicate that 540 Nicaraguans have been killed by our marines in the past year. The number of marines killed does not exceed six. That is a remarkable record. I recall no instance in history where the science of killing human beings has been developed to such a high degree of efficiency. In these days it does not pay to be a Nicaraguan, especially in Nicaragua.

Nor is this all. The War Department of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of War, has sold arms and ammunition to Diaz and accepted in return therefore not cash but promises to pay. These arms and this ammunition are to be used by Diaz and his handful of supporters against the three-fourths of Nicaraguan population who do not want him as their president. This paraphernalia of war was shipped by the War Department to Diaz against the wishes of the Nicaraguan people—it was shipped with the aid of American marines.

The next step in this fiasco is the appointment of former Secretary of War Stimson to go down to Nicaragua as the personal representative of President Coolidge for the purpose of bringing about some kind of a settlement between the warring factions. Mr. Stimson was well qualified to bring about a settlement; he had headed the military branch of this Government, the branch carrying on war. He accomplished his purpose in Nicaragua—with the aid of American marines. He notified the opponents of Diaz to hand over their arms and ammunition to the American marines or the United States would send a military force to compel them to do so. The State Department then notified the press of the United States that a "settlement" had been reached and things were cleared up. That was true, a settlement had been reached, but 540 of those who opposed it were dead, killed by American marines, and the others driven into the mountains where they were pursued by the marines and airplanes of the United States. About this time, Secretary Kellogg, finding it rather embarrassing to explain the killing of Nicaraguan citizens opposed to Diaz by American marines and airplanes, hit upon the expedient of branding every Nicaraguan opposed to Diaz as a "bandit," and so for several weeks our marines have been pursuing "bandits," even after Stimson's "settlement."

This history of American interference in Nicaragua discloses constant turmoil in that country, constant strife, with the spectacle of representatives of the Department of State intriguing with local despots for the overthrow of governments selected

by the people; with Uncle Sam's hands dripping with the blood shed in revolutions he fomented. If this administration is embarrassed at conditions in Nicaragua, the people of the United States may rest assured that those conditions are largely due to the machinations of that very department in following its policy of imperialism in Nicaragua. It is a disgraceful story, one no true American can defend. It has caused the unanimous hostility of the South and Central American Republics toward the United States.

MEXICO

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Kellogg, in his mad desire to impose his will upon other nations, has brought the United States to the brink of war with Mexico. He has sought to force the Government of Mexico to retract its laws concerning the ownership of lands held by American and British oil companies. There seems to be no question but what Mexico had a perfect right to pass whatever laws it deemed wise governing the conditions under which foreign corporations might operate in that country. The records show that by far the greater part of those owning lands affected by the laws in question were willing to abide by them. But one, E. L. Doheny, well-known American oil man, is largely interested in a number of oil companies in Mexico. Upon the passage of these laws his companies called upon the State Department to protest to Mexico.

Nor is this the whole story. Morgan & Co., of New York, with other bankers, underwrote a huge loan to Mexico a few years ago. That loan was in danger when American relations with Mexico became so strained over the oil question, and as a result we now have the spectacle of one of the partners of Morgan & Co. appointed United States ambassador to Mexico. Wall Street now emerges from the front door of the American Embassy in Mexico City. It does not require the intellectual acumen of a genius to deduce from these facts that the loan of Morgan & Co. to Mexico will be protected. Morgan & Co., E. L. Doheny, and Secretary Kellogg, the three figures in the foreground of our conflict with Mexico.

CHINA

The efforts of Secretary Kellogg in China are well known. The liberal Chinese, struggling to free themselves from the economic oppression of foreign exploiters and throw off the yoke of domestic tyranny, find themselves opposed by Uncle Sam's marines. Standard Oil interest in the rich oil fields of China must be protected—with the aid of the American marines. The opium trade, in which Great Britain is so deeply interested and which is one of the chief causes of British soldiers in China, finds itself indirectly protected by American marines lined up to support the British and Japanese. Thousands of American marines, American battleships and American airplanes in China engaged in "protection"; protecting what? Protecting with American lives and American taxpayers' money the strangle hold that the Standard Oil and other foreign capitalists have on the throats of the Chinese people.

It is time there was a new deal in foreign relations of the United States. It is time that the United States assumed a benevolent attitude toward the struggling masses in foreign countries who, not so fortunate as Americans, have not yet tasted the fruits of democracy, and have not become experienced in the science of self-government. It is time America lent a helping hand to those struggling to throw off tyranny instead of stationing its Army and Navy in foreign capitals for the purpose of protecting American financiers bent upon fastening their holds upon the economic life of these people.

Even as American planes bomb the ragged Nicaraguans and American guns cove the ignorant Chinese, there comes a message of hope from o'er the sea. Sweden has disbanded her armies, Russia proposes to the Council of the League of Nations that they disarm; tear down their forts, dismantle their battleships, and turn loose their soldiers. The American representative at that council is reported by the press to have stated that the matter would be given "*careful consideration*." Would that America might have led the nations of the world in the Christian movement to abolish war.

Two thousand years ago the greatest Exponent of Peace the world has known offered this formula; He said "Peace on earth, good will toward men." It appears quite evident that our State Department does not subscribe to this Christian creed.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF ADDITION TO THE NORTHEASTERN TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for permission to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the following address was delivered by me at Tahlequah, Okla., on Saturday, November 12, 1927, at the corner-stone laying of the new education building:

We have assembled here to lay the corner stone of this education building, an additional unit to the Northeastern State Teachers' College. It is urgently needed to care for the increased attendance. This added facility will attract greater numbers and enlarge the usefulness of the institution.

We are living in an age of rapid development. We must keep step with the progress of events. To stand still is to retrograde, because the world moves off from us. We are living in both (1) a great Nation, a progressive State, and in (2) an eventful age.

Only 151 years have elapsed since the signing of the Declaration of Independence and 138 years since the institution of an organized stable Government. This is a short time in the life of a nation. We have developed wonderfully. Our population has increased from 3,000,000 to approximately 115,000,000—from 13 original States fringing along the Atlantic coast. We have expanded from ocean to ocean and from Lakes to Gulf and are represented by 48 stars on the field of blue. We builded wisely upon a firm foundation and for the future.

Historically, as a State, we are not yet 20 years old. We were admitted to statehood under unusual circumstances. We first laid our constitutional foundation deep and strong, protecting the individual citizens in their personal liberties and property rights.

We have since vitalized its provisions by legislative enactments to insure those guarantees and to meet the changing needs as they arise. How well we have succeeded a brief comparison and a hurried survey will disclose.

We had a population then of about one and a half million people, attracted here by inviting opportunities. Now we have approximately two and a half million progressive citizens from every State in the Union and almost every foreign country assisting in the development of our wonderful resources.

Instead of crushing the Indian population they were assimilated into the citizenship of the State and Nation, and they are bearing their part in the continued development of the State.

The name of Oklahoma, adopted for our State, means the home of the Red Man. The symbols of the seals of the Five Civilized Tribes were merged into and became a part of the great seal of the State of Oklahoma. This is further evidenced by the purchase of this beautiful site and the original building of this school, formerly the Cherokee Female Seminary, hallowed by the memory of three-fourths of a century, thus perpetuating and enlarging its usefulness, recognizing and capitalizing a sentiment of incalculable educational value to Oklahoma. We to-day rededicate and reconsecrate this institution to a continued and larger service to the entire citizenship of the State and Nation. The remembrance of the splendid influence exerted by the predecessor of this college over the members of a tribe passing into history will ever remain as a continuing challenge to lofty purposes and high ideals.

The country had only been but recently surveyed and allotted. Much of the land was unfenced and a very large part not reduced to tillage. To-day almost every acre of productive land is inclosed and in cultivation, yielding harvests which support its citizenship and in addition pour into the channels of local commerce increasing golden streams from surplus products marketed, adding to the happiness and prosperity of the State and Nation.

We see primitive dwelling houses replaced by comfortable homes. There is a noticeable improvement in livestock and it is a real joy for our eyes to feast upon the splendid thoroughbred cattle and registered hogs placed on exhibition at local and surrounding fairs. The poultry and dairy products once neglected are encouraged and recognized as important agricultural assets. Our fruit culture offers unusual opportunities. We raise all kinds of forage crops.

We have a diversified State. We raise a variety and in abundance all agricultural and allied products. We produced in 1926 wheat valued at \$87,019,000; corn valued at \$32,260,000; oats valued at \$14,172,000. We were third to Texas and Mississippi in the production of cotton—1,760,000 bales valued at \$85,360,000. We outrank all States in the production of broomcorn. We now are first in the production of petroleum.

We lead in the production of zinc.

In 1926 we produced minerals of the value of \$500,181,000 and were second only to Pennsylvania.

We were eighth in agriculture and second in value in the production of agricultural commodities and minerals combined.

We have discovered coal sufficient to care for the needs of the country for a thousand years. Cheap coal, oil, and gas and potential water power and the production of the raw products means the bringing to our State many of the mills and factories now located in the East and North.

Our climate, water, our minerals, and diversified agricultural lands are inducing increasing numbers to settle and make their homes here, invest their capital, and assist in the further development of our productive State.

The development of our agricultural and mineral resources does not present a satisfying picture of our progress.

We have 6,000 miles of railroads and are developing a splendid system of highways to market our products. Twenty years ago we had impassable roads and trails. We were stopped by swollen streams everywhere. To-day bridges are being built and roads either completed or in course of construction, connecting every community with a market in the principal cities and towns of the country. We have many large cities and towns with every modern convenience.

We must not construct a State founded on material development alone. The moral and educational training must not be neglected. In every city and town and in every rural community Sunday schools are conducted and church services held to care for the spiritual needs of our citizenship.

Our schools for the most part in eastern Oklahoma consisted of those established in cities and towns with but little rural school advantages, except the tribal schools of the Five Civilized Tribes. To-day in every school district in the State we find not only comfortable, well-equipped houses but teachers trained in the latest and most approved methods in the six teachers colleges conveniently located over the State, of which the Northeastern State Teachers College is one.

We have made wonderful strides in the educational development of the State. Our work is just begun. Our expenditures for education is a splendid investment. Statistics show that throughout the Nation we spend annually approximately \$2,400,000,000 on education. The demands for this purpose will continue to increase. We can not take a backward step. The provisions for this educational building for the Northeastern State Teachers College is a compliment to the vision of our State legislature. With the added facilities for educational development comes the increased responsibility from those who enjoy its privileges.

Statistics show that 17 per cent of the boys and girls of the Nation do not go beyond the fifth grade. Only 63 per cent enter the eighth grade, and only 34 per cent enter high school, and 14 per cent finish high school and get their diplomas. Out of this number only 7 per cent enter college and only 2 per cent graduate. The other 98 per cent are scattered all along from the fifth grade. It should be the mission and the duty of teachers' colleges to send forth teachers so well equipped who will not only arouse the boys and girls of the cities and towns but accept appointments and be crusaders in the rural communities for the educational, moral, and material development of our country. The teachers are the centers of community life and from them should radiate the influence that will result in rural awakening. Illiteracy should be reduced to a minimum and Oklahoma should take the lead in this respect and outrank her sister States.

Their burning enthusiasm should induce every child of school age to attend school. They should arouse the local communities until they would not be content with anything less than a full school term. They should encourage the boys and girls to thirst for higher educational advantages. Their duty does not end here, but they should be so well equipped in everything that pertains to the material development of rural life as to be of incalculable value in aiding in the comprehensive development of the communities which they serve. They should assist in making every citizen feel the responsibility in doing his part in rendering that service which will better his community and develop the State.

We must not be content in Oklahoma to keep abreast of local environments, but with enlarged vision we must keep pace with the opportunities of the age in which we live. Recent inventions have left us in a state of expectant uncertainty as to the future. Motor transportation in the automobile and in the airplane has replaced the wagon and buggy and to a large extent the railway train. The intrepid Lindbergh, unaided and alone, in 33½ hours rose aloft in New York and landed in Paris, acclaimed as a world hero by the people of every nation and tongue.

The telephone and telegraph are being rapidly supplanted by the wireless and radio. Science and inventive genius are solving the problems of the world, and we must be alert and active to be a part of the progressive spirit of the age. We look to the splendid citizenship of Oklahoma to do their part, and to the progressive leadership of the Northeastern State Teachers College to so equip and train the teachers of the State and Nation that they will so awaken the people of our State to a full sense of their responsibility that they will seize every opportunity.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

THE BUDGET FOR 1929

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, transmitting the Budget for 1929, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed.

[See Senate proceedings for message of the President, page 163.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had concurred in House Concurrent Resolution 3, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the statue of Alexander H. Stephens, presented by the State of Georgia, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished humanitarian service.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Georgia.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 5800, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes; and pending this, I ask unanimous consent that there may be three hours of general debate to be equally divided between the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] and myself. I have very little demand for time in general debate, and if this request is granted, I shall grant 30 minutes of my one hour and a half to the gentleman from Tennessee to meet the demands which he has. I may also state that to-morrow when we begin the reading of the bill I should like then to present an explanation of the items in the bill and will ask for a little more time than that usually used under the five-minute rule.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois permit a statement at this point?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I am advised by the chairman of the committee on committees of the minority that the report of that committee will be ready to submit to caucus immediately after the adjournment of the House to-morrow afternoon, and therefore a caucus of the minority will be called for that time. We should be pleased if we could be through here by 4.30, but in any event we will meet immediately upon the adjournment of the House.

Mr. MADDEN. I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that if they are ready at that time and want us to do so, we will adjourn at 4.30 to-morrow afternoon even though we may not have finished consideration of the bill, in order to accommodate the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the deficiency bill, and pending that, asks unanimous consent that there may be three hours of general debate equally divided between himself and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee knows that every department of the Government and every independent office makes its estimate as to what it shall need for each fiscal year and the Budget passes on the requests and then sends its recommendations as to amounts to the gentleman's committee. The gentleman's committee then passes bills carrying out the recommendations of the Budget, sometimes enlarges them, and grants the appropriations for the fiscal year. We have already passed the supply bills for all departments covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928.

After we have passed the annual supply bills, on the third day of this Congress the committee comes in here with this bill appropriating \$198,916,264.91, covering deficiencies and supplementary appropriations additional to the Budget.

Now, where is this going to stop? I think the people of the country ought to know exactly what these deficiencies are, what they amount to, not only the ones in this bill we have up during the first three days of the Congress but in the other deficiency bills that will be passed during all the rest of this Congress.

I wish the gentleman would couple with his request, so it will be in shape for future reference, that instead of reading the bill the bill be printed in the RECORD without reading. I shall not object to that. It ought to go in the RECORD, and the people of the country ought to know what the items are for and what they relate to, and where it is going.

What does the bagatelle of expense amount to in printing the bill which carries \$198,000,000?

Mr. MADDEN. All right; I have no objection to printing the bill without reading.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with, but that the bill be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5800) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

To pay to Rhea Thomas, a son, and Barber Nell and Annie Lee Thomas, daughters, of R. Y. Thomas, jr., late a Representative from the State of Kentucky, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House by paying one-third thereof to Rhea Thomas, one-third to Barber Nell Thomas, and one-third to the legal guardian of Annie Lee Thomas.

To pay the widow of Maurice E. Crumpacker, late a Representative from the State of Oregon, \$10,000.

To pay the widow of Ladislas Lazaro, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$10,000.

To pay the widow of Walter W. Magee, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

To pay the widow of A. E. B. Stephens, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$10,000.

To pay the widow of William N. Vaille, late a Representative from the State of Colorado, \$10,000.

The five preceding appropriations shall be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Contingent expenses: For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, fiscal year 1928, \$125.

Committee employees: The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1927, granted to the Committee on Revision of the Laws for the employment of competent persons to assist in compiling and codifying the laws relating to the District of Columbia, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1928.

The unexpended balances of appropriations for salaries of assistant clerks to the Committee on Appropriations for the fiscal year 1927 are made available to pay to the assistant clerks of that committee, for the period from February 23 to June 30, 1927, inclusive, amounts representing the difference between the rates of compensation received by them during such period and the rates of compensation provided for them by the legislative appropriation act, approved February 23, 1927.

Committee on Ways and Means: For defraying such expenses as may be deemed necessary by the Committee on Ways and Means in connection with the preparation of a bill or bills for the revision of the laws relating to the administration of customs, \$2,500, to remain available until June 30, 1928, and to be available also for the reimbursement and/or payment for expenses incurred, in connection with a similar study and investigation by members of such committee of the Sixty-ninth Congress, during the period from March 5 to December 5, 1927.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANTS

The unexpended balance on June 30, 1927, of the appropriation available during the fiscal year 1927 to provide for expenses of the joint committee created by section 3 of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1924, is continued and made available until June 30, 1928. And the joint committee (notwithstanding the provisions of any other act) is authorized to compensate the secretary and special disbursing officer at the rate of not to exceed \$50 per month from June 30, 1927, to June 30, 1928.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Subway transportation: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the fiscal year 1927 for

subway transportation between the Capitol and Senate Office Building shall remain available until June 30, 1929.

House Office Building: For maintenance, including miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1920, \$889.80.

Capitol power plant: For maintenance, including the same objects specified under this head in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921, \$178.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Enlargement and relocation: For carrying out the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for enlargement and relocating the United States Botanic Garden, and for other purposes," approved January 5, 1927, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$600,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

To pay Samuel Robinson, William Madden, Joseph De Fontes, and Preston L. George, messengers on night duty during the second session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, \$900 each, fiscal year 1928, \$3,600.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright office: For the register of copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, fiscal year 1928, \$8,000.

Sunday opening: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, fiscal year 1928, \$1,000.

Printing and binding: For the printing of catalogue cards, fiscal year 1928, \$32,000.

Index to State legislation: To enable the Librarian of Congress to undertake the preparation of an index to the legislation of the several States as authorized and directed by the act entitled "An act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation," approved February 10, 1927, including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia (including not to exceed \$2,500 for personal services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, and incidentals, fiscal year 1928, \$15,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

For expenses arising in connection with carrying into effect the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution directing the President to institute and prosecute suits to cancel certain leases of oil lands and incidental contracts, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1924, and for the same purposes authorized in the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution to provide an appropriation for the prosecution of suits to cancel certain leases and for other purposes," approved February 27, 1924, including the reimbursement and/or payment for expenses incurred for such purposes during the period from June 30, 1927, to the date of the approval of this act, \$90,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929; and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$100,000 for such purposes, contained in the second deficiency act, approved July 3, 1926, is reappropriated and made available.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$60,000 for expenses arising in connection with carrying into effect the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to institute proceedings touching sections 16 and 36, township 30 south, range 23 east, Mount Diablo meridian," approved February 21, 1924, contained in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1926, shall remain available until June 30, 1929.

Not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriation of \$375,000 for reconstructing the roof, attic, and ceilings of the second story of the Executive Mansion, contained in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1926, approved July 3, 1926, shall remain available until June 30, 1929, for refurnishing and for necessary repairs and alterations to the Executive Mansion, to be prosecuted by contract or otherwise as the President may determine.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, fiscal year 1928, \$103,000.

For an additional amount for necessary traveling expenses, including the same objects specified under this head in the independent offices appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$82,500.

For an additional amount for contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including same objects specified under this head in the independent offices appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$6,000.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923 and for contingent expenses, including the same objects specified under these heads in the independent offices appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928 and including personal services in the field, fees, and mileage of

witnesses, contract stenographic reporting services and rent, fiscal year 1928, \$240,000.

For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year 1928, \$10,000.

For an additional amount for the payment of compensation for the fiscal year 1928 and prior fiscal years, including the same objects specified under this head in the independent offices appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$700,000.

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

For five commissioners at rates fixed by law, and for all other authorized expenditures of the Federal Radio Commission in performing the duties imposed by the radio act of 1927, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, printing and binding, supplies and equipment, travel and other necessary expenses, for the period from February 1 to June 30, 1928, inclusive, and including for the period prior to February 1, 1928, such amounts as may be legally due to commissioners who have not been compensated, \$52,186.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for rent of buildings, fiscal year 1928, \$10,400.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An act to provide for maintaining, promoting, and advertising the International Trade Exhibition," approved February 14, 1927, fiscal year 1928, \$150,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including the same objects specified under this head in the independent offices appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$170,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For an additional amount for scientific research and technical investigations, including the same objects specified under this head in the independent offices appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$25,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, fiscal year 1928, \$16,560.

For an additional amount for general expenses in connection with the maintenance of public buildings in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, including the same objects specified under this head in the independent offices appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$14,960: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$7,000 of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1928 is hereby made available for furnishing uniforms for employees.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Natural History Building: For safeguarding the dome of the rotunda, Natural History Building, United States National Museum, including all necessary incidental repairs and alterations of the building (the work to be performed under the direction and supervision of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department), \$80,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929; of this sum not to exceed \$5,000 may be used to reimburse the Supervising Architect's Office for preparing necessary drawings and specifications and superintending the work.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

For additional amount for printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, fiscal year 1928, \$4,000.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU

Military and naval compensation: For an additional amount for the payment of military and naval compensation accruing during the fiscal year 1928 or in prior fiscal years, \$19,400,000, and in addition thereto unexpended balances of the appropriations of the United States Veterans' Bureau are hereby reappropriated and made available under the appropriation "Military and naval compensation, Veteran's Bureau, fiscal year 1928 and prior years," as follows: Military and naval compensation, fiscal year 1926, \$1,732,000; military and naval compensation, fiscal year 1927, \$259,000; salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1926, \$3,136,000; salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1927, \$5,517,000; medical and hospital services, fiscal year 1926, \$1,148,000; medical and hospital services, fiscal year 1927, \$4,490,000; vocational rehabilitation, fiscal year 1926, \$166,000; vocational rehabilitation, fiscal year 1926, \$10,140,000; printing and binding, fiscal year 1926, \$83,000; military and naval insurance, fiscal year 1926, \$8,920,000.

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the United States Veterans' Bureau under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document No. 731, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$477.02.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EXPENSES

Purchasing division: For personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, fiscal year 1928, \$1,250.

License bureau: For purchase of metal identification tags for horse-drawn vehicles used for business purposes and motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, or for the purchase of material for the manufacture of tags, fiscal year 1927, \$1,644.56.

Office of director of traffic: The appropriation of fees received for reissuing motor-vehicle operators' permits, contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927, is continued available until June 30, 1928.

Register of wills: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, telephone bills, printing, typewriters, towels, towel service, window washing, street-car tokens, furniture and equipment and repairs thereto, purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals, fiscal year, 1928, \$5,000.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Condemnation of insanitary buildings: For expenses necessary and incident to the enforcement of an act entitled "An act to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 1, 1906, fiscal year 1927, \$120.75.

Advertising: For general advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1926, \$2,398.60.

For 1927, \$2,972.56.

For advertising notice of taxes in arrears July 1, 1926, as required to be given by the act of March 19, 1890, to be reimbursed by a charge of 50 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised, fiscal year 1927, \$2,085.44.

Employees' compensation fund: For carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia appropriation act approved July 11, 1919, extending to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, fiscal year 1928, \$21,500.

Refund of erroneous collections: To enable the commissioners, in any case where special assessments, school tuition charges, rents, fees, or collections of any character have been erroneously covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in the proportion required by law, to refund such erroneous payments, wholly or in part, including the refunding of fees paid for building permits authorized by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved March 2, 1911, fiscal year 1928, \$2,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for such refunds of payments made within the past three years.

Rent: For rent of a building or buildings for activities of the District of Columbia vacating quarters in squares 226, 227, and 228, \$17,425; for repairs and alterations thereof and for equipment, fuel, and other necessary expenses, \$7,575; in all, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$25,000.

STREET AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR

Street repair, grading, and extension: The indefinite appropriation "Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia, 1928," contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, is hereby made available to pay the awards and expenses under the act entitled "An act to authorize the opening of a street from Georgia Avenue to Ninth Street NW, through squares 2875 and 2877, and for other purposes," approved January 13, 1927; the act entitled "An act to provide for the widening of Nichols Avenue between Good Hope Road and S Street SE," approved February 14, 1927; and the act entitled "An act to provide for the widening of First Street between G Street and Myrtle Street NE, and for other purposes," approved March 11, 1926: *Provided*, That the time for filing the petition to condemn land under the provisions of the act last named is hereby extended for six months from and after the date of approval of this act.

For current work of repairs to suburban roads and suburban streets, including maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles, fiscal year 1928, \$100,000.

Chain Bridge: For reconstruction of Virginia abutment of Chain Bridge, such work to be performed by day labor or otherwise, in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$40,000.

Refund to Charles Schneider Baking Co.: For refund to the Charles Schneider Baking Co. of amount paid on September 26, 1923, for land comprised in part of a public alley in square 516, fiscal year 1928, \$442.44.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Not exceeding \$80,000 of the unobligated balances of appropriations for buildings and grounds, public schools, contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927, and any unobligated

balance remaining in the appropriations for the construction of the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School are made available for the construction of an addition to the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, to be expended, in the discretion of the commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of the existing contract for the construction of said junior high school.

For completely furnishing and equipping combination assembly hall and gymnasium, West School, \$3,000; and combination assembly hall and gymnasium, Petworth School, \$3,000; including a piano for each school; in all, fiscal year 1928, \$6,000.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND

To pay the relief and other allowances as authorized by law, a sum not to exceed \$120,000 is appropriated from the policemen's and firemen's relief fund, fiscal year 1928.

COURTS AND PRISONS

Police court: For compensation of jurors, fiscal year 1926, \$431.

Supreme Court, District of Columbia: For the additional amount required for the compensation of the chief Justice and five associate Justices in accordance with the act approved December 13, 1926, fiscal year 1927, \$7,500.

For fees of jurors, fiscal year 1926, \$1,985.

Court of Appeals, District of Columbia: For the additional amount required for the compensation of the chief Justice and two associate Justices in accordance with the act approved December 13, 1926, fiscal year 1927, \$5,750.

Support of convicts: For support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, including the same objects specified for this purpose in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1926, \$890.88.

Writs of lunacy: For expenses attending the execution of writs de lunatico inquirendo and commitments thereunder in all cases of indigent insane persons committed or sought to be committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital by order of the executive authority of the District of Columbia under the provisions of existing law, fiscal year 1926, \$783.28.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1927, \$1,620.96.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

For maintenance of feeble-minded children (white and colored), fiscal year 1926, \$1,856.62.

Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia: For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of all children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, etc., fiscal year 1926, \$1,096.40.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Division of child welfare: For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 each to institutions under sectarian control and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, fiscal year 1927, \$40,000.

Jail: For maintenance of prisoners at the jail, including pay of guards and all other necessary personal services, and for support of prisoners therein, expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped prisoners, and rewards for their recapture, repair and improvements to buildings, cells, and locking devices, fiscal year 1928, \$6,125.

For furniture, furnishings, and other equipment necessitated by the enlargement and remodeling of the jail building, including dormitory, cell, kitchen, and hospital equipment, fiscal year 1928, \$13,000: *Provided*, That any unobligated balance of the appropriation of \$275,000 contained in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1926, for an additional building at the jail of the District of Columbia, is made available for the purposes of this paragraph.

Workhouse: For maintenance, custody, clothing, guarding, care, and support of prisoners; rewards for fugitives; provisions, subsistence, medicine, and hospital instruments, furniture, and quarters for guards and other employees and inmates; purchase of tools and equipments; purchase and maintenance of farm implements, livestock, tools, equipment, and miscellaneous items; transportation; maintenance and operation of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles; supplies and labor; and all other necessary items, fiscal year 1927, \$12,764.71.

Reformatory: For additional amount for maintenance, for the purchase of material for the manufacture of metal (automobile number) tags, fiscal year 1928, \$13,000.

Medical charities: For care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Board of Public Welfare with the following institutions for the fiscal years named:

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital: Fiscal year 1924, \$1,216.85; fiscal year 1926, \$383.55; fiscal year 1927, \$1,261.60;

Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, fiscal year 1927, \$5,438.40; in all, \$8,300.40.

Columbia Hospital and Lying-In Asylum: For general repairs and for additional construction, including labor and material, and for expenses of heat, light, and power required in and about the operation of the hospital, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1926, \$565.45;

St. Elizabeths Hospital: For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in St. Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law, fiscal year 1927, \$214,162.

AUDITED CLAIMS

Audited claims, District of Columbia: For the payment of the following claims, certified by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia to be due, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, being for the service of the fiscal year 1924 and prior years:

Courts (1921), reports of opinions, court of appeals, \$71.50; streets (1922), disposal of city refuse, \$42.30; public schools (1922), fuel, gas, and electric light, \$750.24; public schools (1923), fuel, gas, and electric light, \$750.24; contingent and miscellaneous expenses (1923), maintenance of motor vehicles, \$61.81; improvements and repairs (1923), repairs to suburban roads, \$6.50; small parks (1923), \$1.10; electrical department (1923), street lighting, \$5; Rent Commission (1923), expenses, \$241.50; water department (1923), maintenance and operation, \$97.81; street improvements (1923-24), Thirteenth Street, Spring Road to Shepherd Street, \$4; contingent and miscellaneous expenses (1924), judicial expenses, \$591.61; contingent and miscellaneous expenses (1924), maintenance of motor vehicles, \$15.50; contingent and miscellaneous expenses (1924), general advertising, \$9; Rent Commission (1924), salaries and expenses, \$13.07; in all, audited claims, \$2,661.18.

JUDGMENTS

For payment of final judgments, including costs rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document No. 74, Seventieth Congress, \$6,817.12, together with the further sum to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per cent per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until date of payment.

PROPORTION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid as follows: Such sums as relate to the fiscal year 1920 and prior fiscal years, 50 per cent out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and 50 per cent out of the Treasury of the United States; such sums as relate to the fiscal years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924, 60 per cent out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, and 40 per cent out of the Treasury of the United States; and such sums as relate to the fiscal years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929, jointly or severally, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed for defraying the expenses of the District of Columbia by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for such fiscal years.

WATER DEPARTMENT—OUT OF THE WATER REVENUES

For purchase of a site for a new third high service reservoir, \$34,000, in addition to \$50,000 for this purpose contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927: *Provided*, That the amounts herein specified shall be available until June 30, 1928, for the acquisition of such site in accordance with a final award in condemnation proceedings.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document No. 731, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$1,086.36.

WEATHER BUREAU

Credit is authorized and directed in the accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture with payments heretofore or hereafter made for expert services under existing agreements entered into by the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with the erection of a building for the Weather Bureau at Lansing, Mich.

General expenses: For an additional amount for necessary expenses in the city of Washington and elsewhere incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology, fiscal year 1928, \$7,060, of which amount not to exceed \$3,540 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

For an additional amount for the investigation, improvement, and utilization of wild plants and grazing lands, and for determining the

distribution of weeds and means for their control, fiscal year 1928, \$2,400.

For an additional amount for the investigation and improvement of fruits, including the same objects specified under this head in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$10,000.

FOREST SERVICE

For an additional amount for fighting and preventing forest fires, including the same objects specified under this head in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$769,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in meeting emergencies caused by forest insects on national forests.

For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal highway act, approved November 9, 1921, \$1,880,000, to remain available until expended, being part of \$7,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1928 by the act approved June 22, 1926, and authorized to be apportioned and prorated among the States and obligated by contracts and otherwise by the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

General expenses: For an additional amount for the investigation and development of methods of manufacturing insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical problems relating to the composition, action, and application of insecticides and fungicides, fiscal year 1928, \$10,000.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

For an additional amount for investigations of insects affecting deciduous fruits, orchards, vineyards, and nuts, including the same objects specified under this head in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$5,000.

For an additional amount for investigations of insects affecting southern field crops, including the same objects specified under this head in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$45,000.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake control operations, inspections, surveys, and investigations necessary for the control and eradication of the Mexican fruit worm, in cooperation with the Federal Horticultural Board in establishing, maintaining, and enforcing quarantines promulgated under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and in cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations, or individuals as may be deemed necessary, and in cooperation with the Mexican Government and local Mexican authorities or organizations, including rent outside the District of Columbia, the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, fiscal year 1928, \$100,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,680 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Preventing spread of Japanese and Asiatic beetles: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the spread of the Japanese beetle, including the same objects specified under this head in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$50,000, of which amount not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The appropriation for administration of the United States warehouse act for the fiscal year 1926 is hereby made available for payment of the claim of the Curtis-Martin Newspapers (Inc.) for advertising for the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1922, in the sum of \$25.53 found due by the Comptroller General.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton," approved March 3, 1927, including employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary, and the purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles outside of the city of Washington, fiscal year 1928, \$70,000, of which amount not to exceed \$12,350 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For an additional amount to enable the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to complete the work of the domestic-wool section of the War Industries Board and to enforce Government regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918, including the same objects specified under this head in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$2,500.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

Eradication of pink bollworm of cotton: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet an emergency caused by the appearance of the pink bollworm of cotton in Arizona, New Mexico, and adjoining States, including the same objects specified under the heading "Eradication of pink bollworm" in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$90,000.

FOOD, DRUG, AND INSECTICIDE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act of June 30, 1906, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, and transportation of adulterated, or misbranded, or poisonous, or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," including the same objects specified under this head in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$5,000.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health," approved February 15, 1927, fiscal year 1928, \$50,000, of which amount not to exceed \$4,350 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to safeguard the distribution and sale of certain dangerous caustic or corrosive acids, alkalies, and other substances in interstate and foreign commerce," approved March 4, 1927, fiscal year 1928, \$23,000, of which amount not to exceed \$10,490 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct special investigations of insect pests and fungous diseases attacking mushrooms, including the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and other expenses, as may be necessary, \$12,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929; of such amount \$7,400 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL ARBORETUM

For the acquisition of land pursuant to the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national arboretum, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1927, and for necessary expenses incident thereto, including the employment of persons and contracting for title abstract services in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Department of Commerce under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Documents Nos. 569 and 731, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$815.

Aircraft in commerce: Of the appropriation for aircraft in commerce contained in the act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1928, a total of not to exceed \$165,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Transportation of families and effects of officers and employees: For an additional amount covering the same objects and purposes specified under this heading in the act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1928, \$10,000.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

Claims for damages: To pay the claims adjusted and determined by the Commissioner of Lighthouses and approved by the Secretary of Commerce under the provisions of section 4 of the act approved June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 537), on account of damages occasioned to private property by collision with vessels of the Lighthouse Service and for which the vessels of the Lighthouse Service were responsible, as set forth in House Document No. 568 and Senate Document No. 222, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$584.79.

Retired pay: For retired pay of officers and employees engaged in the field service or on vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously employed in district offices and shops, fiscal year 1928, \$33,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for the census of agriculture, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1925, and including compensation of temporary employees who may be appointed under the civil-service rules at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the provisions of the classification act of 1923, fiscal year 1928, \$55,000.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Power plant equipment, Bureau of Standards: For the purchase and installation of new power and heating plant equipment, together with such auxiliary equipment as may be necessary, the moving and installing of equipment on hand and the tie-in with the present heating and power systems, including contract labor and personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1928, \$100,000.

Sugar standardization, Bureau of Standards: For an additional amount covering the same objects and purposes specified under this heading in the act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1928, \$25,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929, of which amount not to exceed \$11,040 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Wireless communication laws: For an additional amount covering the same objects and purposes specified under this heading in the act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1928, including expenses of the Federal Radio Commission to and including January 31, 1928, \$84,000, and, in addition thereto, \$60,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Enforcement of wireless communication laws," fiscal year 1927, is hereby reappropriated and made available under the appropriation for similar purposes for the fiscal year 1928.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For all necessary expenses for the construction and equipment of one surveying vessel, including purchase or preparation of plans and specifications and traveling expenses of inspectors, and for the purchase or construction of one tender of from 50 to 60 tons, including equipment, \$408,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Power vessel: For the purchase or construction of a vessel for the Boothbay Harbor, Me., fisheries station, including Diesel engine and equipment, and including contract personal service, not to exceed \$1,000, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as may be necessary to prepare plans and specifications therefor, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

Fish hatchery, Neosho, Mo.: For general repairs and improvements to grounds, ponds, water supply, and buildings, \$15,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

Fish hatchery, Springville, Utah: For repairs to the cottage, ponds, and water supply, and for the construction of a garage and workshop at the Springville, Utah, fisheries station, fiscal year 1928, \$8,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Oil-shale investigations: For development of oil shale, including purchase or mining and transportation of shale, operation, repairs, and alteration of plant, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the alteration, operation, and maintenance of experimental refinery, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto, including personal services, supplies, equipment, and traveling expenses, fiscal year 1928, \$45,000, of which amount not to exceed \$4,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Economics of mineral industries, Bureau of Mines: Of the appropriation for economics of mineral industries contained in the act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1928, a total of not to exceed \$170,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Garage at Norton, Va., Bureau of Mines: For building and equipping an addition to the garage at Norton, Va., for storage and handling of mine-rescue and first-aid supplies and equipment, fiscal year 1928, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: To pay the claims for damages to privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Department of the Interior under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 222 and House Document No. 645, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$1,654.58.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For expenses necessary to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies for the fiscal years that follow: For 1923, \$110.06; 1924, \$12,193.05; 1926, \$91,910.27; 1927, \$80,286; in all, \$184,499.38.

Payment of judgment against Cherokee Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For payment of the judgment rendered June 23, 1924, by the United States Court of Claims against the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma, and in favor of the United States, in the case of the Cherokee Nation against the United States, No. 34449, in the Court of Claims, which judgment was for the cost of printing the record in the case and was affirmed on April 12, 1926, by the Supreme Court of the United States, \$31.70, payable from funds to the credit of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma.

Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock of Indians: For reimbursing Indians for livestock which may be hereafter destroyed on

account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$20,000.

Palute allotted lands, Truckee-Carson project, Nevada (reimbursable): To carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the cancellation and remittance of construction assessments against allotted Palute Indian lands irrigated under the Newlands reclamation project in the State of Nevada and to reimburse the Truckee-Carson irrigation district for certain expenditures for the operation and maintenance of drains for said lands," approved June 26, 1926, fiscal years 1924 and 1925, \$611.55.

Indian pueblos, New Mexico: For carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation for reconnaissance work in conjunction with the middle Rio Grande conservancy district to determine whether certain lands of the Cochiti, Santa Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sandia, and Isleta Indians are susceptible of reclamation, drainage, and irrigation," approved February 14, 1927, fiscal year 1928, \$50,000.

Indian school, Santa Fe, N. Mex.: For construction and equipment of new boys' dormitory, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$80,000.

Sequoah Orphan Training School, Oklahoma: To provide an adequate water supply, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$12,000.

Compensation to certain pueblos in New Mexico for losses: To compensate the Indians of Jemez and Tesuque pueblos, in the State of New Mexico, for loss of lands and water rights, in accordance with the findings of the Pueblo Lands Board created by section 2 of the act approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. p. 636), \$29,801.20, of which sum \$500 shall be credited on the books of the Treasury Department to the Indians of Jemez pueblo and \$29,301.20 to the Indians of Tesuque pueblo, such sums to draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum: *Provided*, That the \$500 credited to the Indians of Jemez pueblo is hereby made available until June 30, 1929, for the purchase of land and water rights for such Indians, and \$14,150 of the sum credited to the Indians of Tesuque pueblo is hereby authorized to be expended during the fiscal years 1928 and 1929 in providing an additional water supply for such pueblo: *Provided further*, That the remainder of such funds, and the interest thereon, shall be subject to future appropriation by Congress.

Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians (tribal funds): To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment of fees to the attorneys of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, under a tribal contract approved October 12, 1923, fiscal year 1928, \$85,000, payable out of the fund held in trust for said tribes under the provisions of Public Resolution No. 36, approved June 12, 1926.

Road, Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz.: For the improvement and construction of the uncompleted part of the road from Tucson to Ajo, by way of Indian Oasis, within the Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz., as authorized by the act approved June 23, 1926, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$125,000.

Coolidge Dam across canyon of Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz. (reimbursable): For construction of the Coolidge Dam across the canyon of the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., as authorized by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. pp. 475, 476), and under the terms and conditions of, and reimbursable as provided in said act, \$3,450,000, to continue available until June 30, 1929: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for payment to the Southern Pacific Railway Co. for relocating its railroad pursuant to its existing contract with the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$163,452 shall be available for payment of property and other damages: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$72,324 shall be available for the replacement at Rice Station, Ariz., of agency buildings to be abandoned at San Carlos, Ariz.: *And provided further*, That not to exceed \$17,718 shall be available for enlargement of the Rice Station boarding school to accommodate pupils from the day school to be abandoned at San Carlos.

