

Also, a bill (H. R. 6937) granting a pension to Nettie Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6938) granting a pension to Eliza Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6939) for the relief of Thomas T. Grimsley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROWBOTTOM: A bill (H. R. 6940) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Arburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 6941) granting an increase of pension to Charles Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 6942) granting an increase of pension to Mary Bayette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6943) granting a pension to Ephriam K. Taylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 6944) to correct the military record of Peter Christy, jr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 6945) granting an increase of pension to Allia Mitcheltree; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6946) granting an increase of pension to Catherine M. Schriver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TABER: A bill (H. R. 6947) granting a pension to Adelbert Bigelow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6948) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Gregory; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 6949) granting an increase of pension to Martha Ely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARE: A bill (H. R. 6950) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 6951) granting an increase of pension to Addie H. Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6952) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Holliday; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6953) granting an increase of pension to Nora Furey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6954) granting a pension to M. Cummins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6955) granting a pension to John Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6956) granting a pension to John Jensen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEEDY: Resolution (H. Res. 51) providing compensation for extra clerical labor performed in computing and distributing mileage for the first session of the Seventieth Congress; 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:

106. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of Frank Nicholson and other citizens of the United States Customs Sugar Corps, of 641 Washington Street, New York City, N. Y., petitioning for more compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

107. By Mr. FULMER: Petition of the American Legion, South Carolina, No. 1, favoring the retirement of disabled emergency Army officers; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

108. Also, petition of the American Legion, South Carolina, No. 2, favoring legislation which will provide for the payment of a lump sum to dependents of those veterans who died or were killed in service, as provided in the adjusted compensation act; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

109. Also, petition of the American Legion, South Carolina, No. 4, favoring the passage of such legislation providing for a complete survey of the situation and for adequate hospital facilities for those entitled to treatment under provisions of existing law; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

110. Also, petition of the American Legion, South Carolina, No. 3, favoring such legislation as will remove all limits as to time within which claims may be filed and evidence submitted and considered for the securing of benefits provided by the World War veterans' act of 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

111. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Judge J. Albert Brackett, 11 Pemberton Square, room 602, Boston, Mass., urging abolition of tax on admissions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

112. By Mr. GARBER: Letter from L. E. Wood, Tulsa, Okla., urging the merit of bill providing for retirement of disabled emergency Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

113. By Mr. GARNER of Texas: Memorial of sundry citizens of Castroville, Tex., relative to conditions in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

114. By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of 37 residents of Allegan, Mich., and vicinity, protesting against any compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

115. By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of secretary Theatrical Managers' Association, Auditorium Theater, Baltimore, urging elimination of tax on theater tickets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

116. Also, petitions of Hon. J. Ronald Horsey, Baltimore, Md., urging repeal of the Federal estate tax, and John C. Hill, secretary Typothetae of Baltimore, Md., presenting resolution urging substantial reduction in existing corporate Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

117. Also, petition of W. Herman Pearcy, St. George, S. C., favoring early action on bill for retirement of disabled emergency officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

118. By Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS: Petition of William Hannon and 468 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., not to pass the Sunday bill (H. R. 10311), nor any other bill enforcing the observance of the Sabbath, or the Lord's Day, or any other religious or ecclesiastical institution or rite; nor to adopt any resolution or bill that will in any way give preference to one religion above another, or that will sanction legislation upon the subject of religion; but that the American principle of total separation between religion and the State may forever remain inviolable; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

119. By Mr. THOMPSON: Resolution of the Defiance Rotary Club, Defiance, Ohio, dated December 5, 1927, in support of House Joint Resolution 61, providing for a fitting memorial to Gen. Anthony Wayne on the site of Fort Defiance, and providing for the preservation of the site; to the Committee on the Library.

120. By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: Petition of sundry citizens of Elliott County, Ky., opposed to compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

MONDAY, December 12, 1927

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

The eternal God is our refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms. Let us pray.

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit. Make us godly for man's sake and manly for God's sake, that we may live as the sons of God among men. Prosper Thou the consultations of these Thy servants, that whatsoever they do may be done to Thy honor and glory and for the safety and welfare of Thy people everywhere. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THOMAS J. WALSH, a Senator from the State of Montana, appeared in his seat to-day.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, December 6, 1927, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed 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, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 7) providing for the printing, with illustrations, of 10,000 additional copies of House Document No. 90, being the message from the President of the United States transmitting a letter from the Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, transmitting with favorable recommendation the report of Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Chief of

Engineers, containing the plan of the Army engineers for flood control of the Mississippi River in its alluvial valley, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Ferris	La Follette	Shortridge
Barkley	Fess	McKellar	Simmons
Bayard	Fletcher	McMaster	Smith
Bingham	Frazier	McNary	Smoot
Black	George	Mayfield	Steck
Blaine	Gerry	Metcalf	Steiwer
Blease	Gillett	Moses	Stephens
Borah	Glass	Neely	Swanson
Bratton	Goff	Norbeck	Thomas
Brookhart	Gould	Nye	Trammell
Broussard	Greene	Oddie	Tydings
Bruce	Hale	Overman	Tyson
Capper	Harris	Phipps	Wagner
Caraway	Harrison	Pine	Walsh, Mont.
Copeland	Hayden	Pittman	Warren
Couzens	Heffin	Ransdell	Waterman
Curtis	Howell	Reed, Pa.	Watson
Dale	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	Wheeler
Deneen	Jones, Wash.	Sackett	Willis
Dill	Kendrick	Schall	
Edge	Keyes	Sheppard	
Edwards	King	Shipstead	

Mr. BRATTON. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES] is absent on account of illness. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. HOWELL. I wish to state that the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is detained at home by illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

HOUSE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

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, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 7) was referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there shall be printed with illustrations 10,000 additional copies of House Document No. 90, being the message from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter from the Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, transmitting with favorable recommendation the report of Maj. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Engineers, containing the plan of the Army engineers for flood control of the Mississippi River in its alluvial valley, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives, 3,000 for the use of the House document room, and 2,000 for the use of the Senate document room.

USELESS PAPERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to papers in the files of the Department of State which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of the department, and have no permanent value or historical interest, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BORAH and Mr. SWANSON members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

USELESS PAPERS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relating to documents and files of papers which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of the War Department, and have no permanent value or historical interest, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. REED of Pennsylvania and Mr. FLETCHER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

A report showing in detail the travel of civilian officers and employees of the War Department on the regular roll on official

business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; and

A report showing expenditures from the appropriation for the encouragement of breeding riding horses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, as ex officio president of the National Forest Reservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the said commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

Mr. McNARY. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed as a Senate document and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request submitted by the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REPORTS OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, as ex officio chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

A report showing permits and licenses issued under the authority of the Federal power act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, together with certain information relating thereto; to the Committee on Commerce.

A report giving the aggregate number of the various publications issued by the commission during the said fiscal year with other details; to the Committee on Printing.

A detailed report of travel taken by officers of the commission on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the said fiscal year; and

A report showing typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices exchanged in part payment for other machines during the said fiscal year; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following annual reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which were referred as indicated:

A report showing the proceeds from sales of waste paper and obsolete worthless documents amounting to \$1,303.57;

A report showing in detail the travel on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia performed by certain officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture;

A report of revenues received at Center Market, Washington, D. C.; and

A report showing the exchanges of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices of the department in part payment of new machines; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A report showing the publications issued and distributed, giving cost of paper, printing, and preparation; to the Committee on Printing.

A report on the agricultural experiment stations;

A report showing the names of all persons employed, together with their designations and rates of pay, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, other than those whose salaries were paid exclusively from the meat-inspection appropriation;

A report showing the number of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles purchased by the Department of Agriculture for use outside the District of Columbia;

A report showing the number of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles purchased by the Department of Agriculture from the appropriation of \$40,000 for the Bureau of Public Roads for use outside the District of Columbia;

A report of refunds to depositors of excess deposits for the purchase price of timber or other use of national forest resources;

A report showing the payments to officers or other persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments from sums allotted to the Bureau of Chemistry; and

A report showing contributions received on account of cooperative work with the Forest Service; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

JUDGMENTS OF COURT CLAIMS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of all judgments rendered

by the Court of Claims for the year ended December 3, 1927, the amounts thereof, in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims, which with the accompanying statement was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and order to be printed.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REMISSION OF DUTY ON ADVERTISING MATTER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General recommending a remission of the duty on advertising matter transported in the international postal service, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Pan American Postal Conference, held at Mexico City on October 15, 1926, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT ON PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the vice chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 31, agreed to June 3, 1926, a report of the said commission on "Prices, profits, and competition in the petroleum industry," which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the text of his annual report for the year ended October 31, 1927, which, with the accompanying document, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation amounting to \$25,000 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1928, to remain available until June 30, 1929, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet an emergency caused by the spread of the Parlatoria date scale in California and Arizona, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Joint Resolution 9, memorializing Congress to amend the river and harbor act so as to provide for maintenance of a uniform stage of water in the headwaters of the Mississippi River throughout the year

Whereas the river and harbor act passed by Congress in 1880 provided for the creation of storage reservoirs to impound the high waters of the Mississippi river during the spring and early summer and to release them during the late summer and fall so as to produce a greater flow in said river during the low-water season in the interests of navigation and disregarding the conservation and propagation of fish life in the headwaters of the Mississippi; and

Whereas the raising and lowering of the water in the storage reservoirs created by the War Department under said act has resulted in destroying much of the natural feeding, resting, and breeding grounds of migratory birds and has affected the value of the property of riparian owners and interfered with the natural propagation of game fish and has resulted in the freezing of many thousands of game fishes in shallow bays during the winter months: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota (the Senate concurring), That Congress be, and it hereby is, memorialized to so amend said river and harbor act that the wild life of the State of Minnesota may be protected and propagated, and that said act be amended so as to provide for the maintenance of a uniform stage of water or a definite, fixed, and permanent low-water level in said headwaters throughout the year: Be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice President of the United States and to each Representative in Congress from the State of Minnesota.

JOHN A. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. I. NOLAN,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 9th day of March, 1927.
JOHN I. LEVIN,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Passed the senate the 10th day of March, 1927.
GEO. W. PEACHEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved March 11, 1927.

THEODORE CHRISTIANSON,
Governor.

Filed March 11, 1927.

MIKE HOLM,
Secretary of State.

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the resolution filed in my office March 11, 1927.

[SEAL.]

MIKE HOLM,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true photostatic copy of Senate Joint Resolution 9, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Illinois. Done at the city of Springfield this 23d day of March, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

Senate Joint Resolution 9

Whereas the Illinois River Valley has suffered ever increasing flood stages during shorter intervals of time to such an extent that the valuable properties within its borders are being jeopardized to an alarming extent; and

Whereas the necessities of drainage throughout the State of Illinois, also the State of Indiana, and the needs of sanitation and industry of the cities on the upper river have added huge volumes of excess waters to the natural precipitation of the Illinois River Basin; and

Whereas the Federal Government has maintained dams in the river for the purposes of navigation and will create a more comprehensive deep waterway in compliance with present Federal legislation; and

Whereas the problems of flood control are so great and far-reaching and complicated that it is impossible for local interests to solve them and inexpedient for the State of Illinois to interfere or participate with the War Department in the development of the Illinois River; and

Whereas the War Department of the United States now in charge of the river for navigation purposes is the only agent and governmental department capable of successfully working out the necessary methods for controlling the flood menace which is now a permanent factor in the Illinois River; and

Whereas a bill, H. R. 14838, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, proposes that the War Department be authorized to expend Federal money for flood-control purposes in the Illinois River Valley along the lines followed by the Mississippi Commission on the lower Mississippi River: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate of the fifty-fifth general assembly (the house concurring herein), That it is recognized that the War Department of the Federal Government is the only and capable governmental department that can successfully solve the problems involved and give the necessary flood control protection that will safeguard all the interests involved in the valley without conflicting with any other agency; and be it

Resolved, That the attention of the Congress of the United States be called to the seriousness of the situation and the wisdom and expediency of the measures proposed in the above-named bill; and be it

Resolved, That we most earnestly entreat both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States that such proposed flood control legislation be enacted into law at the earliest possible date consistent with the necessary preliminary surveys; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of the United States by the secretary of state.
Adopted by the senate March 2, 1927.

FRED E. STERLING,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house of representatives March 9, 1927.

ROBERT SCHOLES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce: Joint Resolution 25, memorializing Congress to grant Federal aid in the construction of interstate bridges

Whereas the boundaries dividing the several States in many instances consist of natural water courses and rivers; and

Whereas the cost of interstate bridges is very great since the rivers in many instances are wide and the engineering and construction problems difficult to solve; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress control over all interstate communication, and the Federal Government is vitally interested in developing national highways cutting across State lines: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin earnestly requests and petitions the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to give Federal aid for the construction of interstate bridges; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be forwarded to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and to the Wisconsin Senators and representatives therein.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Fred E. Lukens, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify:

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial 4 with the original thereof adopted by the senate and house of representatives of the nineteenth legislative assembly of the State of Idaho and filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Idaho February 25, 1927, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Idaho. Done at the capitol at Boise, Idaho, this 16th day of April, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL]

FRED E. LUKENS,
Secretary of State.

House Joint Memorial 4, to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent: That—

Whereas that Snake River between Lewiston and Homestead, Idaho, is the only means of transportation to serve an area approximately 100 miles long and 14 miles wide, which area is rich in mineral deposits and has great potential possibilities for the raising of agricultural crops and stock; and

Whereas the said river can now be safely navigated only during periods of high water by reason of obstructions therein consisting of large boulders at some eleven places and extensive and important developments both in the State of Idaho and the State of Oregon are for that reason being retarded and prevented; and

Whereas the opening of the channel in the Snake River for safe navigation at all times of the year can be done only by the Federal Government: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Idaho indorse and approve of the opening up of the Snake River for safe navigation, as aforesaid, and that the Congress of the United States be memorialized to make an appropriation sufficient for that purpose; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho is hereby instructed to forward this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, and to send copies to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

This memorial passed the house on the 14th day of February, 1927.

W. D. GILLIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This memorial passed the senate on the 18th day of February, 1927.

O. E. HATLEY,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within memorial 4 originated in the house of representatives during the nineteenth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

C. A. BOTTOLFSSEN,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Senate Memorial 3

To the PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Whereas the State of Florida and the counties of Dade and Monroe have caused to be dug a sea-level canal across the Peninsula of Florida from the waters of the Atlantic Ocean at Miami to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico at Poincianna, saving all but 9 miles of the total distance; and

Whereas it is hoped and expected that this 9-mile gap will be completed and opened within the near future, thus establishing a sea-level water route across the State of Florida: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States of America be, and hereby is, memorialized to pass the necessary legislation looking to the investigation and survey of this cross-State waterway, in order to disclose the feasibility and propriety of its being taken over by the Federal Government for improvement, operation, and maintenance, to the end—

(1) That the benefits and protection afforded by the Atlantic inside waterway route from Boston south and through the Florida East Coast Canal now terminating at Miami may be immediately extended across the peninsula of Florida to the Gulf of Mexico.

(2) That small shipping, in passing from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, may be relieved of the necessity of rounding Cape Sable with its attendant dangers and hazards.

(3) That the water-route distance for such shipping between points on the Atlantic Ocean and points on the Gulf of Mexico may be shortened.

(4) That this sea-level canal which traverses the heart of the Everglades may be developed to its maximum usefulness in serving as an artery of water transportation for this vast agricultural empire which is about to be opened; and

(5) That this canal developed to its full capacity, with its outlets to the east and to the west, may be utilized in the draining of thousands of acres of Everglades lands, and the ultimate reclamation of the Florida Peninsula south of the Tamiami Trail; be it

Resolved further, That United States Senators FLETCHER and TRAMMELL, and Representatives SEARS, DRANE, GREEN, and YON are hereby most earnestly requested to extend their efforts toward the accomplishment of the purpose of this memorial, and that the secretary of the State of Florida be directed to transmit a copy of this memorial, under the great seal of the State, to the President of the United States, to the Congress of this Nation, and to Florida's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved by the governor May 7, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA, *Office Secretary of State, ss:*

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Memorial 3, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joint Resolution 23, memorializing Congress to provide for earlier seating of Senators and Representatives elect

Whereas Members of Congress are elected in November of even-numbered years, but under the present Constitution of the United States do not meet in regular session until December of the year following; and

Whereas in the so-called "short" session of Congress, which convene in December following each general election, there are always many Members who were defeated for reelection and repudiated by their constituents; and

Whereas this provision of the Constitution operates to prevent the will of the people from being expressed in legislation within a reasonable time: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin hereby earnestly requests and petitions Congress to adopt and submit to the States the so-called "Norris amendment" to the Constitution of the United States for the earlier commencement of the terms of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress, and for the convening of Congress in January of the year following its election.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution duly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly be forwarded to the Presiding Officers of both Houses of Congress and to the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives therein.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Fred E. Lukens, secretary of state of the State of Idaho and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true, and complete transcript of Senate Joint Resolution 7 enacted by the nineteenth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho and filed in this office the 11th day of March, 1927.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Idaho. Done at Boise, Idaho, the capital of Idaho, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

FRED E. LUKENS,
Secretary of State.

Senate Joint Resolution 7

Whereas under the existing conditions newly elected Members of Congress do not take their seats in Congress, unless at a special session, until the elapse of more than a year after their election; and

Whereas Members of Congress who are not reelected continue to serve and vote for their constituents for the duration of the short session of Congress, although their successors have been elected; and

Whereas such conditions are not productive of the best interests of the people of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Idaho, That the Legislature of the State of Idaho earnestly petition Congress to submit a constitutional amendment to the several States which would provide that Members of Congress should take their seats within a short time after their election; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to each Member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the governors of each of the several States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide for a nation-wide referendum on the question of modifying the Volstead Act

Whereas the voters of the State of Wisconsin at a recent referendum registered their disapproval of prohibition by a majority of approximately 176,000 votes; and

Whereas the people of Wisconsin have emphatically expressed themselves in favor of a modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer; and

Whereas a nation-wide test on the question of modifying the Volstead Act would afford the means of accurately measuring the sentiment of the entire country: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Wisconsin Legislature hereby goes on record as respectfully memorializing Congress to provide the necessary machinery for the holding of a nation-wide referendum on the question of modifying the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly attested by the proper officers of the assembly and senate, be transmitted to the Presiding Officers of each House of Congress.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Fred E. Lukens, secretary of state of the State of Idaho and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true, and complete transcript of Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, enacted by the nineteenth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho and filed in this office the 7th day of March, 1927.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Idaho. Done at Boise, Idaho, the capital of Idaho, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

FRED E. LUKENS,
Secretary of State.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, proposing an application to Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the United States to make subject to taxation all evidence of indebtedness of the United States, the several States, municipal corporations, counties, and all taxing subdivisions and taxing units thereof, together with the interest on and income from such evidence of indebtedness

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION A. That with the concurrence of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States of the United States application is hereby made to Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, said proposed amendment to read as follows:

"AMENDMENT NO. 20

"SECTION 1. All evidence of indebtedness of the United States, the several States, municipal corporations, counties, and all taxing subdivisions and taxing units thereof, together with interest on and income derived from such evidence of indebtedness, shall be subject to taxation by the United States, the several States, municipal corporations, counties, and all taxing subdivisions and taxing units thereof.

"SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

SEC. B. The secretary of state is hereby directed to send duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the Clerk of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to the presiding officers of each branch of the legislature of the several States of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, David C. Winebrenner, 3d, secretary of state of the State of Maryland, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 59 of article 35 of the Annotated Code of Maryland do hereby certify that James A. Young, who has made and signed the attached certificate, was, at date thereof, clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, United States of America, duly elected and commissioned and sworn; that said certificate in in due form and by the proper officer, whose signature thereto and the seal authenticating the same I verily believe to be genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused to be affixed the official seal of the secretary of state at Annapolis, Md., this 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1927.

[SEAL.]

DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, 3d,
Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution 5, requesting Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that all amendments to said Constitution shall be submitted to a referendum vote

Whereas under the present method of amending the Constitution of the United States it is possible for amendments to be adopted when the majority of the people are opposed to them; and

Whereas under recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States construing the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the

United States the people of every State have, in effect, been deprived of any opportunity to express their views, whether directly through a referendum or indirectly by the requirement that an election should intervene between the submission of an amendment by Congress and its ratification by the legislature of any State; and

Whereas it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and of American liberty that any serious change should be made in our form of government without the consent of the governed: Therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, earnestly requested to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that thereafter all such amendments shall be submitted to a referendum vote and that no amendment shall become a part of the Constitution unless it receives a majority of the votes cast for and against it in three-fourths of the States; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of Maryland be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit under the great seal of this State a copy of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Representatives from Maryland in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved, April 1, 1927.

E. BROOKE LEE,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
DAVID G. MCINTOSH, JR.,
President of the Senate.

Filed, April 2, 1927.

STATE OF MARYLAND, ss:

I, James A. Young, clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy of the joint resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, of which it purports to be a copy, as taken from the original joint resolution belonging to and deposited in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand as clerk and affixed the seal of the said court of appeals this 2d day of June, 1927.

[SEAL.] JAMES A. YOUNG,
Clerk, Court of Appeals of Maryland.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, which were referred to the Committee on Finance:

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

I, David C. Winebrenner, 3d, secretary of state of the State of Maryland, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 59 of article 35 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of Joint Resolution 8 of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1927.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused to be affixed the official seal of the secretary of state, at Annapolis, Md., this 24th day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, 3D,
Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution 8 and memorial of the General Assembly of Maryland to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, requesting that legislation be enacted making provision for loans to ex-soldiers on their bonus papers or certificates

Whereas by the adoption of the soldiers bonus act, provision has been made for a bonus for ex-soldiers; and

Whereas ex-soldiers have come into possession of a paper or certificate providing for future payment; and

Whereas loans may be made upon this paper or certificate; and

Whereas it has become difficult and complicated to obtain these loans through the ordinary channels: Therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, be, and they are hereby, requested and urged to enact legislation making provision for loans to ex-soldiers on said bonus papers or certificates; and be it further

Resolved, That the Representatives from the State of Maryland in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested to urge and support the enactment of such legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of Maryland be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit under the great seal of this State a copy of the foregoing resolution and memorial to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the Representatives from Maryland in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved March 18, 1927.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

I, David C. Winebrenner, 3d, secretary of state of the State of Maryland, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 59 of article 35 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of Joint Resolution 12 of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1927.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused to be affixed the official seal of the secretary of state, at Annapolis, Md., this 24th day of March, 1927.

[SEAL.] DAVID C. WINEBRENNER,
Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution 12, requesting Congress to make provision for the removal of explosives stored in the Curtis Bay ordnance reserve depot, Curtis Bay, Md.

Whereas great quantities of explosives are now stored by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army in the Curtis Bay ordnance reserve depot, immediately adjacent to Baltimore city; and

Whereas the presence of such explosives at such place is a menace to the lives and property of the people of the city of Baltimore; and

Whereas the Governor of Maryland and the mayor of Baltimore city and the Association of Commerce of Baltimore city and other citizens have requested the Secretary of War to provide for the removal of said explosives, and the Senators and Representatives from Maryland have urged upon Congress the enactment of legislation providing for such removal, but no provision for such removal has been made, and such menace to the lives and property of the citizens of Baltimore city continues: Therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Congress of the United States be requested to take appropriate action to bring about the speedy removal from the Curtis Bay ordnance reserve depot of the explosives there stored; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of Maryland be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit under the great seal of this State a copy of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Secretary of War, and to each of the Representatives of Maryland in both Houses of Congress.

Approved March 18, 1927.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true copy of House Joint Resolution 17, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Illinois. Done at the city of Springfield this 9th day of March, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.] LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

House Joint Resolution 17

Whereas the adjusted war veterans' compensation act, adopted by the United States Congress, which provided for the issuance of adjusted service certificates to the veterans of the World War contemplated that banks throughout the country would make loans on said certificates to the veterans; and

Whereas untold hardships and embarrassment are being suffered by the veterans because the great majority of the banks refuse to make loans on said certificates; and

Whereas the United States Veterans' Bureau now has on hand funds totaling over \$300,000,000 which could be used in making loans to veterans on their adjusted service certificates; and

Whereas it would be beneficial alike to the war veterans and to the banks if the funds in the hands of the United States Veterans' Bureau could be used in making loans to the veterans: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of Illinois (the Senate concurring herein), That the efforts of the veterans of the World War to authorize, by appropriate legislation, the United States Veterans' Bureau to use the funds under the control of said bureau for the making of loans direct to said veterans upon their adjusted service certificates be, and the same are, hereby approved; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the house February 8, 1927.

ROBERT SCHOLES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. H. MCCANN,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Concurred in by the Senate February 17, 1927.

FRED E. STERLING,
President of the Senate.
J. H. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Senate.

Filed March 8, 1927.

LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

I, David C. Winebrenner, 3d, secretary of state of the State of Maryland, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 59 of article 35 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of Joint Resolution 3, of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1927.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused to be affixed the official seal of the secretary of state at Annapolis, Md., this 14th day of March, in the year 1927.

[SEAL.]

DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, 3d,
Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution 3 and memorial of the General Assembly of Maryland to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled requesting the repeal of Title III of the revenue act of 1926, known as estate tax law

Whereas except in times of national stress the imposition of inheritance and estate taxes has been considered as being within the sole province of the several States; and

Whereas in the past the Federal Government has entered this field of taxation only because of war contingencies; and

Whereas the present Federal estate tax is the successor to a tax first imposed in 1916 because of the threat of war and was subsequently continued primarily as a war measure; and

Whereas the World War has long since ended and the proceeds at present derived by the Government from the Federal estate tax constitute a comparatively small factor in Federal revenue; and

Whereas the Federal Government has no occasion for remaining in any field of taxation essentially local by nature except for the purpose of revenue to meet the financial requirements of its Budget; and

Whereas there is no emergency or other pressing need which should militate against the prompt and immediate withdrawal of the Government from the exercise of a taxing power which is logically and primarily a matter for the determination of each individual State: Therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled be, and they are hereby, requested and urged to repeal Title III of the revenue act of 1926 known as the estate tax law, to the end that the Federal Government surrender back to the State governments a sphere of taxation properly belonging to them and which should only be invaded, if at all, in times of great national necessity; and be it further

Resolved, That the Representatives from the State of Maryland in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested to urge and support the repeal of the above-mentioned law; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of Maryland be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit under the great seal of this State a copy of the foregoing resolution and memorial to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the Representatives from Maryland in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved March 11, 1927.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 7

Be it resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That—

Whereas the people of Florida, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting the State from levying in the future any inheritance or income tax; and

Whereas the State's finances are in such an admirable condition that, although it has no severance tax, no corporation tax, no corporation stock-transfer tax, no franchise tax, no income tax, and no inheritance tax, it has no bonded indebtedness of any kind or character, does not owe a dollar, and has as of the 1st of April in its treasury in excess of \$11,466,280.05 in cash, thus demonstrating beyond question that the levying of an inheritance or an income tax is absolutely unnecessary in this State; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in enacting the present revenue law, providing therein for a Federal inheritance tax, but allowing those States that have inheritance taxes a credit to the extent of 80 per cent of the taxes so paid, the avowed purpose of which was to force the States of Florida, Alabama, and others similarly situated to levy an inheritance tax; and

Whereas taxing the dead, either by Federal legislation or State legislation, is a capital levy and should not be resorted to except in time of war or other grave emergency; and

Whereas an inheritance tax, if it is to be written into law at all, is a prerogative of the State, a political question exclusively within the province of the State; and

Whereas Congress by giving to the respective States that have inheritance taxes credit for 80 per cent of the taxes so paid admits and concedes that the Federal Government does not need the revenue; and

Whereas the action of Congress, in endeavoring by Federal legislation to coerce a sovereign State into enacting legislation contrary to the wishes of the people of that State in a question of purely local concern, is unprecedented, arbitrary, indefensible, and contrary to the very fundamentals of our American form of government: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we protest against the passage of a Federal inheritance tax, and especially one in the form of that which has been passed, and we regard such action upon the part of Congress as unnecessary, uncalled for, indefensible, without justification, and contrary to the fundamental principles upon which the Republic is founded; that we reaffirm our confidence in the wisdom of the people of Florida in adopting the constitutional amendment prohibiting the Legislature of Florida in the future from ever levying any State income or inheritance taxes; and that the State of Florida declines to be coerced into repealing the constitutional provision forbidding the levying of taxes upon the estates of dead men, but avows its intention of forever maintaining and continuing the constitutional amendment in question; be it further

Resolved, That we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to demand the repeal of the Federal inheritance tax and that they continue to take such vigorous action as may in their judgment be deemed best to bring this about; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to all Members of Congress, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the chairman of the United States Senate Finance Committee, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, the press of this State and of the Nation.