BUREAU OF PENSIONS

Army and Navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, Army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of Congress, fiscal year 1928, \$46,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for Navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: *Provided further*, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Refund of construction charges: For refunds of construction charges heretofore paid on permanently unproductive lands excluded from the Federal reclamation projects specified in the act approved May 25, 1926, in accordance with section 42 of such act, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$100,000, to be paid out of the reclamation fund.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Reads and trails, national parks: For the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, \$1,000,000, being part of the amount of the contractual authorization contained in the act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1928, approved January 12, 1927.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Education of natives of Alaska: Not exceeding \$3,064.84 of the unexpended balance of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1928 shall be available for the payment of obligations, as follows: Traveling expenses, \$625, and freight, including operation of U. S. S. *Boxer*, \$2,439.84, in addition to the amounts appropriated for those objects under this head for said fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Salaries: For salaries, Department of Justice, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1928, \$25,400.

Contingent expenses: For the purchase of law books, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof, for the Department of Justice, fiscal year 1928, \$1,925: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling and other miscellaneous and emergency expenses, authorized and approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, fiscal year 1927, \$2,746.82.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the enforcement of acts to regulate commerce, including the same objects specified for this purpose in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary, for the fiscal year 1928, \$2.50.

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For the additional amounts required from January 1 to June 30, 1927, inclusive, on account of the increased compensation granted by the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States," approved December 13, 1926, under the following appropriation accounts, respectively:

"Salaries, Supreme Court, 1927," \$17,452.75;
"Salaries of circuit, district, and retired judges, 1927," \$108,457;
"United States Court of Customs Appeals, 1927," \$10,000;
"Salaries, Court of Claims, 1927," \$11,441.29;
"Salaries, judges, marshals, etc., Territory of Alaska, 1927," \$4,503.88;

In all, \$241,854.92, which shall be credited, respectively, to the appropriation accounts above enumerated.

For salaries of United States district judges, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year 1928, \$51,000.

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

Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year 1928, \$3,841.56.

Pay of special assistant attorneys: For assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney General to aid in special cases, for the fiscal year 1923 and prior years, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary, for the fiscal year 1923, \$5,000.

Salaries and expenses of clerks: For salaries of clerks of United States district courts, their deputies, and assistants, etc., including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year 1928, \$25,000.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes of the United States, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1922, \$585.70.

For 1925, \$13,098.70.

For 1927, \$25,000.

Costs taxed against the United States: For the payment of costs taxed against the United States by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of United States of America, owner of the steamship *Samoset*, libellant, against Mexican Petroleum Co., owner of the oil barges No. 11 and No. 12, respondent, fiscal year 1926, \$33,200.

For the payment of the cost of a transcript of testimony for the defendant, furnished by direction of the court, in the case of the United States against Earl Battie, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, fiscal year 1928, \$672.

Compensation and expenses of commissioner in case of State of Oklahoma against State of Texas: For payment of one-third of the costs of executing the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, dated January 3, 1927, in the case of the State of Oklahoma, complainant, against the State of Texas, defendant; the United States of America, intervenor, No. 6, original, October term, 1926, including the compensation and expenses of the commissioner appointed by the court to run, locate, and mark the boundary between the State of Oklahoma and the State of Texas, \$18,000, to remain available until the completion of such work and to be paid on the order of the court.

Pay of bailiffs, etc.: For bailiffs and criers, etc., including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year 1927, \$20,162.78.

Books for judicial officers: For the purchase and rebinding of law books, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1924, \$10.

For the purchase of law books, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, district attorneys, and other judicial officers, including the libraries of the nine United States circuit courts of appeals, for the purchase of the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, fiscal year 1928, \$55,399: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder shall be marked, plainly, "The property of the United States," and shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.: For the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year 1927, \$5,000.

United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.: For establishment of a water system, purchase and installation of new boilers and other machinery, construction, repairs, and alterations to power plant, and all other expenses connected with either the water system or power plant, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$25,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$200,000 for the fiscal year 1927 for the purchase and installation of new boilers, shall be available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may contract with an engineer for the preparation of plans, listing of specifications, supervision, superintendence of all work, and the performance of any other duties necessary to the construction of a complete power plant and the establishment of a water system.

Not exceeding \$14,000 of the working-capital fund for the fiscal year 1928 shall be available for the completion of the addition to the textile-mill building.

United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.: For the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year 1928, including not to exceed \$12,900 for salaries of officers and employees, \$12,900.

For extension of underground water system and repairs to existing water system, equipment for wells, construction of water reservoir, installation of water supply on farm, repairs to docks and dolphins, construction of breakwater bulkheads, and purchase and installation of oil-burning equipment, oil-storage tanks, pumps and piping, including all necessary labor and supplies in connection with the above, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$62,250.

Credit is authorized and directed in the account of the warden of the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., with payment of \$523.46 made during the fiscal year 1924 for purchase of additional boiler and engine room equipment, which was inadvertently charged to the appropriation for construction of buildings contained in the sundry civil appropriation act approved July 19, 1919.

United States Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio: Not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation "United States Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1927," shall remain available until June 30, 1929, to enable the Attorney General to furnish the necessary material, supplies, and equipment, and to defray such other expenses as may be necessary to provide adequate facilities for the employment of prisoners and the development of the institution in accordance with the act entitled "An act for the establishment of a United States Industrial Reformatory," approved January 7, 1925.

Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, W. Va.: The unexpended balances of the appropriations for construction work of \$909,100 contained in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1925, and continued available during the fiscal year 1927 by the second deficiency

act, fiscal year 1926, and of \$1,500,300 contained in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1926, shall remain available until June 30, 1929.

National Training School for Boys: For the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the Judiciary for the fiscal year 1927, \$1,805.37.

Support of United States prisoners: For the support of United States prisoners, including the same objects specified under this head in the acts making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1924, \$6,141.18.

For 1925, \$7,576.26.

For support of United States prisoners, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year 1927, \$420,965.07.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: To pay the claim in favor of James O'Connell for damage to his property, as adjusted and determined by the Secretary of Labor, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, and as fully set forth in House Document No. 645, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$35.97.

Salaries: Not to exceed \$5,240 of the appropriation for expenses of regulating immigration, fiscal year 1928, shall be available for transfer to the appropriation for salaries, office of the Secretary of Labor, fiscal year 1928.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

For refund of amount covered by cashier's check No. 15824 of the First State Bank & Trust Co., of Laredo, Tex., deposited as security on bond furnished in the case of the alien Sergei Chacotchin, who departed from the United States in accordance with the terms of the bond, fiscal year 1928, \$500.

For refund of amount covered by cashier's check No. 15823 of the First State Bank & Trust Co., of Laredo, Tex., deposited as security on bond furnished in the case of the alien Peter Koklagin, who departed from the United States in accordance with the terms of the bond, fiscal year 1928, \$500.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For an additional amount required for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, including the same objects specified under this head in the appropriation act for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1927, \$40,354.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Documents Nos. 645 and 731, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$2,861.22.

To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Documents Nos. 645 and 731, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$12,815.45.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office: For purchase and printing of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, copperplates, etc., including the same objects specified under this head in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$14,000.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Engineering: For repairs, preservation, and renewal of machinery and auxiliary machinery, including the same objects specified under this head in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$435,000.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

Construction and repair of vessels: For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, including the same objects specified under this head in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$565,000.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

For the reimbursement of A. T. Marix, colonel, United States Marine Corps, retired, for the loss by fire of personal property in Christiana, Norway, fiscal year 1928, \$1,500.

For reimbursement of Emanuel Xuereb, chief mechanic, at the United States naval hospital, Canacao, P. I., for the loss of private funds in the form of Liberty bonds, fiscal year 1928, \$1,750.

For reimbursement of Thomas J. Ryan, Lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy, for the loss of uniforms, equipment, clothing, and personal effects, as a result of the earthquake and fire disaster in Japan on September 1, 1923, fiscal year 1928, \$1,221.65.

The Navy pension fund is hereby made available for the payment of the claims, amounting to \$127.22, allowed by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 29, 1918 (40 Stat. p. 499), as set forth in Senate Document No. 221, Sixty-ninth Congress.

The Navy pension fund is hereby made available for the payment of the claim, amounting to \$175.43, allowed by the General Accounting Office in certificate of settlement 0162113, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 29, 1918 (40 Stat. p. 499).

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

The limit upon expenditures for clerical inspection, drafting, messenger, and other classified work in the field from appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1928," is hereby increased from \$975,000 to \$1,000,000.

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.: For rebuilding railroad, \$75,000.

Navy yard, Boston, Mass.: For improvements of central power plant, \$7,870.90.

Submarine base, New London, Conn.: For replacement and repair of piers, \$150,000.

Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba: For replacement of fuel-oil dock, \$75,000; reconstruction of marine railway, \$25,000; salt-water fire-protection system, \$45,000; in all, \$145,000.

Navy yard, New York: For replacing public works facilities destroyed by fire February 9, 1927, \$25,000; improvement of Dry Dock No. 4, \$250,000; in all, \$275,000.

Air stations: Toward the construction of buildings and improvements at air stations, as authorized by the act approved March 2, 1927, as follows: Coco Solo, Canal Zone, \$632,000; Sand Point, Wash., \$210,000; San Diego, Calif., \$380,000; Hampton Roads, Va., \$640,000; in all, \$1,862,000.

Marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C.: For construction of a steel bridge across Archers Creek, \$30,000.

Marine barracks, Quantico, Va.: For construction of public works as authorized by the act approved February 15, 1927, \$1,650,000; and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contract or contracts for such construction at a cost in the aggregate not to exceed \$2,205,000.

Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.: For repairs to heating tunnel at intersection of Gilliss Avenue and roadway to main building, and for repairs to balustrade around 12-inch equatorial dome of main building, \$7,500.

Not to exceed an aggregate of \$40,000 is made available from the foregoing appropriations for "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," to provide for the employment of classified personal services in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and in the field to be engaged upon such work and to be in addition to employees otherwise provided for.

MARINE CORPS

For additional amounts necessary to defray the increased expenses incident to maintaining armed guards of marines detailed for duty in protecting the United States mails and for expeditionary forces in Nicaragua and China, including the same objects specified in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927, under the headings that follow:

Pay, Marine Corps: For allowance for lodging and subsistence of enlisted men, \$8,418, and for mileage and actual and necessary expenses to officers, etc., \$117,213; in all, fiscal year 1927, \$125,631.

General expenses, Marine Corps: For provisions, subsistence, board, and lodging of enlisted men, etc., \$596,700; for military supplies and equipment, etc., \$470,300; for transportation of troops, etc., \$400,000; for miscellaneous supplies, etc., \$351,000; in all, fiscal year 1927, \$1,818,000.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY

Construction and machinery: For an additional amount for the purposes specified under this heading in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$10,800,000.

ALTERATIONS TO NAVAL VESSELS

Major alterations, naval vessels: Toward the alterations and repairs required for the purpose of modernizing the U. S. S. *Oklahoma* and *Nevada* as authorized by the act approved March 2, 1927, \$5,635,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for alterations to increase the range of the turret guns of such ships.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

Office of Postmaster General

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Post Office Department under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for

the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Documents Nos. 570 and 731, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$16,817.84.

Personal or property damage claims: For an additional amount required to enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages to persons or property, in accordance with the provisions of the deficiency appropriation act, approved June 16, 1921, fiscal year 1926, \$4,000.

Freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, etc.: For an additional amount required for the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and the Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, fiscal year 1928, \$30,000.

Office of the chief inspector

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, and highway mail robbers, fiscal year 1926, \$25,500: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the class mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 7708, dated July 1, 1922.

Office of First Assistant Postmaster General

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount required for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1926, \$93,693.50.

Temporary city delivery carriers: For pay of substitutes for letter carriers absent with pay and of auxiliary and temporary letter carriers at offices where city delivery is already established, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1923, \$26.62;
For 1924, \$310.63.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1925, \$275.74.

Pneumatic-tube service: For an additional amount required for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices in the city of New York, including the Borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York, including power, labor, and all other operating expenses, fiscal year 1928, \$1,800.

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General

Railway postal clerks, travel allowances: For an additional amount required for travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1927, \$26,000.

Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1920, \$3,648.41.

Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, including payment of balances to Great Britain for excess parcel-post weights covering the period from January 1, 1919, to September 30, 1924, as follows: Fiscal year 1919, \$31,764.90; 1920, \$45,814.13; 1921, \$10,731.15; 1922, \$21,321.52; 1923, \$13,567.56; 1924, \$9,094.68; 1925, \$2,273.68; in all, \$134,567.62.

Balances due foreign countries: For an additional amount required for payment of interest to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark on balances found due by arbitral sentence under the provisions of article 23 of the Universal Postal Union of Rome and under the provisions of article 25 of the Universal Postal Convention of Madrid, fiscal year 1927, \$4,581.18.

Contract Air Mail Service: For an additional amount required for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, under contract, and for the incidental expenses thereof, in accordance with the act approved February 2, 1925, and amended June 3, 1926, fiscal year 1928, \$2,000,000.

Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General

Mail bags and equipment: Not to exceed \$600,000 of the appropriation "Mail bags and equipment, 1928," may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, in lieu of the amount of \$500,000 specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1928.

OUT OF THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY

Payment to W. F. Morgareidge: For carrying into effect the act entitled "An act for the relief of W. F. Morgareidge," approved July 3, 1926, fiscal year 1928, \$364.30.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Contingent expenses, United States consulates: For an additional amount for the contingent expenses of United States consulates, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1928, \$35,000.

Contingent expenses, foreign missions: For contingent expenses of foreign missions, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1928, \$70,000.

Transportation of Foreign Service officers: To pay the traveling expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, including

the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1928, \$25,000.

Transporting remains of Foreign Service officers and clerks: For defraying the expenses of transporting the remains of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1926, \$713.16.

Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the "Foreign Service buildings act, 1926," and for each and every object thereof, including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings heretofore acquired under specific authorization of Congress for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments in foreign countries, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

Consular building, Amoy, China: The unexpended balances of the appropriations for acquisition of buildings and grounds and construction at Amoy, China, continued available until June 30, 1927, by the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1926, shall remain available until expended.

Water boundary, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount for the water boundary, United States and Mexico, covering the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1927, and including also personal services and supplies and equipment for the installation of additional gauging stations and the improvement and operation of existing stations on the Rio Grande, fiscal year 1928, \$21,000, which amount, together with so much as may be necessary of the appropriation "Water boundary, United States and Mexico, 1928," may be transferred by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to the United States Geological Survey for direct expenditure.

International Radiotelegraphic Convention: The unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1925, approved March 4, 1925, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the Conference for Revision of the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of July 5, 1912, to be held in Washington, and continued available until June 30, 1927, by the act approved July 3, 1926, shall remain available until June 30, 1928, for such purposes, and shall also be available to reimburse the appropriation "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1928," for expenditures made therefrom on account of such conference, including expenditures made for official cards and on contracts for stenographic reporting services.

Preparatory Commission on Armaments: For the expenses of further participation by the United States in the work of the preparatory commission at Geneva, for the purpose of making preliminary studies and preparations for a conference on the reduction and limitation of armaments, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including compensation of employees, travel, subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence in amounts authorized in the discretion of the Secretary of State (notwithstanding the provisions of any other act); and such other expenses as the President shall deem proper, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$70,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

Waterways treaty, United States and Great Britain; International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an additional amount for the waterways treaty, United States and Great Britain; International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, covering the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1927, approved April 29, 1926, and for the expenses of making such further investigations and taking such further action as may be deemed necessary in relation to the boundary waters within the scope of the treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain, and waters flowing into or therefrom, including personal services within the District of Columbia or elsewhere, travel, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State shall deem proper, \$25,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

International Fisheries Commission: For an additional amount for the International Fisheries Commission, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1928, \$3,000.

Expenses of prisons for American convicts: For an additional amount for the expenses of prisons for American convicts, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1928, \$5,000.

International water commission, United States and Mexico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$20,000 made by the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1924, and continued available until June 30, 1927, for the Commission on Equitable Use of Waters of the Rio Grande, shall remain available until June 30, 1928, for the expenses, including the purchase, at not to exceed \$1,500, and maintenance of a passenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicle, of the commission authorized by the resolution approved March 3, 1927, entitled "Joint resolution amending the act of May 13, 1924, entitled 'An act providing a study regarding the equitable use of the waters of the Rio Grande,' etc."

Payment to Etelka Bell: For payment to Etelka Bell, widow of Edward Bell, late counselor of legation and chargé d'affaires at the American Embassy at Peking, China, as authorized by the act approved July 3, 1926, fiscal year 1928, \$9,000.

Payment to Edith L. Bickford: For payment to Edith L. Bickford, widow of George F. Bickford, late consul at Antung, China, as authorized by the act approved July 3, 1926, fiscal year 1928, \$3,500.

Payment to Agnes W. Wilcox: For payment to Agnes W. Wilcox, widow of Henry T. Wilcox, late American consul at Vigo, Spain, as authorized by the act approved February 9, 1927, fiscal year 1928, \$4,500.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Documents Nos. 645 and 731 and Senate Documents Nos. 222 and 227, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$4,838.80.

DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS

Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncirculated minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, fiscal year 1928, \$7,500.

CUSTOMS SERVICE

For the payment of claims for refund of duties paid on domestic animals and offspring thereof returned to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the public resolution approved May 24, 1926, fiscal year 1928, \$4,690.95.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU

Salaries: For an additional amount required for salaries of members of the board and for other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, fiscal year 1928, \$75,000: *Provided*, That the amount to be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1928 shall not exceed \$242,000;

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount required for miscellaneous expenses, including the same objects of expenditure specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1928, \$10,000: and said appropriation for miscellaneous expenses is hereby made available for law books, periodicals, newspapers, contract stenographic reporting services, and expert services for the preparation of amortization tables: *Provided*, That whenever, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the Farm Loan Board shall find that the expenses of travel can be reduced thereby, it may, in lieu of actual operating expenses, under such regulations as it may prescribe, authorize the payment of not to exceed 3 cents per mile for motor cycle or 7 cents per mile for automobile, used for necessary travel on official business;

In all, Federal Farm Loan Bureau, \$85,000, payable from assessments upon Federal and joint-stock land banks and Federal intermediate credit banks.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Refunding taxes illegally collected: For an additional amount required for refunding taxes illegally collected under the provisions of sections 3220 and 3689, Revised Statutes, as amended by the revenue acts of 1918, 1921, 1924, and 1926, including the payment of claims for the fiscal year 1928 and prior years, \$43,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1928: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress of the disbursements hereunder as required by such acts, including the names of all persons and corporations to whom payments are made, together with the amount paid to each: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to refund any amount paid by or collected from any manufacturer, producer, or importer in respect of the tax imposed by subdivision (3) of section 600 of the revenue act of 1924, or subdivision (3) of section 900 of the revenue act of 1921 or of the revenue act of 1918, unless the Commissioner of Internal Revenue certifies to the proper disbursing officer that such manufacturer, producer, or importer has filed with the commissioner, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, a bond in such sum and with such sureties as the commissioner deems necessary, conditioned upon the immediate repayment to the United States of such portion of the amount refunded as is not distributed by such manufacturer, producer, or importer, within six months after the date of the payment of the refund, to the persons who purchased for purposes of consumption (whether from such manufacturer, producer, importer, or from any other person) the articles in respect of which the refund is made, as evidenced by the affidavits (in such form and containing such statements as the commissioner may prescribe) of such purchasers, and that such bond, in the case of a claim allowed after the passage of this act, was filed before the allowance of the claim by the commissioner.

BUREAU OF PROHIBITION

Enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition acts: The limitations upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia under this head in the acts making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal years 1927 and 1928 are hereby amended so as to authorize the expenditure of not to exceed \$603,600 for said purpose during the fiscal year 1927, and not to exceed \$658,320 for said purpose during the fiscal year 1928, and the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation "Collecting the internal revenue, 1928," is hereby amended so as to authorize the expenditure of not to exceed \$8,949,680 for said purpose.

COAST GUARD

Rebuilding and repairing stations, etc.: For an additional amount for rebuilding and repairing stations and houses of refuge, temporary leases, rent, and improvements of property for Coast Guard purposes, including use of additional land where necessary, fiscal year 1928, \$61,600.

Mileage, etc.: For an additional amount for mileage and expenses, including the same objects of expenditure specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1928, \$15,000.

Communication lines, etc.: For an additional amount for coastal communication lines and facilities and their maintenance, fiscal year 1928, \$30,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1928, \$124,891.

Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases: For an additional amount required for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, including the same objects of expenditure specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1928, \$95,388.

Quarantine service: For an additional amount required for the quarantine service, including the same objects of expenditure specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1928, \$25,000.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS

New York, N. Y., courthouse and post office: For reconstruction of roof, \$12,000.

Marcus Hook, Pa., quarantine station: For new boiler and necessary remodeling of boiler house, rehabilitation of river bulkhead, back filling, repairing gangway, boat landing, repairs of isolation ward, fencing, and incidental work, \$21,000.

Carville, La., marine hospital: For water-supply tank, additional hydrants, additional filters, connecting pipe, \$30,000.

San Francisco (Calif.) Mint Building: For an additional vault and work incidental thereto, \$90,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa., post office and courthouse: For removal of four old boilers and installation of three new ones, \$25,000.

New York, N. Y., quarantine station: For restoration of chemical storage building and new roof covering, buildings Nos. 2 and 3, \$12,000.

Outside professional services: For an additional amount required for outside professional services, including the same objects of expenditure specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1928, \$350,000: *Provided*, That in all cases where contracts have heretofore been entered into or may hereafter be entered into under the provisions of section 2 of the public buildings act approved May 25, 1926, for outside professional services, wherein the period of performance extends beyond the fiscal year in which such contract or contracts were entered into, payments thereunder shall be made from the appropriation "Outside professional services, public buildings," available at the time payment is due for the particular services rendered.

Relief of the Davis Construction Co.: For the carrying out of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the Davis Construction Co.," approved April 24, 1926, fiscal year 1928, \$32,500.28.

PUBLIC-BUILDING PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 3, PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT APPROVED MAY 25, 1926, AS AMENDED

Akron, Ohio, post office and other Government offices: For acquisition of additional land and completion, \$366,280.

Athens, Tenn., post office, etc.: For completion, \$30,000.

Batavia, Ill., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$8,000.

Bayonne, N. J., post office, etc.: For completion, \$100,000.

Braintree, Conn., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$20,000.

Buffalo, Wyo., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$22,500.

Caribou, Me., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$20,000.

Central City, Nebr., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$10,000.

Chicago, Ill., marine hospital: For completion, \$132,000.

Cody, Wyo., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$40,000.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, post office, courthouse, etc.: For completion, \$118,200.

Des Moines, Iowa, courthouse, etc.: For completion, \$474,500.

Detroit, Mich., marine hospital: For completion, \$350,000.

Donora, Pa., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$20,000.

East Las Vegas, N. Mex., post office, courthouse, and other Government offices: For continuation, \$30,000.

East Orange, N. J., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$160,000.

Fallon, Nev., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$36,500, under an estimated total cost of \$90,000, in lieu of \$69,500 fixed in the act of July 3, 1926.

Fort Fairfield, Me., post office, customhouse, and other Government offices: For completion, \$28,000, under an estimated total cost of \$90,000, in lieu of \$70,000 fixed in the act of July 3, 1926.

Fort Plain, N. Y., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$20,000, under an estimated total cost of \$85,000 in lieu of \$75,000 fixed in the act of July 3, 1926.

Globe, Ariz., post office, courthouse, and other Government offices: For completion, \$65,000.

Jamestown, N. Dak., post office, courthouse, etc.: For completion, \$125,000.

Lancaster, S. C., post office, etc.: For completion, \$25,000.

Leominster, Mass., post office and other Government offices: For continuation, \$40,000.

Lewistown, Pa., post office and other Government offices: For continuation, \$45,000.

McKees Rocks, Pa., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$19,500.

Madison, Wis., post office, courthouse, etc.: For completion, \$482,000.

Mariana, Fla., post office, courthouse, and other Government offices: For continuation, \$45,000.

Metropolis, Ill., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$40,000.

Millville, N. J., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$60,000.

Missoula, Mont., post office, courthouse, and other Government offices: For continuation, \$100,000.

Montclair, N. J., post office, etc.: For continuation, \$30,000.

Montevideo, Minn., post office and other Government offices: For continuation, \$15,000.

Mount Carmel, Ill., post office, etc.: For continuation, \$10,000.

Newburyport, Mass., post office, etc.: For completion, \$27,000.

Olyphant, Pa., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$5,000.

Paxton, Ill., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$35,000.

Red Bluff, Calif., post office and other Government offices: For continuation, \$40,000.

Sand Point, Idaho, post offices and other Government offices: For completion, \$10,000.

Sayre, Pa., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$20,000.

Shelbyville, Ky., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$20,000.

Southbridge, Mass., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$48,000, under an estimated total cost of \$110,000, in lieu of \$80,000 fixed in the act of July 3, 1926.

Syracuse, N. Y., post office, courthouse, etc.: For completion, \$700,000.

Tamaqua, Pa., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$87,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may accept a title to a site for such building which reserves or excepts all coal or other minerals on the lands with the right of mining same.

Tarentum, Pa., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$20,000.

Tomah, Wis., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$25,000.

Utica, N. Y., post office, customhouse, and courthouse: Toward the construction of the building, \$500,000.

Waynesburg, Pa., post office and other Government offices: Toward the construction of the building, \$50,000.

Williamson, W. Va., post office, courthouse, etc.: For completion, \$99,000.

Wilmington, Ohio, post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$55,000.

Wilson, N. C., post office, courthouse, etc.: For completion, \$95,000.

Winchester, Mass., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$19,500.

Wyandotte, Mich., post office and other Government offices: For completion, \$65,000.

Yonkers, N. Y., post office, etc.: Toward the construction of the building, \$318,603.56; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to enter into contracts for the entire estimated cost of such building for not to exceed \$520,000, in lieu of \$500,000 fixed in the act of July 3, 1926.

Total appropriations for projects under section 8, act of May 25, 1926, as amended, \$5,306,583.56.

PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 5, PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT APPROVED MAY 25, 1926, AND SECOND DEFICIENCY ACT APPROVED JULY 3, 1926

Birmingham, Ala., post office and courthouse: For completion, including attic, remodeling, etc., \$100,000.

Chicago, Ill., post office: For completion of acquisition of site, \$450,000.

Chicago, Ill., marine hospital: For completion, \$100,000, under an estimated total cost of \$200,000, in lieu of \$184,000 fixed in the act of July 3, 1926.

Memphis, Tenn., subpost office: Toward extension and remodeling, \$75,000.

Total appropriations for projects under section 5, public buildings act of May 25, 1926, and deficiency act approved July 3, 1926, \$725,000.

Corinth, Miss., post office, etc.: For acquisition of additional land and commencement of extension and rehabilitation of the building, \$35,000; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the entire estimated cost of such project for not to exceed \$75,000.

PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNDER SECTION 5, PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT APPROVED MAY 25, 1926, AS AMENDED

Agricultural Department buildings: Toward the construction of the central part of the administration building, \$750,000.

Toward the construction of an extensible building, \$1,000,000.

Liberty Loan Building: For completion of the construction of two additional stories, \$125,000.

Water mains and other utilities: For water mains, removal or diversion of such sewers and other utilities as may be necessary incident to construction of buildings in the District of Columbia under the act approved May 25, 1926, \$225,000.

Total appropriations for projects in the District of Columbia under section 5, act of May 25, 1926, as amended, \$2,100,000.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

To enable the American Printing House for the Blind more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of the act approved August 4, 1919, as amended by the act approved February 8, 1927, fiscal year 1928, \$25,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Pay, etc., of the Army: For pay of the Army, including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1926, \$1,000,000.

For pay of the Army, including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927, \$2,426,809, and in addition thereto the sum of \$271,050 of the appropriation "Incidental expenses of the Army, 1927," is reappropriated and made available.

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document No. 567, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$322.13.

For the complete satisfaction of the claims of Col. Nathan D. Ely, Judge Advocate General's Department, and Charles Falkenthal, master sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, for the loss of personal property stored in quartermaster warehouses, \$375 and \$27, respectively; in all, \$402.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Subsistence of the Army: Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to troops, etc., including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$4,535,993.

Army transportation: Credit is authorized and directed in the accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department for the payment of obligations heretofore or hereafter incurred for expert services under existing contract entered into by the War Department in connection with the construction of the ferryboat authorized by the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1926.

Military posts: For construction and installation at military posts of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances thereto, as authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes," approved February 25, 1927, without

reference to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, including also in connection with the erection of barracks at Fort Jay, Governors Island, not to exceed \$30,000 for the employment, by contract or otherwise, of the services of architects, or firms, or partnerships thereof, and other technical and professional personnel as may be deemed necessary without regard to civil service requirements and restrictions of law governing the employment and compensation of employees of the United States, \$6,162,000, to remain available until expended; of this amount \$3,680,000 shall be payable from the military post construction fund created by section 4 of the act approved March 12, 1926, and \$2,482,000 shall be payable out of the general fund of the Treasury.

Walter Reed General Hospital: For completion of the construction of additional facilities authorized by the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of additional facilities at Walter Reed General Hospital, in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1925, and the "First deficiency act, fiscal year 1926," \$950,000.

For Mills, Corregidor, Philippine Islands, central power plant: For completing repairs to steam plant and changing the present coal plant to oil, construction of facilities to house Diesel engines and oil storage, purchase and installation of three Diesel units in the central power plant, and all other necessary expenses incidental thereto, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$309,000.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Armament of fortifications: For purchase, manufacture, and test of ammunition for seacoast cannon, etc., including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, approved February 23, 1927, for expenditure in connection with removing projectiles from Lake Denmark to Picatinny Arsenal, fiscal year 1928, \$37,000.

Rehabilitation of Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey: For repairing and rebuilding the Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey, including the necessary construction, the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and the purchase of approximately 350 acres of land in the vicinity of the arsenal as authorized in the act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation to rehabilitate the Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey," approved March 3, 1927, \$2,300,000.

Distribution of captured war devices and trophies: The unexpended balance on June 30, 1927, of the appropriation "Distribution of captured war devices and trophies," contained in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1926, is extended to June 30, 1928, for the completion of an equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies under the provisions of an act approved June 7, 1924, as amended by the act approved May 22, 1926.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

Reimbursement of Philippine government: For full reimbursement to the Philippine government for expenses incurred by it for maintaining alien crews prior to April 6, 1917, as authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize reimbursement of the government of the Philippine Islands for maintaining alien crews prior to April 6, 1917," approved March 3, 1927, fiscal year 1928, \$11,400.81.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Salaries, office of Chief of Engineers: In addition to the sum authorized under this head in the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, approved February 23, 1927, the further expenditure of not to exceed \$10,000 from appropriations heretofore made is authorized for the services of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, and such other employees as the Secretary of War may deem necessary in the office of the Chief of Engineers to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, surveys, preparation for and the consideration of river and harbor estimates and bills, fortifications, engineer equipment of troops, engineer operations in the field, and other military purposes.

WAR DEPARTMENT—NONMILITARY ACTIVITIES

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

National cemeteries: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$94,000.

Headstones for graves of American soldiers in Europe: To complete the furnishing and erecting of headstones for the graves of American soldiers in Europe, \$186,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929: *Provided*, That the headstones furnished hereunder shall be of such design and material as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier: For every expenditure requisite for or incident to the work of securing competitive preliminary designs for completing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Arlington National Cemetery, as authorized by the public resolution approved July 3, 1926, \$2,500, to remain available until June 30, 1929: *Provided*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of such public resolution the Secretary of War is authorized to do all of the things necessary to accomplish this purpose, by contract or otherwise, with or without advertising, including payment for designs submitted under such conditions as he may prescribe.

Shiloh National Military Park: For the purchase of additional land within the boundaries of the park, \$7,100, to remain available until December 31, 1928.

For the payment of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1925, in accordance with the act of June 7, 1924, in connection with the acquisition of a strip of land contiguous to the park, to connect the Shiloh National Military Park with the Corinth (Miss.) National Cemetery, fiscal year 1928, \$14,000.

To complete the erection and equipment of a school building in Shiloh National Military Park, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$10,000.

Moores Creek National Military Park: The appropriation "Moores Creek National Military Park, 1927," \$1,500, is continued and made available during the fiscal year 1929.

Survey of battle fields: The balance of the appropriation "Survey of battle fields, 1928," \$15,000, contained in the War Department appropriation act approved February 23, 1927, is hereby continued and made available for obligation to and including June 30, 1929, including mileage to officers and traveling expenses of civilian employees traveling on duty in connection with the survey of battle fields.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial: For commencing the establishment of a national military park to be known as the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, as authorized by the act approved February 14, 1927, including the condemnation, purchase, or lease of the necessary lands, surveys, maps, marking the boundaries of the park, opening, constructing, or repairing necessary roads, pay and expenses of commissioners, salaries for labor and services, traveling expenses, supplies, and materials, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

Stones River (Tenn.) National Military Park: For the establishment of a national military park at the battle field of Stones River, Tenn., in accordance with the act entitled "An act to establish a national military park at the battle field of Stones River, Tenn.," approved March 3, 1927, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$5,000.

Memorials: The appropriations "Memorial to Virginia Dare, 1927," \$2,500, and "Memorial to Roger Williams, 1927," \$1,500, are continued and made available during the fiscal year 1929.

Lincoln Birthplace Memorial: For improvement of the road providing access to the memorial hall and the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born and for repairs and minor improvements in connection with such buildings and reservation, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$5,000, to be expended under the direction of the Quartermaster General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Artificial limbs: For furnishing artificial limbs and apparatus, or commutation therefor, and the necessary transportation, fiscal year 1928, \$36,385.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Cape Cod Canal: For the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal and other property pertaining thereto, in accordance with section 2 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1927, \$5,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1929.

Emergency flood control, Mississippi River: For reimbursement of the appropriation for "Flood control, Mississippi River," and the appropriation for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," for amounts expended therefrom for emergency work on the lower Mississippi River on account of the flood of 1927, \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds for the flood of 1927 by the Secretary of War from the appropriation for river and harbor works is hereby approved and validated.

Examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors: For examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors for which there may be no special appropriation, \$50,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law.

River and harbor damage claims: To pay the claim adjusted and settled by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the authority contained in section 9 of the act approved June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. p. 1015), and certified to Congress in House Document No. 731, Sixty-ninth Congress, \$1,317.20.

Wharf and walk, Jamestown, Va.: For the construction upon Government-owned land of a suitable public wharf to provide access to the United States monument which commemorates the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, and for the construction of a suitable walk from the wharf to the monument, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$15,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available only when an amount at least equal to this appropriation is provided by the Commonwealth of Virginia and/or the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and any contributed funds shall be expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

For support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: For "subsistence," "household," "current expenses," and "hospital" at the following branches, including the same objects respectively specified in the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927 under each of such heads for the Central Branch, namely:

Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio: Subsistence, \$15,283.86; household, \$2,894.68;

Southern Branch, Hampton, Va.: Subsistence, \$5,436.10;

Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kans.: Current expenses, \$300; subsistence, \$11,204.73; household, \$15,778.10;

Pacific Branch, Santa Monica, Calif.: Repairs, \$8,914.60;

Danville, Ill., Branch: Household, \$4,225.20; hospital, \$2,544.82;

Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. Dak.: Subsistence, \$8,175.41; household, \$18,923.17; hospital, \$15,103.03: *Provided*, That the sums above specified, aggregating \$110,909.26, shall be used to reimburse the post fund of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for sums expended to meet deficiencies during the fiscal year 1927.

State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors: For continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, in conformity with the act approved August 27, 1888, as amended, including all classes of soldiers admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, fiscal year 1927, \$3,373.69: *Provided*, That for any sum or sums collected in any manner from inmates of such State or Territorial homes to be used for the support of said homes a like amount shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for, but this proviso shall not apply to any State or Territorial home into which the wives or widows of soldiers are admitted and maintained.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The appropriation for civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, fiscal year 1927, shall be available for payment of the salary of the district judge of the Canal Zone at the rate authorized by the act approved December 13, 1926.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911, certified to the Sixty-ninth Congress in House Document No. 727 and Senate Document No. 218, and to the Seventieth Congress in House Document No. 75, namely: Under the Shipping Board, \$3,150; under the Department of Commerce, \$4,378.87; under the Department of Labor, \$1,280.05; under the Navy Department, \$10,413.81; under the War Department, \$22,561.03; in all, \$41,783.76, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of 4 per cent from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made.

For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. p. 1112), certified to the Sixty-ninth Congress in House Document No. 726 and Senate Document No. 220, and to the Seventieth Congress in House Document No. 79, as follows: Under the Department of Commerce, \$1,834.75; under the Navy Department, \$23,133.05; under the Treasury Department, \$4,530.67; under the War Department, \$12,682.79; in all, \$42,181.26, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

For payment of the judgment, including costs of suit, rendered against the Government of the United States by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, under the provisions of the act of August 10, 1917 (40 Stat., pp. 276-279), and as certified to the Sixty-ninth Congress in House Document No. 725, as follows: Under the War Department, \$14,928.70, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interests as and where specified in such judgment.

For payment of the judgments rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California under the provisions of the act approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 595), and certified to the Sixty-ninth Congress in House Document No. 722, as follows: Under the Treasury Department, \$61,398.48.

For payment of the judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government by United States district courts in special cases and under the provisions of certain special acts and certified to the Sixty-ninth Congress in House Document No. 721 and Senate Document No. 226, and to the Seventieth Congress in House Document No. 76, as follows: Under the United States Shipping Board, \$29,251.73; under the Navy Department, \$141,698.25; under the Treasury Department, \$13,578.15; under the War Department, \$7,948.17;

in all, \$192,476.30, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments as and where specified in such judgments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Sixty-ninth Congress in House Document No. 723 and Senate Document No. 219, and to the Seventieth Congress in House Document No. 78, namely: Under the United States Shipping Board, \$5,230,929.85; under the United States Veterans' Bureau, \$1,671.52; under the Navy Department, \$1,151,223.72; under the Treasury Department, \$9,730.98; under the War Department, \$1,729,924.26; in all, \$8,123,480.33, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments at the legal rate per annum as and where specified in said judgments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption which have not been affirmed by the Supreme Court or otherwise become final and conclusive against the United States shall be paid until the expiration of the time within which application may be made for a writ of certiorari under subdivision (b), section 3, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 2. That for the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1924 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884, as fully set forth in House Document No. 720, Sixty-ninth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

For national security and defense, committee on public information, \$635.80.

For salaries and expenses, United States Shipping Board, \$33.33.

For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$19.91.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$3.

For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$2,908.84.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For general expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$10.21.

For cooperative fire protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams, \$1.25.

For general expenses, Weather Bureau, \$2.57.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, \$42.89.

For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$5.82.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For traveling expenses of inspectors, Department of the Interior, \$4.

For maps of the United States, \$125.

For Army pensions, \$112.50.

For support of Indians in Arizona, \$2,620.25.

For support of Sioux of different tribes: Subsistence and civilization, South Dakota, \$6.

For support of Indians at Colville and other agencies and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Washington, \$1.05.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$18.99.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$3,452.80.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For war emergency employment service, \$1.26.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For pay of the Navy, \$4,785.10.

For organizing the Naval Reserve Force, \$3.63.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$361.42.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$15,694.24.

For pay, miscellaneous, \$165.62.

For aviation, Navy, \$1,985.46.

For maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, \$541.35.

For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$129.

For freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$112.12.

For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$30.94.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, \$180.08.

For contingent expenses, foreign missions, \$31.02.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$37.38.
 For collecting the war revenue, \$0.
 For collecting the internal revenue, \$8.02.
 For enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition acts, internal revenue, \$1,116.22.
 For refunding taxes illegally collected, \$5.82.
 For refunding internal revenue collections, \$10.
 For Coast Guard, \$543.70.
 For freight, transportation, etc., Public Health Service, \$55.
 For care of seamen, etc., Public Health Service, \$321.
 For pay of personnel and maintenance* of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$65.24.
 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, \$45.98.
 For repairs and preservation of public buildings, \$11.10.
 For mechanical equipment for public buildings, \$180.
 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, \$2.50.
 For operating supplies for public buildings, \$0.58.

WAR DEPARTMENT

For pay, etc., of the Army, \$32,847.46.
 For pay of the Army, \$5,708.53.
 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$1,901.78.
 For pay, etc., of the Army, war with Spain, \$51.07.
 For mileage to officers and contract surgeons, \$20.
 For subsistence of the Army, \$35.70.
 For clothing and equipage, \$55.08.
 For clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$40.44.
 For Army transportation, \$996.23.
 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,746.08.
 For horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc., \$335.98.
 For construction and repair of hospitals, \$1,434.93.
 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$6,952.44.
 For Signal Service of the Army, \$934.99.
 For Air Service, production, \$285.71.
 For medical and hospital department, \$31.33.
 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$2.
 For armament of fortifications, \$6,735.31.
 For Field Artillery armament, \$6.49.
 For manufacture of arms, \$387.50.
 For ordnance service, \$4.45.
 For ordnance stores, ammunition, \$13,796.84.
 For quartermaster supplies, equipment, etc., Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$36.
 For proving grounds, Army, 2 cents.
 For Organizer Reserves, \$101.25.
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$9,615.03.
 For headstones for graves of soldiers, \$2.94.
 For national cemeteries, \$6.92.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

(Out of the postal revenues)

For airplane service between New York and San Francisco, \$226.37.
 For clerks, contract stations, \$130.51.
 For compensation to postmasters, \$11.15.
 For compensation to assistant postmasters, \$60.36.
 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$1,706.59.
 For indemnities, international mail, \$380.73.
 For mail messenger service, \$5.64.
 For rent, light, and fuel, \$721.74.
 For separating mail, \$40.
 For shipment of supplies, \$14.45.
 Total audited claims, section 2, \$123,827.03, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 3. That for the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1924 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884, as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 217, Sixty-ninth Congress, there is appropriated, as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

For Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$3 cents.
 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$244.93.
 For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$1,261.19.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture, 4 cents.
 For general expenses, Extension Service, \$10.06.

For general expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$3.08.
 For general expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$6.24.
 For general expenses, Weather Bureau, \$5.15.
 For suppressing spread of pink bollworm of cotton, 28 cents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For national security and defense, Department of the Interior, \$42.90.
 For stationery, Department of the Interior, \$22.30.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts, \$150.34.
 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$720.80.
 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$90.99.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For expenses of regulating immigration, \$4.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For organizing the Naval Reserve Force, 33 cents.
 For pay of the Navy, \$881.80.
 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$1,326.
 For pay, Marine Corps, \$25.
 For pay, miscellaneous, \$35.10.
 For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$101.40.
 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$88.16.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For contingent expenses, Treasury Department: Stationery, \$3.94.
 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$332.04.
 For enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition acts, internal revenue, \$103.19.

For refunding internal-revenue collections, \$25.
 For collecting the internal revenue, 42 cents.
 For Coast Guard, \$231.67.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, 39 cents.
 For repairs and preservation of public buildings, \$268.12.

WAR DEPARTMENT

For pay, etc., of the Army, \$12,886.19.
 For pay of the Army, \$337.45.
 For increase of compensation, military establishment, \$1,310.56.
 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$20.
 For pay, etc., of the Army, war with Spain, \$17.04.
 For Army transportation, \$55.14.
 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$871.52.
 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,318.34.
 For armament of fortifications, \$1,813.99.
 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$610.00.
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$16,612.00.
 For aviation, Navy (Navy transfer to War, May 21, 1920), 76 cents.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

(Out of the postal revenues)

For city delivery carriers, \$103.52.
 For compensation to postmasters, \$34.39.
 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$559.01.
 For indemnities, international mail, \$34.52.
 For rent, light, and fuel, \$187.50.
 For vehicle service, \$69.02.

Total, audited claims, section 3, \$42,777.72, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 4. That for the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations for balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1924 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884, as fully set forth in House Document No. 80, Seventieth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

LEGISLATIVE

For Capitol power plant, \$6,325.25.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

For United States Coal Commission, 90 cents.
 For salaries and expenses, Federal Board for Vocational Education, \$1.64.
 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$37.86.
 For American ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, \$4.86.
 For fuel, lights, etc., State, War, and Navy Department Buildings, \$9,257.33.

For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$10.
 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$3,071.41.
 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau, \$57.50.
 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$152.01.
 For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$16,512.63.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For fees of witnesses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, \$37.75, to be paid in the proportions of 60 per cent out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and 40 per cent out of the Treasury of the United States.

For fees of witnesses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, \$2.50, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For salaries, Department of Agriculture, \$16.
 For general expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$1,599.66.
 For general expenses, Forest Service, \$44.60.
 For general expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$965.20.
 For general expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$6.
 For enforcement of packers and stockyards act, \$510.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For increase of compensation, Department of Commerce, 67 cents.
 For collecting statistics, Bureau of the Census, \$2,000.
 For expenses of the Fourteenth Census, \$602.
 For commercial attachés, Department of Commerce, \$10.
 For promoting commerce, Department of Commerce, \$15.
 For contingent expenses, Steamboat Inspection Service, \$5.20.
 For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, \$4.91.
 For industrial research, Bureau of Standards, \$132.71.
 For equipment, Bureau of Standards, \$566.35.
 For testing structural materials, Bureau of Standards, \$19.
 For general expenses, Bureau of Standards, 50 cents.
 For investigation of public utility standards, Bureau of Standards, \$405.50.
 For scientific library, Patent Office, \$12.85.
 For pay, etc., of officers and men, vessels, coast survey, \$23.47.
 For pay and allowances, commissioned officers, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$48.
 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$53.50.
 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, \$1.83.
 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$50.03.
 For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$14.18.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For aviation of the Navy (Navy transfer to Interior—Bureau of Mines, act January 24, 1923), \$528.89.
 For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, \$9.09.
 For contingent expenses of land offices, \$15.90.
 For protecting public lands, timber, etc., \$16.24.
 For Geological Survey, \$3.
 For Glacier National Park, \$144.
 For Grand Canyon National Park, \$60.15.
 For Mount Rainier National Park, \$892.62.
 For Yellowstone National Park, \$115.30.
 For roads and trails, national parks, \$4,290.39.
 For medical relief in Alaska, \$1.84.
 For investigation of school and home gardening, Bureau of Education, \$425.
 For Army pensions, \$110.91.
 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$983.16.
 For inspectors, Indian Service, \$19.23.
 For pay of judges, Indian courts, \$14.
 For expenses of Indian commissioners, \$27.78.
 For industrial work and care of timber, \$86.01.
 For industry among Indians, \$83.50.
 For diversion dam, Gila River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable), \$51.20.
 For diversion dam, Gila River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable), \$201.
 For irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable), \$57.
 For Indian schools: Support, \$122.09.
 For Indian school and agency buildings, \$1.38.
 For Indian boarding schools, \$8.51.
 For Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., \$13.54.
 For Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., assembly hall, \$52.43.
 For Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., dairy herd, \$51.07.
 For education, Sioux Nation, \$19.20.
 For relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians, \$999.60.
 For support and civilization of Indians, \$136.54.
 For support of Indians in Arizona, \$90.
 For support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana, \$11.45.
 For support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wis., \$27.91.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For salaries, Department of Justice, \$55.
 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and courts, \$2.50.
 For enforcement of acts to regulate commerce, \$1.45.
 For investigation and prosecution of war frauds, \$163.25.
 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$1,611.68.
 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts, \$14.20.
 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$468.55.
 For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$83.
 For fees of witnesses, United States courts, \$67.20.
 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$267.47.
 For support of United States prisoners, \$25.50.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For special examiners, etc., Division of Naturalization, 54 cents.
 For employment service, Department of Labor, 50 cents.
 For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, \$3.
 For expenses of regulating immigration, \$898.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional employees, Navy Department, \$3.79.
 For increase of compensation, Navy Department, 67 cents.
 For pay, miscellaneous, \$2,230.99.
 For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$2,931.37.
 For gunnery and engineering exercises, Bureau of Navigation, \$457.13.
 For instruments and supplies, Bureau of Navigation, \$2,467.34.
 For organizing the Naval Reserve Force, \$328.66.
 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$94,823.75.
 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$4.50.
 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$56,746.10.
 For pay of the Navy, \$34,267.06.
 For provisions, Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$164.35.
 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$264.73.
 For freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$2,246.12.
 For bringing home remains of officers, etc., Navy Department, \$78.61.
 For care of hospital patients, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$60.
 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$1,016.91.
 For aviation, Navy, \$3,638.54.
 For pay, Marine Corps, \$414.94.
 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$435.78.
 For maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, \$1,799.01.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For salaries of ambassadors and ministers, \$777.78.
 For salaries, chargé d'affaires ad interim, \$68.61.
 For salaries of secretaries, Diplomatic Service, \$625.
 For clerks at embassies and legations, \$291.66.
 For salaries, interpreters to embassies and legations, \$63.66.
 For contingent expenses, foreign missions, \$881.20.
 For contingent expenses, United States consulates, \$239.
 For immigration of aliens, Department of State, \$22.35.
 For relief and protection of American seamen, \$304.91.
 For salaries, Foreign Service offices, \$286.97.
 For salaries, diplomatic and consular officers, while receiving instructions and in transit, \$118.91.
 For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, \$1,146.19.
 For post allowances to diplomatic and consular officers, \$149.58.
 For arbitration of outstanding pecuniary claims between United States and Great Britain, \$750.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$45.95.
 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$892.73.
 For salaries and expenses of collectors, etc., of internal revenue, \$23.64.
 For collecting the internal revenue, \$162.31.
 For collecting the war revenue, \$67.38.
 For enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition acts, internal revenue, \$12,512.75.
 For payment of judgments against internal revenue officers, \$28.75.
 For refunding internal revenue collections, \$5,310.95.
 For refunding taxes illegally collected, \$292.75.
 For Coast Guard, \$1,255.21.
 For repairs to Coast Guard cutters, \$15.35.
 For additional vessels, Coast Guard, \$3,828.16.
 For pay of other employees, Public Health Service, \$4.75.
 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$710.64.
 For field investigations of public health, \$144.24.
 For freight transportation, etc., Public Health Service, \$120.05.
 For maintenance, hygienic laboratory, Public Health Service, \$7.
 For medical and hospital services, Public Health Service, \$658.50.

For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, \$11.02.
 For quarantine service, \$31.50.
 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau (transfer to Public Health Service, act February 13, 1923), \$109.83.
 For general expenses of public buildings, \$25.44.
 For mechanical equipment for public buildings, \$430.16.
 For repairs and preservation of public buildings, \$233.39.
 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, \$401.77.
 For vaults and safes for public buildings, \$62.
 For operating force for public buildings, \$2.
 For operating supplies for public buildings, \$624.93.

WAR DEPARTMENT

For additional employees, War Department, \$40.
 For military post exchanges, \$1.
 For registration and selection for military service, \$1,159.24.
 For vocational training of soldiers, \$115.39.
 For Army War College, \$2.86.
 For pay, etc., of the Army (longevity act, January 29, 1927), \$280,953.42.
 For pay, etc., of the Army, \$160,065.49.
 For pay of the Army, \$22,959.27.
 For pay, etc., of the Army, War with Spain, \$171.08.
 For arrears of pay, bounty, etc., \$302.68.
 For mileage to officers and contract surgeons \$215.39.
 For mileage of the Army, \$9.50.
 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$87.45.
 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$28,257.20.
 For transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$6.82.
 For Army transportation, \$6,556.93.
 For barracks and quarters, \$20,735.51.
 For clothing and equipage, \$286.45.
 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$39,976.90.
 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$116.
 For regular supplies of the Army, \$2,640.72.
 For roads, walks, wharves, and drainage, \$100.81.
 For subsistence of the Army, \$966.65.
 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$96,308.84.
 For completion of acquisition of land for military purposes, Camp Bragg, N. C., \$59.17.
 For completion of acquisition of land, Scott Field, Ill., \$75.
 For water and sewers at military posts, \$13,653.75.
 For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$714.36.
 For replacing medical supplies, \$718.19.
 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$1,521.55.
 For Signal Service of the Army, \$5,474.15.
 For Air Service, Army, \$232.13.
 For medical and hospital department, \$84.25.
 For ordnance service, \$107.88.
 For ordnance stores and supplies, \$7.65.
 For ordnance stores, ammunition, \$185.37.
 For barracks and quarters, seacoast defenses, \$428.
 For armament of fortifications, \$29,220.81.
 For field artillery armament, \$2.20.
 For proving grounds, Army, \$25.22.
 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$301.37.
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$42,129.25.
 For arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, \$1,502.75.
 For civilian military training camps, \$11.46.
 For Organized Reserves, \$378.63.
 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$8.76.
 For disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civil employees, \$30.38.
 For headstones for graves of soldiers, \$21.58.
 For national cemeteries, \$45.30.
 For artificial limbs, \$175.
 For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch, \$15.
 For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Northwestern Branch, \$3.97.
 For increase of compensation, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$2.38.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

(Out of the postal revenues)

For airplane service between New York and San Francisco, \$31.60.
 For balances due foreign countries, \$22,389.41.
 For city-delivery carriers, \$1,651.40.
 For clerks, contract stations, \$1.
 For clerks, first and second class post offices, \$975.04.
 For clerks, third-class post offices, \$1.66.
 For compensation to postmasters, \$843.76.
 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$6,687.53.
 For indemnities, international registered mail, \$1,439.92.
 For indemnities, international mail, \$796.37.

For mail-messenger service, \$40.23.
 For miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices, \$87.57.
 For personal or property damage claims, \$651.50.
 For post-office equipment and supplies, \$22.40.
 For power-boat service, \$2,000.
 For railroad transportation, \$945.88.
 For railroad transportation and mail-messenger service, \$743.90.
 For Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses, \$40.50.
 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$3.23.
 For railway postal clerks' travel allowances, \$14.
 For rent, light, and fuel, \$777.25.
 For Rural Delivery Service, \$465.85.
 For separating mails, \$453.24.
 For shipment of supplies, \$37.07.
 For special-delivery fees, \$2.08.
 For star-route service, \$74.39.
 For vehicle service, \$252.58.

Total, audited claims, section 4, \$1,094,600.95, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 5. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under the provisions of the acts approved June 11, 1926, and March 3, 1927, as fully set forth in House Document No. 77 of the Seventieth Congress, \$3,955.42.

SEC. 6. Appropriations for the fiscal years 1928 and 1929 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them on transfer from one official station to another when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

SEC. 7. This act hereafter may be referred to as the "first deficiency act, fiscal year 1928."

MR. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not at this time make the statement that I propose to make in connection with the bill. Later on I will make the statement with reference to these expenditures, and at that time I shall give a very complete explanation of every item in the bill; and I feel quite sure that even the gentleman from Texas will see that every item in the bill is amply justified. I now yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS].

MR. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I shall not consume the time of the committee in a general discussion of the pending bill. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] has just stated that later on he will discuss the various provisions of the bill, and he will do so of course with his usual fairness and usual clearness and completeness with which he presents matters to the House. I may say that there are no material differences in the Committee on Appropriations on the provisions of this bill. This bill carries many of the appropriations that were carried in the general deficiency bill at the last session of Congress which failed on account of the filibuster in the Senate during the closing days of that session.

MR. LUCE. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. BYRNS. For a question.

MR. LUCE. The gentleman has stated that the bill failed on account of the filibuster in the Senate. Would he permit a question as to the accuracy of that statement?

MR. BYRNS. I will withdraw the statement rather than consume the time of the committee if the gentleman objects to it. I stated what I thought was the accepted fact. Those appropriations not carried in this bill have either been entirely eliminated or left to be included in the regular annual bills which will be reported at a later date.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. BYRNS. For a question.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. There were items in the last deficiency bill which are not in this bill, for instance with reference to the public buildings—will they be reported in a bill later?

MR. BYRNS. Yes; in the regular appropriation bills. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] later on will explain very fully the provisions of this bill and state to the House what the intentions are with reference to the items to which the gentleman refers. The failure of the deficiency bill caused considerable inconvenience and embarrassment to a number of governmental activities which had not been provided with sufficient money to carry them to the beginning of the next fiscal year which began July 1, at which time the appropriations for the fiscal year of 1928 went into effect.

Since the President declined to accede to what appeared to be a popular demand and call Congress into extra session to

provide the necessary funds, to meet the demands, it was necessary to resort to various subterfuges, and in some cases actual violation of the law, to carry on some of the activities. For example, some \$38,000,000 was necessary to pay pensions in June and some \$35,000,000 was required to meet deficiencies in May and June for the Veterans' Bureau. The Comptroller General ruled that these sums might be borrowed from the 1928 appropriations, but since the appropriations did not become available until July 1, I fail to see just how they could be borrowed to be used prior to that date. Neither do I see how the Comptroller General could justify the application for 1927 of appropriations which had been specifically designated by Congress for 1928.

The great Mississippi flood which occurred last spring destroyed many lives and millions of dollars worth of property. After the flood had subsided crevasses were left in the levees, which constituted an actual menace to life and property in the event of further rains.

It was necessary to close them. The Mississippi Flood Commission had \$5,000,000 to expend for that purpose, but that was not sufficient. Two million dollars more was needed, and because an extra session of Congress was not called by the President, the Secretary of War was compelled to take that money from the 1928 appropriations for rivers and harbors.

This bill restores these and other sums, and to that there is certainly no objection, but it was a plain violation of law, and no one denies it. I do not say this in captious criticism. The purpose for which the money was applied was worthy and necessary, and not a dollar was lost to the Treasury by such action. Neither do I call attention to this in a partisan spirit, but I call attention to it at this time for the purpose of entering an earnest protest against what has appeared to be an increasing encroachment upon the rights and functions of Congress by the executive branch of the Government. This encroachment of the Executive on the prerogatives and privileges of the Congress has been going on for many years. Only last year when the hurricane occurred in Florida the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President, took \$250,000 from the appropriations for the foot-and-mouth disease and loaned it for the purpose of buying seed—a commendable object, perhaps, but no less a plain violation of law and a plain disregard of the Constitution, which gives to Congress alone the right to make appropriations and to say how they shall be applied. The responsibility must rest with the Executive. I have no criticism to make of the Secretary of War or of anyone who sat in with him in advising him as to the borrowing of this \$2,000,000 from the river and harbor fund. Lives were at stake, possibly, and, of course, that should take precedence over everything else. This was and is a national problem, one that concerns the whole country, but I repeat that the responsibility for this violation of law rests alone with the Chief Executive. He could have called an extra session of Congress without expense, and there was a general demand that he should do so, and these appropriations would have been legally and properly provided had he done so. We have a very strong suspicion that the reasons for not doing so were political. There would have been no expense, as I say, in calling Congress together, because the salaries of Members and of the officials of the House and Senate are paid whether Congress is in session or not. True, had Congress been called in session a majority would probably have insisted upon staying here through the summer months and upon giving that relief which is so much needed by the farmers, depriving Members and officials of pleasant summer vacations.

Other important legislation, which might have been equally embarrassing to the administration, might have been considered. But better than that to force a situation which compelled a disruption of the orderly and constitutional procedure of Government, and which tends to weaken the respect of the administration officials for the laws which should govern them in the discharge of their duties. All laws, of course, should be observed. No one is above the law. The higher the official, the more careful he should be to respect the law. No one has a right to disregard one law any more than another. We can not inculcate obedience to law unless we ourselves respect all laws, whether important or otherwise. Example is more essential than precept.

Mr. Chairman, I do not say this in a partisan spirit. I am simply appealing to Congress to preserve its own constitutional rights and to let it be understood in the future that it will not permit those rights to be encroached upon by executive officials. The safety of our Government lies in keeping the three branches of our Government distinct and separate, each performing its functions under the Constitution, and each jealous of encroachment by the others.

Congress is in large measure responsible for this gradual assumption of its powers by the executive branch, and the consequent lessening of public confidence, and I was about to say respect. The executive branch has been magnified in importance at the expense of the legislative branch. Only yesterday I read what purported to be an interview with the majority leader of this House, in which he heartily indorsed a bill proposed by the chairman of a committee of this House in which it is proposed to surrender and turn over for all time to come the constitutional prerogative and power of the House to apportion its own Members to a member of the Cabinet, who is not even responsible to the people.

For six years Congress has been unable for one reason or another to dispose of the \$150,000,000 investment at Muscle Shoals, Ala. Yet we have to-day in face of that fact a proposition pending to expend \$125,000,000 upon another dam on another great river. Congress should take up the Muscle Shoals matter one way or the other, without further delay. If I had the time I could point to numerous laws in which Congress has delegated its powers to boards and commissions appointed by the President and under which the executive departments are given the power to frame regulations which have the full force and effect of law.

Mr. Chairman, I have been led to submit these brief remarks not in opposition to the items in the bill restoring the funds so used to those from which they were taken, and certainly not in criticism of the amounts or manner in which they were expended, but simply to call the attention of the House and the country to the fact that this violation of the law for a most worthy purpose could have been avoided if Congress had been called into extra session, and to express the hope that Congress will in the future more jealously guard its rights and prerogatives from encroachment, and thus regain the prestige which we are told in newspaper editorials and other published articles it has lost to some extent by its own voluntary surrender in recent years.

I am not going to discuss at this time the Budget which has just been presented to the House. At some future day after an opportunity to analyze it I shall ask the privilege of the House to discuss it.

May I say in conclusion that the Budget estimate for 1929 just submitted amounts to \$4,238,793,765.53. This is \$305,311,765.06 more than the appropriations for 1928. Without exception the cost of every department of the Government, of every governmental establishment in the Government, is and has been steadily increasing during the past years despite the claim of economies and reductions made. [Applause.] The President has several times taken the opportunity very seriously to criticize the increasing cost of State and municipal administration. That criticism could be as well applied to the cost of the United States Government under his own administration. Doctor Coué recommended his famous cure for only physical ills. He has not claimed for it that by simply saying, "Every day in every way expenses are growing smaller and smaller" will actually bring about a reduction in governmental expenses unless some definite action is taken by the administration to make good its claims. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, how much time have I used?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has used exactly 15 minutes.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GALLIVAN].

Mr. GALLIVAN. In considering the items for deficiencies in the State Department expenditures, which will be found in the bill now before us, I would like to philosophize a bit on various matters "touching on and appertaining to" the foreign relations and activities of the State Department, to cabbages and kings, to ambassadors and Americanism, to legations and lickspittles, to snobs and secretaries, and to that mess of pottage of bunk and betrayal, treachery and toadysim, falsehood and flapdoodle, insincerity and insolence, embraced under the comprehensive name of American diplomacy, for which we pay so liberally.

In older and more robust days America gave the world what was called "shirt-sleeve diplomacy," rough, resolute, and productive of results. To-day we have "shirt-tail diplomacy" [laughter], suave, servile, socially serviceable abroad, nationally noxious at home, that crooks the pregnant hinges of the knee in alien courts and capitals and shows the abashed American the door.

In the good old days, when this Republic was a congeries of colonies, an ambassador was a well-paid Ananias, who lied for his king and country, and spent his time smelling, spying, suborning, and slandering the nation he was accredited to; and though his methods and morals were dubious, his loye of and

loyalty to his country were above doubt and beyond question. He went out of fashion with wigs and powder. American diplomacy and diplomats are something else and marked by mediocrity, misfits, and millions.

American ambassadors for monetary merit from Bradstreet, and the black and blue books of our financial centers, wherein those who can afford butlers and bay windows are listed and whose philanthropy and patriotism shine in the ledgers of the Republican National Committee, adorn our legations abroad. All else, I say, with the exception of Bradstreet and the Republican National Committee, is leather and prunella [laughter]; culture, knowledge of peoples and languages, tact, good manners, and trifles of that sort are needless, provided the ladies of the legation can chatter and tango and are garnished with French dressing, and the ambassador is gilded, gastronomically generous, and willing to spend and scatter and souse the socially select. [Laughter.]

The old-style dollar diplomat, who sported spinach and used tobacco as a diet is in the museum; the 1927 ambassador goes in for cigarettes, safety razors, safety first, and social eminence, and is visible to the naked eyes of only those wandering Americans bearing mandates from Republican magnates. For all others—the air, the landscape, the department of the exterior. [Laughter.]

The real business of the legations, their habits, customs, usages, tone, table manners, and rules and regulations for the treatment of visiting Americans are provided by chargés d'affaires, secretaries, clerks, valets, flunkies, and minor parasites, mostly resentful aliens, attached to the pay rolls. Their job is to appraise American callers, separate the sheep from the goats, give the elect the administration hand and smile, administer the boot and the "bum's rush" to the unworthy [laughter], apologize for being Americans, and shudder when the American flag and Republic are mentioned. Almost all legations have one thing in common—contempt for the country they serve and a slavering sycophancy for the country they are serving in. For diplomats and their attachés the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, like those of the ancient River Styx, have a strange chemical action on heart and brain; the trip overseas causes them to abjure their native land and transforms them into the most ardent Germans in Germany, the most intense Frenchmen in France, the most effusive Britons in Anglo-Saxony, all of them into denatured Americans [laughter], ashamed of America, and apologetic of all things American. They misrepresent the dignity and honor of the Republic and seem only to reflect the spirit and sentiment of expatriate America, of those so-called American colonies in European capitals made up of exiles and bankrupts, "demireps," and detrimentals and those who have left America for America's good. What can we do, my colleagues, with such misrepresentatives? Protected by the civil service and the Republican Party, how can we get rid of them? Cut them off at the Treasury or what? God knows; I do not! [Laughter.]

Recently the mayor of the greatest city in America visited Europe and was honorably received on his tour everywhere by all except the diplomatic representatives of his own country. Our ambassador to France, at home in Ohio and sick, was represented in Paris by the chargé d'affaires, one Sheldon Whitehouse, who promptly put detectives on his trail to try and get something on this mayor who was a member of Tammany Hall, a political body not in sympathy with the party in power here in our own America. Think of it, brethren! The American legation turned into a spy agency to discredit a distinguished American citizen. Rather a base and contemptible piece of diplomacy, methinks. My old college friend, the ambassador to the Court of St. James, fled to the Highlands of Scotland to avoid meeting the distinguished tourist. [Laughter.] Valiant enough to face a Scotch stag, his courage failed him at the thought of the Tammany tiger [laughter]; but the visitor was met at the legation by an underling with an English accent so blamed English and so unlike anything American, that he congratulated the legation secretary upon his Anglicization, much to that comic official's embarrassment.

In Ireland he was fortunate in meeting an American minister, who is an American 24 hours a day and 365 days a year, Frederick A. Sterling, our representative in the Irish Free State [applause], where Americans are popular, and where every citizen is a potential American [laughter], and where it is dangerous to belittle or apologize for America. I would we had more Sterling Americans in our diplomatic service and fewer Whitehouses of ill fame to make us blush for the honor and good name of America.

I hate to vote away good American money for bad American diplomatic service, for those who misrepresent us, who injure our good name abroad and our pride at home, men unwilling or unable to defend and strengthen our policies and purposes

abroad; and I wish we could rid ourselves of diplomatic detrimentals.

I honor the White House here in Washington; but I should like to see the Paris Whitehouse booted out of the diplomatic service of America, *in secula seculorum*. [Continued applause.]

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. The gentleman has given a magnificent address in regard to the matter of the welfare of our country, abroad particularly. It is a timely utterance, and if the gentleman will permit me, I wish to congratulate him on a great speech delivered with more than his accustomed eloquence. The gentleman who preceded him [MR. BYRNS] made reference to the flood situation in the Mississippi Valley. The people who live in that vast region of our country sympathize with the people of New England in their recent disaster, and I am quite sure Congress will do all in its power to alleviate the sufferings and losses of that flood catastrophe. May I ask the gentleman what is the attitude of the people of his great historic section with reference to the flood-control problem of the Mississippi Valley and the responsibility of the National Government to meet that problem fully, completely, and exclusively, so as to make for a unified control instead of the present system of dual control and local contribution?

Mr. GALLIVAN. In answer to the question of the gentleman from Louisiana, I must say that I can hardly speak for all the people of my section of the country, but I can speak for the greatest Democratic district in all America. [Applause.] My people believe that the Mississippi River disaster is a national problem. [Applause.] They believe that the right arm of Uncle Sam should be lifted in every exigency to do its level best by their fellow countrymen who abut on the Mississippi River. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts yields back 10 minutes. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] is recognized.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman from Tennessee can use more time now if he desires, or with the permission of the gentleman from Tennessee I will yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BRITTON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BRITTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I desire at this time to prepare the way for an amendment which I understand will be offered this afternoon or to-morrow by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUTLER], with a view to striking out of the deficiency bill now before the House certain language which the Committee on Appropriations inserted, to the effect that no part of the sum of \$5,635,000 for the reconstruction and repair of two battleships shall be used in elevating the guns of those two ships.

It appears that the Committee on Appropriations, in doing this little thing, is constituting unto itself a supreme power which the rules of the House do not contemplate. Congress last February enacted a law which authorized the appropriation of \$13,150,000 for the reconstruction and repair of two of our first-line battleships, the *Oklahoma* and the *Nevada*. Remember, my friends, that both of these ships are slower than every single battleship in the British and the Japanese navies. Remember also, my friends, that every battleship that Japan owns and every battleship that England owns can shoot from 2,000 to 11,000 yards farther than these ships can.

Now, Congress in its wisdom has determined that by expending \$13,000,000 on these two ships we can put them in absolutely first-class condition, so that they will be prepared to go out and defend the best interests of this country against anything that floats. The Committee on Appropriations in their wisdom or unwisdom have provided \$1,300,000 for these ships for protection against submarine and aircraft attack. They provide for further reboiling these ships \$1,200,000, and for new fire control \$865,000. But in the name of Heaven, what good is the fire control that directs the big guns when your projectiles can not reach the target? Not worth a damn. But that is exactly what the Committee on Appropriations has brought to this House for its consideration.

Of course, if Congress is going to authorize expenditures by a vote in this House of 206 to 111, and then the Committee on Appropriations says, "Well, we in our wisdom have determined that this authorization shall be null and void; we will not appropriate the money"; if the Committee on Appropriations is going to assume that attitude, then all the other committees of

the House which authorize expenditures might just as well go out of business. If the guns of our ships, the *Oklahoma* and the *Nevada*, are elevated from their present 15° to 30° their efficiency will be increased in fire from their big guns just 50 per cent. In other words, by a small expenditure they will be enabled to elevate their guns so that they will have a greater trajectory, which will increase their range from 21,000 yards to 31,000 yards.

Now, if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is anything at all, he is one of the best and fairest business men on earth. I have always thought so. But I can not understand how in the name of good business we are asked to authorize \$865,000 for improving gun-fire control, which is only one-half of the amount necessary—\$1,730,000—to make gun fire more accurate on these two ships.

If we are going to expend \$1,730,000 for improving range finding on these ships, why not improve the efficiency of the guns themselves? Change in elevation does not change the character of the gun. It is the same gun on substantially the same gun carriage. We merely change the carriage slightly, so as to permit elevating the guns from 15° to 30°. That greater trajectory provided in the higher angle of fire gives 10,000 yards greater range, or approximately 5 miles. I can not for the life of me see why we are asked to spend \$1,730,000 for fire control of guns which are outranged by every big gun in the British and Japanese Navies, unless we couple with that appropriation the elevation of the gun itself, so we can shoot as far as our British and Japanese friends.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. BRITTON. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I think perhaps the gentleman has answered the question already. The gentleman made the statement that the British guns can shoot 31,000 yards?

Mr. BRITTON. Yes. The *Oklahoma* and the *Nevada* shoot but 21,000.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the elevation of the guns give us 10,000 additional yards?

Mr. BRITTON. Yes; 10,000 yards additional.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What is the life of this ship?

Mr. BRITTON. It is due to be replaced in 1936 under the terms of the Washington treaty.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That applies to the two ships we are talking about?

Mr. BRITTON. Yes; to the two ships we are talking about.

Mr. CONNERY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRITTON. Yes.

Mr. CONNERY. After the results of the Geneva conference, has the gentleman any idea as to the reason why the Committee on Appropriations is not in favor of raising the guns? Is it a question of economy?

Mr. BRITTON. It is probably a question of economy, but the economy comes in such bad grace when in one line we contemplate an expenditure of \$1,730,000 to improve gunfire, and then in the next line we say that no part of this sum shall be expended toward improving gun ranges on these ships. The whole matter, from my point of view, is so hard to understand. If it is economy only, then it is the rankest kind of economy, because it will result in destroying the value of two first-class ships which under the treaty of Washington we can not replace until 1936.

Mr. CONNERY. I just wish to say that I am in hearty agreement with the gentleman. Not only should we raise the elevation of the guns, but I think the United States should have the best Navy and strongest Navy in the world and not a Navy based on the 5-5-3 ratio.

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

Mr. BRITTON. May I have five minutes more?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. BRITTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BRITTON. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Were these vessels constructed before the Washington conference?

Mr. BRITTON. Oh, yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Why was there not a sufficient elevation given to the guns then?

Mr. BRITTON. Because in those days we did not have the benefit of spotting our shots from the air. Now we can shoot 30,000 yards or 31,000 yards, much over the horizon, with very great accuracy. That is made possible by the use of airplanes, which give instant accurate returns on every shot at the longest

possible ranges. That is the great reason for improving our guns.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRITTON. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How long will it take to make these alterations?

Mr. BRITTON. A year and a half.

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

Mr. BRITTON. Yes.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Are treaty rights involved in raising the elevation of the guns?

Mr. BRITTON. No. Of course, there are some gentlemen on the floor of this House, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is one of them, who say that the Washington treaty will be violated if we do this reconstruction work; but the then Secretary of State who negotiated the Washington treaty, Charles Evans Hughes, has in a written opinion declared that this alteration is not a violation of the Washington treaty.

Mr. MADDEN. I wish the gentleman would put that opinion in the RECORD, because I do not find it at any place.

Mr. BRITTON. I have it, dated January 6, 1925:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, January 6, 1925.

Hon. THOMAS S. BUTLER,

Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on behalf of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, transmitting House Resolution 387 and requesting that the information therein described should be furnished if not incompatible with the public interest.

This proposed resolution asked for "such data, information, or objections" which the Secretary of State "may have from any foreign government in connection with the modernization of certain capital ships of the United States Navy by increasing the elevation and range of turret guns."

While I understand that the resolution has not been passed, there is no objection to giving to your committee the information desired. The only "data, information, and objections" which the Department of State has received from any foreign government relating to the increase of the elevation and range of turret guns are as follows:

In a communication under date of March 15, 1923, the British ambassador at Washington reviewed the reports that had been made as to the increase in the elevation of the turret guns of British ships, and made the categorical declaration that no alteration had been made in the elevation of turret guns of any British capital ships since they were first placed in commission.

In subsequent communications from the British ambassador at Washington it has been stated to be the view of His Majesty's Government that an increase in the elevation of turret guns is not permissible under the terms of the naval treaty, with special reference to Chapter II, part 3, Section I (d) which prohibits, subject to certain exceptions expressly provided for, any reconstruction of retained capital ships or of aircraft carriers, except for the purpose of providing means of defense against air and submarine attack. As regards the question whether such increase in the elevation of turret guns involves any "reconstruction," it is stated to be the view of the British Government that the increase of the elevation of guns, together with consequential alterations such as scrapping or replacement of existing fire-control systems, etc., involves considerable "reconstruction" in the fullest sense of the term. The British Government lay particular emphasis upon what is described as a larger aspect of the question; that is to say that one of the objects of the treaty is to reduce the burdens of competition in armament, and the British Government feel that action by the United States in the elevation of turret guns would tend to defeat this object to a considerable extent. In these circumstances the British Government make an earnest appeal that the Government of the United States should not impose upon the peoples of the countries concerned the burdens of competition in armament which are deemed to result from the execution of the proposal to elevate the turret guns on retained capital ships of the United States, it being considered that even if arguments can be found in support of the contrary interpretation of the treaty, the effect of carrying out such proposals would be incompatible with its intentions. The assurance is repeated that no alteration has been made in the elevation of the turret guns of any existing British capital ships since they were first placed in commission. It was further proposed that the Government of the United States, the Japanese Government, and the British Government (the Governments of France and Italy not being deemed to be directly concerned in view of the exceptions of the treaty) should undertake not to make during the term of the treaty any increase in the elevation of the turret guns of their existing capital ships.

I have been informed by the Japanese Government that it was not the view of the Japanese Government that a change in the gun eleva-

tions, which did not require changes of the prohibited sort to the ships themselves, would be a violation of the naval treaty.

I may add that, in view of the detailed description given by the Navy Department of the nature of the changes which would be necessary to elevate the turret guns on the capital ships retained by the United States, these changes appear to be of a minor sort, and, in my opinion, would not constitute a reconstruction of the ships within the meaning which should be attributed to the provision of the naval treaty. I am of the opinion, however, that while such changes as would be contemplated in the case of American ships would not constitute a violation of the terms of the treaty, they would tend to evoke the competition which it has been the policy of this Government to mitigate. It may also be stated that so far as the United States is concerned the question appears to be of consequence only in relation to certain of the specified retained ships, and these ships under the replacement clauses of the treaty are to be replaced within 10 or 12 years.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

When Ramsay MacDonald was Premier of England he was quoted as being opposed to the elevation of our turret guns. He said that it was in conflict with the spirit of the Washington treaty, but our own Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, has subsequently given an opinion to the contrary. I believe Members of the House will insist, as I do, that the time has not yet come for Great Britain or any other power to interpret that treaty for us.

The intent of the treaty was clear in that the British and American navies were to be equal in capital ships. It is absurd to argue equality when every British ship is superior to ours in speed and gun range.

If the English-speaking nations are to maintain the peace of the world, they can do so only as equals, for America and American citizenship will not accept inferiority. A warship outranged and outsped can neither hit nor run away.

Here is another point I would like to bring to the attention of the House, not about gun elevation, but as affecting the Navy itself. Every ship in the British Navy has superior speed over these ships and every ship in the Japanese Navy has superior speed over these ships. Now, with their superior speed, in the event of an emergency or a conflict, they can select their range and their speed and blow us out of the seas, just as the British did the Germans at the battle of Falkland Islands. I do not see any trouble ahead between the United States and England. It is unthinkable by most Americans and British alike. War or a conflict between the United States and Japan is equally out of the question, but it is my belief, and it has been so determined by the Members of the House of Representatives in their vote last session of 266 to 111, that if we are going to keep these ships in commission, their guns should be elevated and the highest possible efficiency maintained, and if we do not want to do that let us strike this appropriation out of this appropriation bill, this entire \$5,635,000. We should not spend a dollar of this money if we are not going to permit these guns to shoot as far as other guns can shoot, for if an enemy can hit you and you can not hit him, you are simply out of the fight entirely.

This is not a question of rivalry between the United States and Great Britain, and it is not a question of rivalry between the United States and Japan. It is simply a question of making these two ships efficient. If you are going to spend \$6,500,000 on each of them, not on both of them—if you are going to spend \$6,500,000 on each of them—let us improve their gun fire; let us improve their efficiency in an emergency and let us provide for the elevation of all their guns. If we do not do that, we might as well strike the entire amount out of the deficiency bill, and I will be for that if this language is retained in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, the Navy General Board has repeatedly gone on record for elevating the guns on our 13 ships which are outranged and outsped by both Great Britain and Japan. The Bureau of the Budget has recommended to Congress that it make appropriation toward elevating the guns for the *Oklahoma* and the *Nevada*. Congress itself has acted on this very item by a vote of 266 to 111 in the House and an almost unanimous vote in the Senate. To refuse to appropriate at this time would be to deny to 1,200 officers and men on each ship the right to properly defend themselves and their country in an emergency. Surely there is no answer to the argument that the country's defenders in an emergency should not be equipped on the sliding scale of economy. When the time comes to shoot, let us be prepared with the best that money can buy.

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

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY].

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I merely wish to take this one minute in order to call attention, especially the attention of the Ways and Means Committee, to the fact that I have introduced a bill to-day asking Congress to extend the time for the application of ex-service men for the soldiers' bonus from January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1929. This bill will go to the Ways and Means Committee, and if it does not pass Congress before January 1, 1928, 500,000 service men and their dependents will be unable to apply for the bonus. I hope the Ways and Means Committee will see fit to pass favorably on this bill and report it to the House in time to be passed before January 1 and thus protect the service men and their dependents.

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

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, there is one subject about which more desk men have much to say than any other in the world. Frequently the less they know the more they talk and the more expert they think their advice. This has been the greatest natal year of history for frantic actions and foolish words on the subject of agriculture.

Last summer Nathan Adams, a noted banker of Dallas, Tex., in his cloistered wisdom from behind a mahogany desk, gave utterance to a remarkable statement in the form of an interview.

TWENTY-CENT COTTON

A higher price than 20 cents for cotton, says Mr. Adams, "would cause a false wave of prosperity and end in a spending spree that would offset the profits made."