Approved by the governor April 23, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Office Secretary of State, ss:

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled resolution on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Joint Resolution 37

Whereas war between nations under existing international law is a lawful institution, and any nation, with or without cause, may declare war against any other nation; and

Whereas war is the greatest existing menace to society, and the next great war is almost certain to be more terrible than any previous war and is likely to engulf and destroy civilization: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That war between nations should be outlawed as an institution or means for the settlement of international controversies by making it a public crime in international law, and that every nation should be encouraged by solemn agreement or treaty to bind itself to indict and punish its own international war breeders or instigators and war profiteers under powers similar to those conferred upon our Congress under Article I, section 8, of our Federal Constitution, which clothes the Congress with the power to define and punish offenses against the law of nations; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States and Congress be and are hereby memorialized to take the necessary steps to make this country the leader in the movement for the outlawry of war through agreements with other nations and through legislation curbing all instigators of war and war profiteers; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be sent to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of each House of Congress, and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Joint Resolution 38, memorializing Congress to adopt Senate Concurrent Resolution 15, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, relating to "dollar diplomacy"

Whereas Senate Concurrent Resolution 15 has been introduced in the Sixty-ninth Congress, second session; and

Whereas such resolution provides as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to direct the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, the Federal Reserve Board, and all other agencies of the Government which are or may be concerned thereunder, to refrain henceforth, without specific prior authorization of the Congress, from—

"(1) Directly or indirectly engaging the responsibility of the Government of the United States, or otherwise on its behalf to supervise the fulfillment of financial arrangements between citizens of the United States and sovereign foreign governments or political subdivisions thereof whether or not recognized de jure or de facto by the United States Government; or

"(2) In any manner whatsoever giving official recognition to any arrangement which may commit the Government of the United States to any form of military intervention in order to compel the observance of alleged obligations of sovereign or subordinate authority, or of any corporations or individuals, or to deal with any such arrangement except to secure the settlement of claims of the United States or of United States citizens through the ordinary channels of law provided therefor in the respective foreign jurisdictions or through duly authorized and accepted arbitration agencies." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That Congress be, and is hereby, respectfully petitioned and urged to adopt Senate Concurrent Resolution 15; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be sent to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint Resolution 39, memorializing the National Government to submit to arbitration the Mexican and Nicaraguan controversies

Whereas difficulties have arisen between Mexico and the United States relative to the retroactive and confiscatory provisions of the land laws of Mexico as affecting the claims of certain private citizens of the United States; and

Whereas the attitude of the United States Government toward Mexico and Nicaragua has been in spirit, at least, a violation of the Monroe doctrine; and

Whereas the President of Mexico has signified his willingness to submit to arbitration the controversies arising out of the land laws of that country: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Government of the United States discontinue its present policy of interference in these countries and make every effort to submit the matters in controversy between the United States and the Governments of Mexico and Nicaragua to arbitration; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the Presiding Officers of both Houses of Congress, and each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following memorials of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs;

House Memorial 1, directed to the President and Congress of the United States requesting the establishment of military schools or camps for the purpose of training aviators upon the present Government fields of Dorr and Carlstrom, located near Arcadia, in De Soto County, Fla.

Whereas the people of the State of Florida are intensely interested in the public welfare and common defense of the Nation; and

Whereas the training of aviators is essential to insuring the public welfare and maintaining the common defense of the Nation; and

Whereas the people of the United States now own in the State of Florida two flying fields, to wit, Dorr and Carlstrom, located near Arcadia, in De Soto County, Fla.; and

Whereas said fields are not being used now as aviation training camps; and

Whereas the facilities of said fields for flying are unsurpassed by any in the world, due to the region about the camps and the atmospheric conditions most conducive to the safety for flying; and

Whereas the Florida climate is equal and mild and the location of the camps naturally healthful; and

Whereas the said flying fields of Dorr and Carlstrom form an ideal location for the training of aviators: Be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the President of the United States and Congress be, and they are hereby, earnestly solicited to take such steps as may be necessary, either by the legislative or executive branches of the Federal Government, to establish at the fields of Dorr and Carlstrom, located near Arcadia, in De Soto County, Fla., Government schools or training camps for the purpose of training and equipping aviators for the use of aerial service in the United States Army, or for other public service; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be furnished by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Approved by the governor April 23, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Office Secretary of State, ss:

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Memorial 1 as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

House Memorial 6

A joint resolution proposing a memorial to Congress indorsing the support by the Government of adequate appropriations for the support of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves

Whereas there is located in Florida two separate regiments of the Florida National Guard which is maintained to a large extent by Federal appropriation of money; and

Whereas there is also located in the State of Florida various units of the Organized Reserves constituted under the provisions of the national defense act of 1920; and

Whereas the National Guard forms an essential and necessary organization for use in peace time, as evidenced by its services during the recent hurricane disaster in Florida, as well as an adequate fighting organization in the event of war; and

Whereas the people of Florida desire to see the National Guard and the Organized Reserves of the United States supported by adequate appropriations reasonably sufficient to enable these organizations to accomplish the purpose of their organization, said appropriations to be as liberal as may be consistent with the welfare of the public and the general good: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Legislature of the State of Florida herein memorializes and requests its two Senators in the United States Senate and its four Representatives in the Congress of the United States to use all honorable means in their power to prevent the handicapping or crippling of the National Guard or Organized Reserves by the withdrawal of any existing appropriations therefrom, and that they use all honorable means in their power to secure for the use of the National Guard and Organized Reserves as liberal an appropriation for the training of such National Guard and reserves as may be consistent with the welfare of the Government, and that a copy of this memorial be sent to each of the United States Senators from Florida and to each of the Congressmen from Florida, to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to the Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, all duly certified to and under the great seal of the State of Florida.

Approved by the governor May 25, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Memorial 6, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.
[SEAL.] H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following senate concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF INDIANA,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, F. E. Schortemeier, secretary of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a full, true, and complete copy of enrolled Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 of the seventy-fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, begun on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1927, which said resolution was filed in my office on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1927, as the same appears on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of the State of Indiana. Done at my office in the city of Indianapolis this 30th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.] F. E. SCHORTEMEIER,
Secretary of State.

Enrolled Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (ch. 265)

A concurrent resolution requesting the Congress of the United States 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

Whereas the President of the United States in a recent message to the Congress of the United States has stated that the Army and Navy of the United States should be strengthened and that a people who neglect their national defense are putting in jeopardy their national honor; and

Whereas in furtherance of the national defense act of 1920, and amendments thereto, and in order to increase and promote the strength and effectiveness of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States has recommended substantially as follows:

(a) That the Regular Army be brought back to the strength of 150,000 enlisted men and 13,000 officers, and that it be suitably housed and enabled to conduct annual maneuvers on a moderate scale;

(b) That the National Guard be given the support necessary to permit its progressive development toward a strength of 250,000;

(c) That the skeleton organization of the Organized Reserves be adequately maintained;

(d) That all reserve officers receive an average of 15 days' training in each 3 years;

(e) That the Reserve Officers' Training Corps units be further developed; and

(f) That provision may be made for a gradual increase in the number accommodated annually in citizens' military training camps: Therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the General Assembly of the State of Indiana respectfully and earnestly urges upon the Congress the necessity of appropriating such funds and enacting such legislation as will adequately provide for the effective carrying out of the provisions of the national defense act of 1920 and also the recommendations of the Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States hereinbefore set forth.*

SEC. 2. Suitable copies of this resolution shall be sent by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, and to the members of the congressional Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs.

F. HAROLD VAN ORMAN,
President of the Senate.
HARRY G. LESLIE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Governor of the State of Indiana.

Filed February 28, 1927, 4.10 p. m.

F. E. SCHORTEMEIER,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following senate resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, complete, and correct copy of Senate Resolution 1 of the fourth special session of the Eighth Legislature, State of Arizona, all of which is shown by the original on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.] JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

ARIZONA STATE SENATE,
EIGHTH LEGISLATURE, FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION.
Senate Resolution 1

Whereas there were nine classes of officers who fought for the United States in the World War, to wit: Army, emergency, provisional, regular; Navy, emergency, provisional, regular; Marine, emergency, provisional, regular; and

Whereas of the nine named classes of officers, eight classes, to wit, the officer of the Army, * * *, provisional, regular; Navy, emergency, provisional, regular; Marine, emergency, provisional, regular; who became disabled in line of duty to the extent that they were incapacitated for further active service, have been for the past seven years, under laws passed by Congress, retired on 75 per cent of their active-duty pay on account of such disability; and

Whereas the ninth class of such officers, to wit, the emergency Army officers, who became disabled in line of duty to the extent that they were incapacitated for further active service, have been for the past seven years denied by Congress the retirement privileges which long ago were accorded the other eight classes of disabled officers; and

Whereas the American Legion at each of its national conventions, including the recent A. E. F. Convention held in Paris, has overwhelmingly voted to have enacted into law legislation for the retirement of the emergency Army officer permanently disabled in line of duty during the World War so as to place them on the same footing as the other eight classes of disabled officers who are now on the retired lists; and

Whereas practically all the veterans' organizations have voted in department and national conventions to have enacted into law legislation to accord the disabled emergency Army officers the same retirement privileges long ago accorded by Congress to the other eight classes of officers; and

Whereas bills to grant this justice have been pending in the National Congress since the armistice; and

Whereas measures similar to the Tyson-Fitzgerald bills of the Sixty-ninth Congress will be introduced in the Seventieth Congress: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Arizona State Senate, Eighth Arizona Legislature, in special session assembled, at Phoenix, Ariz., That we do favor and urge the passage of such legislation as will eliminate this injustice; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Senators HENRY ASHURST and CARL HAYDEN and Hon. LEWIS B. DOUGLAS, our Representatives in Congress.

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following house resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Eighth State Legislature.

House Resolution 4

Whereas there were nine classes of officers who fought for the United States in the World War, to wit, the officers of the Army, emergency, provisional, regular; Navy, emergency, provisional, regular; Marine, emergency, provisional, regular; and

Whereas of the nine named classes of officers eight classes, to wit, the officers of the Army, * * *, provisional, regular; Navy, emergency, provisional, regular; Marine, emergency, provisional, regular, who became disabled in line of duty to the extent that they were incapacitated for further active service, have been for the past seven years, under laws passed by Congress, retired on 75 per cent of their active-duty pay on account of such disability; and

Whereas the ninth class of such officers, to wit, the emergency Army officers, who became disabled in line of duty, to the extent that they were incapacitated for further active service, have been for the past seven years denied by Congress the retirement privileges which long ago were accorded the other eight classes of disabled officers; and

Whereas the American Legion at each of its national conventions, including the recent American Expeditionary Forces convention held in Paris, has overwhelmingly voted to have enacted into law legislation for the retirement of the emergency Army officers permanently disabled in line of duty during the World War so as to place them on the same footing as the other eight classes of disabled officers who are now on the retired list; and

Whereas practically all other veterans' organizations have voted in department and national conventions to have enacted into law legislation to accord the disabled emergency Army officers the same retirement privileges long ago accorded by Congress to the other eight classes of officers; and

Whereas bills to grant this justice have been pending in the National Congress since the Armistice.

Whereas measures similar to the Tyson-Fitzgerald bills of the Sixty-ninth Congress will be introduced in the Seventieth Congress: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, eighth State legislature, in special session assembled, at Phoenix, Ariz., That we do favor and urge the passage of such legislation as will eliminate this injustice; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Senators HENRY ASHURST and CARL HAYDEN and Hon. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, our Representatives in Congress.

Passed the house October 31, 1927.

Carried unanimously.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following memorials of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, which were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF ALASKA,

Office of Secretary for the Territory.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of Senate Joint Memorial 9 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1927, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of said original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE,
Secretary of Alaska.

Senate Joint Memorial 9

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas large portions of the Territory of Alaska are well adapted as grazing lands for musk oxen; and

Whereas musk oxen formerly naturally inhabited Alaska, but were exterminated many years ago; and

Whereas in those portions of Alaska suited to musk oxen it has not yet been proven to be commercially successful to raise cattle or sheep; and

Whereas it appears that the raising of musk oxen can be successfully inaugurated in the Territory in regions in which cattle and sheep raising has not been proven successful; and

Whereas musk oxen are valuable for both their meat and hides, and are therefore promising substitutes for cattle and sheep: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, petitioned to pass a bill and appropriate money authorizing the introduction of musk oxen, similar to the provisions of Senate Bill 4936, introduced by Senator NORBECK in the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session.

The carrying out of the recommended work will be of great immediate and ultimate benefit to the Territory and prove to be a well-paying investment.

Therefore your memorialists respectfully urge the action recommended.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 22, 1927.

BARTLEY HOWARD,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house April 27, 1927.

SUMNER S. SMITH,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

CASH COLE,
Clerk of the House.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original of Senate Joint Memorial 9, passed by the senate and house of representatives.

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF ALASKA,

Office of the Secretary for the Territory.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial 8 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1927, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of said original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE,
Secretary of Alaska.

House Joint Memorial 8

To the President and Congress of the United States, and to the War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represents:

That the completion of the Government highway from Skagway, Alaska, to the international boundary line at the summit of the White Pass, will become the American terminal portion of an international high road from that port to the highways and waterways at the headwaters of the Yukon River, and furnish an outlet of that rich mining region to that terminal; such a highway will give free access to automobiles and other vehicles to the mining regions around Atlin and White Horse, British Columbia, and thence down the Yukon River, via Dawson, to eastern Alaska; it will be of great benefit to Skagway and will tend to bring the trade of the upper Yukon interior out to that American port, and will tend to increase population, prospecting, and the development of mining along the upper Yukon and around Skagway and in eastern Alaska.

That the construction of said highway, of which the Government has now constructed about one-fourth part, will give American tourists quick and easy entry from Skagway over the magnificent White Pass scenic route into the Lake Bennett, Atlin, and White Horse regions, and connect the highways in those regions with the terminal at Skagway, and be of great advantage in trade to the said port of Skagway.

That the Alaska road commission has heretofore had control of work on said project, and ought to be allowed and authorized to complete the same; that the people of Alaska have confidence in the said Alaska road commission and its ability to do good and effective road work;

Now, therefore, your memorialist respectfully petitions for the completion of the Skagway highway to the summit of White Pass, and that it be so completed by the Alaska road commission out of funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the construction of roads, trails, and bridges in Alaska.

And your memorialist will ever pray: Be it

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the honorable Secretary of War, and to the Hon. DAN SUTHERLAND, Delegate from Alaska, Washington, D. C.

Passed by the house April 20, 1927.

SUMNER S. SMITH,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

CASH COLE,
Clerk of the House.

Passed by the senate April 25, 1927.

BARTLEY HOWARD,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF ALASKA,

Office of the Secretary for the Territory.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of Senate Joint Memorial 7 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1927, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of said original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE,
Secretary of Alaska.

Senate Joint Memorial 7

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, does most respectfully and earnestly represent that:

Whereas all of Alaska is well adapted to the raising of game and fur-bearing animals; and

Whereas certain valuable fur-bearing animals native to Alaska have been exterminated over considerable areas of Alaska, and on other areas well adapted to raising certain fur-bearing and game animals, such animals do not naturally occur; and

Whereas fur-bearing and game animals are one of the important resources of the Territory and can be made to be of much greater value to the Territory by the stocking of lands with animals adapted to such habitats, and the proper protection and upbuilding of the wild fur-bearing and game stock indigenous to the Territory; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has by specific act retained jurisdiction over the game and fur-bearing animals of the Territory and has thereby prevented the Territory from taking an active part in the upbuilding of the wild life: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, petitioned to assist in these matters by—

1. Appropriating funds and authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture or the Alaska Game Commission to adopt and carry out a program of stocking lands of Alaska with valuable fur and game animals, similar to the program adopted by the Territory (ch. 51, Session Laws of 1925), for the beginning of which the Territory appropriated \$10,000.

2. Increasing the appropriation for the protection of fur and game in Alaska and providing a special appropriation for the obtaining of needed transportation equipment to enable the Alaska Game Commission to carry on adequate wild-life protective work in Alaska.

Such expenditures will be of great immediate and ultimate benefit to the Territory and prove to be a well-paying investment.

Therefore your memorialist respectfully urges that these proposals be adopted.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 13, 1927.

BARTLEY HOWARD,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house April 19, 1927.

SUMNER S. SMITH,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

CASH COLE,
Clerk of the House.

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Senate Joint Memorial 7 passed by the senate and house of representatives.

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Office of the Secretary for the Territory.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial 6 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1927, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of said original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE,
Secretary of Alaska.

House Joint Memorial 6

To the honorable the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in regular session assembled, respectfully represent:

That the future growth and development of the greater portion of the Territory of Alaska is largely dependent upon the successful operation and maintenance of the Alaska Railroad; that during the comparatively few years since its completion this railroad has been the chief factor in bringing into interior Alaska large and important mining and other interests, some of which involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and which are, with good reason, expected to give permanent employment to a great many people and to result in the ultimate settlement, development, and prosperity of Alaska;

That freight and passenger traffic over the Alaska Railroad is showing a steady and gradual increase, but, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is greatly hampered because of the fact that no protection whatever is afforded either the traveling public or the employees of the railroad against the dangers and hazards incident to railroad travel, as the

United States has elected, in the operation of the railroad, to avail itself of its sovereign right not to be sued in any matter or action arising out of the operation of the road;

That your memorialists believe that it is a matter of simple justice and right that the United States should in no wise differ in its status from any other common carrier and should be willing to make reparation and should compensate, so far as it is possible to do so, any person suffering injuries or any financial loss by reason of the operation of the said railroad, or by reason of any accident arising out of the operation thereof, on the same basis as if the United States were a common carrier.

Wherefore your memorialists pray that a law be enacted by the Congress by the provisions of which the United States shall consent to be sued in all actions founded upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States in connection with the operation of the Alaska Railroad, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, whether founded in tort or otherwise, arising out of the operation of the said Alaska Railroad, in respect to which the party would be entitled to redress against the United States either in a court of law or equity if the United States were suable; declaring the Alaska Railroad to be a common carrier and subject to all the laws of the United States pertaining to common carriers; that such actions may be prosecuted in the courts of Alaska, and that the judgments which may be rendered therein against the United States may be paid in the same manner as judgments rendered in the United States Court of Claims.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed by the house April 1, 1927.

SUMNER S. SMITH,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

CASH COLE,
Clerk of the House.

Passed by the senate April 12, 1927.

BARTLEY HOWARD,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Office of the Secretary for the Territory.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of Senate Joint Memorial 5 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1927, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of said original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE,
Secretary of Alaska.

Senate Joint Memorial 5

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the representatives of the people of the Territory of Alaska in session assembled, do respectfully petition:

That whereas there are certain areas of the public lands in Alaska that are adapted to the grazing of cattle and other livestock; and

Whereas the great agricultural western section of the United States was developed largely by the governmental policy of granting settlers title to the land; and

Whereas a governmental policy of leasing land is not an American policy because Americans have always obtained title to the land upon which they live; and

Whereas the grazing homestead act of Congress has aided in building up the old frontier of the United States and we believe will operate to stimulate the grazing industry in Alaska, we therefore petition the Congress to extend the provision of that act to this Territory as an inducement to agriculturists to preempt our public lands. And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 19, 1927.

BARTLEY HOWARD,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house April 27, 1927.

SUMNER S. SMITH,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

CASH COLE,
Clerk of the House.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original of Senate Joint Memorial 5, passed by the senate and house of representatives.

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Office of the Secretary for the Territory.

I, Karl Theille, Secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial 1 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1927, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of said original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska at Juneau, the capital, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILLE,
Secretary of Alaska.

House Joint Memorial 1

To the President and Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in eighth regular session assembled, do most respectfully represent that—Whereas the construction of roads is a necessary requirement for the proper development of Alaska; and

Whereas the Fifth Alaska Territorial Legislature realizing the advantages and necessity of such improvement on Seward Peninsula, authorized the purchase of the Seward Peninsula Railroad; and

Whereas this railroad, now designated as the Nome-Shelton tramway, has proven of inestimable benefit to the southern part of Seward Peninsula; and

Whereas under authority of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1921, the Alaska Road Commission submitted a report printed in House Document No. 514, Sixty-seventh Congress, fourth session, recommending the extension of the Nome-Shelton tramway in connection with related road and trail development on the Seward Peninsula; and

Whereas House Joint Resolution 60, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, authorizing the adoption of the above-mentioned report, was approved by the House Committee on the Territories, passed the House by unanimous consent on January 28, 1925, but failed of passage in the Senate because it was not considered; and

Whereas House Joint Resolution 73, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, in identical terms, was approved by House Committee on the Territories, passed the House on February 2, 1927, but failed of passage in the Senate because it was again not considered in the closing days of a short session: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That your memorialists most respectfully urge that Congress give the proposed extension of this tramway their most earnest and favorable consideration; and therefore be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of Alaska be instructed to send copies of this memorial and supporting petition to the President of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives, to the Secretary of War, and to the Hon. DAN A. SUTHERLAND, Delegate for Alaska.

Passed by the house March 31, 1927.

SUMNER S. SMITH,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

CASH COLE,
Clerk of the House.

Passed by the senate April 9, 1927.

BARTLEY HOWARD,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

RUTH REAT,
Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

Concurrent resolution

Whereas the lessees of tracts of Hawaiian home lands on the island of Molokai have made remarkable progress in the development of their tracts notwithstanding the inadequate water supply for irrigation purposes; and

Whereas with proper irrigation the lessees of said tracts would be enabled to cultivate their tracts more properly and increase their financial returns for their efforts; and

Whereas by providing an increased water supply for irrigation purposes the value of the tracts would increase and the taxes therefrom would be greater; and

Whereas it would be to the financial advantage of the Territory in the form of increased returns from taxation to provide a more adequate water supply: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be requested, through the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, to extend to the Territory of Hawaii the provisions of the reclamation act; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor of Hawaii, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the

House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 27, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 19, 1927.

C. H. COOKE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ORDENSTEIN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 27, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 26, 1927.

ROBERT U. SHINGLE,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

Concurrent resolution

Whereas the women of the Territory of Hawaii have shown an interest in civic affairs and in the administration of justice at least equal to that shown by the men; and

Whereas it has been proposed that women should be permitted to serve as jurors; and

Whereas it is but proper that the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii should consider the advisability of enacting a law to permit women to serve on juries; and

Whereas such a law would be in direct conflict with the provisions of section 83 of the organic act: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That Congress be requested to so amend the provisions of section 83 of the organic act that the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii may enact a law permitting women to serve on juries; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 20, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was finally adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 20, 1927.

C. H. COOKE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ORDENSTEIN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 20, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 19, 1927.

ROBERT W. SHINGLE,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

Concurrent resolution

Whereas the annual compensation paid to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii is \$10,000; and

Whereas the governor, on account of the peculiar geographical position of the Territory of Hawaii, has been compelled to expend large sums of money to entertain distinguished visitors from the mainland of the United States and from foreign countries visiting the Territory and passing through Honolulu; and

Whereas the present compensation provided for the governor of the Territory, under the peculiar circumstances existing in Hawaii, is inadequate: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1927 (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to increase the annual compensation of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii from \$10,000 per annum to \$12,000: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 27, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 26, 1927.

C. H. COOKE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ORDENSTEIN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 27, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 27, 1927.

ROBERT W. SHINGLE,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

Concurrent resolution

Whereas under the laws of the United States of America, and particularly under section 320 of the penal laws of the United States, it is provided that no boxing exhibitions can be carried on in the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas the people of the Territory of Hawaii are interested in and in favor of allowing boxing exhibitions to be carried on in the Territory of Hawaii, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be requested to amend section 320 of the penal laws of the United States (35 Stat. L. 1150) by changing the last paragraph of said law to read as follows:

"The provision of this section shall apply to all of the Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, but shall not include the Territory of Hawaii"; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the chairman of the Committee on Territories of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on March 31, 1927.

ROBERT W. SHINGLE,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 1, 1927.

G. E. COOKES,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ORDENSTEIN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following communications from the Secretary of the Interior, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 5, 1927.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from Hon. W. R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, submitting for consideration a copy of Joint Resolution 4, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii at its fourteenth biennial session and signed by the governor April 20, 1927, in relation to the claim of the Territory of Hawaii on behalf of the University of Hawaii for recognition by the Federal Government of its right to share in the benefits of certain acts of Congress.

Respectfully,

HUBERT WORE.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Honolulu, May 24, 1927.

The honorable SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.
(Through the honorable Secretary of the Interior).

DEAR SIR: I transmit for your consideration and presentation to the House of Representatives, United States Congress, where it may possibly

be referred to the appropriate committee, Joint Resolution 4, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii at its fourteenth biennial session and signed by the governor of the Territory. This joint resolution is entitled "Declaring the claim of the Territory of Hawaii on behalf of the University of Hawaii for recognition by the Federal Government of its right to share in the benefits of certain of the acts of Congress."

The people of the Territory of Hawaii feel that their Territorial university, beginning, as the State universities have done, with a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, is the proper center for the continuation of those activities contemplated by the United States Congress through the so-called Hatch and Adams fund provided for the study of agricultural problems and the promotion of scientific research in relation thereto.

Hawaii has, since it became part and parcel of the United States, contributed to the Federal Treasury over \$100,000,000 in excess of the Federal expenditures within the Territory, except, of course, the expenditures of the establishments of the Army and Navy. The people of the Territory are pleased to bear their share of national burdens as required by the revenues derived through customs and the bureau of internal revenue. Having established their position as contributors to the Federal revenue in larger amounts than many of the States of the Union, they are of the opinion that they should derive benefits from national legislation in the same proportion that the various States are benefited by specific legislation, especially in relation to agricultural industry.