What a discovery! In other words, according to this sage of the money counter, the way to keep the wholly irresponsible farmer from becoming intoxicated with his own prosperity and indulging in a "spending spree" is to force him to sell his cotton for not more than 20 cents. If the fleecy staple advances beyond 20 cents, the old boy might become too frisky and, who knows, might buy a victrola or a radio or even put linoleum on the kitchen floor. Shades of Benjamin Franklin and his Poor Richard's Almanac!

If that had been said by a man who lived in an industrial center and who had never seen a farm it would even then have been surprising; but when its author lives in the premier agricultural State of the Union, producing commodities that are the basis of even his own prosperity, it is amazing. It simply staggers credulity.

MR. ADAMS AGAIN

This self-appointed guardian of the farmers' rights is further quoted as saying that—

the 1927 crop of cotton in Texas will reach nearly 4,000,000 bales, and to sell at 20 cents the farmer would make a nice profit and be enabled to pay off outstanding debts.

That is the big idea. Enough to pay our debts. I suppose he thinks if we get more than that we are likely to get unruly and throw a monkey wrench into the orderly machinery that weaves the business fabric. So long as we can get 20 cents, or just enough to pay our debts, everything will be lovely, and we should be satisfied.

What a strange and cruel philosophy! What right has the farmer to have a comfortable home, to have modern conveniences, to have money in the bank, to have some of the better things that appeal to the finer side of our natures? What right has he to want a well-stocked farm, with no mortgage on it to fret away his life and destroy his independence? What right has he to want to provide for the care and education of his children? Ask Mr. Adams.

PRICE FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS

If the farmer always received 20 cents for his cotton and a similar price for his other products, that would be a different story. It is easy for the man who draws his fixed percentage regardless of the seasons, in bad as well as in good times, to philosophize about the other man's business.

But everyone with a grain of practical knowledge knows that the farmer must face the uncertainties of the season, the drought, the rainy spell, the problem of overproduction, and a thousand other worries. He does not know whether he will make anything, and if he does, whether it will be worth anything. In good years he must recoup the losses of bad years, if he can.

Over a period of years cotton has sold for below a 20-cent average. Last year it sold for 10 and 12 cents and even lower. Where was Mr. Adams then?

HE DID NOT THINK

The trouble with the banker was he did not think. He thought he was thinking when he was not. He had been reading in his banker's journal what some scissor-tailed fellow, who had never seen a cotton patch or a wheat field, had to say, and he thought he was a modern Columbus discovering a new America. It was the plainest sort of propaganda, and he fell for it like a child reaching for the moon.

True, Mr. Adams, after he had been blistered on all sides, made a belated explanation, claiming he had been misquoted and misunderstood. But in the explanation he talked about everything except what had been in the original interview. He seemed to want to get as far away from that as possible, and I do not blame him much.

In Dallas there is an organization known as the "Bonehead Club," to which they elect men who pull prize boneheads. Mr. Adams should be elected unanimously and his membership dated back to the beginning, so he could be officially referred to as a charter member.

Mr. HASTINGS. Or made president of it.

Mr. JONES. Yes; probably made president of it, as my friend suggests.

The Dallas banker is not the only one who has held to those views. Like the parrot he talked too much, but he is only one of a good many who have been misled by propaganda from selfish parties, whose interests conflict with the interests of the Nation at large. Why smart men fall for it is a mystery, but somehow they sometimes do.

SPECULATORS IN FARM PRODUCTS

Why didn't he carry his argument to New York and Chicago and try it out on the cotton speculators and the wheat gamblers. They made cotton fluctuate above 20 cents and then below 20 cents, and the farmer lost both ways. This wild speculation in the farmer's products should be stopped.

The cotton farmer has been struggling for years against burdens, debts, and losses; then just about the time it looked like prices were about to get to the point where he could pay a portion of these debts and losses, the Department of Agriculture gave out a prediction of lower prices and the market broke several dollars per bale, causing millions in losses to the South.

Then, as the prices were slowly recovering, the department gave out another statement to the effect that the carry-over would be 7,800,000 bales, and prices tumbled again. Why they gave out these figures is a mystery. Manifestly they are too high—800,000 bales higher than the estimate made by even the interested buyers. Again, why did they give the carry-over in bulk, including the nonmerchantable cotton?

DID NOT FOLLOW THE LAW

During the last session a law was passed, of which law I was the joint author, and am therefore familiar with its provisions. It provided that the nonmerchantable cotton should be listed separately from the merchantable. During the last few years considerable nontenderable and nonmerchantable cotton has accumulated. Of course it depresses the market the same as if it were good cotton. The purpose of this law is to require the department to make their carry-over reports show how much is merchantable cotton. If the department officials were not ready as yet to completely list such cotton, they might either have deferred their estimate or have explained that their estimate included a considerable amount of nontenderable cotton. But they did not do this. They bulked it all together and at the same time gave an estimate that was manifestly too high. Why did they do this, when they are supposed to promote the welfare of the farmer?

THE SECRETARY INDORSES THE BLUNDER

To cap it all, the Secretary of Agriculture, instead of correcting these glaring mistakes, gave out two or three interviews in which he attempted to justify them. It was terrible to make them, but the public was inclined to attribute them to some irresponsible employee. However, when the Secretary indorsed them, they were astonished. No greater blunder has been made by the Department since it was established.

Personally, I like Secretary Jardine. He is a man of much ability. But I think this action on his part clearly qualifies him for membership in the aforementioned Bonehead Club. [Laughter.]

PICTURE FARMERS

But these are not the only men who live in a land of make-believe in reference to the farmer's interests.

One can not help recalling the picture of the President pitching hay, wearing at the same time a pair of overalls drawn over black dress trousers and a white shirt—bareheaded in the August sunshine. The black trousers clearly show through the side slits of the overalls. It was all in the presence of the

camera—that is why it was taken. Of course, this was all right, but it could not give him an insight into the problems of agriculture.

SHOULD SEE THE REAL FARMER

Oh, Mr. Bunker, and Mr. Secretary, and Mr. President, I wish you would get away occasionally from the industrial centers, the smokestacks, and financial wizards; out in the South and West, out where they actually produce cotton and wheat and cattle and hogs; not under the click of the camera, but in the atmosphere of reality. Go out and pitch some real hay, pick some cotton under southern skies, and shock or harvest some wheat in the western fields, or at least see how it is done. Then perhaps you will be in a better position to give the farmers some advice. There amid the toil and the sun and the mortgages you will see the injustice of the ultrahigh tariff schedules which destroy the market for his products and enhance the price of his supplies, that force him to sell in a low market where he is not permitted to buy. Then you will see the wrong of special favors to anyone or any section—the rank injustice of it all.

ENOUGH TO PAY HIS DEBTS

Why, Mr. Adams, if you had gotten some facts before you spoke, you would have known that cotton at even 30 cents would not pay one-fourth of the outstanding mortgage indebtedness of Texas farms, and that indebtedness is less than the average of the States. Cotton this year at 20 or even 30 cents would pay only a small part of it, even though it were all profit. The same is true of farms all over the Nation.

EQUALITY

I want to see enough prosperity on the farm and prices high enough for the payment of debts and the ending of the high interest rates. Then with laws which grant special favors repealed, real prosperity in its full measure will come to the farm. With debts paid and mortgages lifted, there will be occasion for rejoicing, and the happy hillsides will be the scene of a great jubilee.

When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures, and disturbed by no creditor and enslaved by no debt, shall sit among his teeming gardens and orchards and vineyards and dairies and barnyards, pitching his crops in his own wisdom and growing them in independence, making cotton his clean surplus and selling it in his own time and in his chosen manner and not a master's bidding—getting his pay in cash and not a receipted mortgage that discharges his debt, but does not restore his freedom—then shall be breaking the fullness of our day.

Those burning words of Henry Grady, true 38 years ago, are true to-day and will be true to-morrow.

The farmer has a right to expect prices that year upon year average enough to pay his current debts, and profit enough to live decently and make payment on his mortgage indebtedness. The industrious farmer has the same right as other men to plan for the care and education of his children.

Over these ramparts of equality the farmer has planted his flag, the emblem of his faith and hope. And the Adamses and the Jardines shall not tear it down. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 55 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not understand that the gentleman from Tennessee has that much time left.

Mr. MADDEN. I yield one-half hour of my time to the gentleman from Tennessee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I am completing 11 years of active service in Congress. Organized labor has realized at last that I am not its enemy but am one of its most valuable friends. Without exception I have vigorously supported all of its worthy proposals, opposing only such as were inimical to the public good.

During the war our Government paid all industrial workers tremendous wages, yet 6,000 strikes occurred. They were exempt from draft because needed to work. I voted to make them either "work or fight." (2) When Congress gave the extra \$240 bonus to our 100,000 Government employees in Washington I voted that during war they should work eight instead of only seven hours per day. (3) I contended that the Government should retain its right to supervise the work of its employees in its navy yards and arsenals. (4) I protested against unions dominating our Government legislatively. (5) I opposed unions forcing all Government employees to unionize and pay dues against their will. (6) I warned President Samuel Gompers that if he would preserve his unions, which meant much to labor, he must repudiate the anarchy and communism pervading them and free them of such menaces as William Z. Foster. In all such acts I was the true friend and

not the enemy of labor. And before he died President Gompers did publicly repudiate Foster, anarchy, and communism, and recently his successor, President William Green, has likewise repudiated them. Yet, in those strenuous times during and following the war, because I dared to do my duty President Gompers denounced me as an enemy to labor and did everything within his power to destroy me and get me out of Congress. In the 1920 campaign such reputable and reliable authority as Editor Lloyd B. Thomas asserted in his Times that approximately \$100,000 was spent in my district to defeat me. The Advance, published by Don Biggers at Olden, carried pages of attacks against me in practically every issue, Samuel Gompers having one whole page therein over his own signature. But many of the finest citizens in my district are members of union labor and for years had been my strong, personal friends and knew that they could depend upon me to give labor a square deal in all of its worthy undertakings, and they loyally supported me. Then a union publication asserted that—

if they could not defeat me at the polls they would find some other means of getting me out of Congress.

I have felt that it is our duty to know all about our Government's business. Many Congressmen do not know where half of our 225 bureaus, commissions, and independent offices of the Government are located, and hardly anything about their activities. When a Member carefully and properly investigates any of them, his findings reported in detail should always be helpful to Congress. In order to familiarize myself with the intimate details of their business and to learn just where all of the people's tax money goes, I have carefully investigated every bureau in Washington, but to do so I have used practically all of my vacations for 11 years.

In 1921 numerous employees, some being helpless women, appealed to me for protection, asserting that while through civil service they could easily obtain Government positions, yet unions would not let them continue long in employment unless they joined and paid the prescribed union dues. Naturally, I investigated such conditions.

In May, 1921, certain of the 4,450 employees then in our Government Printing Office appealed to me for protection, asserting that unions controlled the plant and required all employees to join the union, pay its monthly dues and assessments, and in addition to pay the required extra 10 per cent of their salaries to carry on the nation-wide strike for the 44-hour week. It being my duty to do so, I investigated this plant. I found conditions in this plant, which in conjunction with conditions in other departments, that should be publicly known. I believed that such conditions were so outrageous and important that my colleagues in both the House and the Senate would highly appreciate my bringing such facts before them. There was but one way to acquaint the 96 Senators and the other 434 Congressmen with such facts, and that was to print same in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for their information.

So before preparing my report, from the floor of the House, on October 4, 1921, I requested the House to grant me permission to print my report in the RECORD as an "extension of remarks," and such permission was unanimously granted.

And in the back of the RECORD for October 22, 1921, as "extension of remarks," I printed such report, which I had dated October 21, 1921. In same I quoted a letter from an employee, Millard French, to the Public Printer, duly sworn to by French, which embraced improper language, which I deleted in the same manner official court reports are printed. With the exception of this quoted letter, there was not one word in my entire report that was in any way improper or subject to criticism. Omitting this objectionable letter, I want to read you the balance of my report that is not objectionable.

I now read same from pages 7417 to 7425 of the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as it was originally printed on October 22, 1921, to wit:

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON, OF TEXAS, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1921

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have proven my friendship for the Public Printer, Mr. George H. Carter, on numerous occasions by taking the floor in his defense whenever his efforts to bring order out of chaos and to economize and improve conditions in his department have been criticized. I have stood by and applauded when he has accomplished results. And along some lines he has been successful, working wonderful improvement. In other respects he has failed. And I feel deeply grateful to my colleagues for unanimously permitting me (RECORD, p. 6678) to discuss conditions as they really exist in this, the largest printing establishment in the whole world.

5,107 EMPLOYEES OCTOBER 6, 1919

On October 6, 1919, there were 5,107 employees on the pay roll of the Government Printing Office. Their annual salaries ranged from

\$6,000 to the Public Printer, \$3,600 each to 5 employees, \$3,000 each to 8 employees, \$2,700 each to 65 employees, and on down to lower sums. On October 4, 1920, the number of employees had been reduced to 4,459 on the regular rolls.

The present Public Printer abolished the following positions:

POSITIONS ABOLISHED IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, APRIL 5
TO OCTOBER 2, 1921

Superintendent of work, \$3,600; assistant foreman, job section, \$2,300; two desk men, hand section, \$4,000; chief laborer, linotype section, \$1,252; electrotype molder in charge, foundry section, \$2,128; desk man, \$1,252; desk man, \$1,878; laborer, \$776.40; pressman in charge, \$2,003.20; clerk in pressroom, \$1,252; assistant storekeeper, \$2,000; computer, \$2,200; helper, \$1,126.80; eight clerks, \$8,640; bookbinder in charge, \$2,003.20; directress, \$1,252; six bookbinders in charge, \$12,019.20; counter, \$1,126.80; stereotypist, \$2,003.20.

4,444 EMPLOYEES STILL ON ROLL

But, Mr. Speaker, even though I feel somewhat encouraged by the reduction effected by the Public Printer, I can not forget the fact that three years after the armistice, on the 3d day of October, 1921, we still had 4,444 employees on the pay roll of the Government Printing Office. In just recognition to the merit of the present Public Printer over his predecessor, however, I must say, Mr. Speaker, that on October 1, 1921, he had 44,662 folios of copy on hand to print, as compared with 22,244 folios on hand October 1, 1920. And in addition to this, he had 2,920 galleyes in the proof room on October 1, 1921, as compared with only 948 galleyes in the proof room on October 1, 1920. This proves conclusively that there has been a large surplus of employees.

STOPPED GAMBLING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING

When Mr. Carter took charge gambling of every kind was carried on in the Government Printing Office. Some participated in stock gambling. Others played the racing boards. And still others "shuffled the deck and threw the bones." Mr. Carter stopped it, though to do it he first had to suspend and dismiss certain employees. I congratulate him.

But on a most important improvement promised by him Mr. Carter has utterly failed. He tried, but was too weak. His intentions were good, but he is not properly supported by Members of Congress; and they have not supported him because many do not know anything about existing conditions there. For instance, on September 19, 1921, Mr. Charles S. Lewis, a prominent business man of St. Louis, Mo., wrote to our distinguished colleague, Congressman NEWTON of Missouri, protesting against "closed-shop" conditions in our Government Printing Office, and deprecating the report that certain employees were paying as much as \$25 each month out of their salary on assessments made by the Typographical Union for its 44-hours-per-week strike expenses and their regular union dues.

In his reply from St. Louis, dated September 25, 1921, Congressman NEWTON stated:

"Those employees in the Government departments who desire to become members of any organization, which they think will better their condition, are permitted to do so. A very large per cent of them, however, prefer not to join such organizations, and their failure to do so does not in any way militate against their employment. The matter of membership in any organization is purely with the individual. But to my mind a statement to the effect that these employees each are paying \$25 a month out of their niggardly salaries, which they receive, is utterly absurd."

And recently, the president of the Standard Printing Co., of Louisville, Ky., wrote to our distinguished colleague, Congressman BARKLEY, protesting against such closed-shop conditions, to which our colleague replied:

"The STANDARD PRINTING CO.,

"Louisville, Ky.

"GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of October 5 indorsing certain alleged 'efforts' being made by the Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas, to release the 'death grip' which you say the printers' union has had on the United States Printing Office for these many years.

"In the first place, there is no such death grip upon the Government Printing Office, and never has been. Men who are employed in that institution undergo a civil-service examination to test their fitness for the positions which they seek, and the question whether they belong to a union is not inquired into. They may belong or not, as they choose, and there is no discrimination in the Government Printing Office one way or another on that account.

"I might add that I am not in sympathy with the chronic tirades of Mr. BLANTON against labor unions, and I decline to be led by him upon that subject.

"Sincerely yours,

"ALBEN W. BARKLEY."

And in reply to our colleague, this Louisville business man wrote the following:

"Hon. A. W. BARKLEY,

"Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 8th and regret to note your lack of first-hand information relative to the conditions that exist in the Government Printing Office in Washington.

"I have in my employ a gentleman who has within the past 30 days left the employ of the Government Printing Office in Washington, and he advises me that in his 12 years' experience in the Government Printing Office he knows absolutely that the typographical union has dominated the office to such an extent that any other employee of the Government Printing Office that was not a member of the typographical union was unable to secure anything like justice or fair dealing in the matter of advancement, and that by the silent treatment, ostracism, and other like measures the life of any employee who was not a member of the typographical union was made most miserable, indeed.

"Your statement that there is no discrimination in the Government Printing Office one way or another is therefore not borne out by facts.

"The writer knows nothing whatever about the tirades of Mr. BLANTON against the labor unions, but he does know that the time has come when the employers of this country, especially in the manufacturing lines, must refuse to be further dominated by unionism. The writer, as well as all employers claiming to be decent and honest, will ever stand on the side of and for labor, for we do not claim to be other than of that class; but we do stand and will fight against the further domination of the best interests of this country by unionism.

"With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I beg to remain,
"Yours very truly,

"STANDARD PRINTING CO."

The writer of the above two letters signed "Standard Printing Co." is Hon. David B. G. Rose, president of said company, who was grand master of the Masonic Lodge for the State of Kentucky.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the above are merely samples of a number of such letters I have received, indicating that my colleagues are not familiar with just how strong a hold our employees' unions have upon the throat of this Government. Therefore I am going to this trouble to inform them.

Do they all get "niggardly salaries," as the gentleman from Missouri believes? Not at all. They all get Sunday off, or one day each week in lieu of Sunday. They get all of the lawful holidays. They get all of the special holidays so numerously occurring in Washington. They get half of Saturday throughout the summer months. And they are all given 30 days' vacation each year on full pay. The night shifts receive 20 per cent extra pay. They are neither pushed nor rushed in their work. They work in a most comfortable, modern building, under pleasant surroundings, with steam heat, electric lights, electric fans, ice water, comfortable furniture, and modern machinery, apparatus, and appliances. And here are the niggardly monthly salaries some of them get:

Wages paid for the month of July, 1921, by the United States to certain employees in the Government Printing Office, amount received by each employee: George H. Carter, \$500; John Greene, \$300; Marion E. Bullock, \$300; E. E. Emerson, \$300; Walter R. Metz, \$300; A. P. Tisdell, \$291.66; William A. Smith, \$250; Elwood S. Moorehead, \$250; James K. Wallace, \$250; Martin S. Speelman, \$250; William H. Cornish, \$250; Bert E. Bair, \$250; Edward M. Nevils, \$250; James H. Heslet, \$250; Henry H. Wright, \$229.16; Edwin F. Geyer, \$228.33; Arthur J. Symonds, \$228.33; William J. Manning, \$228.33; Harry A. Brandt, \$209; Miss Mary A. Tate, \$228.33; Robert W. Summers, \$228.33; Benjamin W. Butler, \$228.33; Edward J. Wilver, \$228.33; Russell O. Beebe, \$228.33; John A. Massey, Jr., \$228.33; Sheridan C. Koons, \$228.33; Charles E. Young, \$228.33; Stanley W. Ridings, \$228.33; John R. Berg, \$228.33; Edward G. Whall, \$228.33; Hugh Reid, \$228.33; Allan C. Clough, \$228.33; William H. Kirvin, \$228.33; Rufus J. Allen, \$228.33; Harry B. Goodrell, \$228.33; John E. Scheaffer, \$228.33; Robert R. Dillard, \$228.33; Louis C. Schell, \$228.33; James J. Conroy, \$228.33; John E. Walsh, \$228.33; John J. Kelly, \$228.33; William A. Knap, \$228.33; John W. Moran, \$228.33; William H. Dahl, \$228.33; George T. Lecompte, \$220.32; Charles F. Markley, \$220.32; Michael M. Sweetman, \$220.32; Samuel M. Edmunds, \$220.32; Emerson B. Swayne, \$220.32; Stephen T. Brown, \$220.32; Charles C. Cawson, \$220.32; Frank A. Dougherty, \$220.32; John T. Dunlap, \$220.32; Arthur J. McMillan, \$220.32; Joseph H. Benner, \$220.32; George W. Godwin, \$220.32; Oscar J. Homer, \$220.32; John T. Quinn, \$220.32; Charles S. Taylor, \$220.32; Harrison M. Browning, \$220.32; Luther L. Browning, \$220.32; Daniel Clark, \$220.32; Robert H. Clouser, \$220.32; John C. Grace, \$220.32; Charles L. Nay, \$220.32; John A. Pike, \$220.32; Thomas H. Mumford, Jr., \$220.32; Thomas F. Patterson, \$220.32; John M. Richards, \$220.32; James S. Bragg, \$220.32; Charles T. Jarvis, \$220.32; John Linquist, \$220.32; Howard R. Loeffel, \$220.32; Howard V. Mills, \$220.32; Peter W. Pritchett, \$220.32; William H. Shreve, \$220.32; Finley S. Hayes, \$220.32; Albert McMillan, \$220.32; Frank L. White, \$220.32; Alpheus E. Riddle, \$220.32; William A. Mitchell, \$211.66; John F. Fitzpatrick, \$211.66; Richard C. Lohmeyer, Sr., \$211.66; John A. Patterson, \$211.66; Charles Meier, \$211.66; John J. O'Brien, \$211.66; George Gerberich, \$211.66; William H. Chase, \$211.66; William T. Herritage, \$211.66; J. H. Phillips, \$211.66; John O'Donoghue, \$211.66; W. F. Crump, \$211.66; B. M. Connolly, \$211.66; T. P. Rooney, \$211.66; W. D. Skeen, \$211.66; E. A. Kerr, \$211.66;

Louis Naylor, \$207.80; J. B. Newlon, \$207.80; Daniel O'Connell, \$207.80; F. W. Parker, \$207.80.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, the above are among the highest-paid employees, the above list being absolutely correct, approved by the Public Printer. But they are not getting niggardly salaries.

It will be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that during the month of May I had up with the Public Printer the question of whether it was necessary for one of his employees to join the typographical union in order to hold his job. And I succeeded in getting the Public Printer to then assert that President Roosevelt's decision in the Miller case should be his guide. Miller was kicked out of the Printing Office because he refused to join the union. President Roosevelt reinstated him, and held:

"That no union rules or regulations can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and can not and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the Government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him."

And based upon such decision of President Roosevelt in the Miller case, which he quoted, the Public Printer announced his policy as follows:

"If by the term 'open shop' you mean a place where a person may be employed regardless of whether he belongs to a labor organization, then I presume the Government Printing Office may be called an 'open shop' under the system of appointments through the civil service, as I have above stated.

"It is but fair to advise you, however, that I have been informed that most of the employees in the skilled trades of the Government Printing Office do belong to their respective labor organizations. Such membership, I assume, is a matter entirely in their own discretion. I take it that they have the same right to become affiliated in trade organizations as we have to join the various religious and fraternal organizations that may seem beneficial to us."

With such a declaration as the above, Mr. Speaker, coming from the Public Printer direct, one would naturally presume that employees of the Government Printing Office were not forced to join the union in order to retain their positions after being placed there by the United States civil service. Yet I received the following from a Government employee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1921.

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

Representative from Texas, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am an employee of the Government Printing Office, being a compositor on the seventh floor. I have held such position continuously for about two years. I receive 75 cents per hour, plus the \$240 a year bonus.

Against my will I was forced to join the union, as I was given to understand by employees that I could not hold my job long in the Government Printing Office without it. In addition to the 2 per cent assessment that comes out of our salary each month, one-half of which goes as dues to our local, we have been assessed an additional 10 per cent to pay the expenses of the strikes that have been going on over the United States in behalf of the 44-hour week, for which our union is contending.

I deemed the oath to my union, which I was compelled to take when I joined, contrary to the pledges I made in my oath to my Government which I took at the time I entered the service.

Mr. Flanigan, who is chapel secretary for our union, likewise works for the Government, and makes a practice of going among the men during business hours and collecting dues. When the first payment of assessments in June was due, I refused to pay same, as I felt that same was an imposition. On last Friday, during business hours, Mr. Flanigan, the chapel chairman, advised me that unless I paid my assessments to the union I could not work in the Government Printing Office any longer. While a number of employees do not carry cards in the union any longer, the union makes it so unpleasant that work there is practically unbearable. I appeal to Congress to see that we are not further molested.

Very truly yours,

MILLARD FRENCH.

I immediately wrote to the Public Printer about the matter and sent him Mr. Millard French's letter, and after writing the second time on July 22, 1921, I finally received Mr. Carter's reply, as follows:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, July 23, 1921.

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. BLANTON: I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letters of July 15, 20, and 22, relative to the reports you have re-

ceived concerning activities of labor organizations in this office, especially as to the case of Millard French.

Upon receipt of your letter of the 20th, I at once called for Mr. French and had what appeared to be a satisfactory talk with him. I understood then that he was going to advise you as to my position in the matter, which seemed to meet with his approval.

I have also talked with Mr. Flanagan, in regard to whom Mr. French made his complaint, and several other employees of the shop who I thought might have some knowledge of the alleged activities of the organizations to which you referred. I called their attention to the letter which I addressed to you under date of May 25, 1921, and in the statement of President Roosevelt which I quoted therein. I informed these employees that I am in full accord with the views of President Roosevelt on this subject. Mr. Flanagan denied to me that he had told Mr. French that the latter "could not work in the Government Printing Office any longer" if he did not pay his union dues. I advised him and the other employees with whom I talked that I will not permit any intimidation of the employees in this office, and that the working time of the shop can not be used for other than the business of the Government. I received assurances that my directions would be complied with and that there will be no ground for further complaint.

Thanking you for calling the matter to my attention, I beg to remain.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. CARTER,
Public Printer.

But about that time, Mr. Speaker, I also received a letter from another employee in the Government Printing Office asking me not to make his name public, from which letter I copy the following excerpt:

"1. A printer goes into the shop ignorant that it is closed to non-union men. Immediately after he is assigned work he is approached by the 'walking delegate' (using Government time) and asked for his 'card.' If he hasn't one, he is told that this is a union shop; that everyone in the shop carries a card.

"2. If he delays taking out a card, which costs all the way from \$5 up to \$25, pressure in every conceivable manner is brought to bear till life is made unbearable, and if sensible of injustice a condition is made to render honest work impossible. He is told by 'voluntary confidants' that he will not likely cross over the dead line of probational service (six months), and that he need not expect promotion without a card.

"3. It is a safe estimate that seven-eighths of the force now in the Government Printing Office have been forced to join the union, one by one, as they come in the shop.

"4. The 'walking delegate' collects dues during work hours from a list made up from the Government time slip, and if working in pairs his partner is idle during this time.

"5. The 'walking delegate' calls time to commence and quit work.

"6. This appointed agent of the union can and does assess fines for any infraction of the union rules.

"7. Girl helpers and laborers are told by the 'walking delegate' that they will be taken care of in preference to nonmembers.

"8. It is an open secret that the 'walking delegate' in some divisions has more to say in the conduct and control than the authorized foreman.

"9. The regular union dues are 2 per cent of all earnings; old-age pension, 2½ per cent of all earnings; and for the 'strike assessment,' 10 per cent of all earnings—total, 14 per cent of every dollar earned by a printer. Every printer pays the union each month approximately \$25.

"10. If the 44-hour 'strike' is won, no Government employee can benefit by it, even if he favored it.

"11. Bulletin boards in every division are plastered with union bulletins that would tend to intimidate and hold in line weak members.

"12. In arguments over the 'strike' more than one printer has been heard to say: 'I hold my allegiance to the union above that of the Government.'

"13. The secretary of the Washington City union is sick. 'Spadge' Parsons, foreman of the monotype section (day), Government Printing Office, is acting in his stead. If a printer refuses to 'take out a card,' this man (Parsons) is in the dual capacity of 'secretary of the union' that says 'keep him out' and that of a sworn Government official passing on his qualifications at the end of six months' probational service.

"14. The obligation required to enter the Government service and that required by the union are at entire variance; hence the closed condition of the Government print shop forces every employee to indirectly perjure himself."

And concerning the threats made to kick Millard French out if he did not pay up his union dues and assessments, I put Mr. Carter on notice concerning their methods, as follows:

"Hon. GEORGE H. CARTER,

"The Public Printer, Government Printing Office,

"Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR MR. CARTER: Supplementing the letters I wrote you on the 15th and 20th instants, to neither of which I have yet received a reply,

this is to state that I learn the way the unions in the Government Printing Office have of getting rid of a man who will not join them is to attack his efficiency record, when it should not be subject to attack. In view of the fact that Mr. Millard French's record was first class up to the time I wrote you on July 15, this is to request that should any such tactics be employed against him that you give the matter careful consideration and investigation before taking action.

"Very sincerely, yours,

"THOMAS L. BLANTON."

Within a few days I received the following from Mr. John W. Powers, another employee of the Government Printing Office, answering specific questions propounded by me, to wit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1921.

HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: In response to the various questions you have propounded to me, I feel that I have no right to refuse to answer same, hence give you the data requested.

I am 48 years of age, and have been in the print shop practically all my life. I have been editor of country newspapers, and the attached copies of letters herewith will evidence my standing with men who know me.

Ever since I was required to take the typographical union oath, which, among other things, provides:

"that my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise"—

I have felt that it conflicts with my oath to the Government, which I took when entering public employment.

After we were assessed an extra 10 per cent of our salaries by our union, to pay the expenses of the union's 44-hour-week campaign, and its strikes all over the country, I felt that I was unable financially to stand this drain, and on July 1, 1921, I gave up my union card, and refused to pay the 10 per cent assessment. I then went on a vacation of two weeks' leave.

All proof readers work in pairs. Mr. A. A. Meridith works with me, and we are called partners. Since I have been back from my vacation, both the foreman, Mr. William H. Cornish, and the night superintendent, Mr. Bullock, have refused to speak to me. The acting desk foreman, Mr. Harry B. Goodrell, has refused to speak to me. I have been subjected to what they call "the silent treatment," which no man of any self-respect can long stand.

Giving you the specific instances requested, will state that on July 22, 1921, during work hours in the Government Printing Office, the following colloquy took place between Mr. John Hooper, the copy editor, who is a strong union man, and my partner, Mr. Meridith, concerning myself:

"JOHN HOOPER. I see they have your partner on the slab.

"A. A. MERIDITH. Yes.

"JOHN HOOPER. I hope they get him."

On the preceding day, July 21, 1921, I had been called down by the foreman for a mistake, which Mr. Meridith admitted was not mine but his.

Yes; it is a fact, that on July 25, 1921, I was made to move my desk to right under the supervision of the foreman, which is the first time I have been forced to move positions during my service. I am the only proof reader on that floor who does not belong to the union.

Yes; it is a fact that on July 26, 1921, both Mr. Bullock and Mr. Goodrell refused to speak to me. Mr. Goodrell accused me of delaying rush proof, which I had not done. Later, he remarked to my partner, Mr. Meridith: "That fellow (meaning me) has been slamming things down on the desk."

Yes; it is a fact that on July 26, 1921, the following colloquy occurred between Mr. Charles N. Travis, a strong union man, and my partner, Meridith:

"CHARLES N. TRAVIS. Did your partner fix up his card?

"A. A. MERIDITH. He didn't pay his last assessment.

"CHARLES N. TRAVIS. You will get in bad if you stay with him.

"A. A. MERIDITH. Well, I don't feel disposed to ask the foreman to make a change; he knows as much about the situation as I do."

Yes; it is a fact that on July 26, 1921, Mr. Smith, of the monotype section, indicated that he would like to give up his union card, but stated, "I simply couldn't stand the gaff if I gave up my card."

With regard to what occurred in the Courtney cigar store on July 26, 1921, the following colloquy took place between Mr. Robert L. Townsend, a proof reader and strong union man, and my partner, Meridith:

"ROBERT L. TOWNSEND. What is that fellow Powers doing? Is he going to pay up?

"A. A. MERIDITH. I am not in his confidence.

"ROBERT L. TOWNSEND. They will get after him if he don't."

Yes; I have heard that it is a fact that on July 27, 1921, the four nonunion printers in the monotype section were moved into one alley close under the foreman's supervision.

With regard to additional slights, Mr. Charles F. Cooke, a proof reader, who until I dropped my card was my friend and had accepted medicine from me, now refuses to speak to me.

With only one exception, the union men in the Government Printing Office from my own State pass me up cold without speaking. No man with self-respect can long withstand their snubs and insults. Present conditions are simply unbearable to any man who refuses to affiliate with the union. I am not a tattler, and give you these facts only because you have asked for same. Mr. Carter, the present Public Printer, is a splendid gentleman, and I feel sure would remedy these conditions if he fully understood them.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. POWERS.

The following, Mr. Speaker, will show who Mr. John W. Powers is, and that he stands well with the present Republican organization:

[Will H. Hays, chairman; Clarence B. Miller, secretary; Fred W. Upham, treasurer; James G. Blaine, Jr., eastern treasurer]

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
111 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,
Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1921.

MR. JOHN W. POWERS,

326 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

DEAR POWERS: Here is a letter that Senator McCormick sent to me some time ago which you better have. You can show it to him if you ask him for a letter to the new Public Printer. I am also handing you my letter to Mr. Carter, which I hope won't do you any harm.

Very truly yours,

FRED W. UPHAM.

[United States Senate. Committee for Consideration of a National Budget. Medill McCormick, Illinois, chairman]

CHICAGO, ILL., March 2, 1921.

HON. FRED W. UPHAM,

111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR FRED: Just a line to acknowledge your letter of January 25 in behalf of Mr. Powers, and to say that I am taking the papers back to Washington with me and will do all that I can.

Sincerely, yours,

MEDILL MCGORMICK.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 1, 1921.

MR. GEORGE H. CARTER,

Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CARTER: I am particularly interested in Mr. John W. Powers, who is now connected with the Government Printing Office.

He aspires to the position of assistant superintendent of work (night), and it will please me very much if he gets the position.

Senator McCormick, of Illinois, I know will be glad to join in this recommendation.

Very truly yours,

FRED W. UPHAM, Treasurer.

And also in July, Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from a young man employed as a helper in the Government Printing Office, wherein he says:

"The unions here have kept all apprentices out of the Government Printing Office for years, all mechanics being appointed from the outside as journeymen. Young men who start in as laborers and finally succeed in becoming helpers, although they learn and know the business, they can never become mechanics, as the union has it fixed that way.

"I will have to remain a helper the rest of my life, although I have learned the trade and in many instances do the same work as a mechanic.

"The unions frequently work mechanics in on 'helpers' jobs when they become vacant, so that as mechanics they then receive double what the helpers draw.

"I wish you every success, and must say you are doing wonderful work in Congress, and hope you will be able to force the union to permit apprentices to work in the largest printing plant in the world, so that a young man will have a chance of becoming a journeyman mechanic.

UNIONS FORCED FRENCH AND POWERS TO RESIGN

Within a few days after the Public Printer wrote me that—

"I will not permit any intimidation of the employees in this office, and the working time of the shop can not be used for other than business of the Government"—

the union forced both Millard French and John W. Powers to resign. I immediately went to the Public Printer and called his attention to the threats I had heard his employees had made, to wit, "that if the Public Printer fooled with them, they would take his job away and supplant him with another, as they had more influence on the Hill [Capitol] than he did."

And I asked Mr. Carter if he was going to let such threats influence him. And he said he was not, and that he was not going to accept the resignations of French and Powers, but was going to have them

work on and protect them. I called his attention to the fact that on Monday, May 23, 1921, upon request, Mr. Edgar Wallace, representative of the American Federation of Labor, produced at a hearing before the District Committee on the antipicketing bill a copy of the constitution of the International Typographical Union, same being the personal copy belonging to Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, with his name printed on the back, and which, on page 15 thereof, under the heading "Obligation for members," appeared the oath taken by all members of said typographical union, to wit:

"Every person admitted as a member of this union shall subscribe to the following obligation, which shall apply only to matters pertaining to the printing industry:

"I (give name) hereby solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that I will not reveal any business or proceedings of any meeting of this or any subordinate union to which I may hereafter be attached, unless by order of the union, except to those whom I know to be members in good standing thereof; that I will, without equivocation or evasion and to the best of my ability, abide by the constitution, by-laws, and the adopted scale of prices of any union to which I may belong; that I will at all times support the laws, regulations, and decisions of the International Typographical Union, and will carefully avoid giving aid or succor to its enemies, and use all honorable means within my power to procure employment for members of the International Typographical Union in preference to others; that my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise; that I will belong to no society or combination composed wholly or partly of printers, with the intent or purpose to interfere with the trade regulations or influence or control the legislation of this union; that I will not wrong a member, or see him or her wronged, if in my power to prevent. To all of which I pledge my most sacred honor."

You will note in said oath that each member swears:

"That my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise."

And I told him that the above oath and evidence was in the hearings on the antipicketing bill, on file in his office, and that that oath was the one every one of his employees had taken and was the one both Millard French and John W. Powers considered was in direct conflict with their oath to the Government. I warned him that the union men would find some way of getting rid of French and to be on the lookout.

UNION'S MINIMUM SCALE FOR 44-HOUR WEEK

On July 30, 1921, M. A. Bodenhamer, president of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, here in Washington, D. C., issued the following minimum scale per week, for 44 hours' work, to remain in effect until April 30, 1922:

Hand men, day work, per week of 44 hours—	\$40.00
Hand men, night work, per week of 44 hours—	45.00
Machine men, day work, per week of 44 hours—	42.00
Machine men, night work, per week of 44 hours—	47.25

On August 15, 1921, I received the following from Mr. Powers:

AUGUST 15, 1921.

HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: If what Mr. Carter means by his statement, "No union dues will be collected in the shop during work hours," is that none will be paid during the time that we are actually reading proof, has been partially accomplished—not wholly by any means.

Last Thursday night (pay day) when the bell rang for lunch, at 11 o'clock, the union collector with his money box and receipt book moved up and took charge of the copy desk, and to all intents and purposes did a regular clearing-house business—took in money and issued license to the printers, that gives them the privilege of reading proof another two weeks without being ostracized and referred to as "rats." During this 30-minute lunch time the Riggs Bank never did a more flourishing business over and above board.

I watched this functioning of a business organization inside a Government department with deadened amazement, and really wondered if Mr. Carter called that "dues stopped collected during work hours."

Sincerely,

JOHN W. POWERS.

A few days thereafter, in company with my colleagues, Congressman Webster, of Washington, and Congressman UNDERHILL, of Massachusetts, we thrashed over the situation with the Public Printer, and were assured by him that both French and Powers would be given a square deal.

BUT THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED TO FRENCH

Here appeared deleted by dashes a statement duly sworn to by Millard French, filed in the Government Printing Office, detailing the inhuman treatment accorded him by a union foreman, Levi Huber, aided and abetted by two other union employees, James Leek and Burney Parker, forcing French to quit work, which because of objectionable language is now omitted.

It was dated "Mount Rainier, Md., September 3, 1921," addressed to "Mr. George H. Carter, Public Printer, Government Printing Office," and duly sworn to by said French on September 5, 1921, before David Laing, notary public, with seal. It showed that on September 2, 1921, when French reported this attack on him, the Public Printer required him to file this detailed sworn statement. It showed that without any provocation whatever French was shamefully cursed and abused, said Huber calling him a black-hearted scab, a fool, a coward, a dirty cur, and numerous profane and dirty names, which Huber also applied to the "Public Printer and Congressman BLANTON" for interfering with their union methods; said Huber asserting that he could not be hurt by French reporting him, as he was not afraid of the Public Printer, insinuating that he and his union were well entrenched at the Capitol and would be protected by Members of Congress. In printing the objectionable language it was abbreviated by use of initial letters and dashes, such as is done when printing same in judicial decisions in court reports. To which sworn statement the Public Printer replied with the succeeding letter, which resumes said printed report here copied from the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 22, 1921, to wit:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
September 9, 1921.

Mr. MILLARD FRENCH,

Mount Rainier, Md.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of September 3, in which you file certain charges against a fellow workman in the section in which you are employed.

A hearing was held, and Mr. Huber, the employee against whom the charges were made, was suspended and requested to answer the same in writing.