Yours respectfully,

W. R. FARRINGTON,
Governor of Hawaii.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

This is to certify that hereto attached is a true and correct copy of Joint Resolution 4 of the regular session of 1927 of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the original of which is on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

Done at the capitol in Honolulu, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]
RAYMOND C. BROWN,
Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

Joint Resolution 4, declaring the claim of the Territory of Hawaii on behalf of the University of Hawaii for recognition by the Federal Government of its right to share in the benefits of certain of the acts of Congress

Whereas the Congress of the United States by an act approved March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. L. 440), made provision for agricultural experiment stations to be established under the direction of the college or colleges or the agricultural departments thereof in each State or Territory which had been established or which might thereafter be established in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 503), 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," or any of the supplements to said act; and

Whereas the said Congress has further endowed agricultural experiment stations so established and directed under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 7, 1888 (25 Stat. L. 176), and an act approved March 16, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 63), and an act approved February 24, 1925 (43 Stat. L. 970); and

Whereas the Congress has further made provision for and endowed agricultural extension work in the several States of the Union by the provisions of an act approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. L. 372), entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture"; and

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii has established as a part of the University of Hawaii a college in accordance with the provisions of said act of the Congress approved July 2, 1862, and its supplements, and the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has given its assent to the provisions of all acts of the Congress providing for agricultural experiment stations in connection with colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, such assent being expressed in section 4 of Act 203 of the session laws of 1919 (sec. 403 of the revised laws of Hawaii, 1925); and

Whereas all of the States of the Union and some of the present States when they were Territories have received the benefits provided by the Congress for such agricultural experiment stations, and the Territory of Hawaii is clearly within the purport and intent of these acts and the best practice as applied to other Territories, but has thus far been denied said benefits: Therefore be it

Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii hereby reaffirms the declarations and claims specifically set forth in the act of said legislature approved April 26, 1923, entitled "An act to define and declare the claims of the Territory of Hawaii concerning its status in the American Union and to provide for the appointment of a commission to secure more complete recognition of such claims by the Federal Government," referring

especially to the high standard of educational institutions and educational policies in which American ideals and American programs have prevailed for a hundred years, and does further reiterate and express its confidence in the intent of the Congress to do full justice to the Territory of Hawaii, and its belief that the failure of the Territory of Hawaii to receive for the use of the University of Hawaii the benefits provided by the aforesaid acts of Congress for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in connection with the University of Hawaii and the endowment of agricultural extension work will be speedily remedied when the Congress is fully informed of the facts.

The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii hereby makes formal request of the Congress that in future annual appropriations made to carry out the provisions of the above-cited acts to establish and endow agricultural experiment stations, the Congress of the United States include the sums necessary to provide for the participation of Hawaii in the benefits of said acts.

The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii hereby respectfully requests the Congress of the United States to so amend said act approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. L. 372), as to include the Territory of Hawaii within its scope on a parity with the several States, and does further request that in future annual appropriations made to carry out the provisions of said act the Congress include the sums necessary to make said amendment effective.

To the end that the conditions herein recited may be remedied, the Governor of Hawaii, in association with the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, is requested to present and urge the claims of the Territory of Hawaii as above set forth to the next session of the Congress of the United States and the executive departments of the Federal Government. Approved this 20th day of April, A. D. 1927.

W. R. FARRINGTON,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, May 24, 1927.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.

(Through the honorable the Secretary of the Interior.)

DEAR SIR: I transmit for your information and presentation to the United States Senate in the usual manner certified copy of Joint Resolution 1, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in regular session of 1927, entitled:

"Declaring the project of rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race, as provided by the Hawaiian homes commission act, 1920, and as administered by the Hawaiian homes commission a success, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to approve the extension of the activities of the commission under said act, urging the Congress of the United States to extend the provisions thereof to all of the islands of the Hawaiian Group, and recommending certain amendments thereto."

Very respectfully,

W. R. FARRINGTON,
Governor of Hawaii.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 5, 1927.

Respectfully forwarded to the President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

HUBERT WORK, Secretary.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

This is to certify that hereto attached is a true and correct copy of Joint Resolution 1 of the regular session of 1927 of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the original of which is on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

Done at the capitol in Honolulu this 12th day of May, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

RAYMOND C. BROWN,
Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

Joint Resolution 1, declaring the project of rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race, as provided by the Hawaiian Homes Commission act, 1920, and as administered by the Hawaiian Homes Commission, a success, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to approve the extension of the activities of the commission under said act, urging the Congress of the United States to extend the provisions thereof to all of the islands of the Hawaiian group, and recommending certain amendments thereto

Whereas by act of Congress of July 9, 1921, known as the Hawaiian homes act, 1920, large areas of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii were set aside to be administered by the Hawaiian Homes Commission, created by said act for the benefit of native Hawaiians in order to rehabilitate the Hawaiian race and prevent the decrease and possible extinction thereof; and

Whereas the Hawaiian Homes Commission was organized and became operative on September 16, 1921; and

Whereas under said act the activities of the commission were limited to the island of Molokai and to the lands of Keaukaha and Panaewa in Waialea, South Hilo, and the land of Waimanu on the island of Hawaii; and

Whereas nearly all of the available lands on the island of Molokai suitable for cultivation under present conditions and portions of the lands of Keaukaha have been allotted to and settled upon by native Hawaiians; and

Whereas the Hawaiians who have taken up tracts of Hawaiian home lands have been successful, as evidenced by the following:

(a) One of the outstanding features of the work is that to date not one person that has settled on the land has left it.

(b) The 116 families occupying homesteads on the island of Molokai are making comfortable homes, their lands in most instances being profitably cultivated, and while there is no excessive wealth or luxury they are steadily making payments on the loans granted under the agreement of the lease.

(c) The house lots near Kaunakakai on Molokai and at Keaukaha on Hawaii have proved one of the best features of the commission's activity; especially on Hawaii have these lots served the intended purpose of getting working people out of the tenements.

(d) Cooperative marketing for handling the vegetables, poultry, and work is beginning to take shape among the homesteaders; and

Whereas of a total population of 650 native Hawaiians in the homesteaded areas on Molokai there have been 38 births and 11 deaths; of the deaths, 3 were from pulmonary tuberculosis, one from accident, 1 from poisoning, 1 born defective, 1 unattended, and 4 from removable causes, thus making a mortality rate of less than 1 per cent; and

Whereas on the basis of such success the commission's activities should be extended; and

Whereas under section 204 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission act further authorization of the Congress of the United States and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States must be secured before the commission could further use, lease, or otherwise dispose of Hawaiian home lands to native Hawaiians under the provisions of the act: Therefore be it

Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, That the project of rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race, under the Hawaiian Homes Commission act, as administered by the Hawaiian Homes Commission, is hereby approved and declared a success;

That the Secretary of the Interior of the United States be respectfully requested to give his approval to the extension of the activities of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, under the Hawaiian Homes Commission act, 1920, to all of the islands of the group, and that the Congress of the United States authorize the extension of the said project of rehabilitation to the Hawaiian Homes Commission lands on all of the islands of the Hawaiian group, as set forth in the said act;

That the Congress of the United States amend section 204 so as to authorize, and the Secretary of the Interior of the United States approve, the immediate selection by the commission of all of the available lands named in section 203 for allotment and settlement by native Hawaiians, provided that the land so selected shall not be allotted for settlement until existing leases expire: *Provided*, That the commission may return such portion of the available lands to the commissioner of public lands as may not be immediately needed for the purposes of the act, to be leased by the commissioner of public lands as provided in subdivision D of section 73 of the organic act, such lease to contain a withdrawal clause and the lands so leased may be withdrawn for the purposes of the said act upon the giving of five years' notice of such withdrawal: *And provided further*, That the commission shall not lease, use, nor dispose of more than 20,000 acres of the area of Hawaiian home lands for settlement by native Hawaiians in any five calendar-year period.

Approved this 13th day of April, A. D. 1927.

(Signed) W. R. FARRINGTON,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Honolulu, May 24, 1927.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.

(Through the honorable the Secretary of the Interior.)

DEAR SIR: I transmit for your information and presentation to the United States Senate in the usual manner certified copy of Joint Resolution 2, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in regular session of 1927, entitled:

"Memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to exempt all officials and employees of the Territory of Hawaii and its political subdivisions from the payment of Federal income taxes."

Very respectfully,

W. R. FARRINGTON,
Governor of Hawaii.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

This is to certify that hereto attached is a true and correct copy of Joint Resolution 2 of the regular session of 1927 of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the original of which is on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

Done at the capitol in Honolulu this 12th day of May, A. D. 1927.
[SEAL.]

RAYMOND C. BROWN,
Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

Joint Resolution 2, memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to exempt all officials and employees of the Territory of Hawaii and its political subdivisions from the payment of Federal income taxes

Whereas under the revenue act of 1921 of the Congress of the United States the officials and employees of the Territory of Hawaii and its political subdivisions are compelled to pay taxes upon income derived from the Territory or its political subdivisions; and

Whereas the officials and employees receiving compensation from the various States of the Union are exempt from the payment of income taxes; and

Whereas, although the United States Government has the power to tax the income from salaries derived from the Territory of Hawaii or its political subdivisions, such taxation amounts to a discrimination in favor of the officials and employees of the various States of the Union as against the officials and employees of the Territory of Hawaii: Now therefore be it

Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, That the Congress of the United States is hereby formally requested, through the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, to amend section 213 of the revenue act of 1921, so as to exempt from taxation thereunder all income in the form of salaries derived by the officials and employees from any Territory or the political subdivisions thereof if the laws of the Territory require the payment of a tax on such salaries.

Approved this 15th day of April, A. D. 1927.

(Signed) W. R. FARRINGTON,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following communication from the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, together with resolutions of the legislature of the Territory, which were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Honolulu, April 15, 1927.

The honorable PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS
OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I inclose for your consideration a copy of a concurrent resolution passed by the members of the Fourteenth Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, requesting an amendment to the act under which various States of the Union have been invited to display in Statuary Hall of the Capitol of the United States, two statues of distinguished sons.

The Territory of Hawaii now makes its appeal for recognition to the end that statues of Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, for 20 years Delegate to Congress from the Territory and a member of the former royal family of the Hawaiian monarchy, and Hon. Sanford Ballard Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, first governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and judge of the United States District Court of Hawaii, may be placed in Statuary Hall.

Hawaii has since its annexation to the United States carried all the financial responsibilities of a State. It is to-day practically a State, except that its executive and judicial officers are appointed by the President of the United States; its laws may be changed by the Congress of the United States, and its representation in the Congress is through a Delegate who has no vote in Congress.

These leaders whom our citizens desire to especially honor gave a lifetime of service to their country. They were pioneers in a great outpost. They deserve recognition in the same way that honor is done to other famous sons of our Nation.

Yours very truly,

W. R. FARRINGTON,
Governor of Hawaii.

Concurrent resolution

Whereas by act of Congress of July 2, 1864, it is provided that the President of the United States shall invite the various States of the Union to display in Statuary Hall of the Capitol of the United States not more than two statues of distinguished sons; and

Whereas the act limits the privilege to the various States of the Union; and

Whereas it would be fitting and proper for the privilege to be extended to the Territory of Hawaii, and that the said Territory present the statues of Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Prince of the Hawaiian Kingdom and former Delegate to the Congress of the United States for a period of nearly 20 years, and Sanford Ballard Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii and first Governor of the Territory of Hawaii: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be requested to amend said act so as to include the territories, and that the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii use his good offices to request the President of the United States to invite the Territory of Hawaii, as provided by said act, to place in Statuary Hall of the Capitol of the United States the statues of Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole and Sanford Ballard Dole; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii be requested to forward a copy of this resolution, with his approval thereof, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 12, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 11, 1927.

ROBERT M. SHINGLE,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 12, 1927.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 12, 1927.

C. C. COOKE,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Clerk House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of Senate Memorial 4, of the eighth legislature, regular session, State of Arizona, 1927, "To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled to make appropriations for roads over Indian reservations"; all of which is shown by the original bill on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

Senate Memorial 4, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled, to make appropriations for roads over Indian reservations

Your memorialist, the Eighth Legislature of the State of Arizona, in regular session convened, respectfully represents:

That of the 73,000,000 acres of land comprising the State of Arizona, approximately three-fifths are reserved by the Government of the United States;

That over these reserved lands the State of Arizona exercises no supervision nor jurisdiction;

That 20,000,000 acres of these lands are reserved by the Government of the United States to the use and benefit of the Indians in the State of Arizona;

That the above condition exists in many States;

That these Indian reservations are so situated as to prevent a systematic development and extension of county, State, or national highways without the cooperation and assistance of the Government of the United States;

That the Congress of the United States in enacting a most beneficent national road law has wholly failed to make any provisions for the construction and maintenance of highways over and upon the lands reserved by the Federal Government to the use and benefit of its Indian wards;

Whereas adequate transportation facilities are a vital factor in the prosperity and civilization of any country, and are essential to the

development of its agriculture and manufacture, to the working of its forests and mines, and to the spread of education and enlightenment among its citizens; and

Whereas the public roads of Arizona are for a large percentage of her citizens, and especially for the 42,000 Indian wards of the Federal Government, the only avenues of transportation leading from the point of production to the point of consumption or rail shipment, and these avenues are only now in the process of their development; and

Whereas a very large portion of the State of Arizona is held in reserve by the Government of the United States to the use and benefit of its Indian wards, and these reservations are so situated as to prevent any economic or systematic road-building activities on the part of the State government as continuous highways are rendered impracticable; this is especially true on the Apache Indian Reservation, as practically the entire long and important stretch of road from Rice to Springerville is on the reservation; and

Whereas a further inequity results from the fact that traffic in its development takes no account of reservation and State boundaries, and the State government is powerless to provide for the extension of its highway system through the adjoining and intervening reservations; and

Whereas the improvement of highways should be commensurate with their importance, and a system of highways upon the Indian reservations in Arizona, would form the only avenue by which the Indian nations could transport their products to a market, or over which the many thousands of tourists from all parts of the United States could pass to view the marvelous beauties of our natural and historical wonders: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, That the development of the material resources of the Indians of Arizona can best be furthered, their material prosperity best enhanced, their education and civilization more readily achieved, and that close association with civilization which has proved to be the efficient means of equipping them to share in the responsibilities of life most certainly assured, by means of highways constructed and maintained over and upon the lands reserved by the Government of the United States to their use and benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, urged to enact any legislation which may be necessary to provide adequate and continual appropriation for the construction and maintenance of highways over and upon Indian reservations in Arizona joining to and in conjunction with the system of State highways;

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to Representatives of Arizona in Congress and Chambers of Commerce in the State of Arizona; and that our Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of such legislation.