After thoroughly investigating the case I can not regard you as entirely guiltless in the affair. Your oral and written charges, I am inclined to believe, contain several misstatements which I can not overlook, especially your statements as to reporting the occurrence to the foreman of the section. Therefore, in the interest of peace and harmony in the office, I have directed your transfer to another section.

You are cautioned not to engage in similar altercations hereafter, and if employees manifest improper conduct toward you, you are to immediately report the same to your superior officer.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. CARTER,
Public Printer.

MOUNT RAINIER, Md., September 10, 1921.

Mr. GEORGE H. CARTER,

Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, stating that you find it necessary to transfer me to another division of the office.

I consider this action on your part virtually a repudiation of my sworn statement and a humiliation to me, as the members of the union will herald it as a victory—first blood.

As the union at present dominates the office (and I see no hope of it being remedied now), it is an impossibility for me to longer stand up under the humiliation and do honest work.

I consider it impossible to work in the shop in peace without a union card, therefore consider this my resignation.

Personally, I beg to remain your friend.

Very truly yours,

MILLARD FRENCH.

MOUNT RAINIER, Md., September 17, 1921.

Mr. GEORGE H. CARTER,

Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant.

I note that you say:

"You are hereby notified that you will be given until Monday to report for duty; otherwise your name will be dropped from our rolls on that date."

Mr. Carter, you are reminded that on the 10th of this month I sent you my resignation, of which you have acknowledged receipt.

However much I dislike to be driven out of the office, I am forced to accept the inevitable—leave the office.

Reiterating my resignation: "It is impossible to work in peace in the Government Printing Office without carrying a union card."

Respectfully,

MILLARD FRENCH.

And so, Mr. Speaker, out into the gutter these union employees in the Government Printing Office kicked MILLARD FRENCH, a poor man with a wife and five children to support, because he would not pay dues.

AND WHAT IS HAPPENING TO JOHN W. POWERS

On September 29, 1921, I received the following letter from Mr. Powers:

"DEAR MR. BLANTON: I am sending you a copy of the Trades Unionist. This page was nailed upon the proof-room bulletin board the day after publication and remained there till we commenced work last Tuesday night. I might as well post up argument against the Democratic Party or reflections against some church, it occurs to me, with the same propriety. The man who wrote it is an employee of the office; he and the man that put it upon the bulletin board (if they are not one and the same party) should be disciplined, and the foremen who let it hang there are none the less guilty.

"I am reliably informed that Tuesday a petition was being circulated and signed in the hand section protesting against this 10 per cent assessment, and that the foreman, Hugh Reid, stopped it with the remark: 'You are giving aid and comfort to the enemy.' I thought it was the limit for officials of the union to interfere in such matters inside the office, but for designated officials of the bureau to brazenly step up and give orders, when the printers are making an effort within their own ranks to throw off this 'union yoke,' points suspiciously to who is 'in the saddle.'

"Sincerely,

JOHN W. POWERS."

You will note that the foreman, Hugh Reid, mentioned, is drawing \$228.33 per month from the Government, and that he is also listed in the Federal Employee, the official magazine of the National Federation of Federal Employees, as the associate editor thereof, and I am informed that he spends much time in the congressional press galleries as a reporter, though of this I have no personal knowledge. The portion of the Trades Unionist which Mr. Powers says was posted on the bulletin board of the Government Printing Office and remained there for about a week is the front page, containing a large cartoon drawn by J. M. Baer, of a laborer with great bails and chains attached to his feet, entitled "Industrial slavery," with the following printed article attacking Powers:

"[From the Trades Unionist, official organ, Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C., September 16, 1921]

"MANUFACTURERS RECORD MAKES ATTACK ON I. T. U.—SAYS CONDITIONS IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE ARE HORRIBLE AND QUOTES INGRATE

By Fred S. Walker

"In the issue of September 8 the Manufacturers Record prints another installment of its serial attack upon the typographical union with a recitation of the horrible conditions in the Government Printing Office. The Record has been carrying on the attack commenced by Congressman BLANTON and reproduces letters from an employee of the shop who claims that Uncle Sam's printery is a closed shop entirely dominated by union officials. This tirade has appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and in newspapers over the country as propaganda in the open-shop crusade, and it would appear that a review of the battle is in order. Statements have been made uncontradicted which are far from truth.

"In the first place, the attack commenced when a member of the union who had been the recipient of every form of assistance imaginable from his fellow workers declined to continue payment of dues and wrote Mr. BLANTON, of Texas. This man did not drop out of the union on account of inability to find the money, but because, as he expressed it, 'I am tired of being bled.' He unblushingly insinuated that he had never sympathized with union principles, and that he saw a good chance to wreck the organization. He probably also saw himself a hero and the idol of the Typothetas and the Manufacturers' Record. But after he had made the break he looked in vain for his followers; and this after accepting meat, fuel, and clothes from his friends in the organization.

"The Manufacturers' Record reproduces letters from an employee of the night proof room, who states, 'I make the simple statement that no self-respecting citizen can work in the Government Printing Office without first getting a license from the International Typographical Union.'

"That this anonymous complainant is a self-respecting citizen is evidenced by the fact that he was willing to forget his antiunion convictions and carry a card. His own words classify him when he admits that he had not the courage to stand up for his principles, but joined the union merely to avoid 'ostracism.'

"It is not difficult to guess the author of these letters, and as he is not a member of the union and as his letters appear without signature, he may be excluded from the class of 'self-respecting citizens.' He also intimates very clearly that the Public Printer is misleading Congress as to the true condition of affairs, which may call for an explanation, if Mr. Carter hears of it.

"It should also be here stated that it is not now nor has it ever been necessary for a man to own a union card to work in the Government Printing Office. Of course, by remaining outside the organization of his fellow workers he necessarily alienates their interest in his welfare, but if his ideas are founded on truth he should be able to stand upon them.

"The Record also attacks the oath of the printers, stating that it places the union above the Constitution of the United States. The publishers of the Record know full well that better men than they have subscribed to that same oath without censure. We mention Pres-

dent Harding, Horace Greeley, George W. Childs, Congressman Albert Johnson, of Washington, and many other men who are and have been leaders in the progress of American democracy. It ill becomes mouthpiece of organized capital to attempt to belittle a trade-union which has for more than a hundred years been tried and not found wanting.

"These would-be 'free and independent workers' further allege they are ostracized because of their nonparticipation in their coworkers' efforts to advance the cause of the workingmen. And why not? No man who takes all and gives nothing will ever be popular with honest denizens of this world.

"They may fit in somewhere, but you must swear when you mention it."

And, Mr. Speaker, I hear that union members have made life so unbearable to Mr. Powers that they have forced him to send in his resignation again.

**\$739,107 RECEIPTS FROM 10 PER CENT STRIKE ASSESSMENT IN ONE MONTH,
\$915,673.53 IN ANOTHER**

On page 141 of the August issue, 1921, of the *Typographical Journal* is the following letter from the president of the union, from which I quote:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

JULY 25, 1921.

To the Members of the International Typographical Union.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The struggle for the 44-hour week continues with unabated intensity, but little change taking place since the last month, and with but little likelihood of any change in the near future from present indications. The antagonistic employers have apparently settled down to an indefinite period of hostilities, urged on by forces they are powerless to resist. Having but little success in manning their offices with competent help, their efforts are centered mainly on attempts to destroy the morale of our members. The number of towns affected is 220 and the number of members on strike 8,807.

We now have 347 unions signed up. An examination of the financial statement shows that for the month, May 21 to June 20, inclusive, receipts from the 10 per cent assessment were \$739,107, while defense expenses and benefits amounted to \$689,765.79, leaving a balance in that fund of \$49,341.21. For the month of June 21 to July 20, inclusive, receipts were \$915,673.53, and expenditures \$844,271.12, leaving a balance for the month of \$71,405.41.

And from page 181 of said *Typographical Journal*, here is what it reports on conditions in the Nation's Capital:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"The July meeting of Columbia Union was well attended in spite of the more or less well-known impression that the National Capital is a torrid summer resort. And, everything considered, it was a rather warm meeting. The business committee spanked the foremen on the two morning papers for violating union rules, and the recommendations were adopted vigorously. Propositions relating to the assessment received scant consideration, and after a half hour of fiery oratory the meeting uproariously adopted the following resolution, which was fathered by Jacob Wagner, of the National Capital Press, though there is a strong suspicion that it was mothered by our new assistant secretary. The resolution concludes:

"Resolved, That we declare anew our determination to continue to pay in full the 10 per cent assessment, and all other assessments that may be necessary, until victory is complete."

"Columbia Union is in this antinon fight to the finish, and the reports in the papers that a few pressmen and binders have returned to work will not weaken our determination to win. Those weak-kneed cider pressmen and highbinders can do very little work until there are some printers on the job to set type. And when the printers return to work it will be under 44-hour agreements.

"Our relief committee is just now badly in need of relief. The chairman, Joseph H. Cummings, we are told, is listening to the wild waves in Atlantic City. Miss Ella M. Wallace is also on leave.

"Government Printing Office foremanships are still on the move. Sheridan C. Koons, of the proof section, is now in charge of the branch in the Congressional Library. Allen C. Clough (pronounced like 'tuff') now enjoys the privilege of putting his feet on the desk in the job room. Stanley A. Ridings is back on his old job as chief of the monotype section. Hugh L. Reid, former chairman, is the new director of destinies in the day hand section, assisted by Maj. Will H. Chase, with Edward Coleman in charge of the night force. John R. Berg, one of the old-time bosses, came back as captain of the day linotype section, and William D. Skeen, an operator, is first mate. William H. Cornish, for several years chairman of the day proof section, is in charge of the night proof room, assisted by James E. Maynard. Edward M. Nevils is king of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD force. Marion E. Bullock is in charge of the office at night.

"This is one of the fancy jobs and deserves a paragraph by itself: Ellwood S. Moorhead, operator on the night CONGRESSIONAL RECORD force, to Foreman of Printing."

You will note that it boasts of the fact that Mr. Hugh Reid, drawing \$228.33 per month as a Government employee, is a foreman

in the Printing Office. Now, as associate editor of the *Federal Employee*, note what Mr. Hugh Reid permits on page 8 of the October 8, 1921, issue to be said about Secretary Denby:

Here is omitted a short attack upon a former Secretary of the Navy, the language of which might be objectionable.

Now, in this connection, Mr. Speaker, let me remind my colleagues and the country of what Hon. Herbert D. Brown, Chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, said against Government employees belonging to unions:

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1920.

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My DEAR MR. BLANTON: I have just received your letter of March 2, in which you make certain inquiries concerning personnel conditions in the executive departments in Washington. I will quote your questions and undertake to answer them in the order in which they appear in your letter:

"(1) Both Congressman MADDEN and myself estimate that there are now in Washington 40,000 idle, unnecessary clerks still on the pay roll, whose services could be dispensed with without crippling the service. Is this true or not?"

I do not know whether your figures are correct or not, because I have not had the opportunity to find out. I know that there are a great many unnecessary clerks in Washington (literally thousands), but whether the number of them is 20,000, 40,000, or some other figure, I can not say. I know that there are very many superfluous clerks in Washington, because investigations made by the Bureau of Efficiency in certain offices have disclosed that fact.

"(2) May we expect efficient service generally from our employees as long as they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?"

I believe that the affiliation of Government employees with labor organizations must, of necessity, result in a reduction of efficiency in the departments. I am of the opinion that such affiliation has an unfortunate effect on the morale of the service. The employee comes to feel that his success depends not so much on his individual effort as on the political strength of the organization to which he belongs.

"(3) Is there not fully as much reason for separating our Government employees from strike organizations as there was for separating the police and firemen from such organizations?"

Yes; quite as much reason, and even more. In the event of police strikes or strikes involving a fire department it will always be possible, because of the relatively small number of people involved, for residents of the community to assume the burdens laid down by the striking policemen or firemen, and while it is true that inexperienced persons would not be able to safeguard the public interests to the same extent as could regular policemen or firemen, yet the danger to the community could be kept within reasonable bounds and situations of this sort could be taken care of with a relatively small loss to the public. In the case of a strike of Government workers, which might involve not merely a few employees but practically the entire force in the Government service, the damage to the public interest would be far greater. Such a strike would practically result in the suspension of all the functions of the Federal Government. It would affect not merely a few people, or a few thousand people, but, practically speaking, the entire population of the country.

"(4) I call your attention to the attack made upon you in the *Federal Employee*, the official magazine of the National Federation of Federal Employees, for February 28, 1920, page 3 thereof, suggesting your demise, by reason of your late activities for efficiency. Is this veiled threat of the official organ of Government employees going to stop your activities and cause you to 'lay down'?"

My answer to this inquiry is "No." I shall continue to work for economy and efficiency in the Government service without regard to threats that may be made by any person or organization.

Very sincerely yours,

HERBERT D. BROWN,
Chief Bureau of Efficiency.

CLOSED SHOP IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Now, Mr. Speaker, to show my colleagues and the country that this union closed-shop condition applies to all other departments of the Government as well as the Printing Office, let me quote the following evidence I submitted in June, 1919, before a joint hearing held by the House and Senate Committees on Labor:

STATEMENT OF MISS MARY CUNNINGHAM

MR. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is Miss Mary Cunningham, whose home is in Plainview, Tex. She is not even a resident of my district.

THE CHAIRMAN. What is your name, please?

MR. BLANTON. Her name is Miss Mary Cunningham.

SENATOR KENYON. And what is her business?

MR. BLANTON. She is employed at the present time in the new War Risk Insurance Bureau under Mr. Jones.

THE CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. BLANTON. Miss Cunningham, you are a niece of Judge J. F. Cunningham, who is a prominent lawyer, known all over Texas, are you not?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. To save time I am going to ask a few leading questions. Miss Cunningham, you have taught school for a number of years in Texas before coming to Washington, have you not?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. Yes, sir; three years.

Mr. BLANTON. Prior to your coming to Washington were you a member of a union?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. No, indeed.

Mr. BLANTON. Since you have been at work here in Washington, have you joined a union?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. Over at the War Risk; yes.

Mr. BLANTON. State to the committee why did you join the union.

Mr. MACCRATE. Let me ask a question. Were you ever employed in the Bureau of Employment Service of the United States Government?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. I have never been in any bureau but the War Risk Bureau, and I was appointed to that.

Mr. MACCRATE. I do not see how it is at all relevant; I do not see the relevancy of testimony of an employee of any other department of the Government when we are inquiring into this branch of the service and this branch of the service only.

Mr. BLANTON. Let her answer. State to the committee how came you to join the union and what made you join.

Mr. MACCRATE. I object to that, Mr. Chairman, on these grounds: If we are going to take up personal reasons and other reasons why girls join different associations, we will never finish here in this world. They may bring in girls from any one of the other departments and take up the time of this committee.

Mr. BLANTON. That is the only question that I desire to ask this witness; and I will say this: That she was induced to join one of them upon representations that that was the only way by which she could hold her position.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would not charge Secretary of Labor Wilson and Mr. Densmore—

Mr. BLANTON (interposing). I want to show that that fact existed here in connection with some other matters which I desire to bring out and to charge Mr. Densmore with.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is not material.

Mr. BLANTON. I will connect it up directly with the Employment Service, and I will show that a person was discharged out of the Employment Service because she did not join a union.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course, there is a great variance of opinion about organized labor. Some gentlemen do not like it and some do like it, and—

Mr. HERSEY (interrupting). And Mr. Mooney is not on trial here.

Mr. BLANTON. I will say that I like it, where it is properly functioning, but where it is not it is absolutely wrong. I will try and connect this evidence up immediately with the Employment Service, but I will show that they not only discharged a woman over there because she was not a member of the union, but they followed up—followed that good woman up in various departments with the object of keeping her out of the Government employ. I will connect her testimony up with another.

Senator KENYON. You mean to say that this young lady had to join a union in order to hold a place in the War Risk Bureau?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and another has been discharged because she did not join a union, and has been discharged from another place since. She was first discharged from the Employment Service.

Mr. WATSON. Well, don't you think that that should be shown by the one who was discharged from the Employment Service? Did they get Miss Cunningham her job?

Mr. BLANTON. They did not. I believe that I can show that it has been found to be absolutely necessary to join a union, almost, to hold a position in the city of Washington to-day.

Mr. WATSON. Suppose that be true; in what way is that going to throw any light on the conduct of the United States Employment Service?

Mr. BLANTON. But if the United States Employment Service itself discharged employees, and not only discharged employees but has followed her through to other departments, through their other employees, and prevented them from holding their jobs, it is not only important but it is an outrage.

Mr. MACCRATE. Mr. Chairman, I press my objection.

Senator KENYON. I think Mr. BLANTON should produce the other witness and show it.

Mr. BLANTON. The committee would not like to hear her testimony? I will call the next witness.

STATEMENT OF MISS J. RAYNES LILESTONE

Mr. BLANTON. Your home address is Indianapolis, Ind., is it not, Miss Lilestone?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. In order that this good woman's standing may be known to the committee, I would like, with the permission of the com-

mittee, to place in the record a number of endorsements, one from Senator OVERMAN, who is chairman of the Committee on Rules of the United States Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Until that is questioned, what is the use of putting a letter into the record. Nobody questions her at all.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I do it for this reason: It has been brought to my attention—

The CHAIRMAN. She can tell who she is, and I do not think that anyone here will dispute her.

Mr. BLANTON. May I give my reasons? It has been brought to my attention that there has been an effort—that by reason of the fact that a certain auditor in the Shipping Board made a statement in the record a shore time ago—there has been an effort to prove that the man is insane—and witnesses are in this room now to attack the credibility of the witnesses that are brought in here.

Mr. MACCRATE. Until the witness's credibility is attacked I believe that the committee will assume that she is honest.

Mr. BLANTON. But I can not come back and refute the testimony that they will bring out. I have but a short time to appear before this committee—only two hours this morning. I do not expect to come before the committee any more, as I am very, very busy, and I can not be here to hear their testimony and introduce testimony to refute it.

But you have lived in Richmond, Va., for a number of years, and you have lived in Indianapolis, Ind., for a number of years?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And you were employed by the Labor Department, Miss Lilestone?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. When?

Miss LILESTONE. I began my services during the month of September.

Mr. BLANTON. When?

Miss LILESTONE. September 12.

Mr. BLANTON. And after entering your employment state whether or not you were requested to join a union.

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And what answer did you make to them?

Miss LILESTONE. I told them that I did not think it was necessary for me to join a union. The question was asked if I was a member of organized labor, and I told them no.

Mr. CASEY. What is that?

Miss LILESTONE. I told them no, that I did not think it was necessary in order to keep my Government position.

Mr. BLANTON. And what other statements, if any, was made to you?

Miss LILESTONE. The statement was made that in order to have a safe position that I would be compelled to join the union.

Mr. BLANTON. It was in the Labor Department?

Miss LILESTONE. It was in the Labor Department; yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And you refused to join the union?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes.

Mr. NOLAN. Were you working for the Employment Service system of the branch of the Department of Labor?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. NOLAN. And who was your superior officer?

Miss LILESTONE. The superior was Roger Babson, but he was not there during the time that I was employed.

Mr. NOLAN. What branch of the service was it?

Miss LILESTONE. It was the educational. The bureau of education.

Mr. NOLAN. And is it connected with the United States Employment Service?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. How long did you work there after that?

Miss LILESTONE. I worked—not quite—I would say just about a month. I received my dismissal; the letter was dated on the 9th; and I received my dismissal; it was dated on the 9th, and I received it on the 11th.

Mr. BLANTON. Of what month?

Miss LILESTONE. October.

Mr. NOLAN. You were there just one month?

Miss LILESTONE. You have the letter there, Mr. BLANTON. I think that I gave it to you.

Mr. BLANTON. You have a document here from the Civil Service Commission in which it shows that you made a rating of 81?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. Let us see the letter of dismissal. What does it state?

Mr. BLANTON. Here is your dismissal, signed by Mr. S. J. Gompers, chief clerk, and there is your dismissal [handing letters to Miss Lilestone].

Mr. HERSEY. This is dated the 16th.

Miss LILESTONE. I entered the service on the 12th.

Mr. BLANTON. Please read the dismissal.

Miss LILESTONE. "October 10, 1918. Miss J. Raynes Lilestone. By direction of the acting chief of the service, your services as clerk at \$1,100 per annum in the industrial plants position have been discontinued, effective at the close of October 9, 1918. Robert C. Starr, chief clerk, information and education service."

This gentleman, as I understand it, is a member of the union.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you go to see that gentleman after you received that letter?

Miss LILESTONE. I did; and he said that he had orders from the department head to dismiss me.

Mr. BLANTON. And then did you ask him the reason for your dismissal, Miss Lilestone?

Miss LILESTONE. I asked him the reason for my dismissal; and if you gentlemen will just let me explain—they never gave me a chance.

Senator KENYON. Do you mean that they never gave you a chance from the time that you went there?

Miss LILESTONE. They never gave me an opportunity. Of course, I knew I made good.

Senator KENYON. Then, what do you mean by saying that they never gave you a chance?

Miss LILESTONE. They never gave me any reasons why such a dismissal was sent; they never gave me a hearing or anything of that kind.

Mr. BLANTON. And right after that you were employed by the Commission on Training Camp Activities in the War Department?

Mr. CASEY. Wait one minute. Is it not a fact that the information and educational services is one of the emergency divisions set up in the Department of Labor during the war?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes; I think it is.

Senator KENYON. Were there any others discharged about the time you left?

Miss LILESTONE. Not that I know of. I knew very few people there.

Mr. BLANTON. Here is a certificate from the Commission on Training Camp Activities showing that you worked for them. Would the committee mind her reading that, showing that her services were satisfactory?

Senator KENYON. That was after that?

Mr. HERSEY. I would like to know how long after she was discharged that she went to work for some other branch of the service?

Miss LILESTONE. Just shortly after; in fact, the very following week. I saw that my means were very limited on account of the conditions existing here, and I made an application to the administration—the Railroad Administration—and I received a position, beginning at a salary of \$1,500 per year; but on account of my physical condition, due to the experience that I had undergone—that is, the humiliation part of it—it was not the question of work but it was the humiliation part of it—I broke down and was taken ill, and I was compelled to go into the hospital. When I came out I made application to the War Camp Activities—

Mr. BLANTON. Let me read that.

JANUARY 14, 1919.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Miss J. Rayne Lilestone has worked in the accounting office of the Commission on Training Camp Activities from December 11 to January 11, 1919, upon a special piece of work which is now completed, and we are therefore giving Miss Lilestone a release. Her work for the Commission on Training Camp Activities has been very satisfactory.

CHESTER C. WATERS,
Chief Accountant.

Now, Miss Lilestone, after that you had an appointment from the War Department, the purchase, storage, and traffic division, General Staff, dated March 21, giving you employment at \$1,100?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. When did you cease to be employed by the War Department? You were employed by the War Department up to when?

Miss LILESTONE. Up to the 23d.

Mr. BLANTON. The 23d of June?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And the 23d was the day before yesterday?

Miss LILESTONE. Day before yesterday; yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. That was Monday?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir. With the purchase, storage, and traffic division.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, Miss Lilestone, I will ask you, while you were working for this War Department, if any person who purported to be interested in organized labor, and who had previously known you in the Labor Department when you worked there, had occasion to see you working in the War Department, and have a conversation with you, and if so, state who it was and when it occurred?

Miss LILESTONE. I was sitting at my desk, and I was approached by a lady whom I did not recognize immediately, and she says, "What are you doing here?" I said, "Why, I have a perfect right to be here. I am under civil service." She said, "Are you a member of the employees' league?" I said, "I am not." Then I said to her, "What is your name?" I thought perhaps she was one of the members of the department there. She said, "I was with the Federal Employment Service." I did not remember her. I said, "I do not know your name." I said, "What is your name?" She said, "I can not tell you." Then she disappeared from the room. A gentleman in charge

Mr. BLANTON. Now, just a minute, in that connection; during that conversation did she give you any information of whether or not you would be permitted to remain in the War Department?

Miss LILESTONE. Well, she intimated—she—

Mr. MACCRATE. Not what she intimated; tell us what she said. What did she say?

Miss LILESTONE. Well, she said it would be safer to be a member of the employees' union, but I paid very little attention to it, because those things—I thought that the Government would take care of its employees without having to join an organization in this country.

Mr. MACCRATE. Just give us the conversation. State what this conversation was. Is that all of the conversation?

Mr. BLANTON. You are out of a position right now, are you?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And you are dependent on working for a living?

Miss LILESTONE. I am.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you ever see me in your life until a short time ago?

Miss LILESTONE. I never knew you.

Mr. HERSEY. Was there any reason for your discharge from the last position? Have you that discharge?

Miss LILESTONE. You have my dismissal there, Mr. BLANTON?

Mr. BLANTON. May I say this to the committee: There may be not only an effort to attack the standing of the witnesses, but also an effort to attack me, and I want to say that I am amply able mentally, morally, and physically to maintain any position that I take in the House, before this committee, or anywhere else. I am amply able to do that, and I want the fellows who have been attacking this good woman to understand that I am going to protect the people who are brave enough—

Mr. MACCRATE. I trust that we will have—

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). I do not like to have them send a special secret-service man out to stand under my nose.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put in your testimony.

Mr. MACCRATE. In that dismissal, did they give any reason for her dismissal?

Miss LILESTONE. They did not; and I demanded an explanation, and I wanted it in writing.

Senator KENYON. Miss Lilestone, at the time of this talk that you had with this lady in the Department of Labor; it occurred in the hall, you say?

Miss LILESTONE. Well, the rooms are just a large room. I do not know whether it is a hall.

Senator KENYON. Were you sitting down or standing up?

Miss LILESTONE. No; I was standing up.

Senator KENYON. Was the person a woman?

Miss LILESTONE. A woman.

Senator KENYON. What kind of a looking woman was she?

Miss LILESTONE. It seems to me that she was a blonde.

Senator KENYON. Was she the same woman that talked to you in the War Department?

Miss LILESTONE. No.

Senator KENYON. Did you ever see her afterwards?

Miss LILESTONE. I never did.

Senator KENYON. And in about a week after that you were discharged, you say?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Senator KENYON. Do you know of others in there who did not belong to unions?

Miss LILESTONE. No, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. Do you know whether the Employment Bureau had anything to do with your dismissal?

Miss LILESTONE. I do not; but from my standpoint it looked as though they did, as though they had agents all through the departments. It looked very plain to me, but I gave it very little thought.

Mr. MACCRATE. Now, this second lady that asked you about the United States employees' league, what was her description?

Miss LILESTONE. She was a blonde, but not the same one.

Mr. MACCRATE. And she came right in and walked right out again—

Miss LILESTONE (interrupting). Yes, sir.

Mr. MACCRATE. And just simply said to you that you had better join the union, and she left you right away?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Would the committee hear Miss Cunningham now?

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear anyone.

Mr. NOLAN. Before the lady leaves the witness stand, I think that she has intimated that she thought the United States Employment Service had agents around these departments. Now, Mr. Chairman, is it fair to permit questions affecting the service—if it is, I think it is fair to permit the service, or those representing the service, to defend themselves and cross-examine the witness.

Mr. BLANTON. I have no objection.

Mr. NOLAN. It is a matter for this committee to decide, and I ask that the other side be entitled to cross-examine the witness if they care to. Mr. Densmore is here.

Mr. MACCRATE. I do not think that any cross-examination is necessary so far as this witness is concerned.

Mr. NOLAN. Well, one of her last statements was that the United States Employment Service had agents throughout the departments.

Mr. MACCRATE. But they can meet that statement when they go on the stand.

Mr. NOLAN. I ask that the representative of the Employment Service, if he so desires, be permitted to cross-examine this witness.

Miss LILESTONE. May I speak a word just a moment?

Mr. NOLAN. I am only suggesting that they be asked if they want to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. HERSEY. If we pursue that policy there will be no end to the hearing.

Miss LILESTONE. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). Unless they want it; that is all I want from you.

Miss LILESTONE. I want to take the time—

Mr. BLANTON. Just a moment.

Senator KENYON. If the witness wants to say something, she may do so.

Mr. BLANTON. I am through with her.

Miss LILESTONE. I was asked by Grace Porter Hopkins, who is superintendent of the Women's Division of the Employment Bureau, and her story is a lengthy one, if you want to listen to it now. She asked me if I was a member of the Employees' League, and I told her no, and she said that "it would be safer for you to become a member of it."

(The following letter was thereafter ordered by the chairman to be incorporated in the record in full, as follows:)

JUNE 27.

Hon. J. M. C. SMITH,

Chairman of the Joint Committee on Labor,

Senate Room 201, Capitol, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In my testimony before the committee which is investigating the Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor, owing to the limited time allowed me, I was unable to state the following facts, which I would like to appear in the record:

Owing to physical breakdown, due to my experience in the Education Information Bureau of the Department of Labor, I transferred my \$1,500 position to a man who was in need of employment. This, on the assurance of Mrs. Grace Porter Hopkins, Chief of the Employment Bureau, that she would secure me another position when my strength would permit me to resume work.

After explaining to her my extreme financial condition, I then asked Mrs. Hopkins if the Government made any provision for hospital treatment for its employees at reasonable rates. She answered in the affirmative, and sent me to Providence Hospital, saying that the Government would bear my expenses while there. My expenses authorized by Mrs. Hopkins were \$35 per week. This hospital bill has not been paid by the Department of Labor.

Probably because I am not a member of the Employees' Union, the Employment Bureau has made no effort to secure me a position. I was not only advised by Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Neal, another chief of the same division, to leave Washington, but efforts were made by their clerks to get me out of the city.

Very truly yours,

JULIA RAYNES LILESTONE,

826 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR UNINTERESTED

Mr. Speaker, after the committee showed that it was absolutely uninterested in the testimony of Miss Cunningham, disclosing that she was forced to join a union in order to hold her Government position in Washington, and that about the only interest Mr. Nolan and Mr. MacCrates seemed to take in the fact that Miss Lilestone had been dismissed from the Department of Labor and hounded from department to department by purported representatives of the United States Employment Service, apparently because she would not join a union, was the assertion that the service would clear itself as soon as its representatives testified. I deemed it futile to go into the question further, and offered no other of the available witnesses on that point.

And, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues and the country may be again reminded of something about Mr. Luther C. Steward, president of the Federal Employees' Union, let me again quote the statement of Mr. Charles H. Burroughs, one of the auditors of the United States Government, to wit:

STATEMENT FROM GOVERNMENT AUDITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1919.

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

United States Representative, City.

DEAR SIR: Answering, as requested, in detail your specific inquiries, will state:

My name is Charles H. Burroughs; live at 221 B Street NE.; am now one of the auditors in the United States Shipping Board, employed in room 1046, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

First, I would like to state that in answering your inquiries I am not volunteering information; that I am dependent upon my position

for a livelihood, and hope that you will not cause me to lose my position with the Government.

You are correct in stating that formerly I was Chief of Transportation and Revolving Fund Section of the United States Employment Service. I voluntarily left such position.

Relative to your inquiry concerning record of travel vouchers of Special Representative Luther C. Steward for the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1918, wherein Mr. Steward claimed and there was allowed to him for travel expense: For July, \$134.45; for August, \$127.25; for September, \$87.50; for October, \$113.25; for November, \$120.50; and for December, 1918, \$127.50, per vouchers numbered, respectively, 197, 2450, 6248, 9656, 14331, and 18495. I am familiar with such departmental matters. Numerous parties connected with the service were furnished with transportation books containing printed requests and stubs in same, and such parties would present such requests, filled out by them, to the railroads and get transportation, and their books, with the stubs, were supposed to be returned to the department. The claim of Mr. Steward was in addition to such transportation furnished by the railroads. Thousands of dollars were absolutely wasted in this way. I doubt whether one-third of these books were ever returned and filed with the department. It can not be shown that it was necessary for Mr. Steward to make these trips. He was receiving in the neighborhood of \$3,500 or more from the Government and at the same time drew about \$2,750 from the Employees' Union, and for a time, at least, his wife worked in the Munition Building at about \$1,100. If this service is properly audited, it will be found that thousands of vouchers were issued in irregular and unnecessary transportation, and it will also be found that there were numerous details made from stations merely to enable parties to draw their \$4 per diem in addition to their salaries and travel transportation. It was wholly unnecessary for Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Harry H. Stone to take that expensive trip to France. Mr. Harry S. Parks took many unnecessary trips at great expense. Relative to the transportation voucher and three Pullman tickets issued to Miss Jeannette Densmore, sister of the director general, from New York to Atlantic City on July 4, 1918, and the return by Miss Densmore from Atlantic City to New York on July 7, 1918, will state that is only one of hundreds of such trips such agents took on the expense of the Government. In my opinion, the business management of the whole department was rotten. Answering your inquiry, will state that, in my judgment, had Congress allowed the proposed \$10,000,000 appropriation requested in February that at least two-thirds of same would have been wasted. It would be a waste of public money for Congress to allow this United States Employment Service any more appropriations until the whole service has been properly audited and investigated and reorganized on proper business lines. It has been continually stated that much has been done and is being done for the returning soldier. Reports of this work are padded and is mostly propaganda, as I do not believe that returning soldiers have received any benefit from the great bulk of the enormous expenditures wasted by this service. I was absolutely disgusted with the system and practice.

If the department is properly investigated, Congress will be astounded at the revelation awaiting accounting.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. BURROUGHS.

And since we have gotten Director John B. Densmore separated from the United States Employment Service he has gone into the banking business here in Washington.

TO FIGHT AS THEY HAVE NEVER FOUGHT BEFORE

Mr. M. A. Bodenhamer, president of the Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, here in Washington, has recently issued a large circular, dated September 30, 1921, calling attention to the fight I am making to free the Government Printing Office from the slavery of the union closed shop, and he admonishes his members as follows:

"Every element of organized labor should know that the fight for our very existence is on; and knowing it, prepare to fight as they have never fought before. Standing as solidly together in the future as the International Typographical Union has stood in the past, there can be no question as to the outcome; but we must stand together—internal bickerings must be laid by until the outside enemy is defeated—or, as the immortal Franklin said, 'We will hang separately.'"

And to show you that the typographical union will not let even union men attend to their own business way down in Texas, I quote the following from the Brownwood Bulletin:

"A STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

To whom it may concern:

"Inasmuch as unnecessary publicity has repeatedly been brought forward which we have heretofore ignored, in pursuance of the latest developments from the 'seat of war,' it is our intention to make a straightforward statement that interested friends may not be misled in interpreting our position.

"Several months ago the matter was suggested that inasmuch as the reconstruction days had forced to the front matters that we felt might be satisfactorily carried out in the eastern cities and large

centers, but would prove a burden and hardship upon the frontier, the question was submitted to the local union whether we maintain or surrender our charter for a time, until the objectionable handicaps should be adjusted. The vote was taken and those present, by a large majority, voted to send in the charter. The question was then raised that San Angelo chapel, which was under our jurisdiction, had a right to vote on this question. To be fair and reasonable the opposition were granted another opportunity to prove that 'Big I' was indeed and in fact 'the majority.' Thirty days after, at the next regular session, the question was again submitted and again the majority voted to surrender the charter, and the secretary was instructed to send in the books to headquarters, which was done, and the equipment was duly received and the receipt and acceptance was regularly acknowledged by National Secretary J. W. Hays in these words:

"AUGUST 31, 1921.

"DEAR MR. CHARNQUIST: I have your letter of August 27. The charter and supplies of No. 737 reached this office yesterday."

"Since the settlement of these affairs the opposition have done all in their power to disown the Bulletin force, and by distributing cards, publishing display ads, and other means have endeavored to injure in various ways the standing of this, the majority contingent, and to injure the Bulletin financially by making it appear that they had adopted nonunion rules, and to a representative of I. T. U. they wailed that the whole business had been done illegally. Why didn't 'Big I' compel it to transpire legally? They say that, contrary to rules, members without 'paid-up working cards' were allowed to vote. Why didn't the officer on the throne see to it that they had paid up or that they had no franchise?

"We thought matters would adjust themselves. Only an occasional puff of smoke and a blare of trumpets gave evidence that mischief was brewing.

"Several days since, a scout from the front appeared upon the scene and the enemy marched from behind their camouflage with stately tread and a blare of trumpets, and so mightily did they blow that verily we believe their brains went out at the big end of the horn.

"Behold what they did. Next day the scout scouted all the way to San Angelo to call for recruits to organize a Brownwood local union, leaving the rear guard to hold the fort. The scout scouted back and, evidently failing to round up the recruits, came back and reported that he had decided to wire to headquarters to send 'back the original charter, pronto.' Had this been done by a full representation of the defunct local, it would have put us back where we were before the surrender and the same officers would be in office and Mr. P. H. Charnquist would naturally have received the returned equipment. He did not receive it.

"The next bale of guncotton hurled at us was a stunner because of its idiocy and rank bolshevik venom and bluff.

"Anyone even slightly versed in parliamentary usages knows that the membership of a union meet, discuss, plan, formulate, and through the assistance of committees decide upon, set a date—always time sufficient to 'get together'—confer, and arbitrate, if allowed. Upon failure to adjust differences an ultimatum is forwarded to the business concerns or managers of the opposition forces. We are at a loss to know just what sort of document the following specimen is—it's hard and taxes our ingenuity to classify. Here it is:

"STRIKE ORDER

"This is to notify the journeymen printers of Brownwood that by authority of the executive council of the International Typographical Union the charter of the Brownwood Union has been returned and will be retained by a sufficient number of card holders under the old number. A reorganization of officers has been effected.

"The management of the Brownwood Bulletin and the Greenwood Printing Co. having seen fit to refuse to comply with certain working conditions instituted by the entire membership of the International Typographical Union, the local union, by authority of the executive council, herewith notifies the journeymen printers of the said Bulletin office and the Greenwood Printing Co. that these offices will not be open to organized labor after Friday, October 7.

"Those employees desiring to renew or retain their membership cards in the International Typographical Union must cease their connection with the said offices on the above date or automatically sever their relationship with the International Typographical Union, forfeiting all benefits and insurance and privilege of future membership, except under conditions imposed by the international executive council.

"Members complying with this strike order will be paid the customary benefits by the headquarters office of \$17 per week for single men and \$22 for married men as long as they are unemployed."

"Analyzed, first paragraph stands:

"Notify journeymen printers.

"Authority executive council.

"Charter returned.

"Will be retained by sufficient number of card holders.

"Reorganization of officers has been effected.

"Although not permitted to participate, we are regarded as journeymen printers, and that the suffering minority is unqualifiedly empowered

to ram down our throats an organization whether we wish it or not. Horrors! Next the old charter has been returned and will be maintained by sufficient number. Wonder how many? Must their safe be 'burgled' to find the list—probably was not published for 'lack' of space. And then comes the coy little flip: 'A reorganization of officers' has been effected. It seems the 'officers' were reorganized all right.'

"About 8:30 p. m. on that eventful day, October 7, A. D. 1921, this little bomb was placed upon the work benches of these journeymen printers. At first glance it appeared 'innocent' enough, but it carried suspicious odors, sulphuric and dynamic; and the sputtering fuze gave warning that the receptacle was masterfully charged with 'hot air.' 'O mores! Oh h—ll.' One hour and thirty minutes' notice to act upon a mighty question of state! A history-making epoch of stupendous significance! After October 7 the offices of the Daily Bulletin and the Greenwood Printing Co. must snap its doors and forever inclose us within the toils, with no escape made ready, and subject to the penalties imposed upon us by the international executive council.

"We poor, downtrodden journeymen are not aware that penalties were assessed against us. Then to revive our drooping spirits we are tendered an 'all-day sucker' wrapped up in the sweet little missive; that strikers will be paid the princely sum of \$17 and \$22 per week, and the writer says headquarters will pay the bill. At the end of the funeral oration appears the name of the high and mighty ruler of this local as president. Tears perhaps obscures the signature of the secretary, and our strongest reading glass fails to bring out the faintest outline of a seal, usually so boldly placed in the convenient left-hand lower corner, which custom wisely set aside for parade of authority. And wonder of wonders! the boasted emblem upon which all union craftsmen depend for proof of genuineness—the label—escaped the argus eyes of its sponsors and decamped, probably ashamed to submit itself to such ignoble uses.

"Another explosion occurred in the last issue of the Semi-Weekly News, as follows:

"BROWNWOOD TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION REORGANIZED

"After several months of restlessness during which time a certain element of members of the Brownwood Typographical Union 'railroaded' by a superior force of numbers the surrender of the charter, that body is again reorganized. This was effected through the aid of a representative from the international headquarters at Indianapolis.

"Since the reorganization and as matters now stand, the employees of the Brownwood Semi-Weekly News constitute the only union shop in Brownwood."

"The ultimatum reached us 3:30 Friday, to take effect at 5 p. m. Anticipating and unable to hold in check their elation over the horrible slaughter of the vast majority, instead of waiting their souls in patience to see the effect of their last bombardment they read off the dead list and printed the obituary in the News that night and called for an attorney to read the last will and testament, setting up claims of heirship and stated that 'as matters now stand, the employees of the Brownwood Semi-Weekly News constitute the only union shop in Brownwood.' Naturally all these things, if true, were news to us and we obtained a search warrant to discover the emblem of authority—the label. We could not find it, and it was not there unless we overlooked it stowed away snugly in the middle of a display advertisement. If they were reorganized or had the old charter restored, why did they not put in evidence their label?

"Everything we did in these matters was open and above board, but the opposition branded themselves when they refused to submit themselves to the will of the majority, and all of these evasions and false representations are disgusting and we are sure do not appeal to the conservative, thinking union element of Brownwood. The Bulletin has and are carrying out the policy followed for the past several years and have acted fairly to their employees in every way, and do not merit the misrepresentations and attacks directed at them by two or three disgruntled individuals who are governed by self-exultation and a desire to 'come back' and heap vengeance upon those who dare to have their own opinions and fail to bow their knees to the high and mighty wizard leading the klan.

"THE JOURNEYMAN PRINTERS OF THE BULLETIN FORCE."

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me add that it is now up to President Harding, Vice President Coolidge, his Cabinet, and Congress to clean up this Government Printing Office and the other departments of the Government and establish the American open shop. The people of the United States are going to stand for nothing else. They are not going to accept any side-stepping or passing the buck. The Republican Party is in absolute control of the Government and has a majority of 170 Members in the House of Representatives. What is it going to do about it?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, the foregoing, omitting French's letter, is an exact reprint of my expunged official report on the Government Printing Office, word for word, as same was printed on pages 7417 to 7425 inclusive of the original daily issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for October 22, 1921. This is the report

that the Republican floor leader, Mr. Frank H. Mondell, caused to be expunged. There was not one single improper word in my entire report. The only improper language in it was that of the union foreman, Huber, applied to his fellow Government worker, French, contained in said deleted sworn statement of French, then on file as a Government archive in the Government Printing Office, which deleted language I quote in my report.

I was not disseminating improper language. I was endeavoring to stop its use by Government employees while transacting public business. I was bringing its use to the attention of Congress. There was no other way to apprise the other 434 Congressmen and 96 Senators of its use by Government employees toward their fellows. I believed that my colleagues would welcome knowledge of same, and would commend me for the hard work I did in bringing it to their attention. I was merely performing my official duty as a Representative of this Government. With such facts before me, I would not have done my duty had I done less.

UNION LEADERS AMBUSHED ME

Unions here realized that there was no answer to the facts established by my report. They could not afford to have same made public. They were determined to obliterate my report. So they persuaded the floor leader of the House, Mr. Mondell, to have it expunged. And without notice to me, when the House met on October 24, 1921, Mr. Mondell moved to expunge my entire report, and moved the previous question, which cut off all debate. I implored him to give me 10 minutes to explain same, but he refused. I asked him to expunge only the French statement, and to allow my report to remain, but he refused. He was determined to get my entire report out of the RECORD. And he forced an immediate vote, with the Members hurriedly called over to vote without knowing my side of the controversy. Naturally they voted to expunge my report, and it was expunged.

UNION LEADERS HERE WERE DETERMINED TO GET RID OF ME

The next day Majority Leader Mondell moved to put me out of Congress. It was an afterthought. Union leaders here demanded it. He did not refer the question to a committee, required by an unbroken line of precedents. He did not give me counsel, which has been given by Congress to every Member whose seat was at issue. He did not confront me with witnesses, and let me cross-examine them. He did not give me any time to prepare my defense. He did not give me sufficient time to present my defense. He pushed his resolution to take my seat from me, based on his mere statement that I had printed improper language in the RECORD, causing the public throughout the United States to believe that I had used improper language, when my whole desire and purpose was to stop its use by Government employees when transacting Government business.

I then urged Leader Mondell to permit my report to go back into the RECORD, as there was nothing improper in it. He objected, and thus kept it out, for it required unanimous consent to put it back.

There were 302 Republicans then Members of the House. Mr. Mondell was their party leader. He thus controlled a majority of 170 votes. He called many Republican Members to his office, and as their leader urged them to vote to put me out. But altogether he could muster only 204 votes against me out of a total membership of 435 Congressmen. His 302 Republicans knew that his motion to put me out would be voted upon, and could have been there to vote with their leader had they desired.

CONGRESSMAN EDWARD W. POU, OF NORTH CAROLINA

During the Wilson administration Congressman EDWARD W. POU was chairman of the great Committee on Rules. He is now the ranking Democrat thereon. Replying to Mr. Mondell's insistence that I be put out, Congressman Pou then said:

The Member from Texas has printed in the RECORD an affidavit which speaks the truth concerning an occurrence in the Government Printing Office. The truth of the matter contained in the affidavit has not been challenged by anyone. We must therefore assume the accuracy of same. * * * When you expel him for telling the truth about an occurrence in a public institution, you may raise an issue and set a precedent which will rise up to plague you hereafter.

IT DID RISE UP TO PLAGUE MONDELL THEREAFTER

Mr. Mondell had been the sole and only Congressman from the whole State of Wyoming for 26 years continuously. He was the Republican floor leader of the House. He ran for the Senate in the first election thereafter, and while Wyoming elected a Republican to succeed him in Congress, Mr. Mondell was able to carry only one county in the entire State of Wyoming—the county of Goshen. Every other county in the State went against him. While our present distinguished colleague, Mr. WINTER, a Republican, carried Wyoming by a majority of 3,868

votes to succeed Mr. Mondell in Congress, Mr. Mondell's opponent, a Democrat, carried Wyoming by a majority of 9,107 votes for the Senate. And thus in 1922 Mr. Mondell was put out of Congress by the decisive vote of his own people, while the people I have the honor to represent have kept me in Congress continuously.

In its issue of November 8, 1921, the Daily News of Little Rock, Ark., said:

BLANTON employed initial letters and dashes to indicate the vile words. Had BLANTON not in some way brought the language out in his speech, he would not have made out his case.

The News wants even one Member of Congress, who so violently opposed BLANTON's use of the initial letters and dashes, to tell us just how BLANTON would have gotten the facts before the Congress if he had not used them.

Be it said to BLANTON's credit that if he fights hard he also fights fair, and that he fights for what he conscientiously believes is right.

BLANTON did not indorse such language; he was condemning it. No little child and no woman would understand the letters and dashes.

BLANTON believed that the people should know about it. And why shouldn't they? Does not the Government Printing Office belong to the people? Are they not entitled to know the conditions there?

The tempest in the teapot would have been not so riotous if BLANTON's exposé had not somewhat unsettled ancient customs at Washington and thrown the searchlight of public disapproval on some Government secrets that had been hidden in the closets these many years.

Right and Justice are American qualities, and by holding BLANTON up to public scorn Congress can not cover up the fact that the Government Printing Office at Washington is the most disgracefully conducted department in the whole American Government. BLANTON may be able to come back.

That was the sentiment of thousands of citizens from one side of the United States to the other, and from many newspapers, expressed in letters and clippings sent me by them. Just let me quote one of these letters typical of them all from a distinguished preacher, Rev. W. W. Pippin, Jr.:

APPOMATTOX, VA., October 28, 1921.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN BLANTON: As a reader of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I am familiar with its contents.

I deeply regret that the rules of the House are such as not to permit a public record of facts. Such things are awful to repeat, but somehow I have a lingering conviction that under such circumstances a "verbatim" account best serves the ends of justice.

Be assured, dear Congressman, that "truth crushed to the earth will rise again," and long after this is forgotten you will be wafted high on the wings of your noble struggle for justice. Be assured of my sincere prayers, sympathy, and respect.

W. W. PIPPIN, Jr.

Mr. Mondell was in no way concerned about punishing Levi Huber for using this "awful" language to his fellow employee. He took no steps to punish Huber.

On March 13, 1922, about five months thereafter, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] stated that it was in his mind to say something that he had very frequently thought of; that he had never even made an inquiry privately about the matter, but he would like to know, and he wondered if any gentleman could tell him whether Levi Huber (the man who had used this bad language) was still in the employment of the Government. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] rang up the Government Printing Office to ascertain, and reported to the House that Huber was still employed there.

Let me read you a resolution that was passed by the Democratic district convention in my district last August, respecting my reelection:

Resolution passed by the Democratic convention at Abilene, Tex., on August 28, 1926

To the Democratic district convention for the seventeenth congressional district of Texas:

We, your committee on resolutions, duly selected and appointed by the Democratic district convention representing the Democrats in the 19 counties composing the seventeenth congressional district of Texas, to submit appropriate resolutions to said convention, each member of this committee being either a delegate or holding the lawful proxy of a delegate duly chosen and authenticated from some one of the 19 counties of this district, by unanimous agreement respectfully submit to this convention for adoption the following

Resolution

Whereas in the recent Democratic primary election held July 24, 1926, Congressman THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Abilene, Tex., for the second consecutive time has carried each and all of the 19 counties in his district by an overwhelming majority in each county, carrying his former old home county of Shackelford by 996 votes for BLANTON and 228 for Smith, and carrying his home county of Taylor by a majority of 3,475 votes, his home box, known as Parish House Precinct No. 25,

giving BLANTON a majority of 741 votes, he carrying each and every one of the 26 voting precincts in his home county by an enormous majority, said BLANTON receiving 45,257 votes in his district; and

Whereas in Burnet County, where his opponent lives and was county judge eight years, Congressman BLANTON carried each and every one of the 21 voting precincts in the home county of his opponent, he carrying Burnet County by 1,797 votes for BLANTON and only 821 for Smith; and

Whereas in Coleman County, where his opponent Smith maintained headquarters, and from which place Smith's campaign organization distributed much literature, placed many half-page advertisements against BLANTON in newspapers, directed Smith helpers and speakers over the district, and spent much money in efforts to defeat BLANTON, said Coleman being the home of Hon. Leon L. Shield, State Senator Walter C. Woodward, and Mayor E. P. Scarborough, who, in the Coleman Democrat-Voice of May 7, 1926, and in other newspapers over the district, were advertised as being strong supporters of Smith, Congressman BLANTON nevertheless carried each and every one of the 25 voting precincts of said Coleman County by a huge majority in each, he carrying said Coleman County by 3,449 votes for BLANTON and only 865 for Smith; and

Whereas the above demonstrates conclusively that the people of the seventeenth congressional district of Texas are practically unanimous in backing Congressman BLANTON in his fight to eliminate waste, extravagance, and graft from the business of this Government, and that he has their confidence, esteem, and commendation; and

Whereas were he in the United States Senate, Congressman BLANTON could accomplish more for the people and his opportunities there for effecting same retrenchment of unnecessary expenses and helping to reduce taxes would be greatly multiplied: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Democrats of the seventeenth congressional district of Texas in convention assembled: (1) That we approve and commend the record of Congressman THOMAS L. BLANTON and his work in Congress.

(2) That we heartily indorse Congressman THOMAS L. BLANTON for the United States Senate and urge him to make the race for that position in 1928, and we pledge him our support; and we especially commend him to the people of Texas as being worthy and well qualified to hold such position with profit and benefit to the people.

* * * * *

(7) That we stand for fewer and better laws, for efficiency in public service, and for retrenchment in public expenditures.

ED. S. HUGHES,	M. S. LONG,
Mrs. D. M. OLDHAM, Jr.,	R. G. COGDELL,
W. R. KEEBLE,	Mrs. G. L. GREGG,
JOHN GUITAR,	LLOYD B. THOMAS,
E. N. KIRBY,	D. D. PARRAMORE,
JAS. P. STINSON,	M. B. HANKS,
W. P. HEAD,	<i>Committee on Resolutions.</i>

The foregoing resolution was presented to the convention and adopted unanimously.

FRED COCKRELL,
Chairman, Democratic District Convention,
Seventeenth Congressional District of Texas.

Attest:

R. W. HAYNIE,
Secretary of the Convention.

Who are these people who signed and presented this resolution? Hon. Fred Cockrell, chairman of that convention, is the son of a former Congressman, Hon. J. V. Cockrell, of Texas, than whom there has never been a better patriot and statesman. He is a nephew of Hon. Francis Cockrell, a distinguished Senator from the State of Missouri in the United States Senate for years. Fred Cockrell is the best educated and best known farmer in the whole State of Texas.

Who is R. W. Haynie? He is the present president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, one of the biggest organizations of any kind in my State.

Ed. S. Hughes is a distinguished business man and financier. He has an office to-day in New York City. He is the president of the largest bank and of one of the biggest business concerns in my home city and spends nine months of each year in New York City.

Mrs. D. M. Oldham, jr., is the wife of the Federal referee in bankruptcy in my city, a Democrat appointed by a Democratic judge, not a Republican judge.

Mr. W. R. Keeble is a distinguished and reputable banker in my district.

Mr. John Guitar is one of the largest business men in my district. Hon. E. N. Kirby was for 12 years mayor of his home city. Hon. Jas. P. Stinson was for years prosecuting attorney for an adjoining judicial district to my own judicial district, and he is now the Democratic county chairman of his county, and he is also the Democratic district chairman of my seventeenth congressional district.

Mr. W. P. Head is a distinguished citizen in my district, a prominent ranchman. Hon. M. S. Long is the district Judge of that district over which I presided as judge for eight years. Mrs. G. L. Gregg is the wife of a prominent merchant of my district. Mr. R. G. Cogdell is one of the highly respected plumbers of my home city, and a splendid gentleman. Lloyd B. Thomas was formerly a very prominent editor in Texas, but now in another business. Mr. D. D. Parramore is a prominent ranchman. Mr. M. B. Hanks owns one of the largest daily newspapers in my district.

Mr. Chairman, I feel I have the right to take this time under these circumstances. I want to say to my new colleagues in the House, when you know you are right, if every man on this floor is against you, do not be afraid. Do not hesitate to proceed if you know that you are right; but first know that you are right. You will find these men here, your colleagues, the fairest men in the world when they fully understand a proposition. The fairest men on earth are these colleagues of yours when they understand a question.

I came to Congress 11 years ago prejudiced against Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, that great statesman, and then I learned to love him. Do you know what caused me to be prejudiced against him? Reading lies about him in the press. I was prejudiced against him—a great man whose greatness will grow greater as the years go on. [Applause.] One day he said to me, "BLANTON, this House is just as full of moods as a dog is full of fleas, and when the House gets in a mood nothing on earth will change it; you might just as well let it alone." And that is as true as anything. Our colleagues get in a certain attitude sometimes, and this House is as liable to do a wrong as is an individual when it does not understand the situation; but in the end it will do justice. I have the strongest lifelong friends that I have ever made in my life in this House, and do not you think I do not appreciate my association with all of them. There is no greater honor that can be conferred upon any man than to be a Member of this House, and to my new colleagues I want to say that there is room here for you. You need not be on the Committee on Ways and Means, you need not be on the Committee on Appropriations, you need not be on the great Rules Committee to accomplish things. This committee that is operating right now is the main committee for a Congressman, and all 435 Members of us are members of it, and you have your rights here. If you will stay here on the floor in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union when these supply bills are being considered and framed—and here is where they are finally framed—you will find that you have just as much rank and authority here as any other Member if you know the rules, whether you be the chairman of a committee or not. Here is the place where you may exercise your prerogative as a Representative of the people of your district. Here is the place to be heard.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; certainly to my colleague from Texas.

Mr. HUDSPETH. The gentleman has made the statement that he loves the House and the Members of the House. It is rumored around in the great Democratic district that I represent, that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is figuring on leaving this House. Does he love it so well that he can leave it and go somewhere else? [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. I shall let the Speaker of this House whom we all love—Democrats as well as Republicans—answer, when he said on Monday that he would rather be Speaker of this House of Representatives than hold any other office within the gift of the people. Is that an answer for the present?

Mr. HUDSPETH. I do not think so, because it is rumored that the gentleman wants to leave this body and go somewhere else in this Capitol and represent a great party and a great State.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not a candidate for any office right now [laughter] but am busy here about the public business, and until the appropriation bills are framed and passed by this body I will not be a candidate for any office. When we get through and pass the supply bills that our distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] brings in here to supply with needed funds the departments of the Government, which will be along about the last of February, and after I have performed my duties here as a Representative by working and voting on these supply bills and helping the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] to keep them within the budget recommendations, as I expect to do, then after that I may make an announcement for some office of some kind.

Mr. HUDSPETH. The gentleman may be persuaded?

Mr. BLANTON. I shall not refuse an office if elected. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, in conclusion let me further answer the gentleman in this way: I have heard it said there will be

fact that he is or is not a member of any particular religious or fraternal organization. I have stated my position to officers of labor organizations and they have readily agreed that I was entirely right in this viewpoint as Public Printer. Furthermore, for the first time in many years the collection of dues to unions and other organizations has been discontinued in the office during working hours, and this also has been readily acceded to by the representatives of the organizations affected thereby. Likewise the designated representative of the union, or chapel chairman as he is sometimes called, has discontinued the practice of notifying the men in his room when they should begin and stop work, I having taken the position that this is the function of the officers of the Government. Again I have appointed a number of noncraftsmen to positions which, I understand, at least some of the unions regarded as belonging to their particular trades, and this also has been done without any objection whatever from these organizations.

I also note in your "Extension of remarks" a protest from a helper in the Government Printing Office because such employees have not been given an opportunity to learn a trade in this shop. I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that Congress, in the printing act of January 12, 1895, limited the number of apprentices which the Public Printer might appoint to 25 and that since that time no apprentices have been employed in this office. I am pleased to advise you, however, that several months ago I took up the subject of an apprenticeship system in this office, and under date of August 29 received a report from the committee which I had appointed unanimously recommending the employment of apprentices for the various trades in the Government Printing Office. As soon as the necessary details can be worked out I hope to put an apprenticeship system in effect, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, which has already informally advised me they will gladly assist in such a plan.

I am inclined to believe, therefore, that I have remained faithful to my promise to conduct this office to the best interests of the American people and not at the dictation of any particular clique or organization of men, whether they be unionists or antiunionists. As long as I am Public Printer, whatever my personal views may be, there is only one course for me to pursue, and that is to conduct this office as a shop open to both union and nonunion workmen, at least until Congress may otherwise direct. On the other hand, I can not permit the opponents of organized labor * * * to drive union men out of this office or deny them their rights as American citizens. In other words, union and nonunion men must and do look alike to me, and will receive the same treatment from me so long as I may remain in charge of the Government's printing office.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. CARTER,
Public Printer.

MR. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. RAMSEYER].

MR. RAMSEYER. Mr. Chairman, last spring, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, I took up the Attorney General's opinion on the McNary-Haugen bill, and I went over it carefully, read all the decisions that he cited, and then dictated a statement which I have before me. I thought possibly this statement might be of interest to those who favor farm-relief legislation, and that is my excuse for taking this opportunity of bringing it to your attention and getting it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

Mr. Chairman, accompanying the veto message of the President on the McNary-Haugen bill was the opinion of the Attorney General setting forth his constitutional objections to that bill. In the last paragraph of that opinion the Attorney General presents the grounds on which he relies to base his conclusion that the said bill, if enacted into law, would violate the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

First. In that it takes from the President the constitutional Executive power and duty of making appointments to fill the office created by it and by legislation confers that power upon others.

Second. In that Congress delegates its constitutional power of legislation to private cooperative associations and corporations, and individuals acting collectively, and the board created by the statute.

Third. In that it contravenes the provisions of the Constitution against the taking of property without due process of law.

First. The first objection of the Attorney General to the constitutionality of the McNary-Haugen bill was by me discussed on the floor of the House of Representatives in my speeches on the constitutionality of that bill on May 10, 1926, and on February 17, 1927. There is serious doubt in my own mind as to the constitutionality of that portion of the bill providing for the nominating committees. However, as I stated in my speech of February 17 last, the unconstitutionality of the provision for nominating committees would not carry with it the provision creating the Federal farm board itself. These two provisions are clearly separable, so that the invalidity of the former would not impair the validity of the latter. The constitutionality of the provision establishing the Federal farm board has never

been questioned to my knowledge by anyone. If the provision for nominating committees is unconstitutional, then it naturally follows that the nominations to the Federal farm board would be made by the President in the usual way. In view of what I have just presented on the separability of the provision for nominating committees, and even conceding said provision is or may be declared to be unconstitutional, I do not regard that the first objection raised by the Attorney General to the constitutionality of the bill presents a justifiable ground on which to base a veto.

Second. The second objection of the Attorney General is that Congress delegates its constitutional power of legislation to private cooperative associations and corporations, and individuals acting collectively, and the board created by statute. This objection against the constitutionality of the McNary-Haugen bill as it was framed in the Senate and passed by the House without amendment during the closing days of the last Congress presents, in my opinion, the most dangerous issue that has been raised against the constitutionality of the bill in the form it was submitted to the President. It behooves the proponents of farm-relief legislation embodying the McNary-Haugen principles to give heed. The Attorney General cites a number of cases to support his position on this point. Before the Attorney General rendered his opinion I had read every case cited by him in support of his second objection, and since reading his opinion I have re-read every case cited by him. It is quite evident that on this point the McNary-Haugen bill of the second session of the last Congress is more vulnerable than was the Haugen bill which was reported to and considered by the House of Representatives during the first session of the last Congress. In fact, I think that the latter bill was free from this constitutional objection. The issue is whether Congress in the McNary-Haugen bill of the second session of the last Congress undertook to delegate its power to make a law. It must be conceded that the Congress can not delegate its power to make a law. In drafting a new bill due weight and careful consideration should be given to this constitutional objection of the Attorney General. In my speech of February 17 I quoted from *Field v. Clark* (143 U. S. 649, at 693, 694) for the guidance of Members of the House in determining what is and what is not a delegation of legislative power. The quotation referred to points out clearly the scope of and the limitations on legislative power in this regard and reads as follows:

"The true distinction," as Judge Ranney, speaking for the Supreme Court of Ohio, has well said, "is between the delegation of power to make the law, which necessarily involves a discretion as to what it shall be, and conferring authority or discretion as to its execution, to be exercised under and in pursuance of the law. The first can not be done; to the latter no valid objection can be made." (Cincinnati, Wilmington, etc., Railroad v. Commissioners, 1 Ohio St. 88.) In *Moers v. City of Reading* (21 Penn. St. 188, 202) the language of the court was: "Half of the statutes on our books are in the alternative, depending on the discretion of some person or persons to whom is confided the duty to determine whether the proper occasion exists for executing them. But it can not be said that the exercise of such discretion is the making of the law." So, in *Locke's Appeal* (72 Penn. St. 491, 498): "To assert that a law is less than a law because it is made to depend on a future event or act is to rob the legislature of the power to act wisely for the public welfare whenever a law is passed relating to a state of affairs not yet developed or to things future and impossible to fully know." The proper distinction, the court said, was this: "The legislature can not delegate its power to make a law, but it can make a law to delegate a power to determine some fact or state of things upon which the law makes, or intends to make, its own action depend. To deny this would be to stop the wheels of government. There are many things upon which wise and useful legislation must depend which can not be known to the law-making power and must, therefore, be a subject of inquiry and determination outside of the halls of legislation."

Third. The reasons given by the Attorney General in support of his third objection, that the McNary-Haugen bill contravenes the provisions of the Constitution against the taking of property without due process of law, are not at all persuasive. The only case cited by him in support of his position is *Parkersburg v. Brown* (106 U. S. 487). The main issue in this case was whether the Legislature of West Virginia acted within its constitutional power in authorizing the city of Parkersburg to issue its bonds for the purpose of lending the same to persons engaged in manufacturing, and what the court decided in this case was that the Legislature of West Virginia did not have the power to authorize the city of Parkersburg to issue its bonds for that purpose and, therefore, held the bonds to be void. Among sentences in this case, on which the Attorney General may have relied, are the following on page 501:

Taxation to pay the bonds in question is not taxation for a public object. It is taxation which takes the private property of one person for the private use of another person.

It is difficult to get the bearing of these sentences or of the case as a whole on anything in the McNary-Haugen bill. The bonds in the Parkersburg case were not for a public object. The equalization fee in the McNary-Haugen bill is not a tax. That fee is only imposed on a basic agricultural commodity during an operating period on such commodity. The equalization fee is imposed not to raise money for a public object or for the support of Government or for the discharge of any Government obligation, but that fee is levied in order to support the marketing system which the bill undertakes to set up and is imposed only on so much of any commodity which enters the channels of trade during an operating period. The fee is paid by the persons to be benefited, and in no sense does it constitute the taking of the private property of one person for the private use of another person. In my opinion neither the reasons assigned by the Attorney General nor the court decision cited by him support his third constitutional objection.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSEYER. If I have time.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. I want to ask the gentleman's opinion, because I regard him as one of the best lawyers in the House, taking the bill as a whole as it passed the last Congress and vetoed by the President, if it was pending in the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions urging it was unconstitutional, would there not be sufficient legal doubt in respect of the constitutional question raised, in the gentleman's judgment, to invoke the rule that where there is a doubt about the constitutionality of an act it is resolved in favor of its validity and held to be constitutional?

Mr. RAMSEYER. In my early practice of the law I not infrequently undertook to state what the Supreme Court of the State or of the United States would do under certain circumstances. I did not undertake to say in my statement what the Supreme Court would do, but to give my reaction on the Attorney General's opinion.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. What does the gentleman think, under the question submitted, would be the ruling of the Supreme Court?

Mr. RAMSEYER. The gentleman in his question stated correctly the rule the Supreme Court would follow in such a case. The court would find for the constitutionality of the act unless the court should find beyond doubt that the act was unconstitutional. Some courts have stated the rule that an act should not be declared unconstitutional unless the court should so find beyond a reasonable doubt. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has only 11 minutes.

Mr. MADDEN. How much time does the gentleman need?

Mr. BYRNS. About 10 more minutes.

Mr. MADDEN. I surrender 10 minutes of my time.

Mr. BYRNS. Then I will yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma, and I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the President of the United States in his message to Congress has again touched upon the subject of agriculture. I take it from his message that his position upon this question has not changed materially from the position he took in the opening session of the last Congress. Now, gentlemen, the President of the United States says that the Congress should have to approach this question—

with a sincere and candid consideration of the different measures to be presented to the Committee on Agriculture for the purpose of solving this difficult and most important question.

For my part I have followed the gentlemen who have advocated the Haugen bill, and I have followed the McNary-Haugen bill. But, gentlemen, I want to say to you Members of this House we have not yet been able to get any relief for the farmer. The President of the United States took the responsibility of vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill, and now that question is back here again. For my part, I propose to vote for any reasonable, sound legislation proposed by the committees of this House, but I do not propose to stand up here and vote for bills for political purposes or to badger the President of the United States. We want relief in the farming and agricultural districts of this country, and we want it now. We are not going to be able to wait until you can discuss whether or not you are going to have a bill exactly as it suits you.

I have supported these bills and have supported them conscientiously and sincerely. But I say it is the duty of this House in accordance with the messages of the President of the

United States to go to work and help the President work out an agricultural bill here that will do good to the country, and if it is not just what we want, we do not adjourn forever, and we can make the bill work. I am in favor of getting down to the facts and not playing politics with this proposition. [Applause.] I do not think I can be charged with having played politics on this question. It is a most important question to me and to men who come from districts like mine, and it is no satisfaction to the farmer in my district for me to go back and say, "I made a hard fight, I stood up and worked for this bill, or for that, to the last, but I do not bring any results." It is no consolation to the fellow whose home is being sold out under the hammer to be told that I worked for this bill and voted for it when I knew that the President of the United States was not going to approve it.

I want a bill passed here that we can vote for, a bill that will offer some relief to the farmers of this country, a bill that the President is willing to sign. It is of no use to pass a bill here that is going to be vetoed again, and which can not be passed by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto.

The farmers in my district are in a desperate condition, and that condition is not due to law and not due to economic conditions, but it is due to weather conditions and other specific causes. The pest of the boll weevil went into the southeastern portion of Oklahoma and absolutely destroyed the cotton of that part of the country.

In western Oklahoma there is a bountiful growth of cotton, but in south and central and in southeastern Oklahoma there are hundreds upon hundreds of acres where the farmers were not justified in going in with even one cotton sack; acres upon acres will not produce a hundred pounds of seed cotton; lands which under ordinary conditions would produce a bale of cotton to the acre. That is the condition down there. As I say, it is not due to economic conditions or to political conditions, but to the weather and to pests.

I believe that if the President is as sincere as he says he is, and if Congress is as sincere as I know it is, we ought to go to work here and within 60 days give the farmer something that will give him a chance to get out of the terrible situation he is in now. The newspapers in my section can scarcely find enough space to print the foreclosure proceedings that are going on down in the courts there, and I understand that is the situation in other States also. It is a situation that needs the attention of Congress and the conscientious and sincere study of men who will give their best thought to it without any idea of politics, because it is a nonpartisan question. It is a fundamental question which ought to be dealt with by men without regard to politics. I am satisfied that within a few days this Congress could write a bill that would bring some cheer to the despondent agriculturists of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. Are we assured that the Democratic candidate, Al Smith, will not have an agricultural-relief plank in his platform?

Mr. McKEOWN. I will say that I hope he will not need to have an agricultural-relief plank in his platform, and I hope this matter will be settled before the assembling of the convention. If we do not settle this farm question here as Democrats and Republicans, it will be doubtful after awhile whether we shall have much to say about it; the people themselves will settle it at the next election. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, has the gentleman from Tennessee used all his time?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee has six minutes left.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, I yield six minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANKFORD].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for six minutes.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am 50 years of age to-day. This morning I looked from the window where I room at 411 Fourth Street SE, and for a few minutes reflected on the frailty of man and the shortness of his fleeting hours. His earthly existence is so short, his responsibility is so great, that it must be discharged promptly and in a brief span of years or left undone. I wondered then, and I wonder now, if I and all of us are measuring up to our full responsibility in behalf of the people we represent.

I looked again from the window; to the south I could see Seward Square, named for that splendid statesman. I looked to the north, along Fourth Street, to where the British soldiers marched when the Capitol and White House were burned in the War of 1812. I saw children playing and felt again the

burden that all should feel of doing the things which will give the children of the Nation a chance for the fullest development of their higher and better selves. Along this very street Col. Charles A. Lindbergh played as a child, while his father, then Congressman, lived near by. Over this street the same Lindbergh flew as the most beloved hero in all the world only a few short years later. He was the same noble boy both when he played on the street in his early youth and when he flew through the sky above the street, bringing on the wings of the *Spirit of St. Louis* the justly earned honors of all the peoples of all the earth.

Then I thought again of the children playing on the street, of the little boys and girls of my district and of the Nation, and I wondered how many Lindberghs, Washingtons, and truly great men and women are among them. Then I answered my own question and said—surely they are all great. They are our all in all. They are the boys and girls of to-day and the future preservers and defenders of our Nation, our Christianity, and our every God-given right. Then I said there is but one yardstick by which all of our legislation should be measured, and that is the yardstick of our children's physical, educational, moral, and general welfare.

Oh, that a little child may lead us and that those of us charged with responsibility here would day after day see the hands of untold millions of children held up to us, pleading for better laws, more wholesome and proper enforcement of law, and higher ideals of civic, political, and moral righteousness. I can hear the children now, throughout the length and breadth of our country, pleading for a better chance in all the higher and better spheres of development.

When we think of a change of our Constitution, or statutory law, let us ask whether the interest of the children can be best served by the change. Let us have their welfare at heart, and we will not go wrong.

If Sunday movies, Sunday theaters, Sunday dance halls, Sunday night clubs, Sunday gambling dens, and Sunday desecration generally are helping our boys and girls become nobler men and women, then by all means there should be no law to interfere, but everything possible should be done to encourage and assist these Sunday activities in the Nation's Capital and elsewhere.

If the clear, pure stream of innocent childhood is improved and made better by pouring into it the slush and filth of the movie and theater, the vulgarity of the modern dance, the profanity of the Sunday pool rooms, and the curse of the Sunday night club and gambling den, then those who oppose the Sunday laws are mankind's greatest benefactors and deserve the support of all humanity.

I am an ardent advocate of the "separation of church and State," and the "freedom of religion," but I am frank to confess that, for the very life of me, I can not see how closing Sunday dens and dives of iniquity will bring about the union of church and State, or to the least degree deprive any one of their fullest religious freedom. How can the moral protection by law of our children bring union of church and State, or destroy religious freedom any more than the snatching of our children from a horrible death of their physical bodies would destroy these sacred rights? Ah, Mr. Chairman, my bill to provide Sunday as a day of rest in the Capital of the Nation ought not to be enacted into law if it is not in behalf of the children of the Nation. In fact, there is no law worthy of its place on the statute books which is not in behalf of our children. No book or periodical should have ever been printed which injures the children of the Nation, and no lecture or sermon should have ever been delivered or preached which injures the youth of our land. Mr. Chairman, no sword was ever drawn in behalf of liberty unless it was drawn in behalf of the children, their fathers and mothers, and their homes. So, Mr. Chairman, let us legislate now and in the future in behalf of our children.

I am pleading for farm legislation in behalf of the good fathers and mothers of my district, so they may give to their children the splendid assistance I know they wish for them and which we, as legislators, should gladly bestow. I have made many speeches, introduced many bills in which and by which I am seeking to help the children of my district and the Nation. Legislate for the children and there will be no need to worry about the welfare of the parents. Some may legislate for and serve the corporate interest; but for me, let me serve the children. Give us a land of splendid childhood rather than a nation of politicians and profiteers. Let our motto be—corrupt monopolies and spoilsmen never, restrictions for corporations, equal rights for men and women, and special privileges for children.

May we have farm relief for men, women, and children and not for the exploiter and the profiteer. Let us help the farmer and his family directly, not indirectly; by clear, definite means

and not by circuitous, unknown, and unfathomable provisions; through agencies of their friends and not their enemies; by applying the assistance to their own pockets and not through the pockets of others; by helping them make a profit out of their own products and not by setting up an expensive governmental agency to speculate on their products; by making them masters of their own fortune and not by putting their fate in the hands of others; and by making them the masters of the great business of feeding and clothing the world rather than slaves doing the bidding of all others. And let us do all of this for the children and their fathers and mothers of the farm, and the service we render them will inure to the children and the fathers and mothers of our great Nation.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have been making some observations and giving you my reflections as I looked from my window this morning. I can not in this short time picture to you all the thoughts in behalf of humanity that then and there came trooping through my mind.

I am 50 years of age and my future service to humanity must necessarily be of short duration. At best life is gone almost before we begin our service to our fellow man—

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud,
Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud;
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

But, Mr. Chairman, I looked again from my window to the northward, across the yard of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, where Dr. John Chester, its founder, preached for 30 years, and I saw just beyond the splendid brick home, No. 129 Fourth Street SE., at the northwest corner of B and Fourth Streets SE., the home of the late lamented Senator Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, while he was first serving in the United States Congress several years ago. Then I thought of his most excellent service to humanity and his wonderful contributions to the literary world, and I came to my office and read and reread his beautiful essay "At fifty." The author evidently wrote this from some point on the east coast of Florida, but it could easily have been inspired at any point on the Georgia or Florida coast, with such an author as Watson "At fifty." Let me read some extracts from this inimitable classic:

A narrow spur of land, stretching out from inlet to inlet, forming a ribbonlike island, closed in upon the east by the Atlantic and on the west by the streams that drain the Everglades—such is the place. Ages and ages ago the wash of the ocean, met by the wash of the rivers, banked up a ridge of sand; and upon this sand nature, in the long run of the years, planted a jungle; and in the tangled mazes of the jungle the deer tramped a trail, the wildcat found a lair, the raccoon made a home, the cougar crouched for squirrels, and the rattlesnakes multiplied. Water fowl of all kinds whirled and screamed as they flew from feeding ground to roosting place; and the redbird, the wren, and the mocker were never more plentiful or musical than here.

The ships in stately procession pass down from north to south; over yonder on the distant horizon you can see the smoke, or the masts, of those that follow the Gulf Stream from the south to the north. Here, on the one hand, is the great world and the ocean; on the other, the inland route—by lake and sound and river—where traffic flows in safer ways and no storm besets the sailor.

Sit here on the wall of the boathouse and gaze southward. A lovelier stretch of water the world does not hold—for the tide is still on and everything is water. A fringe of forest bounding the view southward, a thread of brilliant blue marking the spear thrust which the ocean makes into the brown bosom of the river, the tossing foam which shows where the billows from the sea charge home upon the distant beach; and, over all, the mellow radiance of the sunny afternoon—for the tide is ebbing now, and the sun is going down.

All that the ocean could do at this time has been done—forevermore. The outgoing currents drove back the lake and the river, mounting over them both, marching mile after mile landward, conquering mile after mile of reluctant ground—but the invader could go so far and no farther, and he is now sullenly drawing back into the sea.

Great monsters of the deep followed the invading waters as they rolled toward the Everglades, and many a tragedy that was veiled by the water would make you shudder at its story, if the victim could speak of its cruel fate; but the monsters are drifting seaward now and their battle of life moves to another field.

If you glance over the island you will see that the air is white with butterflies. There are countless thousands of them. They do not fly from flower to flower, some one way and some another, hovering aimlessly or lighting idly here and there, as we dwellers of the upcountry have been accustomed to see them do. These butterflies are drifting all in one direction; these butterflies have no mind to stop; these butterflies neither linger nor hover nor dwindle; these butterflies go drifting from north to south, as though they had been called by some mysterious voice, were fastened to some mysterious purpose, and were the helpless instruments of some mysterious fate.

All day long they have been flying by, over the jungle, over the beach, over the lake, over the sound, over the river, obeying some unheard order, following some unseen leader, answering some unfathomable design.

I wonder what it will all be like when the last tide has rolled backward to the sea, and its monsters come forth no more—for I am 50 years old, and it is the time of the ebbing tide and the declining sun with me.

I wonder whether those creations of the mind, which some of us have thought important, are, after all, as aimless and as fragile and as ephemeral as these butterflies which go streaming past, leaving no trace on earth or sea or sky—for I am 50, and I should like to know whether all this effort of heart and mind leaves the world brighter and better, or whether we are just so many butterflies which yesterday did not know, and to-morrow will forget.

* * * * *

Who would be a drone in the hive? Who would be a deserter from the fight? Shall trumpets call strong men to the fields of human effort, and I play dastard? Shall flags float by, with brave soldiers marching forth to the service of duty, and I play the coward?

Never, by the splendor of God!

Better the march and the struggle, and the heartbreak of failure than the selfish refusal to try! Better the battle, the failure, than the selfish refusal to try! Better the battle, the good fight and the defeat, than the craven lurking in the rear.

* * * * *

Give me the man who will live and die for his ideals, who will surrender no righteous position without a struggle, who will perish rather than pollute his soul by apostasy from right!

Better—a thousand times better—the tempest and the shipwreck with such a creed than inglorious decay at the wharf, with any other. Better a Waterloo and a glorious death in the squares of the Old Guard than worldly pensions and honors for base betrayal of cause and country.

So I thought at 20. So I think at 50. I have the scars to show for it. And, like any other soldier of the wars, I am proud of them.

Let the tide ebb—it must be so; let the daylight fade, it must be so—but this much any poor mortal can do, and should do: Hold aloft, to the very last, the banner of your creed; fight for it as long as you can stand; and when you go down, let it be possible for you to say to those who love you, "Lay a sword on my coffin, for I also was a soldier in the great struggle for humanity."

Let me say, we should study every legislative proposal from the standpoint of the children, their parents, and their homes. Bring on your farm relief bills and I will decide whether I will support them or not as soon as I determine whether or not they are helpful, directly, to the individual farmer and his family.

Your Muscle Shoals proposals are all camouflage and smoke screen except in so far as they provide now and hereafter for the fullest protection of the ultimate consumer of the power of that great plant, whether it be in the form of fertilized or electrical energy. Show me wherein the legislative plan is for the benefit of the individual citizen—the farmer and his wife and children, if you please—if you desire my support of the proposition. We must, here and now, protect the rights of our children and generations yet unborn, in the great God-given heritage at Muscle Shoals or by our votes sanction and approve the fleecing of the public—within the law—long after we are gone. God forbid that we should discharge so criminally, so sacred a trust.

We can not afford to become disheartened to the extent of ceasing our fight because of the opposition we encounter, but rather we should surge onward with, ever and ever, more determination.

My people have done more for me than I have ever been able to do for them. In our fight here for the farmer, the laboring man, and the common people we are met by the strongest opposition from every direction and at all times. We can not afford to lessen our efforts but must gird ourselves for a more militant conflict.