(Signed) MULFORD WINSOR,
President.
(Signed) DOROTHY BURTON,
Secretary.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,
Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, J. Grant Hinkle, secretary of state of the State of Washington and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial 5 with the original copy of said House Joint Memorial 5, now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington. Done at the capitol, at Olympia, 12th day of March, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.] J. GRANT HINKLE,
Secretary of State.
By A. M. KITTS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

House Joint Memorial 5

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent and petition your honorable body as follows:

Whereas the Federal Government has an established school under the direct supervision of the Department of the Interior, known as the

Tulalip Indian School, at Tulalip, Wash., for the education and training of the Indian children; and

Whereas the Tulalip Indian School only provides an eighth-grade course for all such pupils, and those who desire a high-school education must attend Indian schools in other States at an additional expense; and

Whereas it is necessary, in order to provide such higher education, to establish a high school at Tulalip, Wash.: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled do respectfully request the Congress of the United States to pass legislation making provision for the construction of permanent and adequate buildings at Tulalip, Wash., for an Indian high school; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state, under the seal of the State of Washington, transmit to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States at Washington, D. C., to the Secretary of the Interior, and to each Senator and Congressman from the State of Washington a full, true, and correct copy of this joint memorial.

Passed the house February 4, 1927.

RALPH R. KNAPP,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate February 23, 1927.

W. LON JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Joint Resolution 28, memorializing the Congress of the United States to make a general survey of the conditions of the Indians and to enact into law the La Follette-Cooper bill, relating to the administration of Indian affairs

Whereas Senate Resolution 341, now pending in the United States Senate, details the deplorable condition of the American Indian and the need for a general survey for the purpose of correcting any abuses in the administration of Indian affairs and of recommending such changes in the law as will promote the security, economic competence, and progress of the Indians; and

Whereas there has been introduced a bill in the Congress of the United States known as the La Follette-Cooper bill, providing for the administration of the education, health, and public welfare of the Indians by the several States; and

Whereas there are several thousand Indians within the State of Wisconsin and it is the opinion of this State that the American Indian is entitled to have his needs taken care of: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Wisconsin Legislature respectfully memorializes the United States Senate to authorize the Committee on Indian Affairs to make a general survey of the conditions of the Indians as provided by Senate Resolution 341 and also memorializes Congress to enact into law the La Follette-Cooper bill, providing for administration by the several States of all funds appropriated for the education, health, and public welfare of the Indians; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly attested by the proper officers of the assembly and senate, be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to the Senators and Representatives from this State.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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 February, 1927. Dated at Bismarck, N. Dak., this the 28th day of February, 1927.

[SEAL.] ROBERT BYRNE, Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives:

Whereas during a period of the World War the United States Government established 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 do so; 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 the 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 cost;

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. E. VERRY,
Chief Clerk of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Joint Resolution 33, protesting to Congress and to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States against the passage of the Frazier-Burtness bill (H. R. 16776 and S. 5696), depriving the Grain and Warehouse Commission of Wisconsin of authority to act as Federal inspectors of grains in transit

Whereas bill H. R. 16776 was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States on January 28, 1927, by Hon. OLGER B. BURTNES, and a similar bill (S. 5696) was introduced in the United States Senate on February 12, 1927, by Hon. LYNN J. FRAZIER, with the sanction and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, amending certain sections of the United States grain standards act of August 11, 1916, and adding thereto a new section;

Whereas the proposed addition to the statutes of the United States confers upon the Secretary of Agriculture authority to establish and maintain laboratories at such points as he may designate for the purpose of making determinations of protein in wheat and oil in flax, etc., and to issue certificates showing the results of such determinations and tests upon requests of any interested party, fees for such services to be assessed and collected, the amount to be fixed by the Secretary;

Whereas if such a measure should be enacted into law it would, in effect, make null and void the act of the Legislature of Wisconsin in creating and maintaining the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission, for the reason that it would deprive such commission of the authority as agents of the Federal Government to make such tests and determinations and issue such certificates;

Whereas the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission, located at Superior, Wis., has been in efficient and effective operation since 1905 and has rendered valuable aid and assistance to the wheat and grain growers of this and neighboring Northwestern States;

Whereas during the 20 years of its existence the tests, grades, and determinations of grains made by the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission have seldom been called into question and its work has been uniformly satisfactory to the shippers and to the grain interests of the Northwest, and has been sanctioned and approved by the Federal Government;

Whereas there has been no call from the people of this State or the grain growers of the adjoining States for the abolition of the present system of grain inspection, and the only claim made for abandoning the present system is that it might relieve the Federal Government of slight financial obligations for the general supervision of the work in this and other States of the Union: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the State of Wisconsin hereby respectfully protests to the Congress of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture against any action changing the present system of grain inspection in this and other States; be it further

Resolved, That the Grain and Warehouse Commission of Wisconsin be instructed and directed to use every and all lawful and proper means at its disposal to combat this proposed legislation, and to cooperate with similar commissions and public bodies in other States to the end that this bill, which is inimical to the best interests of the people of Wisconsin and of adjoining States, be defeated; be it also

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of both houses, be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Presiding Officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Member of Congress from Wisconsin; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, so attested, be sent to the governor and presiding officers of both houses of the legislature of each of the States of the Union maintaining grain and warehouse activities for the testing of grains in transit, and inviting the cooperation of these States in like protests to the Congress and to the Secretary of Agriculture.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN W. EBEL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint Resolution 91, memorializing Congress to provide more adequate support for forest research

Whereas the future prosperity of Wisconsin is bound up in maintaining and restoring the productivity of forest lands and the effective utilization of their forest products as well as the related recreational game and fish and other resources; and

Whereas there is now maintained by the Federal Forest Service in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin the forest products laboratory which is the outstanding institution for research in forest products in the world, and at St. Paul, the Lakes States forest experiment station for forest research in Wisconsin and other Lake States; and

Whereas the efficient development and use of forests and the products therefrom is dependent upon a permanent enlarged program of forest research for these institutions not only for Wisconsin but also for the entire United States; and

Whereas there has been introduced in the second session of the Sixty-ninth Congress of the United States a bill, H. R. 17406, which would provide definite authorized appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture in order to secure an adequate national program of forest research in cooperation with the States: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin urges the passage by Congress of the above-mentioned bill; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly, be forwarded to the Presiding Officers of both Houses of Congress and to the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives therein.

HENRY A. HUBA,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Joint Memorial Resolution 3

To the President and Congress of the United States:

Whereas the Federal Government has built at Muscle Shoals, Ala., at an expense of more than \$150,000,000, a vast plant designated for the manufacture of nitrates for munitions in time of war and for the production of fertilizer products in time of peace; and

Whereas this plant has lain idle for more than eight years, since the close of the World War, thus disregarding one of the specific provisions of the national defense act, under which the plant was authorized, which provision was intended to result in the production of nitrates at a cost that would materially reduce the price of fertilizer to the farmers of the United States; and

Whereas the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, representing an investment of \$100,000,000, instead of being operated for the manufacture of cheaper fertilizer for the farmers of the Nation, are and have been idle for many years, while the Wilson Dam development is temporarily leased to private interests; and

Whereas the farmers of the United States are using more than 7,000,000 tons of fertilizer per year, costing more than \$200,000,000, and the farmers of Florida alone are spending more than \$14,000,000 per year for their fertilizer; and

Whereas we have the assurance of competent authorities that the facilities of the Muscle Shoals plant are adequate for the production of ample nitrates for the needs of American agriculture: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States of America be, and hereby is, memorialized to enact at its next session such legislation as will without further costly delay start the vast Muscle Shoals plant to its intended work, which was the manufacture of nitrates for the needs of our Nation's agriculture, the production of munitions for war, and other national-defense purposes, and that any power in excess of these requirements be distributed to those States within transmission distances; be it further

Resolved, That United States Senators FLETCHER and TRAMMELL and Representatives SEARS, DRANE, GREENE, and YON are hereby urgently requested to use their most vigorous effort to accomplish the purpose of this memorial, and that the secretary of the State of Florida be directed to transmit a copy of this memorial, under the great seal of the State, to the President of the United States, to the Congress of this Nation, and to Florida's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved by the Governor May 25, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Office Secretary of State, ss:

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Joint Memorial Resolution 3, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled resolution on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following memorials of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Montana, ss:

I, R. N. Hawkins, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of an act entitled "A memorial to the Senate of the United States, protesting against the enactment of House Calendar No. 204, S. 481 (Rept. No. 911), commonly known as the corn sugar bill," enacted by the twentieth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. E. Erickson, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1927.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

R. N. HAWKINS,
Secretary of State.
By CLIFFORD L. WALKER,
Deputy.

Senate Joint Memorial 4

To the honorable Senate of the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Twentieth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, respectfully represent that—

Whereas there is now pending before the Senate of the United States a bill commonly known as the corn sugar bill, being House Calendar No. 204, S. 481 (Rept. No. 911); and

Whereas said bill if enacted would permit the adulteration of about 75 per cent of our food products with corn sugar without declaring the presence of such sugar on the package or other container of such foods; and

Whereas such adulteration is contrary to the existing provisions of the national pure food and drug law and would, if permitted, tend to weaken said law in a vital respect and to greatly reduce the efficiency thereof; and

Whereas we regard the passage of such pending legislation as detrimental to the maintenance of the purity of food products: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Twentieth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, That we do hereby memorialize the Senate of the United States to refuse to enact the legislation aforesaid; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of state to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Montana.

W. S. MCCORMACK,
President of the Senate.
G. T. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 8, 1927,

Filed March 8, 1927, at 4 o'clock p. m.

J. E. ERICKSON,
Governor.

R. N. HAWKINS,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Montana, ss:

I, R. N. Hawkins, of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of an act entitled "Memorial to the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as may be necessary to require payment of all moneys received from each forest reserve, after deducting administrative and other expenses, to the State or Territory in which such forest reserve is located for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of such State or Territory," enacted by the twentieth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. E. Erickson, governor of said State, on the 26th day of February, 1927.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

C. T. STEWART,
Secretary of State.

Senate Joint Memorial 3

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialists, the members of the Twentieth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, the senate and house concurring, respectfully represent:

Whereas by an act of Congress of May 23, 1908, provision is made for payment of 25 per cent of all moneys received from each forest reserve to the treasurer of the State or Territory in which said reserve is located for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which said forest reserve is located; and

Whereas it is the belief of your memorialists that each State and Territory is justly entitled to and should receive all of the moneys from the forest reserve in such State or Territory after deducting administrative and other expenses: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana that the Congress of the United States should enact such legislation as may be necessary to require the payment to each State and Territory in which forest reserves are located of all moneys received from such forest reserves less administrative and other expenses; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the Senators and Representatives of Montana in Congress.

W. S. MCCORMACK,
President of the Senate.
G. T. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 26, 1927.

J. E. ERICKSON, *Governor.*

Filed February 26, 1927, at 4 o'clock p. m.

C. T. STEWART,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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 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 provision 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 Rep-

resentatives 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.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

Joint Resolution 29, memorializing Congress to protest against the surrender of land in Michigan and Wisconsin by the Department of the Interior to private interests

Whereas the public welfare demands that there should be no interference with the homestead preference rights of soldiers and sailors as conferred on them by act of Congress of February 14, 1920; and

Whereas there is at present pending in Congress a bill known as H. R. 16547, which will give the Secretary of the Interior the right to withdraw large tracts of land in Michigan and Wisconsin from homestead entry; and

Whereas the passage of such a bill would deprive all war veterans and their widows as well as private citizens of the homestead privilege in Michigan and Wisconsin and would permit the acquisition of lands by speculators: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin earnestly requests the Congress of the United States to indefinitely postpone action on H. R. 16547; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly, be forwarded to the Presiding Officers of both Houses of Congress and to the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives therein.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Concurrent Resolution 8, memorializing Congress of the United States to amend the transportation act of 1920 sufficiently to restore to the State of Minnesota general jurisdiction over its intrastate railroad rates

Whereas there has prevailed in the State of Minnesota, since 1913, a policy of railroad rate making pursuant to legislative enactments, known as the distance scale of railroad freight rates; and

Whereas the State of Minnesota has deemed it of the best interest to all of its citizens and communities to prohibit discriminations and preferences by requiring railroads to publish rates on the basis of a like charge for a like distance for a like class of traffic; and

Whereas the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, acting upon applications filed pursuant to the Federal transportation act of 1920, has issued orders in the so-called Watertown and Fargo cases authorizing the rail carriers to publish and charge rates for the carrying of freight between points within the State of Minnesota on the basis of different charges for equal distances on class traffic; and

Whereas such orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission have created unjust discriminations against and undue preference of persons and localities within the State of Minnesota to the detriment and disadvantage of such persons and localities; and

Whereas it has been held by the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota that the railroad and warehouse commission of this State is without authority to order the removal of such discriminations existing between persons and localities within the State of Minnesota; and

Whereas the railroad and warehouse commission is under injunction of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, prohibiting said commission from interfering with the different scales of rates on class traffic published and charged by the railroads under authority of said orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

Whereas by reason of said orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there has been created and now exists within the State of Minnesota three different scales of rates for movement of class traffic between points within the State of Minnesota over like distances; and

Whereas the scale of rates on class traffic maintained by the railroads for movement of freight between points within the State of Min-

nesota prior to the issuance of said orders by the Interstate Commerce Commission were rates which were found by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Minnesota rate cases to be not confiscatory, as increased and decreased by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission pursuant to recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in proceedings affecting the general level of rates throughout the western district, and also the order of the Director General of Railroads, No. 28; and

Whereas such scale of rates published by the railroads for the movement of class traffic, within the State of Minnesota as authorized by the railroad and warehouse commission, was never the subject of an application for increase by the railroads to either the railroad and warehouse commission of the State of Minnesota or the intrastate commerce commission prior to said orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House concurring), That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America be and hereby is earnestly requested to immediately amend the transportation act of 1920 so as to restore to the State of Minnesota general jurisdiction over its intrastate railroad rates so as to prevent the creation by orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission of intrastate discriminations and preferences in cases affecting the level of intrastate rates.