We have been able to pass hundreds of small bills for the farmers, for instance, but we have never passed for them a real piece of constructive legislation, such as has been passed for the railroads, the banks, the manufacturing corporations, the shipping interests, and others.

We must admit that they are not getting a square deal. All others fleece them. They, in the long run, pay all the taxes, for all taxes are passed on to the ultimate consumer and eventually to the farmers. Bills are drawn to relieve the taxes of the more wealthy but not of the farmer.

Some say there is no way to help the farmer. This is a false theory. I know definitely where the trouble is and know how it can be remedied. The trouble is the farmers do not have enough friends in Congress. Too many draw bills to help others help the farmers, and the farmers never get the help,

or if they get it they pay too much for the service. Let us help them directly. Let us help their children and their folks.

During my service here I have introduced scores of bills and engaged in thousands of contests, but I have found only one true yardstick for the measurement of proposals, and that is the yardstick of the children's interest and welfare. All else is treacherous and sinking sand.

Let us quit playing politics, dodging adverse newspaper publicity, pleading sectionalism, representing the corporations, making money and property the criterion and legislate for folks, for fathers and mothers, and for their children.

If we would serve all that is highest and best we must serve the children. If we would legislate for our communities we must legislate for the children. If we would help our districts and States we must help the children. If we would preserve the Nation we must preserve our children.

If we would strengthen and make imperishable our great Government we must preserve our children and make stronger at every opportunity the laws for their physical and moral welfare and growth.

If we would serve all mankind we must serve the children, and by so doing we will serve Him who said:

Verily, verily, I say unto thee, inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto Me.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman—

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, this morning, when we entered upon the discussion of the bill, I suggested we would like to fix the time at three hours and that when we began the reading of the bill I would ask for a little more time. I have only five minutes remaining, but I will probably want to ask a little extra time.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman allow the Chair to suggest that the time was fixed in the House. The Chair would suggest that the first section of the bill be read and then the gentleman can get whatever time is necessary.

Mr. MADDEN. All right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, namely:

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 30 minutes. I may not use that much time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for 30 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the urgent character of the preparation and consideration of this bill is due to the failure of the second deficiency bill and the public buildings appropriation bill during the last session of Congress. The failure of these bills resulted in embarrassment to the business of the Government and to those charged with its administration. The failure has resulted in postponements, stoppages, and great inconvenience in all quarters where funds for the conduct of the Government were short. Many of the most serious situations have been temporarily cared for by exigency measures, which is not good practice.

By the time this bill can become a law, 10 months will have elapsed since the failure of the two bills to which I have called your attention. This passage of time has resulted in many changes in the status of items in those bills. Many are no longer needed at all. Many are needed in decreased amounts and a few are needed in increased amounts. A number have been transferred to the 1929 Budget and will be found there in substantially the same form as in the bills that failed. Many entirely new items, which have arisen since Congress adjourned, are presented for the first time in the bill that is before you.

The estimates submitted for this bill aggregate \$205,538,858.02. The bill carries, in the recommendation of the committee, \$198,916,264.91, or \$6,622,593.11 less than the Budget recommendations.

Several large items make up the total of the bill. We carry for the refund of taxes paid in excess of the amount due \$43,000,000.

The Treasury Department has on hand unexpended about \$53,000,000 for this purpose, and this \$43,000,000 added will make \$96,000,000 with which they will be able to meet the obligations on refund claims between now and the 1st of July.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. How much longer will we have to pay those refunds?

Mr. MADDEN. You will be paying them as long as you are paying taxes.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. There is no way of correcting it?

Mr. MADDEN. There is no way on earth to stop you from paying more than you ought to if you make a schedule indicating that you owe more than you do owe. When the audit occurs and they find out you have paid them too much they pay you the money back. It all depends on you and on me. A large part of these refunds is also due to court decisions.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. And sometimes you must pay more in order to avoid penalties pending adjustment?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; sometimes. However, most of this is paid because the schedules show an amount in excess of what you really owe. We have paid back from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1927, \$793,000,000. The total internal-revenue collections in that period was \$35,000,000,000. Three billion six hundred million dollars of that was collected on underpaid schedules, so that while we have been paying money back on overpaid schedules to the amount of over \$800,000,000 we have been collecting on underpaid schedules \$3,600,000,000. This would be about \$4.50 collected on underpaid schedules for every dollar we have returned on overpaid schedules.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. I am very glad to have that go in the RECORD.

Mr. MADDEN. We have an item amounting to \$46,000,000 for pensions due the veterans of the Civil War and all other wars. This amount was \$37,200,000 in the last deficiency bill. The bill failed and we were obliged to borrow the money from the 1928 appropriation to meet the 1927 obligations. We have to add to that \$37,000,000 about \$9,000,000 more because of an underestimate for the fiscal year 1928.

Then we have military posts. We have a building fund created from the sale of military property no longer needed for military purposes, and all the moneys that are derived from that source go into a special fund to be used for the construction of military buildings to house the Army. We carry \$6,162,000 for post construction, as authorized by the act of February 25, 1927, and \$3,680,000 of this comes from that special fund.

We have also military and naval compensation. That is under the Veterans' Bureau, and the amount is \$19,400,000 of direct appropriation and a reappropriation of \$35,600,000, making in all \$55,000,000. I may say here that \$19,000,000 of this \$55,000,000 is due to an act passed by Congress last year allotting \$50 a month to veterans who are classed as arrested tuberculosis cases. Thirty-six thousand of these cases have already been adjusted. There are 60,000 altogether estimated, and this leaves 24,000 to be adjusted. It is estimated that this legislation which you passed, fixing \$50 as the monthly compensation in arrested tuberculosis cases, will cost the Government \$15,000 per man, based on their expectancy of life, and that altogether for the period of the lives of these men it will cost the Government \$900,000,000.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. ALLGOOD. That basis is upon a consideration of natural health, I suppose, and with these ex-service men having tuberculosis—

Mr. MADDEN. These are arrested tuberculosis cases. The tuberculosis has been stopped in all of these cases.

Mr. ALLGOOD. But naturally their expectancy of life would not be so great.

Mr. MADDEN. Of course, I am not an actuary and can not answer the gentleman's question definitely. I am giving the gentleman such information as came to us from the Veterans' Bureau.

You will remember that we have an act approved May 26, 1926, authorizing the expenditure of \$165,000,000 for public buildings. The sum of \$15,000,000 of that \$165,000,000 was intended to be added to the limit of cost of buildings which were authorized in 1913, but which it was impossible to build on account of increased prices due to the war. The amount of \$50,000,000 was allotted to be used in the District of Columbia for the erection of additional public buildings, and \$100,000,000 was to be used throughout the country, outside of the District of Columbia. The limitations placed by the law on the annual expenditure was in the aggregate \$25,000,000.

This bill carries \$8,131,000. The bill which failed last session carried nearly \$20,000,000 for public buildings. The difference between \$8,131,000 and the \$20,000,000 has been transferred to the annual Treasury bill in which all public buildings are

usually provided for. The reason for this is that \$25,000,000 is all that the Government can spend in any one year under the law. With what they have already expended in 1928—and this is for the 1928 fiscal year—and that which they have on hand unexpended, plus this \$8,131,000, and what they can use from the next bill, would bring them up to the total of the amount they are authorized to expend. So a number of buildings provided for in the bill that failed have been transferred to the annual bill; but none of these buildings has been set aside except for some very unusual special reason. Practically all of them are provided for in the Treasury bill, and that bill will become a law in the next few months and no rights will be lost.

However, I think it is fair to say, for the information of the House, that on account of the failure of the bill last spring the progress of the public building program has been retarded at least a year, because you can not expend under the law the money within the year on account of the passage of time that could have been expended if we had been able to go on and spend the money that was provided for between that time and the 1st of next July. Therefore we are a year behind.

There will be many buildings delayed more or less on account of the failure of the other bill, and it may be that in the total round-up of the provisions that can be made out of the proposed \$100,000,000 to be expended under the act we will not be able to reach all the buildings.

We proposed \$100,000,000 more early last spring before we adjourned, as you will recall, and the measure passed the House but did not pass the Senate. I think this bill for an additional \$100,000,000 ought to be passed early in this session, and we should increase the limit of annual expenditures for buildings and make it \$35,000,000 instead of \$25,000,000 a year and give to each State greater elasticity in the creation of the obligations that follow the letting of contracts for public buildings and thereby give to the various sections of the country the advantage of the new facilities that could be afforded out of the additional \$100,000,000; and I hope that before long such a bill will be introduced, reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and passed by the House, sent to the Senate, passed by the Senate, and signed by the President. [Applause.]

Mr. BUSBY. Will the gentleman yield for a question there?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BUSBY. I would like to ask the chairman if any immediate benefit would accrue to the country by authorizing an additional \$100,000,000 when the \$100,000,000 that has been authorized can not be expended during three years to come, even under a \$35,000,000 limit?

Mr. MADDEN. We could fix the limit so there would be an advantage by putting more into it every year, and we could make it more elastic by allowing more to be expended in any one year than is being expended now.

Mr. BUSBY. But as the law stands this additional \$100,000,000 that the gentleman speaks of—

Mr. MADDEN. We could modify that, too.

Mr. BUSBY. You could not reach that even with a \$35,000,000 limit before three years from now.

Mr. MADDEN. No; but we could modify that act.

Mr. BUSBY. Does not the gentleman think we ought to increase the amount available to more than \$35,000,000 a year if we authorize another \$100,000,000?

Mr. MADDEN. I just suggested that as a mere form of speech. You can do anything you want to do and fix any limit you like; it will be very agreeable to me. I am just suggesting an idea, and I am not tying anybody up to the figures I have indicated.

Then we have an item here of \$7,000,000 for flood control. This is an important item. It is an item that was expended without anybody having any authority as to some of it to authorize its expenditure. I am as culpable, perhaps, as anybody, and probably more so. I am willing to go to jail for having violated the law in a good cause, if that is necessary. But this is the situation, and I think every Member of the House ought to know about it.

The Mississippi floods were terrible. The loss of property and of life was appalling. Nobody can dream of the terrible situation that existed there unless he saw it.

The Mississippi River Commission had on hand about \$3,100,000 when the floods receded low enough so they could begin to do some work to protect for the future. They had the right to spend this \$3,100,000 as they thought proper. The expenditure of this money was strictly within the law. They had already expended about \$1,900,000 of their funds before this question which I am about to describe to you was raised, and many people were telling about the need of \$20,000,000 more to

fill up the gaps that were washed out of the levees by the floods. One hundred and seventeen, I think, was the total number of crevasses.

Some of these needed as much as 2,000,000 yards of filling. There was a danger of a flood from fall rains, and the danger that would follow from the new floods with these crevasses that were open and no money to meet the emergency. It was suggested that we use the money that was on hand for the Mississippi River Commission. Then the further suggestion that we authorize the Secretary of War to use \$2,000,000 from the river and harbor fund. It was clear that the Secretary of War had no authority to use money for this purpose. The matter was submitted to the Comptroller General, who rendered an opinion that nobody had authority to authorize the expenditure. That decision was clearly within the law.

I was away, the President was anxious, and the Secretary of War was willing to act, and everybody along the Mississippi River trembled with fear of another flood. It was some time before they could reach me. I had no more authority than anybody else, but I happened to be chairman of the Appropriations Committee. It was like it was in the war when we ordered ships to be built to carry troops and supplies. We authorized the President to use the Shipping Board to build the ships. The only reason we used it was that that was the nearest thing that sounded like ships, and, although they knew nothing about it, they built them.

So they came to me because I was chairman of the Appropriations Committee. They asked me to authorize the expenditure of \$2,000,000 outside of the law and take a chance of getting Congress to ratify my action. I wrote to the Comptroller General, got a copy of his decision, and I agreed with every word of it. I wrote and told him that if I had been in his place I would have rendered the same decision that he did, but perhaps not with as much ability. There are times in one's life when it is more important to meet a great emergency than it is to obey the law. I was in a position where I would prefer to meet the emergency than to obey the law.

Congress was not in session, and I could not appeal to Congress for the money. So I said to the Secretary of War—and the President and the Director of the Budget agreed—that the Secretary of War was the party to carry out the mandate, if you call it that. He was ready to go to jail with me if we had to go to jail for doing it. So we authorized the expenditure of \$2,000,000, with the hope that when the work was done the Congress would see the justice of the expenditure. Here we are. We come to you to pay back the \$5,000,000 that was spent by the Mississippi River Commission out of funds it had and the \$2,000,000 allotted by the Secretary of War out of the river and harbor fund. The \$7,000,000 was used to fill up these crevasses.

The crevasses were filled up and the property of the people down there was protected. The expenditure was made for a legitimate purpose and we ask you to ratify it by appropriating the \$7,000,000 that I have described and validate the action that was taken.

Then we have \$9,300,000 in this bill to cover the increased limit of cost on the airplane carriers *Saratoga* and *Lexington*. That will bring the total cost of the two carriers up to \$77,000,000. They are the two biggest craft of their kind in the world, and the fastest and most expensive.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will this be the last increase?

Mr. MADDEN. One is already in the service and the other will be as soon as we can get her out in the stream from behind the bridge where she now lies.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There have been three or four increases.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; they were built on cost plus, and they have been coming up from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. They have the speed and size, and they will give the service. The life of these ships is not very long, and still we have to have them.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They have too much size; it would be better if they were smaller.

Mr. MADDEN. Well, we have got them, and we are meeting the obligations placed upon us.

Now, in reference to the submarines. It used to be, not long since, when you could build a battleship at a cost of \$5,000,000. Now submarines cost \$7,000,000. A cruiser would cost about \$4,000,000, and now they cost \$20,000,000. And yet we are going to build a lot more cruisers, and we will have to have them to meet the obligations placed upon us by—what shall I say—the atmosphere existing between the different peoples of the world or between the leaders of the world.

Then we have the Cape Cod Canal that has been with us a long time. The legislation enacted in connection with this canal has placed upon us an obligation of \$5,500,000.

When the act was passed they wanted \$7,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 was for interest. We refused to allow them to collect the interest, and we are carrying this item here without interest, at the principal figure of the cost agreed to under the contract.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is the balance of the \$11,000,000, is it not?

Mr. MADDEN. There are \$6,000,000 of bonds existing on the property, and \$5,500,000 is for other property of various kinds. When we pay the \$11,500,000 the Cape Cod Canal will probably serve a very useful purpose, after we have spent about \$25,000,000 more on it.

Mr. BLANTON. And after they get this sum the gentleman assures that they will not get this interest?

Mr. MADDEN. They will not as long as I have anything to say about it.

Mr. BLANTON. As long as the gentleman is the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; but I do not want to take up too much of the time of the committee on this. We have a great many items in the bill. Some of them are controversial. One of them perhaps I ought to explain at this time. The Secretary of the Navy came and wanted \$4,500,000 with which to buy oil to fill the tanks that were built by the Doheny people and others in Hawaii and at Portsmouth. It is a good thing to fill the tanks, because they belong to the United States and the Supreme Court has decided definitely that these tanks do belong to the United States beyond the right of those people to sue for them. Of course, they can come to Congress, and I understand that they will, but as far as I am concerned I am opposed to the payment of one cent to anybody on that account. [Applause.] However, they wanted the right to fill the tanks, but they wanted the right to take the money out of the receipts from royalty oil and put it into this fund instead of into the Treasury, and then pay for the oil out of that. I am opposed to that. If they want \$4,500,000 with which to buy oil to put into the tanks, I am for that by direct appropriation, but I am not in favor of letting anybody use any money that does not come into the Treasury first, to be appropriated by the Congress. [Applause.]

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for 10 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. So we have eliminated the provision for this \$4,500,000.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Is it not true that the original contract was made by the Navy to avoid the necessity of coming to Congress and asking for this appropriation?

Mr. MADDEN. I am afraid that it was.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. And now that we have caught them with the goods on, they want Congress to forgive them.

Mr. MADDEN. I am afraid it was, but I am not willing that they should repeat it.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I commend the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. We have another item recommended by the Budget, not all here, of \$13,150,000, half of which we have for this bill. It was intended to be used for improvements on the battleships *Oklahoma* and *Nevada*, putting the blisters on and otherwise improving them. It had included within it, without saying so specifically, the sum of \$940,000 for the elevation of guns on 2 ships. There are 13 of these ships on which the guns were to be elevated. Nothing was specifically said about the elevation of the guns in the proposal that came to the committee, and I was not willing, nor was any other member of the committee willing, to come to the House with the proposal and ask you to appropriate what would result in the expenditure of \$6,500,000, including this item here, without knowing what you were voting on, and so to make this question one that would raise the issue and give you knowledge of what it is we are proposing, the committee, at my suggestion, struck out the \$940,000 for the elevation of the guns and wrote a proviso into the bill following the rest of the appropriation to the effect that no part of that money should be used for the elevation of the guns on these two ships. And this morning we had a friend who hurt his throat telling you how iniquitous the committee is and how it assumed arbitrary authority to deny the right of the House to express its opinion. Of course, no reply will be made to that.

What we want you to know is that the committee considers itself the servant of the House, and we consider that we owe certain obligations to the House, and that one of the greatest obligations we owe to the House is to let the House know what it is we are asking you to do. Therefore, we wrote this proviso into the bill so that you could not avoid knowing that you were

being asked to vote \$940,000 to elevate the guns on these two ships. But they say, or our friend said, "Why do they take superior power, why do they presume to have the right to think—did not we think for them? Did not the Naval Committee bring a bill in here last year and tell them what to do, and why do not they do it?" Well, they did not tell us what to do, and you voted on the bill, but there is nothing in the bill that says that you are going to be asked to appropriate the money to elevate these guns—not a thing. They avoided that, and the answer to that charge is that it was stated in the report. But, gentlemen, the report is not a part of the law. They have not bound and gagged us and stopped us from thinking and informing you of what we have been thinking. We have noted that there is no specific law on the subject of elevating the guns. There was nothing in the proposal that came to us to indicate that any of this money was to be spent specifically for elevating the guns. As loyal servants of the House we believe that we must come to you and tell you in this important case what it is we are seeking to do.

If they vote to do a thing we ask them not to do they will have done that with notice, and that will be our action as well as theirs. But if we come and do not tell you, you would have just cause for complaint. You would have the right to denounce us then because we had failed in the performance of our duty and say we were not only neglectful but that we have not the faculty to think, and that would be a proper charge then. Now we come to you and say that we have studied this problem of gun elevation. We have been informed from sources that have no information and those sources have been in the vicinity of the Navy, if they are not directly connected with it. We find the Japanese guns have been elevated—they said the English guns have been elevated, but they have not been able to prove that. They said the Japanese had. I said, "All right, are you sure; if not sure do not deceive us. Give us information upon which we can act intelligently and let us not be in a position where we have got to deceive the House on account of our ignorance. We want to know, and we will not deceive them, because our policy is to work in harmony with the House and give them all the information we possess." Well, they sent up two pictures of the gun elevation of the Japanese Navy. The guns are standing up rather erect in those pictures, but when we asked the direct question if these guns were elevated before the treaty on the limitation of armaments or after, they could not tell. They said the picture indicated they had. Now you know when the question of the elevation of guns was up once before, we appropriated \$6,500,000 for elevation. We entered into a treaty. I did not know the legal limitations placed upon our right to do those things. I am not a lawyer, but I have investigated a great many phases of the case, and I have no object in the world except to bring the truth to you. I have no object in the world now except to bring the facts and let you act upon the facts as you see proper.

We appropriated \$6,500,000, and I said then when the matter was before the Committee on Appropriations if there is any doubt about our right to do this under the treaty I was opposed to it. I was told there was no doubt about our right to do it, but I did not want to take the responsibility. I know our Navy and our guns ought to be as efficient as any Navy or guns anywhere; that is the way I want them. I did not want to take the responsibility of doing a thing as a Representative that I would not do as an individual citizen of the United States. I am not going to do that now. You can criticize all you want to.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I will.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Is it not true that we have naval attachés in Japan and Great Britain and everywhere else?

Mr. MADDEN. It is.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Can not the Navy Department, through its attachés or the State Department, find out something about these foreign navies? They know all about ours. Can not they find out whether the guns have been elevated and whether they were elevated since the treaty or before the treaty?

Mr. MADDEN. I will just answer that question in this way. When we appropriated the last \$6,500,000 I had some doubt about it, and we wrote a provision in the act submitted to you that this money could not be used if it violated the treaty. We did not know whether it did or not. Then it turned out there was some doubt about whether it violated the treaty or not, that they did not tell the truth about it, and our fellows—I am going to tell this story, which I think ought to be told.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Tell it.

Mr. MADDEN. I demanded the facts, and I got this statement: There were two naval officers, one an American naval officer and the other an Englishman, and they were in a con-

vivial condition, I understand. They were sitting around eating rich food, drinking mineral water over in England, and each one told a story and talked of this, that, and the other, and finally the Englishman said that his navy was the best, that she had the longest range, that they had elevated their guns on certain ships. Our man told this to somebody else, and somebody else said they had been told the story by some one who saw the guns while they were being elevated, and the next man who told it said he was told by somebody who saw them after they were elevated, and the next man telling the story said he was told by somebody who saw them when they shot the range. I understand they have never been elevated—not since the treaty—they may have been elevated before, but I do not know. Now, I am not asking you to do anything except to believe me when I say we are bringing you the facts as we find them, and you must do as you like with them. [Applause].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Capitol power plant: For maintenance, including the same objects specified under this head in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1921, \$178.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to speak out of order for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to call your attention to the fact that I have just placed in the bill hopper a bill to regulate lobbyists and to disclose their interest in legislation before the Congress; I ask each and every Member of Congress to consider the provisions of this bill.

An editorial recently appearing in the Wisconsin News, one of the Hearst newspapers published in Milwaukee, Wis., contains such a forceful argument in favor of this legislation that I shall read it into the RECORD. I believe this editorial has appeared in every Hearst paper throughout the country, because I find it in the Washington Times for November 21, 1927, as well as many other of the Hearst newspapers.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman say he believes in the principles advocated in all the Hearst papers?

Mr. SCHAFER. Not all of them. However, I believe in many of them, including those indicated in the editorial which I am about to read.

Mr. BLANTON. I just wanted to be sure about that.

Mr. SCHAFER. I agree with a great many of their editorial policies, such, for example, as to the modification of the Volstead Act. [Laughter.] I read:

FORCE LOBBYISTS INTO THE OPEN—CONGRESS SHOULD FOLLOW WISCONSIN'S EXAMPLE

Congress, soon to assemble, must do one job of house cleaning before the session closes. It is that of putting into the open lobbyists of all brands receiving compensation for their services, that Congress and the country may know their connections, if not their methods.

One writer has described the swarms of lobbyists as the "third house of Congress." They are brazenly, perniciously active at all times. The majority of Members of Congress do not know the truth as to their activities and their connections. The public knows nothing unless the President or some statesman forces an investigation of lobbying processes, which seldom happens.

HIRAM JOHNSON comes out with charges that the Electric Power Trust is again prepared to spend immense sums of money to defeat the Boulder Dam project or any other legislation in Congress that does not suit the mighty combination of electric power and electric interests in this country.

Aside from the matter of Boulder Dam, lobbyists do swarm in the Halls of Congress, visit committee rooms, entertain persons of influence, and get away with things the American people would not tolerate if they knew the facts.

These lobbyists can be brought into the open. They can be controlled. They can be prevented from underground work that is a disgrace to the country.

That they have the right to present their affairs to Congress is not questioned. Every American citizen on legitimate business has the right to petition Congress, to present his views there, or to any other governmental agency. No law will attempt to prevent that.

The paid lobbyists may be reached by a law requiring their registration at the Capitol. Massachusetts and Wisconsin have such laws and they are reasonably effective.

Upon dockets are entered the names of all persons employed as legislative counsel or agents. These entries must include the names of employers; the names, residences, and occupations of the employees; the dates of employment, agreements, etc., and even the subjects of legislation engaged upon, with the titles and numbers of bills.

Lobbyists are denied admission to the floors of the legislative chambers, to cloakrooms, reading rooms, or reception rooms.

The Wisconsin law requires that legislative agents or counsel whose names appear on the legislative dockets must file, within 30 days after the close of a session, complete and detailed statements of expenses under oath.

There are suitable penalties for violating the provisions of these laws, as there should be.

The leadership of conservative Massachusetts and progressive Wisconsin could safely be followed by Congress. It should be followed by that body.

The country is entitled to know what interests are attempting to influence important legislation in Congress. It is entitled to light, not darkness.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. May I have another minute?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER. My bill is patterned after the laws of Wisconsin. If enacted into law, it will bring to the light of day the interests represented by lobbyists and their employers, and will also prevent former Members of this House and of the Senate during the time in which they are employed as paid legislative agents or lobbyists from coming upon this floor or the floor of the Senate. It is highly improper for a former Member of Congress to have the privilege of the floor of this House and the cloak rooms and mingle with the Members during a period in which he may be the highest paid lobbyist in the country, perhaps employed by such an insidious organization as that which is now making such extraordinary efforts to procure the repeal of the Federal inheritance tax. I feel that the majority of the membership of this House, after reading my bill, will reach the conclusion that it is fair and just and that its enactment is highly desirable by the Congress and a great majority of the people of America. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

WATER DEPARTMENT—OUT OF THE WATER REVENUES

For purchase of a site for a new third high service reservoir, \$34,000, in addition to \$50,000 for this purpose contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927: *Provided*, That the amounts herein specified shall be available until June 30, 1928, for the acquisition of such site in accordance with a final award in condemnation proceedings.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN: On page 22, after line 24, insert the following: "The rates of assessment in effect on June 30, 1927, for laying or constructing water mains or service sewers in the District of Columbia, under the provisions of the act of April 22, 1904, shall continue in effect during the remainder of the fiscal year 1928 and thereafter."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal highway act, approved November 9, 1921, \$1,880,000, to remain available until expended, being part of \$7,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1928 by the act approved June 22, 1926, and authorized to be apportioned and prorated among the States and obligated by contracts and otherwise by the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we shall return, before the completion of the reading of this bill, to this point in the bill for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. What is the nature of the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. COLLINS. It is an amendment which is identical with the item carried in the bill of last year.

Mr. MADDEN. I have no objection to returning.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to return to this point in the bill, before the completion of the reading of the bill, for the purpose of offering an amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount to enable the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to complete the work of the domestic-wool section of the War Industries Board and to enforce Government regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918, including the same objects specified under this head in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928, \$2,500.

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. ALLGOOD: On page 26, line 22, add: "Provided, That hereafter all statements for publication shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval before they shall be given out for publication by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against that, but will withhold it if the gentleman from Alabama desires to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois reserves a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, I see where the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is asking for \$25.53 to be placed to the credit of the Curtis-Martin Newspapers (Inc.) for advertising. This bureau did some very unfavorable advertising, so far as the Southern States are concerned, this year by reason of a statement issued, which, in my opinion, was uncalled for and was without the bounds of the law as prescribed. The law provides:

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton," approved March 3, 1927.

And the law provides for certain statements to be issued by the Department of Agriculture. But it seems to me that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics went beyond its authority under the law in making an extraneous statement which unfavorably affected the sale of our cotton right at the time it was being marketed. This Bureau of Economics made a statement that "compared with former years of production and consumption, they expected to see cotton sell at a considerably cheaper price"; and as the result our cotton market broke \$10 a bale immediately upon the issuance of this statement. We have never been able to overcome that lick or stroke from behind. The psychology of it was bad. It is like saying something evil about the character of a man or a woman; it is hard to overcome. We have not been able to overcome this stroke that was made by this Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This statement was of such a character that the people of the Nation know that it should not have been made.

It has cost us millions of dollars. It caused our people to sell their cotton at a low price because thousands of them could not hold it. Poor men, the men who really needed the best price for their cotton, were forced to sell at that time because they had debts that were due and had to be paid.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLGOOD. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Was that a forecast of the crop?

Mr. ALLGOOD. No; it was a statement that was not authorized by law. It was an extraneous statement, and one absolutely unauthorized under the law.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Was the statement erroneous?

Mr. ALLGOOD. Yes; it was erroneous.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They issue regular bulletins as to the amount of the crop?

Mr. ALLGOOD. Yes; according to law. But we have not been able to understand why the Department of Agriculture, the department that is supposed to be the friend of the farmer and to safeguard the interests of the farmer—we of the South were not able to understand why the Bureau of Economics of the Department of Agriculture would issue a statement like this. It caused such a furor over the country that the President called a Cabinet meeting and there were orders given that no such statement should be made hereafter. But this present administration is going out and we do not know who will hold the reins of Government hereafter, and we would like to be safeguarded and protected.

Therefore I have seized this occasion on the first day of this session of Congress that this House has done any legislative business to bring this matter to the attention of the Members of the House and have seized this opportunity to offer this amendment which will prevent by law the issuance of similar statements in the future. I hope the chairman of the Appropriations Committee will see fit to withdraw his point of order against the amendment and give this House the opportunity to adopt the amendment, but if he feels that he can not do so, I want to say now that I will appeal to the Committee on Agriculture to bring in a bill that will do what my amendment would do, and I shall leave nothing undone to get this bill enacted into law.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this amendment is a change of law.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no doubt in the opinion of the Chair as to the fact that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The point of order is sustained and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians (tribal funds): To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment of fees to the attorneys of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, under a tribal contract approved October 12, 1923, fiscal year 1928, \$85,000, payable out of the fund held in trust for said tribes under the provisions of Public Resolution 36, approved June 12, 1926.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of my colleague [Mr. McKEOWN] to return to this point in the bill to-morrow in order to offer an amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. I told the gentleman from Oklahoma that we would not foreclose his right to offer his amendment to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to return to this point in the bill to-morrow for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS. On behalf of my colleague [Mr. McKEOWN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Education of natives of Alaska: Not exceeding \$3,064.84 of the unexpended balance of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1926 shall be available for the payment of obligations, as follows: Traveling expenses, \$625, and freight, including operation of U. S. S. *Boyer*, \$2,439.84, in addition to the amounts appropriated for those objects under this head for said fiscal year.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SNELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5800) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

THE REVENUE BILL

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I have been directed by the Ways and Means Committee to make a favorable report on H. R. 1, to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that I have until midnight to-night to file that report. I understand the request is entirely agreeable to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until 12 o'clock to-night to file its report on the tax bill. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object, but I want to ask the gentleman a question. I note that the gentleman's committee has incorporated a provision in the bill increasing the salaries of the legislative counsel to \$10,000 each.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. What is the jurisdiction of the gentleman's committee over that matter?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The committee's jurisdiction is entire. We created that office and fixed the salary originally.

Mr. BLANTON. What I mean is this: Has the committee jurisdiction to create the office and fix the salary? Because the committee did wrong once and got away with it is no reason why it should keep on doing wrong.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The committee did not do wrong and is not doing wrong now.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not talking about the merits of the proposition, but the assumption of authority and jurisdiction by this great Committee on Ways and Means, which it probably does not have.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. No; I do not think the gentleman is correct about that. We would not put it in the bill if we did not have the authority.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether it is necessary or not, but I want to reserve all points of order on that bill.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I do not think the gentleman will object when I explain the provisions of the bill. This particular provision applies only as long as the office is filled by the present incumbent.

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

There was no objection.

RESOLUTIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

Mr. SINCLAIR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing two resolutions of the legislative assembly of my State.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing two resolutions adopted by the legislature of his State. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert the following concurrent resolutions adopted by the Twentieth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota. These were received by me after the adjournment of the last session of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, Robert Byrne, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, do hereby certify that the following concurrent resolution was adopted by the twentieth legislative assembly on the 28th day of February, 1927.

Dated at Bismarck, N. Dak., this, the 28th day of February, 1927.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT BYRNE,

Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution (introduced by Mr. R. O. Signalness and Mr. Walter Tester) memorializing the Congress of the United States to establish the Roosevelt National Park in Billings County, N. Dak., and to provide for the substitution of public lands of the United States for the State school lands located within the proposed park area

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring):

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill to establish the Roosevelt National Park in Billings County, N. Dak., introduced by Congressman SINCLAIR, of North Dakota, December 7, 1925, being H. R. 3942; and

Whereas the tract of land in such proposed park consists of the petrified forest and the famous "Bad Lands" lying on both sides of the Little Missouri River in Billings County, N. Dak., where Theodore Roosevelt operated his historic cattle ranches and hunted wild game in the early history of Dakota Territory, and which tract is admirably fitted by nature for scenic purposes and preserves in its natural state the mountainous character and the wild, unchanged condition which existed in the West 50 years ago, and which tract it is practicable and appropriate to preserve as a national park in the honor of Theodore Roosevelt, in the interest of American scenic beauty, and as a relic of the traditional pioneer conditions of the West, which have all but disappeared from the North American Continent; and

Whereas there is included in said proposed park area approximately 42,000 acres of public lands belonging to the State of North Dakota known as State school lands, which was granted to it by the United States under sections 10 and 11 of the enabling act of February 22, 1889, to be held in trust by the State of North Dakota for the common schools, which lands, on account of its rough and barren character, can not be sold for the minimum price of \$10 per acre, as prescribed in section 11 of said enabling act, and from which the State of North Dakota gets only a nominal income; and, it further appearing that it would be expedient to exchange the said State school lands located within such proposed park area for public lands of the United States of like quantity, character, and value located in the vicinity of such proposed park: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That this twentieth legislative assembly of the State of North Dakota hereby indorses said Roosevelt National Park project and respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to establish a national park as provided for in said H. R. 3942; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress, in furtherance of said park project, make appropriate provisions for exchanging with the State of North Dakota public lands of the United States, of equal quantity, character, and value, for the State school lands lying within said proposed park area heretofore granted to the State of North Dakota under the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the enabling act of February 22, 1889; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state transmit copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Senators and Congressmen for the State of North Dakota.

JNO. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House.
C. R. VERRY,
Chief Clerk of the House.
WALTER MADDOCK,
President of the Senate.
W. D. AUSTIN,
Secretary of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, Robert Byrne, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, do hereby certify that the following concurrent resolution was adopted by the twentieth legislative assembly on the 28th day of February, 1927.

Dated at Bismarck, N. Dak., this the 28th day of February, 1927.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT BYRNE,
Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Martin

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives: Whereas during a period of the World War the United States Government established and fixed an arbitrary price upon the value of wheat cereal; and

Further, the Government organized and maintained a corporation which purchased and took over, handled, and resold all of the wheat grown in the United States, and prescribed certain rules and regulations concerning the sale, distribution, and consumption of the same; and

Further, that during the years 1919 and 1920 the United States Government made urgent requests of the farmers and wheat growers of the United States to put forth an effort to increase and swell the volume of wheat for consumption in the United States and for export, in order that a famine situation might be averted; and

Further, that contrary to the implied promise of the United States Government that it would continue to support the market for wheat and would maintain the price of wheat in 1919 and 1920 upon relative price level with that which was guaranteed and maintained during the period of the actual continuance of the operations of the World War; and

Further, that the Federal Government neglected to redeem its implied promise to so do; and

Further, the market price for wheat for the said years dropped considerably below the minimum price guaranteed by the Federal Government through the Federal Grain Corporation, and that by reason thereof the wheat farmers of the United States sustained tremendous losses on account of the said reduction and price;

Further, that the cost of the production of the 1919 and 1920 wheat crop was vastly enhanced by reason of the scarcity of labor and the consequent high prices paid therefor, and the high prices prevailing for all implements, machinery, and supplies necessarily used by the wheat farmers of the United States in the production of said 1919 and 1920 crops; and

Whereas the said United States or Federal Grain Corporation closed out and ceased its operations with a large surplus in the Treasury, which said surplus represented profits realized by the said Federal Grain Corporation during the period of the war, when it operated and enjoyed a complete monopoly of the wheat markets of the United States, and through said power and influence it exercised a dominant power over the markets of the world, and that in justice and equity the said surplus belongs to the wheat growers of the United States of America;

Whereas the Federal Government after the close of the World War and the termination of its contract with the manufacturers of war materials and supplies, many such manufacturers were settled with and paid large sums as a remuneration for losses sustained on account of the contract relation existing between the Federal Government and the said manufacturers;

Whereas, further, the Federal Government settled with paid claims of the railroads and transportation companies with which it had contracts, either expressed or implied, for the transportation of war material, soldiers, sailors, etc., and that large sums were paid to said transportation companies in settlement of claims which they presented to the Federal Government, many of which claims were not covered by express contracts;

Whereas the Federal Government during the period of war by its rules and regulations assumed to dictate and control the production acreage of wheat grown in the United States during the period of actual

hostilities and for the years 1919 and 1920, being the reconstruction period after the war, and in consequence thereof an implied contract arose between the wheat growers and the Federal Government, and the wheat growers relied upon the said implied contract and in justice and right should be remunerated for their losses in a sum not less than a price guaranteed by the Federal Government for wheat during the period of hostilities;

Whereas the Federal Government realized a profit at the expense of the wheat grower and that the wheat grower in good faith complied with all the rules, regulations, and requests of the Federal Government, it is the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota that in justice and equity Congress should take full cognizance of these millions of dollars now in the National Treasury so retained and belonging to the wheat growers of the United States; that this money should be made available to use in any manner required in connection with legislation which should be enacted at the earliest possible date, establishing for the grower of wheat in the United States a price for his product, based upon American standards of living and costs.

Further, that a copy of this resolution be prepared by the secretary of state of the State of North Dakota and forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from the State of North Dakota.

WALTER MADDOCK,
President of the Senate.
W. D. AUSTIN,
Secretary of the Senate.
JNO. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House.
C. R. VERRY,
Chief Clerk of the House.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR FESS

MR. COOPER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the speech delivered by Senator FESS, of Ohio, last night in the city of Washington.

MR. SCHAFER and MR. LAGUARDIA rose.

MR. SCHAFER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, on what subject?

MR. COOPER of Ohio. It is a speech delivered before the Republican National Committee.

MR. SCHAFER. It is not a prohibition speech?

MR. COOPER of Ohio. Not at all.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

MR. COOPER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address of Senator SIMEON D. FESS:

SENATOR FESS. Chairman Butler, ladies and gentlemen of the National Republican Committee, your committee are the directing body in aiding the American electorate to a final decision upon the administration of the affairs of the National Government. Under our constitutional system this decision comes every four years. Since the organization of the Republican Party there have been 18 such contests, covering 66 years. In 14 of these campaigns the party you represent has been commissioned to the responsible task covering 50 of the 66 years. You are met here to make preliminary plans for the campaign of next year.

You are to be congratulated on the grounds upon which you seek a favorable verdict from the people. The past is secure. The progress of the Nation since the close of the Civil War is conceded to be the record of accomplishment by the Republican Party, only twice interrupted when Cleveland and Wilson were placed in power. During Wilson's administration the leadership in prosecuting the World War was supplied by the Republican Party, although in the minority.

PRINCIPLES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Strong, efficient party organization is essential to the proper dissemination of its principles and accomplishments. The principles of the Republican Party have been added to as conditions required, but time has not yet proven any of them unsound. Accomplishments of the Republican Party are the bright spots of our history based upon those sound principles.

At the close of the World War the American electorate, with an unprecedented vote, commissioned our party to the task of rebuilding the Nation, when the problems of peace were as acute as those of war. We are now entering upon our eighth year of that task. You are come to present our case before the American people for their approval. It is upon that record you will ask a decision. A public debt of \$26,500,000,000 has been reduced to less than \$18,000,000,000. An annual interest charge of a fraction over \$1,000,000,000 has been reduced to \$670,000,000. In this connection it should not be overlooked that the Executive, the spending agency, was under control of our opponents until March 4, 1921; Congress, the appropriating agency, was under the control of the Republicans from March 4, 1919. The record will disclose savings

of hundreds of millions of dollars estimated and recommended by the Democratic President but denied by the Republican Congress. The payment of every dollar of the public debt since March 4, 1919, was made possible by the Republican Congress in power since that date. The payment of a billion dollars per year, at an annual saving of forty-five millions in interest, does not seem so stupendous until viewed in the light of the payment of the Civil War debt of but two billions in 60 years. Stupendous as has been this accomplishment it did not prevent progressive reduction of the burdens of taxation in 1922 to the amount of \$835,000,000; in 1924, an additional \$400,000,000; and in 1926, an additional \$387,000,000, totaling a saving of something like four and a quarter million dollars per day every day in the year. We are now preparing to save an additional half or three-quarter million per day at an early date in the present session of Congress.

Valuable as are these accomplishments, they could not have been realized were it not for a governmental policy of applying the burdens in such a way as to insure business activity, upon which depended the flow of revenue to the Treasury in the form of taxes. One of the most important tasks was revision of our taxing system so as not to dry up the channels of business. There is still work ahead of us in this particular field. You have heard discussed this evening the part legislation has played in solving these problems. Let me now indicate what has been done by the administrative department of the Government.

GOVERNMENT FINANCING

The most outstanding feature of this problem is the manner in which the financial operations of the Government have been carried on. The absorption of the liquid assets of the banks to care for the hang over of over \$3,000,000,000 of unfunded Government debts denied to industry at least \$7,000,000,000 of credit. Its worst phase was an unemployment problem of 5,000,000 men. The immediate task was to release these funds for industry. The success is well known.

The next task was to refund or retire the Victory notes of four billion plus, due in May, 1923. The manner in which this was done is well known. Including the three-fourths billion dollars of war-savings stamps, here were maturities due amounting to nearly \$8,000,000,000 adjusted by short-time refunding and retirement at a lower rate of interest without disturbing the business activity of the Nation.

The Treasury then took up the second Liberty loan of \$3,407,000,000, due in 1942. By September of this year all but three-fourths of a billion dollars had been cared for at convenient maturities so as to enable the Government to take care of them when due. The September financing was at 3½ per cent. The Treasury is now ready to take up the third Liberty loan of \$2,147,000,000, due next October. Here are financial operations approaching \$14,000,000,000 readjusted at lower rates of interest and handled in such manner that neither the national structure is strained nor the industrial organization interrupted. If there is any approach to this success in the financial history of any country or at any time, I am not aware of it. It suggests what might have been done had we had less ability in the management.

SUSTAINED PROSPERITY

One, if not the greatest, achievement of this administration is sustained prosperity through stabilization of industry by which the country is saved from the calamitous results of the cycle in business where a low level follows a high level of business activity. It has ever been the course of industry to follow a period of great prosperity with one of great depression. This had come to be looked upon as an inevitable situation which could not be avoided. So general was this rule that one period was always looked upon as a warning to the country of the other. Even to-day every recession of business is a warning to the business world of the beginning of the looked-for depression. We are far in the sixth year of a high level of business, the longest sustained level of our experience, where the volume is beyond that of any period in our history. Production has gradually increased, and is generally higher in 1927 than any year of this period of phenomenal enterprise. This increase extends to manufactures, mining products, and electric-power production. It is many points beyond pre-war production.

The construction program for the past five years reached a volume of six billion per year, or thirty billion. The present year may reach \$7,000,000,000, a volume never before reached.

Agriculture, the first to feel the hurt and last to find relief, has gradually approached an equal price level with industry.

Transportation, a fair barometer of conditions, has reached its highest plane of service. The year 1927 furnishes the country with the greatest volume of traffic, the greatest number of weekly car loadings, the most expeditious and safe transit, the cheapest service, with least delays due to scarcity of equipment ever experienced in the history of transportation.

Labor is better employed, in more stable condition, at the highest scale of wage in history.

The price current of money is reasonable, and wholesale and retail sales are slightly lower. If this recession were due to failure of market, it would be disturbing, but since it is due to efficiency in industry, where cost is lowered without reducing wages, it is the soundest economy, as it thereby increases the purchasing power of the public, the best barometer of sound prosperity.

The American standard of living is not only the highest of all countries, but it is higher to-day in America than ever before, almost double what it was before the World War. This standard does not only display itself in the purchasing power of the average citizen, but especially in his savings, and our national income.

This period of high business level, beginning with the program of "work and save" of this administration, is not accidental, but the result of sound economic judgment applied to the Government's business and keeping the door open to enterprise, both the organization of new and the expansion of old.

Our industrial leaders have been concerned about when we shall reach the saturation point. They fear that production will produce an unsaleable surplus, when industry must slow down, and by breaking down the buying power, be compelled to slow down indefinitely to the great hurt of the suffering public. The recent slowing down of steel was to them a warning. The falling off of freight likewise gave them a scare. But when the new car reaches production which will revive the auto trade, steel will again reach capacity.

When it is learned that coal, the chief element of freight, had been moved at an earlier period when car loading had reached the peak, the scare was relieved.

It has been an ambition of this administration to prevent an undisposable surplus in industry, by adopting the "from hand to mouth" policy of production to hold it within the limits of consumption. When production is for storage rather than consumption, danger is ahead. Whether overproduction or underconsumption, the situation invariably breaks the power of consumption, and wide suffering prevails. This administration avoids this situation by urging slowing down of production when it outruns contracts for future delivery. In this way industry is stabilized and the cycle in business is avoided. Only genius and efficiency could accomplish these results.

INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE

If this principle could be applied to agriculture, it would solve the problem. It is obvious that agriculture does not admit of regulation of production as easily as industry, but it can be very materially aided through its marketing agencies assisted by the Government. It is at least a field for sincere investigation. The administration has not been tardy in legislation for the agriculturist. Its program of rehabilitation was the most ambitious. It enacted an emergency tariff act limited to agricultural products. No such favor was ever given to any other industry at any time. Its program as enacted into law upon the recommendation of two agricultural commissions included:

- (1) The agricultural credits act.
- (2) Giving agriculture representation upon the Federal Reserve Board.
- (3) War Finance Corporation.
- (4) Cooperative marketing act.
- (5) Packers and stockyards act.
- (6) Grain gambling act.
- (7) Warehouse act.
- (8) Butter standard act.
- (9) Naval stores act.
- (10) Filled milk act, and many other acts, besides an enlargement of the department to aid the farmer in his marketing.

LABOR'S HIGH STANDARD

One of the very best barometers is the situation of labor, and, judged by that standard, our country is in a most fortunate position.

Labor is generally employed, and at a scale of wage higher in some branches than at the peak of the war. A high scale of wage has been accepted as a sound economic principle. Profit in business is no longer a big margin over cost by breaking down labor, but rather a small margin and big sales, which is possible because of buying power created by a reasonably high scale of wage.

Labor has never been more efficient than to-day. The old rule of sustaining price by limiting hours and output of work has given way to giving increased production for increased pay. Never in history have deposits in our savings banks reached such amounts as to-day. Out of our 115,000,000 people, men, women, and children, there are about 40,000,000 who have savings accounts of one form or other.

The trend toward labor in the ownership of securities in the industries in which they are employed is one of the most profound of our present day. The numbers will reach seven figures. In the steam transportation lines alone, probably 600,000 laborers own stock in the companies. Another even more profound tendency of labor is home ownership. The movement in real estate in every city of the land in building homes, not for rent but for ownership, sold on a basis of payment where it is possible for the laborer to own his own home, is profound. There are three and a half times more home owners among American labor than all the home owners, big and little, rich and poor, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Labor has become so financially strong that at least 15 banks are owned and operated by union labor in the United States to-day, to say nothing of nearly 100 financial corporations of one sort or another. Never has there been a better feeling between labor and capital than to-day. Few periods of recent time have been so free of the lockout and strike. This is due in part to the administration's ef-

fort to set up machinery for adjustment of disputes. The recent railroad adjustment legislation is an example where numerous disputes have been amicably settled without disturbance to the public.

But in the main the real explanation is a policy to promote prosperity, that of a protective tariff by which we aim to open the way to profitable investment of American capital in the employment of American labor, at an American scale of wage, to insure an American standard of living, the highest to-day ever reached by any people in history. This American policy creates the American market for American agriculture, without which agriculture would cease to be more than to feed the producer of food, which would totally prostrate that first great industry.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

The United States of America to-day, nine years after the close of the World War, occupies the place of influence and power never reached by any nation of history. We emerged from the war with the same aims and aspirations we had when we entered it. Our foreign policy announced by Washington and Monroe had been rigidly respected. After the World War ended a most bitter controversy took place over the determination of the then party in power to abandon our policy heretofore adhered to. Twice have the American people spoken on the proposal, and twice they overwhelmingly refused to abandon it. We refuse to bind ourselves in advance upon unknown contingencies. We do not choose isolation, but we do demand independence. We prefer cooperation to alliance. We reserve the right to make our own decisions rather than have them made for us by dictation. Our influence is more potent when acting as an independent sovereign than when pooled. We stand ready to assist, but must be the best judge as to what and when. We wish not to become a partisan in Europe's political quarrels, but are ready with our counsel and good offices, as well as our good will and bounty to succor to our limit.

There is scarcely a country which, in the hour of great disaster, has not had our aid. This administration led the world in world peace in limiting capital ships, ending naval rivalry, and attempted to induce Europe to take similar steps in the army.

We canceled the Anglo-Japanese alliance and set up machinery for settling disputes arising in the Pacific Ocean regions. We led in the open door in China and secured her political and territorial integrity.

We led in the economic recovery in Europe and gave our best assistance to furthering the peace of the Old World. Our President used his best efforts toward substantial peace in the only rational assurance against war—a reasonable limitation of arms.

We have pacified and stabilized the political and industrial situations in Haiti and Central America. We have aided Mexico in her efforts toward stabilization without sacrificing the rights of American citizens. In all of our relations we have a desire for peace and justice. We ask nothing for ourselves which we do not freely grant to others. No nation in the past has ever reached a position of power, influence, and honor superior to the United States in 1927. At no time in history have a people enjoyed greater prosperity with comforts of life so generally distributed as do our people. No people of history ever approached the buying power as do our people, with greater liberties under the law. These are some of the accomplishments which justify you in seeking approval from the people. They are what may be called Republican prosperity. Some would say Coolidge prosperity. Lighter burdens in the Government mean greater savings for the people. Money saved by rigid economy means comforts assured for the people.

This is the Coolidge philosophy underlying his governmental policies.

THE REVENUE BILL

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 47

Resolved, That there be printed 3,000 additional copies of the bill (H. R. 1) to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes, for the use of the House document room.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will allow me, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. KIESS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I may say that the supply in the document room is already entirely exhausted and there are thousands of demands for it.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer another resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 48

Resolved, That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized

and empowered to have printed 300 additional copies of the hearings before said committee on a bill to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this provides for less than one copy per Member. Why does not the gentleman bring in a proper resolution which would give us at least two copies apiece?

Mr. KIESS. There are 1,000 printed copies and this provides for 300 additional copies.

Mr. BLANTON. I mean two extra copies apiece. The revenue bill is one of the most important bills coming before the Congress and our constituents are interested in it, and the taxpayers of the country generally are interested. Certainly each Member ought to have two additional copies. I would like to have two additional copies.

Mr. KIESS. I am sure the gentleman can have them.

Mr. BLANTON. I do not want more than my proportion of them, however.

Mr. KIESS. There are 1,000 copies printed by order of the committee, and this is the same number printed in former Congresses when we had a similar revenue bill. If there is a shortage, I will say to the gentleman from Texas, we will issue an order from the Joint Committee on Printing, under the \$200 limit, to print some more, so I am sure this will take care of the requests.

The resolution was agreed to.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one moment in the absence of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP].

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] desired to make the announcement to the Members of the House that at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in Statuary Hall, there will be ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the statue of Alexander H. Stephens.

FORMER REPRESENTATIVE OSCAR E. KELLER

Mr. NEWTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to proceed under unanimous consent for just a moment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NEWTON. Mr. Speaker, the Members, I am sure, will all recall the very faithful service extending from the period of the Sixty-sixth Congress through the Sixty-ninth Congress, of Oscar E. Keller, of St. Paul, Minn.

I regret very much to have to announce that something like three weeks preceding the convening of this Congress he passed away after a rather extended illness. Mr. Keller, prior to coming to Washington, had rendered useful service to his municipality in a number of very important positions. We all know of the faithful way in which he endeavored to perform his work here. In his death his friends have lost a very loyal friend and his constituency lost a courageous man with fine public spirit.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 8, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

160. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927 (H. Doc. No. 9); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

161. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements from the offices and bureaus of the Treasury Department showing in detail what officers and employees performed travel on official business from points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; to the Committee on Appropriations.

162. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriations under the legislative establishment for the bookstacks in the Library building, fiscal year 1929, the sum of \$387,000 (H. Doc. No. 88); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. GREEN of Iowa: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 1. A bill to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2). 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 referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4423) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Hill; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4424) granting an increase of pension to Tillie C. Wood; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4425) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Bennett; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4426) granting an increase of pension to Exie L. Stebbins; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4427) granting an increase of pension to Alice G. Lewis; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4428) granting an increase of pension to Adelia L. Brown; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4429) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Anderson; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4430) granting an increase of pension to Mary Johnson; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4431) granting an increase of pension to Eliza G. Carr; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 6019) to establish a Federal farm board to prevent overproduction of agricultural commodities and to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6020) to establish a Federal farm board to prevent overproduction of agricultural commodities and to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. AUF DER HEIDE: A bill (H. R. 6021) to amend the national prohibition act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6022) to amend the national prohibition act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 6023) to extend the limitations of time upon the issuance of medals of honor, distinguished-service crosses, and distinguished-service medals to persons who served in the Army of the United States during the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6024) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Gainesville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6025) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Winder, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6026) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Lawrenceville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6027) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Commerce, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6028) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Canton, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6029) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Buford, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6030) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Toccoa, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6031) authorizing an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for manufacture at Muscle Shoals of ammonium phosphate or other high-grade fertilizer, to be sold to farmers for cash at cost for agricultural purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6032) to pension teachers of the universities, their branches included in the association of colleges, or institutions awarding degrees in courses of higher education in the different States of the Union receiving Federal appropriations for instruction in military science or agriculture, who are not less than 75 years of age and who have served continuously on the faculty for not less than 52 consecutive years next preceding retirement, upon retirement; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6033) to establish a national park in the national forest reservation in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6034) to amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6035) granting allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 6036) to abolish the Bureau of Efficiency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 6037) to exempt certain property from real and personal property taxes applicable in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6038) to reimburse the city of Philippi, in the State of West Virginia, for the cost of paving street abutting Federal property; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROWNE: A bill (H. R. 6039) placing first, second, and third class postmasters in the competitive classified service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 6040) to amend, "An act to authorize the collection and editing of official papers of the Territories of the United States now in the national archives," approved March 3, 1925; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6041) granting the consent of Congress to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Allegheny River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONNERY: A bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the World War adjusted compensation act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACGREGOR: A bill (H. R. 6043) to amend subdivision (a) of section 4 of the immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6044) to divest articles made with convict labor of their character as subjects of interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6045) granting the consent of Congress to the commissioners of Mahoning County, Ohio, to replace and repair the bridge across the Mahoning River at South Avenue, Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6046) granting the consent of Congress to the city of Youngstown, Ohio, to construct a bridge across the Mahoning River at West Avenue, Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVILA: A bill (H. R. 6047) to amend the organic act of Porto Rico approved March 2, 1917; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 6048) to amend the classification act of 1923; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6049) to amend an act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make certain disposition of condemned ordnance, guns, projectiles, and other condemned material in their respective departments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DREWRY: A bill (H. R. 6050) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Hopewell, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6051) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Chase City, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6052) to enlarge, extend, and remodel the post-office building at Petersburg, Va., and to acquire additional land therefor if necessary; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ESLICK: A bill (H. R. 6053) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River on the Linden-Lexington Road, in Perry and Decatur Counties, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 6054) to provide for one additional district judge for the southern district of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 6055) to regulate the height and exterior design and construction of public and private buildings in the National Capital fronting on or located within 200 feet of a public building or public park; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 6056) to provide for addition of certain land to the Challis National Forest; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6057) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint an additional judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of the State of Iowa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREGORY: A bill (H. R. 6058) granting the consent of Congress to Valley Bridge Co. (Inc.), of Paducah, Ky., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tennessee River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6059) granting the consent of Congress to Midland Bridge Co. (Inc.), of Paducah, Ky., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Cumberland River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6060) granting the consent of Congress to Valley Bridge Co. (Inc.), of Paducah, Ky., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Cumberland River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6061) granting the consent of Congress to Midland Bridge Co. (Inc.), of Paducah, Ky., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tennessee River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6062) granting the consent of Congress to the Valley Bridge Co. (Inc.), of Paducah, Ky., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Cumberland River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARE: A bill (H. R. 6063) to provide for holiday service on rural mail routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 6064) to refer the claims of the loyal Creek Indians to the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6065) authorizing pension for widows of honorably discharged soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6066) authorizing interstate compacts between the States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, or between any of them, or between any of the States of the Union, for the purpose of control of floods and the conservation of flood waters, and the application of such waters to beneficial uses; and for the diminution of injury and damage by floods; for the security of intrastate and interstate commerce, and the transportation of the United States mails, and military; and for the purpose of agreeing upon control of conservation districts created under such compact, and promoting agreement on the apportionment of benefits and costs thereof, and assumption of benefits and costs thereof; for division of revenue, if any therefrom, and for other purposes, and providing for the participation of the United States of America therein, and making appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Flood Control.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6067) to authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide additional hospital facilities at the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 90, at Muskogee, Okla.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6068) to amend section 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOLADAY: A bill (H. R. 6069) to provide for the deportation of certain aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii: A bill (H. R. 6070) to extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6071) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Wailuku, Maui County, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6072) to construct a public building for the Immigration Service at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 6073) granting a permit to construct a bridge over the Ohio River at Ravenswood, W. Va.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 6074) to provide for the further development of agriculture extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act entitled, "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 6075) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to arrange with the States for the transfer to them of activities of the Indian Bureau dealing with education, medical attention, and relief of distress of Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6076) to authorize an extension to the San Francisco National Cemetery; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6077) to extend the provisions of an act entitled, "An act placing certain noncommissioned officers in the first grade," approved March 3, 1927; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 6078) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Bristow, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6079) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Ada, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6080) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Holdenville, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6081) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Okemah, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6082) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Sapulpa, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6083) for the erection of a public building at Drumright, Creek County, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 6084) to equalize longevity pay of enlisted men of the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6085) to authorize issue of surplus or reserve stores and materials to the National Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6086) to authorize the free issue of surplus or reserve uniforms and other equipment or material to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and to limit the cost of stocks furnished by the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6087) to authorize the employment of civilians to deliver special lectures at general and special service schools; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6088) to provide for the transfer of enlisted men of the Regular Army to the Regular Army Reserves; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6089) to continue the establishment of a national military park at the battle field of Guilford Courthouse; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6090) regulating the mileage and other traveling allowances of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McSWEENEY: A bill (H. R. 6091) to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, includ-

ing farm wood lots and those abandoned farm areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAGRADY: A bill (H. R. 6092) granting the consent of Congress to the Sunbury Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Susquehanna River from Bainbridge Street in the city of Sunbury, Pa.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAJOR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6093) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Slater, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6094) to amend section 7 of Public Act No. 45, entitled "An act authorizing the use for permanent construction at military posts of the proceeds from the sale of surplus War Department real property, and authorizing the sale of certain military reservations, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 6095) donating Revolutionary cannon to the New York State Conservation Commission; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SEARS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 6096) to require the Secretary of War to cause to be made a preliminary examination and survey for a sea-level canal at or near Miami, Fla., beginning at the Miami River about 6 miles from Miami, following along the Tamiami Trail in a westerly direction, then southwest along the State highway into the Gulf of Mexico at or near Poinciana; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6097) to require the Secretary of War to cause to be made a preliminary examination and survey for a cross-State canal beginning at or near Stuart, Fla., through the St. Lucie Canal, across Lake Okeechobee, then via the canal and the Caloosahatchie River to the Gulf of Mexico at or near Fort Myers, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SCHAFER: A bill (H. R. 6098) to disclose interest of and to regulate lobbyists who attempt to procure the passage or defeat of any measure before the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 6099) granting the consent of Congress to the States of New York and Vermont to construct, maintain, and operate a toll highway bridge across Lake Champlain; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 6100) to transfer the levying of license taxes on business and trade to the Alaska Territorial Legislature, to repeal certain license tax laws applicable to Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 6101) to amend the Federal corrupt practices act of 1925; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. TABER: A bill (H. R. 6102) to authorize an appropriation for the erection of a suitable memorial monument and the improvement of the grounds at the birthplace of Millard Fillmore, former President of the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 6103) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6104) to amend sections 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6105) to authorize the licensing of patents owned by the United States; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 6106) to amend section 3702, Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H. R. 6107) repealing the act of July 31, 1912, prohibiting the importation and the interstate transportation of films or other pictorial representations of prize fights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 72) for the investigation of the advisability and cost of securing lands in the Southern Appalachian Mountains for perpetual preservation as a national park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 73) creating a commission to select a summer White House, or the site for a summer White House, west of the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 74) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINTER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 75) authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of Sacajawea, or Bird Woman; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. McKEOWN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) for the relief of Leah Frank, Creek Indian, new born, roll No. 294; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 77) concerning lands and property devised to the Government of the United States of America by Wesley Jordan, deceased, late of the township of Richland, county of Fairfield, State of Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 78) for an investigation of the nature and use of narcotic drugs, and the methods that are being used in the treatment of drug addicts; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GILBERT: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 5) proposing a referendum to ascertain whether or not popular sentiment in the Philippine Islands favors immediate independence; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BLACK of New York: Resolution (H. Res. 43) to investigate certain charges and the documents supporting same against the Government of Mexico made by the publications of William Randolph Hearst; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FISH: Resolution (H. Res. 44) directing the Secretary of State to furnish the House of Representatives with a copy of the proposal made by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to renounce war between the two nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOOD: Resolution (H. Res. 46) directing the Secretary of State to negotiate a reciprocal treaty with the Republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, protesting against the passage of a Federal inheritance tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, with reference to Government schools and training camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOOD: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, requesting Congress to appropriate funds to carry out certain recommendations of the chief of staff of the United States Army made in furtherance of the national defense act of 1920; 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:

By Mr. ABERNETHY: A bill (H. R. 6108) granting a pension to Nancy Elizabeth Paul; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 6109) granting an increase of pension to Emily Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 6110) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Storrs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6111) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6112) for the relief of Armstrong Hunter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AUF DER HEIDE: A bill (H. R. 6113) granting a pension to Fannie Crocker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 6114) granting an insurance to William H. McClure; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 6115) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6116) for the relief of R. P. Biddle; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 6117) granting an increase of pension to William H. Duncan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6118) granting an increase of pension to William S. Kemp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6119) granting an increase of pension to Harry E. Millikin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6120) for the relief of Emory Lord; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6121) for the relief of Hoyt G. Barnett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6122) for the relief of Arthur McRee; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6123) for the relief of W. W. Giles, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6124) for the relief of W. K. Crow; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6125) for the relief of A. L. Rogers; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6126) for the relief of James M. Long; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 6127) for the relief of Basil N. Henry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6128) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda A. Fortney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOYLAN: A bill (H. R. 6129) for the relief of Charles F. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 6130) for the relief of Stuart O. Pusey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6131) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Hanna; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 6132) granting an increase of pension to Emma D. Phelps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHALMERS: A bill (H. R. 6133) granting a pension to Lee K. Bochroch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6134) granting a pension to John J. Dewey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHASE: A bill (H. R. 6135) granting an increase of pension to Mattie H. Meise; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARKE: A bill (H. R. 6136) granting an increase of pension to Ella J. Duygan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6137) granting an increase of pension to Nettie D. Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6138) granting a pension to Emma J. Cotie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6139) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Kline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6140) granting a pension to Emogene McStraw Fellows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6141) granting a pension to Harold W. Kenny; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6142) granting a pension to Frances G. Douglas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6143) granting a pension to Oril Lucretia Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6144) granting a pension to Roy A. Haas; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COHEN: A bill (H. R. 6145) granting a pension to Alexandria L. Ide; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6146) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. J. Kneeland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6147) granting a pension to Marion G. Eudy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6148) to authorize Capt. Royden Williamson, United States Army, to accept from the Haitian Government the medal "Honneur Et Merite"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6149) to allow the distinguished-service medal for service in the World War to be awarded Maj. A. R. McAliley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 6150) for the relief of Charles H. Penley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6151) for the relief of Oswald H. Halford, Hunter M. Henry, William C. Horne, Rupert R. Johnson, David L. Lacey, William Z. Lee, Fenton F. Rodgers, Henry Freeman Seale, Felix M. Smith, Edwin C. Smith, Robert S. Sutherland, and Charles G. Ventress; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6152) to correct the military record of Cromwell L. Barsley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6153) granting a pension to Angie W. Weatherspoon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 6154) granting a pension to Susan F. Gale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6155) for correction of the military record of Frank N. Curtiss; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6156) granting a pension to William Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6157) granting a pension to Eva A. Davison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6158) granting a pension to Jessie F. Langridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6159) granting a pension to George A. McAmis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6160) granting a pension to Margaret Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6161) granting a pension to Frank D. Yandes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6162) for the relief of Thomas M. Ross; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6163) for the relief of Amon C. Mann; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6164) for the relief of Kenneth B. Turner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6165) for the relief of Walter E. Sharon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6166) for the relief of Jacob Kaufman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6167) for the relief of Arthur Jacobs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6168) for the relief of Joseph M. Hayden; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6169) for the relief of John H. Grout; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6170) for the relief of Laurin Gosney; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6171) for the relief of Bernhard Henry Dahlke; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6172) for the relief of Leslie E. George; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6173) for the relief of George W. Adams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6174) for the relief of May Gordon Rodes and Sara Louise Rodes, heirs at law of Tyree Rodes, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6175) for the correction of the military record of Allen Carter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6176) to authorize the appointment of Capt. M. M. Cloud, retired, to the grade of major, retired, in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6177) granting an increase of pension to Faustina B. Barton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6178) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 6179) for the relief of Albert A. Mathieson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6180) for the relief of William H. Armstrong; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6181) for the relief of Edmund L. Moore; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6182) for the relief of Blanche Andrews; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6183) to reimburse W. B. Donelson for revenues wrongfully paid; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6184) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6185) for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Shropshire; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6186) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Preble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6187) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie M. Bird; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6188) granting a pension to Sadie Saunders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 6189) granting an increase of pension to Catherine T. Pickett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DRANE: A bill (H. R. 6190) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6191) granting a pension to Minnie Carlton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6192) for the relief of James A. Finney; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6193) for the relief of C. M. Glenn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DREWRY: A bill (H. R. 6194) for the relief of Frank Stinchcomb; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6195) granting six months' pay to Constance D. Lathrop; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6196) granting a pension to Joseph K. Moore; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6197) for the relief of the legal heirs of Walter Blake Heyward; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 6198) granting a pension to Esther H. Kendall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 6199) granting an increase of pension to Della Ham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 6200) for the relief of Katherine Frances Lamb and Elinor Frances Lamb; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6201) for the relief of the children of William Wheeler Hubbell and his wife, Elizabeth Catherine Hubbell, both deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6202) providing for a preliminary examination and survey at and near City Island, New York City, with a view to the construction of a breakwater; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 6203) for the relief of Donald G. Wetterauer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6204) for the relief of Rebecca J. Rider; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6205) for the relief of James H. Green; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6206) granting a pension to Catherine Kerr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6207) granting a pension to Lydia M. Seadars; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6208) granting a pension to Lillian M. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6209) granting a pension to James E. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6210) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Kenan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6211) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca E. Claffin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6212) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Wessner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6213) granting an increase of pension to Rutherford B. H. Blazer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6214) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Mereness; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6215) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Brokaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 6216) granting a pension to Addie M. Paff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6217) granting an increase of pension to Harry B. Gorman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6218) for the relief of John D. Hanrahan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 6219) granting an increase of pension to Emma C. Clothier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6220) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6221) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Dooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6222) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Bellows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERSEY: A bill (H. R. 6223) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Sinclair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6224) granting an increase of pension to Eva A. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6225) granting an increase of pension to Clemenza A. Avery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 6226) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Ginder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6227) granting an increase of pension to Catherine West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6228) granting a pension to Jennie C. Hughes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6229) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Huffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6230) granting an increase of pension to Mary Whiteleather; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6231) granting an increase of pension to Harriett Oberlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 6232) granting a pension to Charles Frismuth, Jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6233) granting a pension to Bessie Banks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6234) granting a pension to Mary E. Paynter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6235) granting a pension to Mary M. Bowden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6236) granting a pension to James Steel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6237) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Newlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6238) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bookhamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6239) granting an increase of pension to Jane Hammond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6240) granting an increase of pension to Ruth A. Jenkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6241) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Conwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6242) granting an increase of pension to Mary Carrie Ellis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6243) granting an increase of pension to G. Annie Gregg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6244) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6245) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Darby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6246) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Viven; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6247) granting an increase of pension to Jane C. Godfrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 6248) for the relief of Allen Nichols; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 6249) granting a pension to Abbie A. Pike; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACOBSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 6250) granting a pension to Mary A. Hulbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLADAY: A bill (H. R. 6251) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Morrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACOBSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 6252) granting an increase of pension to Nettie Hamill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6253) for the relief of Horace S. Johnston, late lieutenant (junior grade) Supply Corps, United States Naval Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KADING: A bill (H. R. 6254) for the relief of Fred A. Knauf; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 6255) granting a pension to Annie E. Hastings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6256) to correct the military record of John K. McMains; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 6257) granting a pension to Triphenia Goodenough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 6258) granting a pension to Fleming Trexler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6259) for the relief of Walter E. Switzer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6260) for the relief of Mary Loy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6261) to renew and extend certain letters patent to George J. Pilger; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6262) for the relief of Alice McCrea; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. KENDALL: A bill (H. R. 6263) to provide for reinstatement of Larry Cardwell in the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6264) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6265) granting a pension to Sarah B. Yarnell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6266) granting a pension to Ellen M. Dyke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6267) granting a pension to Mariette Hawley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 6268) granting an increase of pension to Honora J. Hofflinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KORELL: A bill (H. R. 6269) granting an increase of pension to Isadora B. Meadows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 6270) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Corle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 6271) for the relief of James C. Fritzen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 6272) granting a pension to Jennie Glass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6273) granting a pension to William L. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6274) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 6275) granting an increase of pension to Dora E. Benjamin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6276) granting an increase of pension to Ella Parsons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6277) granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6278) granting a pension to Manning E. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6279) granting a pension to Bertha M. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McSWEENEY: A bill (H. R. 6280) for the relief of the estate of Jarib L. Sanderson, deceased; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 6281) for the relief of Catherine ReQua Johnson; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAJOR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6282) for the relief of Henry Shull; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6283) granting a pension to Mary Belle Denby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6284) granting a pension to N. L. Stemons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 6285) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Cave; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 6286) granting a pension to Lydia E. Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6287) granting a pension to Rosanna Ulman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6288) granting a pension to Permelia J. Woodward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6289) granting an increase of pension to Frederike Pille; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6290) granting an increase of pension to Manerva J. Merrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6291) granting an increase of pension to Cathrine Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6292) granting an increase of pension to Jennie W. McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6293) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. Leiter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6294) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Lawrence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6295) granting an increase of pension to Emma A. Larue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6296) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Lane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6297) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Hoagland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6298) granting an increase of pension to Curney G. Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6299) granting an increase of pension to Melissa E. Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6300) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Hartupe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6301) granting an increase of pension to Laura E. Hancock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6302) granting an increase of pension to Alice Gormley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6303) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Doupp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6304) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Dewitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6305) granting an increase of pension to Emma Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6306) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Dailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6307) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Clements; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6308) granting an increase of pension to Jerusha H. Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6309) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Belt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6310) granting an increase of pension to Lola Beebe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6311) granting an increase of pension to Margaret R. Batch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6312) granting an increase of pension to Martha Barrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6313) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Barrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6314) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Alexander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6315) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Barker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6316) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6317) granting an increase of pension to Ella Wright; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6318) granting an increase of pension to Permelia E. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6319) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6320) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6321) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Malinda Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6322) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Tibbits; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6323) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Swick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6324) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6325) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Slick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6326) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Schoonover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6327) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Rodgers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6328) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6329) granting an increase of pension to Jennie M. Raley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6330) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Prame; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6331) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Mahurg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6332) granting an increase of pension to Esther M. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6333) granting an increase of pension to Anna Adella Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 6334) granting a pension to Sarah Elizabeth Atkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6335) granting an increase of pension to Helena Farmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6336) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Rutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6337) granting an increase of pension to Jane Richards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6338) granting an increase of pension to Molly Yocom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6339) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Prudence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6340) granting a pension to Mary A. Mumma; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS: A bill (H. R. 6341) granting a pension to Ida H. Byrd; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6342) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Langley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6343) for the relief of Louis F. Kestler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NELSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6344) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Barton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6345) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6346) granting an increase of pension to Liddie Leffert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6347) granting a pension to Martha S. Spry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6348) for the relief of the Black Hawk Country Club, of Madison, Wis.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORTON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 6349) granting a pension to Mary E. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6350) for the relief of Bertram Lehman; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RATHBONE: A bill (H. R. 6351) for the relief of Lydia Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6352) authorizing the reinstatement of Carl L. Bernau as a captain in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 6353) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hiller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6354) granting an increase of pension to Melvina Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6355) granting an increase of pension to Hulda Leedom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6356) granting an increase of pension to Arradine Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 6357) granting a pension to Oliver P. Swain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6358) granting a pension to Sara R. Brewster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 6359) granting an increase of pension to Ollie T. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SEARS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 6360) for the relief of Edward S. Lathrop; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SEARS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 6361) for the relief of Frank Rizzuto; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6362) for the relief of O. L. Beindorff; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6363) for the relief of Arthur C. Bingle; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6364) for the relief of Edward Tigh; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6365) for the relief of John O'Hara; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6366) for the relief of John Christians; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6367) authorizing the redemption by the United States Treasury of 20 war-savings stamps (series of 1918) now held by Dr. John Mack, of Omaha, Nebr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6368) authorizing the Treasury of the United States to refund to the Farmers Grain Co. of Omaha, Nebr., income taxes illegally paid to the United States Treasurer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6369) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of William Quinlan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6370) granting a pension to Ida McAllister; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6371) granting an increase of pension to Clara Swanson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6372) granting an increase of pension to Hattie Cain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6373) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Robley D. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6374) granting a pension to Elzia W. Robar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6375) granting a pension to Alonzo W. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 6376) granting an increase of pension to Jesse R. Oastler; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 6377) for the relief of John Shannon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6378) granting a pension to Matilda P. Sutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STROTHER: A bill (H. R. 6379) granting a pension to Fletcher Adkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6380) granting a pension to Sarah L. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6381) granting a pension to Ernest B. Crotshin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6382) granting an increase of pension to John H. McKee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6383) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Low; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6384) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6385) granting an increase of pension to Edmonia V. Ballard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6386) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Jessee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6387) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Pasley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6388) for the relief of Ruth Gore; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6389) for the relief of Samuel Pelfrey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 6390) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TABER: A bill (H. R. 6391) granting a pension to Alexander Elliott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6392) granting a pension to Abram J. Vandebrook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6393) granting a pension to Mrs. Cassius C. Lester; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6394) granting a pension to Joann Thornton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6395) granting a pension to Frances E. Bishop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6396) granting a pension to Abbie M. Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6397) granting a pension to Flora P. Moss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6398) granting a pension to Maria F. Tooker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6399) granting a pension to Minnie S. Root; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6400) granting a pension to Alice H. Covert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6401) granting a pension to Mrs. Thomas Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6402) granting a pension to Sara W. Bowby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6403) granting an increase of pension to Johanna L. Harris Blish; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6404) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Lain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6405) granting an increase of pension to Phebe Ann Crane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6406) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6407) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Creiley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6408) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Doty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6409) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6410) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Moss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6411) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Stowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6412) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Kisor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6413) granting an increase of pension to Matilda McDougall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6414) granting an increase of pension to Anna Hagen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6415) granting an increase of pension to Anna Prince; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6416) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Brunt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6417) granting an increase of pension to Amanda E. Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6418) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Van Tuyl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6419) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Alexander Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6420) granting an increase of pension to Kittie C. Hyde; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6421) granting an increase of pension to Sarah H. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6422) granting an increase of pension to Ellen L. Curran; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6423) granting an increase of pension to Mary Cavanaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6424) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Fowler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6425) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Crane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6426) granting an increase of pension to Oleava Knapp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6427) granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Bowen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 6428) granting an increase of pension to Mary Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6429) granting an increase of pension to John Milburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6430) granting a pension to Mary E. Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6431) for the relief of Lewis H. Easterly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 6432) for the relief of James E. Moyer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 6433) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6434) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 6435) granting an increase of pension to Minnie W. Hurlburt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 6436) for the relief of Mary E. O'Connor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 6437) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 6438) for the relief of David Parrett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 6439) granting a pension to Emily F. Grotton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6440) for the relief of Alfred W. Mathews, former ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6441) to correct the naval record of Silas Henry Stahl, alias Silas Monroe; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WINTER: A bill (H. R. 6442) for the relief of Ralph H. Lasher, whose name appears in the Army records as Ralph C. Lasher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6443) for the relief of Patti M. Eakins; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6444) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Flori; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 6445) granting a pension to Robert L. Boaz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 6446) for the relief of Lucius Bell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 6447) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Albright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6448) granting an increase of pension to John Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6449) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Bitner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6450) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Borlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6451) granting a pension to Harvey Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6452) granting an increase of pension to Mary Clem; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6453) granting a pension to Carrie M. Cramer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6454) granting a pension to Ella Nora Harvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6455) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6456) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Shannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6457) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Wallace; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6458) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Writenour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ABERNETHY: A bill (H. R. 6459) granting a pension to Ada Daniels Simpson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRIEST: Resolution (H. Res. 45) to pay Regina Reidesel, widow of Frederick C. Reidesel, late clerk to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, a sum equal to six months' salary and \$250 for funeral expenses; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

64. Petition of the Citizens Party, 1427 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the seating of JAMES M. BECK as a Representative of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Elections No. 2.

65. By Mr. BOYLAN: Petition from the sugar samplers on duty at the port of New York, asking an increase in salary to put them on equal terms with privately employed samplers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

66. By Mr. BURTON: Resolution adopted by the board of trustees of the Cleveland Graphic Arts Club, Cleveland, Ohio, urging a substantial reduction in the existing corporate Federal income tax rates at the earliest practicable time, and certain

changes in the existing legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

67. Also, petition of citizens of Burton, Ohio, and Auburn Township, Ohio, urging increased pensions for widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

68. Also, resolution adopted by the board of trustees of the Cleveland Graphic Arts Club, Cleveland, Ohio, urging a substantial reduction in the existing corporate Federal income-tax rates at the earliest practicable date and urging certain changes in administrative provisions of the corporation tax laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

69. By Mr. CELER: Petition of the American Legion, 305 Hall of Records, New York City; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

70. Also, petition of America Legion, 305 Hall of Records, New York City; to the Committee on Flood Control.

71. Also, petition of Post Office Department Post, No. 930, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Brooklyn, N. Y.; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

72. By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: Resolution unanimously adopted by the Ohio State Senate, that the Eighty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Ohio request the passage by Congress of legislation similar to the Tyson and Fitzgerald bills introduced in the Sixty-ninth Congress, for the retirement of disabled emergency Army officers of the World War; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

73. Also, petition of veterans of the World War in Dayton, Ohio, praying for the passage of a bill by Congress granting pensions to veterans of the World War; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

74. By Mr. IRWIN: Petition of residents of Monroe County, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans at the present session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

75. Also, petition of residents of Lebanon, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation in behalf of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans at the present session of Congress; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

76. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of the Southern Implement Supply Co., Dallas, Tex., urging tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

77. By Mr. LEAVITT: Resolutions of the Yellowstone Valley (Mont.) Beet Growers Association, favoring an increased tariff on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

78. By Mr. THURSTON: Petition of citizens of Woodburn, Iowa, and vicinity, opposing legislation for compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

THURSDAY, December 8, 1927

(Legislative day of Tuesday, December 6, 1927)

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

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk (Harvey A. Welsh) called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fess	McKellar	Shipstead
Barkley	Fletcher	McLean	Shortridge
Bayard	Frazier	McMaster	Simmons
Bingham	George	McNary	Smith
Black	Gerry	Mayfield	Smoot
Blaine	Gillet	Metcalfe	Steck
Blease	Glass	Moses	Steiner
Borah	Goff	Neely	Stephens
Bratton	Gould	Norbeck	Swanson
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Thomas
Broussard	Hale	Oddie	Trammell
Bruce	Harris	Overman	Tydings
Capper	Harrison	Phipps	Tyson
Caraway	Hawes	Pine	Wagner
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Hellin	Ransdell	Warren
Curtis	Howell	Reed, Mo.	Waterman
Dale	Johnson	Reed, Pa.	Watson
Deneen	Jones, Wash.	Robinson, Ark.	Wheeler
Dill	Kendrick	Robinson, Ind.	Willis
Edge	Keyes	Suckett	
Edwards	King	Schall	
Ferris	La Follette	Sheppard	

Mr. BRATTON. My colleague [Mr. JONES of New Mexico] is ill and is detained from the Chamber on that account. This announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.