JOHN A. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. I. NOLAN,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 25th day of February, 1927.

JOHN I. LEVIN,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Passed the senate the 1st day of March, 1927.

GEO. W. PEACHEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved: March 1, 1927.

THEODORE CHRISTIANSON,
Governor.

Filed: March 1, 1927.

MIKE HOLM,
Secretary of State.

I, Mike Holm, secretary of the State of Minnesota, and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution filed in my office March 1, 1927.

[SEAL.]
MIKE HOLM,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Concurrent Resolution 1, memorializing the Congress of the United States for the passage of a Federal law regulating the shipment of machine guns, revolvers, automatic rifles, and other deadly weapons, and the ammunition adapted thereto, in interstate and foreign commerce

Whereas stricter supervision in the matter of the sale, shipment, and importation of revolvers, machine guns, automatic rifles, and other deadly weapons will materially aid in the suppression of crime; and

Whereas the Federal Government, by reason of its exclusive control in interstate commerce, may regulate the shipment and importation of revolvers, machine guns, automatic rifles, and other deadly weapons: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey—

1. That the Congress of the United States be memorialized for the passage of a Federal statute prohibiting the shipment of revolvers, machine guns, automatic rifles, and other deadly weapons in interstate and foreign commerce.

2. *Resolved,* That copies of this memorial, signed by the speaker of the house of assembly and attested by the clerk thereof, be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States; and, further, that copies so signed and attested be transmitted to the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANTHONY J. SIRACUSA,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Attest:

FREDERICK A. BRODESSER,
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Passed senate March 7.

Passed house January 31.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

Assembly Joint Resolution 5 memorializing Congress to establish a Government hospital in the State of Nevada

Whereas the State of Nevada has always been among the foremost in furnishing men, money, and otherwise supporting the Federal Government in the defense and preservation of the Union; and

Whereas many ex-service men and women reside within the State of Nevada and vicinity; and

Whereas Nevada, due to its favorable climatic condition for the treatment of various diseases, should be considered: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of Nevada, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to establish a Government hospital within the State of Nevada for the treatment of disabled ex-service men and women; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House, to each of our Senators, and to our Representative in Washington.

D. H. TANDY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
MORLEY GRISWOLD,
President of the Senate.
V. R. MERALDO,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1927.

STATE OF NEVADA,
Department of State, ss:

I, W. G. Greathouse, the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of state of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original assembly joint resolution now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State, at my office in Carson City, Nev., this 28th day of February, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]
W. G. GREATHOUSE,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following house resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Patents:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true photostatic copy of House Resolution 68, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Illinois. Done at the city of Springfield this 17th day of June, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]
LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

House Resolution 68

Whereas under the present copyright act a person who has copyrighted a musical composition has not only the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend that composition, but the additional exclusive right to use that composition publicly for profit; and

Whereas the copyright act provides that the copyright proprietor may recover a sum in certain cases of as much as \$100 from the offender for the infringement of this exclusive right to use the composition publicly for profit; and

Whereas protected by this act certain copyright proprietors, in addition to the purchase price, charge unreasonable and exorbitant prices for permission to use the composition publicly for profit; and

Whereas the various copyright proprietors have formed an organization known as the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers for the enforcement of the said provisions of the copyright act and for the protection of their interests thereunder; and

Whereas the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers maintains a supergovernmental enforcement agency with investigators always ready to descend upon any offender and bring him to task; and

Whereas this additional fee for permission to use the composition publicly for profit, and the penalties for infringement of the same, are paid to the copyright proprietor, who ordinarily is not the author or composer of the composition; and

Whereas these provisions of the copyright act are inimicable to the best interests of a majority of the people and make it impossible to present this music to them at reasonable prices: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That the Congress of the United

States be memorialized to amend the copyright act of 1909 to provide that a person who has copyrighted a dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition or other musical composition, which composition is offered for sale to the public, shall not have the exclusive right to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit nor be entitled to receive any fee or price in addition to the purchase price for permission to use the composition in a public performance for profit, nor be entitled to any penalty if the composition is so used without the permission of the copyright proprietor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be delivered to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of the United States, and also to each Congressman and Senator from the State of Illinois.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a resolution adopted by the house of representatives on the 2d day of June, 1927.

B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Assembly Joint Resolution 3

Adopted in assembly March 18, 1927.

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Adopted in Senate April 4, 1927.

J. A. BEEK,
Secretary of the Senate.

This resolution was received by the governor this 12th day of April, A. D. 1927, at 4 o'clock p. m.

HOMER R. SPENCE,
Private Secretary of the Governor.

Assembly Joint Resolution 3, relative to the congressional reapportionment of the United States

Whereas the provisions of the Federal Constitution providing for a reapportionment of the Representatives in Congress from the several States every 10 years, based upon the Federal census, has not been acted upon since 1910; and

Whereas the present representation in the House of Representatives is based upon the census of 1910, an injustice is imposed upon many States where population has materially increased; and

Whereas the population of the State of California, according to the census of 1920, was 3,426,536, an increase over the population of 1910 of 1,048,987, showing conclusively that the State of California is entitled to more representation in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas it is pointed out that a policy of depriving the State of its proper representation is exceedingly detrimental to the republican form of government; and

Whereas it is deplored that there are differences of opinion and selfishness manifested on the part of those sections which either lose or do not gain in representation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California earnestly petition Congress to enact legislation which will give to the several States of the United States their just representation in Congress based upon the last Federal census; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to send copies of this resolution under the great seal of the State of California to the President and Vice President of the United States, to each Member of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Seventieth Congress of the United States and to the governors of each of the several States.

EDGAR C. LEVY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
BIRON FITTS,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
By FRANK H. CORY, *Deputy.*

[SEAL.]

(Indorsed:) Filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of California, April 12, 1927.

FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
By FRANK H. CORY, *Deputy.*

I, Frank C. Jordan, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the transcript to which this certificate is attached with the record on file in my office, of which it purports to be a copy, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy thereof. I further certify that this authentication is in due form and by the proper officer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the great seal of the State of California to be affixed hereto this 18th day of April, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
By FRANK H. CORY, *Deputy.*

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Special Committee on Investigation of Campaign Expenditures:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true photostatic copy of House Joint Resolution 45, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Illinois. Done at the city of Springfield this 23d day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

House Joint Resolution 45

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois (the Senate concurring therein):

Whereas the seventeenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States makes mandatory that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years," and by reason of this constitutional provision the State of Illinois is entitled to, and guaranteed two Senators in the Senate of the United States; and

Whereas on or about the 7th day of December, A. D. 1926, the Hon. William B. McKinley, one of the United States Senators representing the State of Illinois in the United States Senate, departed this life and thereupon by reason of this vacancy the Hon. FRANK L. SMITH was, in accordance with the Constitution and statutes, appointed to fill the unexpired term of said William B. McKinley as United States Senator from Illinois, and the said Hon. FRANK L. SMITH presented the credentials in proper form under the great seal of the State of Illinois, to the United States Senate, and the United States Senate, without questioning the legal form and force of said credentials, nor questioning the constitutional qualifications of the said Hon. FRANK L. SMITH, nor the guaranteed right under the Constitution of the United States for full representation to membership in the United States Senate by the State of Illinois, refused to administer the oath of office to the said Hon. FRANK L. SMITH and by that act denied to the State of Illinois equal representation in the said Senate of the United States; and

Whereas for a period of nearly 140 years since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the amendment recited above the rights of a sovereign State to equal representation in the Senate of the United States wherein the credentials and constitutional qualifications were unquestioned, has never before been denied by the Senate of the United States refusing to administer the constitutional oath of office; and

Whereas this same question on an objection to the right of a Senator elect to take the prescribed constitutional oath of office was once before raised against the State of Illinois, but upon the able representation of the constitutional rights of the State of Illinois by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, senior Senator from Illinois, in the matter of the credentials of Gen. James Shields, a Senator elect from Illinois, the United States Senate finally declared that the guaranteed constitutional rights of a sovereign State should not be abridged by a denial of the right of a Senator elect to take the oath, and by this action established a historic precedent; and

Whereas one of the early proposed amendments to the Constitution making it possible for United States Senators to be elected by a direct vote of the people was advocated by Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and subsequently became a part of the fundamental law of the land; and

Whereas the said Hon. FRANK L. SMITH has been by majority of the people of the State of Illinois, after a full presentation, discussion, and consideration of all issues involved, elected as a Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois and no contest has issued against said election, and credentials have been accepted by the United States Senate as being in due form, and the qualifications of the said United States Senator elect are in full compliance with all constitutional and statute requirements; and

Whereas the only test provided in the Constitution of the United States as to the qualifications of a Member of the Senate of the United States is as follows:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen"; and

Whereas amendment 17 of the Constitution of the United States provides that—

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures"; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides—
" * * * That no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate"; and

Whereas Article I, section 5, of the United States Constitution provides that—

"Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business.

"Each House may determine the rules of its procedure, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expell a Member"; and

Whereas reference to the above article and section of the Constitution provides: "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members," etc.; and

Whereas the uniform construction of this provision has been accepted that "qualifications of its own Members" can not be construed otherwise, that in order to be a "Member" it is obvious that the taking of the required oath constitutes membership, and that previous to the taking of the required oath the Senate has no jurisdiction on another than a "Member," and the Senate shall subsequent to the taking of the oath be the judge of the qualification of the Member; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States further provides by amendment 10 that—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people"; and

Whereas the foregoing are all of the relevant provisions in the Constitution with respect to the power of the Senate over the selection of Senators; and

Whereas the credentials of the said Hon. FRANK L. SMITH hereinafore recited, constitute a mandate of the choice of a majority of the people of the State of Illinois, at a general election and which selection and choice by a majority of the people of the State of Illinois is uncontested, and that said election is for a period of six years, and that the continued refusal of the Senate of the United States to administer the oath of office to the said Hon. FRANK L. SMITH as United States Senator from Illinois will result in depriving the State of Illinois of the full representation in the Senate of the United States for a period of six years; to which it is by the Constitution of the United States entitled and guaranteed: Therefore be it

Resolved by the people of the State of Illinois, represented by the general assembly, That in view of the foregoing it be respectfully presented to the Senate of the United States of the Seventieth Congress that the people of the State of Illinois are clearly within their rights in the expectation that the credentials of the Hon. FRANK L. SMITH now on file in the Senate of the United States entitle the said Hon. FRANK L. SMITH to take the oath of office to which he has been elected as a United States Senator from the State of Illinois; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be directed to the Vice President of the United States, the constitutional presiding officer of the United States Senate, and a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Hon. CHARLES S. DENEEN, senior United States Senator from Illinois, with the request and direction that these resolutions be presented to the Senate of the United States, to the end that the sovereign State of Illinois shall not be deprived of the rights of full representation in the Senate of the United States, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That a delegation on the constitutional rights of the State of Illinois be, and the same is hereby, created, the said delegation to consist of the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, and two members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the speaker thereof, and two members of the senate, to be appointed by the president of the senate on the nomination of the executive committee; and it shall be the duty of said delegation on the constitutional rights of the State of Illinois to appear before the Senate of the United States, or any of its committees or subcommittees, upon the convening of said Senate and at any time thereafter, and to present to said Senate and its committees a consideration of the constitutional rights of this State; and on behalf of the people of this State respectfully to insist upon a recognition by the Senate of the United States of the constitutional right of this State to be represented in the Senate of the United States by two Senators, and that said constitutional right

be recognized by the administration of the oath to the Hon. FRANK L. SMITH as United States Senator from this State.

Adopted by the house June 16, 1927.

ROBERT SCHOLEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. H. McCANN,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Concurred in by the senate June 21, 1927.

FRED E. STERLING,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PADDOCK,
Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, proposing the rejection by the Legislature of the State of Florida of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States provided for by House Joint Resolution 184 of the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States, conferring upon Congress power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age

Whereas the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States has adopted House Joint Resolution 184, by the constitutional vote of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, whereby an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is proposed to the several States for ratification or rejection, said proposed amendment reading as follows:

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

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

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Florida, while being in full sympathy and accord with the humanitarian spirit which led to the submission of said proposed amendment of the Congress of the United States, is opposed to further extension of the powers of the Federal Government to invade and take away the inherent powers reserved by the several States: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States contained in House Joint Resolution 184 of the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment reads as follows, to wit,

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

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

be, and the same is hereby, rejected by the Legislature of the State of Florida in regular session assembled; and that the action of this legislature thereon be forthwith certified to the Secretary of State of the United States by the secretary of state of Florida under the great seal of the State, and that certified copies of this resolution be sent by the secretary of state of the State of Florida to the President and Vice President of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

(Filed in office secretary of state May 14, 1925.)

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution 5 as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, regular session 1925, as shown by the enrolled resolution on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 4th day of May, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Torrington, Wyo., praying for the abolition of the tax imposed on tickets to Chautauqua entertainments, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Casper, Wyo., favoring an increase in the personal exemption of single persons in computing their income taxes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DENEEN presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Murphysboro, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of legis-

lation providing for compulsory Sunday observance, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAPPER presented resolutions adopted by a mass meeting of women of Harper County, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called Capper-Ketcham bill, providing for the further development of agricultural extension work and home economics, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a resolution adopted by Cherokee Lodge, No. 370, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Parsons, Kans., favoring the passage of legislation providing for the installation by railroads of a device to make for further safety in the use of running boards on freight and tank cars, steps on caboose and passenger cars, safe brakes and foot boards on locomotives, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. EDGE presented petitions numerous signed of the Monmouth County Bankers' Association and sundry other citizens, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the repeal of the Federal estate (inheritance) tax, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

CONSPIRACIES TO DEFAUD THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I introduce a bill and ask that it be read at length.

The bill (S. 1397) amending section 1044 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the act approved November 17, 1921 (ch. 124, 42 Stat. 220), was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1044 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the act approved November 17, 1921 (ch. 124, 42 Stat. p. 220), be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 1044. No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offense, not capital, except as provided in section 1046, unless the indictment is found, or the information is instituted, within three years next after such offense shall have been committed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to any offense for which an indictment has been heretofore found or an information instituted, or to any proceedings under any such indictment or information."

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I have asked that the bill be read because, being a matter of very decided urgency, I am going to ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

It will be recalled that prior to the year 1921 the statute of limitations as to all offenses against the United States not capital in character was three years. At that time the Attorney General represented that he was desirous of having further time to investigate alleged war frauds, that the facts were intricate and involved, and that possibly the statute of limitations might run before it would be possible to obtain indictments. He asked that the period of the statute of limitations applicable to conspiracies to defraud the Government of the United States should be extended from three years to six years. The Congress promptly responded and extended to six years the period of the statute as to that particular class of offenses.

It is not purposed by the department, as announced some time ago, to attempt any further prosecutions of offenses of that character; that is to say, offenses giving rise to the statute. Moreover, the whole period of six years has now run against all offenses of that character and there is no longer any occasion for a six-year statute. But it may be remembered that it was availed of in a recent trial in the District of Columbia to protect a witness from testifying, he claiming his constitutional privilege. It is hoped that the legislation may be enacted by the Congress before the trial of that case is resumed.

I have taken the matter up with the Department of Justice and have a letter from the Assistant Attorney General, who approves the measure. I ask that the letter may be read from the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letter will be read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the letter, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, December 12, 1927.

HON. THOMAS J. WALSH,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: Following our conference of to-day relative to the proposed bill amending section 1044 of the Revised Statutes, I took up with the Attorney General the matter of his approval.

He desires me to say that, in view of the fact that such an amendment would not affect any case now pending, he therefore approves the form of the bill proposed.

For your information I refer you to a letter that I wrote December 3 to Senator Pomerene, in which I inclosed an amendment to the six-year limitation law which would simply change the word "six" to "four."

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The whole effect of the proposed law is to restore the statute of limitations as it was prior to 1921, making the statute as to all offenses, except those capital in character, three years. The bill provides that the proposed statute shall not apply to any proceedings now pending.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, I would like to know a little more about it. Is it the purpose of the bill to extend the limitation to enable some particular person to be punished for a crime?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. No; it is just the other way. It is to reduce the statute of limitations from six years to three years.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I think it has been the uniform rule of the Senate not to pass bills without having been first referred to a committee. I take it that the Judiciary Committee could act on this bill by to-morrow. I do not like to object to the bill which the Senator from Montana calls up in this way, but I really think it ought to go to a committee and let the committee consider it. I think that on the statement of the Senator the committee might be polled, at any rate, on it, so there will be no trouble about the matter, and the bill might be reported even this afternoon. After a report from the committee, I shall have no objection at all to the bill.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Very well.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask that the bill may be referred to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the bill, with the accompanying letter, will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TIME WHEN PARDONS EFFECTIVE

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I now introduce another bill, which I simply ask may be read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (S. 1398) relating to pardons, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a pardon shall be effective to all intents and purposes from the time of its delivery or presentation, by or under the authority of the President, to the individual named therein as the object of executive clemency whether the same shall have been accepted by such person or not.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I move that the bill be referred with the accompanying paper, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 1399) to establish the office of insular affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

A bill (S. 1400) granting an increase of pension to Jane Richards (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1401) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Higby (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1402) granting an increase of pension to Ruth J. Wilson (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

A bill (S. 1403) granting an increase of pension to Josephine W. Dade; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1404) to regulate the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases, and to improve the administration of justice in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1405) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a dairy experiment station at or near Mayfield, Ky.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1406) 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;

A bill (S. 1407) 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;

A bill (S. 1408) 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;

A bill (S. 1409) 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; and

A bill (S. 1410) 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 Commerce.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 1411) granting an increase of pension to Clarissa E. McCormick; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAYFIELD:

A bill (S. 1412) for the relief of Maurice S. Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1413) to prohibit predictions with respect to cotton prices in any report, bulletin, or other publication issued by the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1414) for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in cottonseed oil by regulating transactions on future exchanges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1415) to amend the Judicial Code, as amended, in respect of venue for conspiracy cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1416) to amend the transportation act approved February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 456), amending the act to regulate commerce, as amended June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 596), and to repeal paragraphs 3 and 4 of section 13 of said act as amended February 28, 1920, and to repeal section 15a of said act, and to amend paragraph 1 of section 15 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended February 28, 1920, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1417) to amend paragraphs (18), (19), and (20) of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1418) to protect trade-mark owners, distributors, and the public against injurious and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles of standard quality under a distinguishing trade-mark, brand, or name; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1419) to provide for weekly pay days for postal employees; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1420) amending the act approved May 4, 1926, providing for the construction and maintenance of bathing pools or beaches in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 1421) providing for acquisition by the United States of America, by purchase or condemnation, of land within the District of Columbia for erection of buildings or for parks, parkways, playgrounds, or other public use, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1422) authorizing the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to acquire future estates and rights in land, and to lease land or existing buildings for limited periods in certain instances; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 1423) granting an increase of pension to John Rose; and

A bill (S. 1424) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Glenn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS:

A bill (S. 1425) to remove a cloud on title; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. GEORGE:

A bill (S. 1426) for the taking of testimony in actions at common law and in equity in the United States courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1427) for the relief of W. L. Sellers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1428) for the relief of R. Bluestein; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1429) granting a pension to Augusta Cornog; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 1430) to prohibit predictions with respect to cotton prices in any governmental report, bulletin, or other publication; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1431) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Bolton; and

A bill (S. 1432) granting a pension to Thomas A. McEntire, alias Thomas Ingalls; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1433) for the relief of J. C. Peixotto; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1434) for the relief of Mattie Holcomb; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1435) authorizing the transfer of sewer to the city of Atlanta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1436) to make certain foreign-language newspapers nonmailable; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1437) to subject certain immigrants, born in countries of the Western Hemisphere, to the quota under the immigration laws; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 1438) for the relief of Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co.;

A bill (S. 1439) for the relief of Henry J. Wright;

A bill (S. 1440) for the relief of H. F. Frick and others;

A bill (S. 1441) for the relief of Samuel W. Tyson;

A bill (S. 1442) for the relief of Brewster Agee;

A bill (S. 1443) for the relief of Seth J. Harris;

A bill (S. 1444) for the relief of Horton B. Herrin; and

A bill (S. 1445) for the relief of S. C. Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A bill (S. 1446) to create a commission to collect and publish the records of American women in war; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 1447) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a medal with appropriate emblems and inscriptions commemorative of the services, sacrifices, and patriotism of the American women of all wars in which the United States has participated; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1448) for the relief of Omer D. Lewis;

A bill (S. 1449) for the relief of Manuel A. Martinez;

A bill (S. 1450) for the relief of Nicholas Gallegos;

A bill (S. 1451) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Joseph K. Humphrey;

A bill (S. 1452) for the relief of Eugenia Ascarate Griggs;

A bill (S. 1453) for the relief of Sigmund Lindauer; and

A bill (S. 1454) for the relief of J. B. McGhee; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1455) to grant extensions of time under coal permits; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1456) to authorize an appropriation for a road on the Zuni Indian Reservation, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1457) granting a pension to Joseph J. Ivie; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TRAMMELL:

A bill (S. 1458) providing for a survey of the natural oyster beds in the waters within the State of Florida; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1459) providing for a reduction in the rate of postage on grove and farm products; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 1460) granting a pension to Charles W. Carlisle (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARAWAY:

A bill (S. 1461) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Jonesboro, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DILL. On behalf of my colleague [Mr. JONES of Washington] and myself, I introduce a bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. DILL and Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 1462) for the adoption of the Columbia Basin reclamation project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. SACKETT:

A bill (S. 1463) granting a pension to Katharine H. Califf;

A bill (S. 1464) granting a pension to Annie Wilcox (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1465) granting a pension to Nola B. Hinton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1466) granting an increase of pension to Amanda L. Akin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1467) granting an increase of pension to Amanda F. Thompson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1468) granting an increase of pension to Sarah T. Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1469) granting an increase of pension to Esther J. Ramey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1470) granting an increase of pension to Lorina Hammons (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1471) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Muncey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1472) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Fist (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1473) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Wells (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 1474) to establish the Federal emergency relief fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1475) authorizing the Secretary of War to sell a portion of land at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., and to acquire necessary additional land at said reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1476) for the relief of Porter Bros. & Biffle, and certain other citizens; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 1477) readjusting the cost of furnishing water to lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1478) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of a road on the Lummi Indian Reservation, Washington;

A bill (S. 1479) to add certain lands to the Colville National Forest, Washington; and

A bill (S. 1480) authorizing certain Indian Tribes and bands, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington, to present their claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

A bill (S. 1481) to amend sections 11 and 12 of an act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes, approved May 26, 1924; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 1482) to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1483) for the relief of the heirs of John Booren, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1484) granting a pension to William J. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACK:

A bill (S. 1485) for the relief of T. G. Roberts; and

A bill (S. 1486) for the relief of the owners of the schooner *Addison E. Bullard*; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENDRICK:

A bill (S. 1487) granting a pension to Alice Baker; and

A bill (S. 1488) granting a pension to Ada Rollins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE:

A bill (S. 1489) granting an increase of pension to Hattie A. Sears; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULD:

A bill (S. 1490) for the relief of the heirs of Nathaniel Pendexter, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 1491) for the relief of Harry C. Hall; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 1492) granting a pension to Thomas S. Hanoum; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1493) for the relief of William D. Prideaux;

A bill (S. 1494) for the relief of Edward J. Murphy;

A bill (S. 1495) for the relief of Medical Inspector Royall Roller Richardson, United States Navy; and

A bill (S. 1496) for the relief of Joseph M. Berman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1497) to correct the military record of James William Cole; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A bill (S. 1498) to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Chesapeake Bay, and to fix the location of said bridge; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BAYARD:

A bill (S. 1499) for the relief of Harry C. Saxton; and

A bill (S. 1500) for the relief of James J. Welsh, Edward C. F. Webb, Francis A. Meyer, Mary S. Bennett, William

McMullin, jr., Margaret McMullin, R. B. Carpenter, McCoy Yearsley, Edward Yearsley, George H. Bennett, jr., Stewart L. Beck, William P. McConnell, Elizabeth J. Morrow, William B. Jester, Josephine A. Haggan, James H. S. Gam, Herbert Nicoll, Shallcross Bros., E. C. Buckson, Wilbert Rawley, R. Rickards, Jr., Dredging Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 1501) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana, or Valley County, in the State of Montana, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Glasgow, Mont.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1502) to provide for the leasing of allotted lands of Indians held in trust by the United States;

A bill (S. 1503) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment in any claims which the Flathead Tribe or Nation of Indians of Montana may have against the United States, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1504) regulating Indian allotments disposed of by will;

A bill (S. 1505) providing that funds appropriated for the care and relief of Indians of Montana under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be expended through certain public agencies of the State of Montana; and

A bill (S. 1506) for the relief of Thomas Hancock, Fort Peck Indian allottee of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1507) for the relief of William Boyer; to the Committee on Claims;

A bill (S. 1508) granting a pension to Lida E. Freer; and

A bill (S. 1509) granting a pension to Ross A. Hetrick; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1510) to amend the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1511) for the exchange of lands adjacent to national forests in Montana; and

A bill (S. 1512) to provide for contests of certain oil and gas permits; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana:

A bill (S. 1513) granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection who were discharged in the Philippines; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1514) for the relief of Mary R. Long; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1515) granting a pension to Ella Eshleman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1516) granting a pension to Seth Seaton Ward;

A bill (S. 1517) granting a pension to Frank Trout (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1518) granting a pension to Margaret Fondersmith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1519) granting a pension to Fred Erton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1520) granting an increase of pension to Nannie M. Hixson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1521) granting a pension to Mary E. Eubank (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1522) granting a pension to Margaret Shirley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1523) granting a pension to Laura D. Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1524) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Moorehouse (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1525) granting an increase of pension to Diantha E. Nihart (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 1526) to amend the interstate commerce act, as amended, to eliminate the requirement of certificates of public convenience and necessity in respect of construction of new lines of railroad and extension of existing lines; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 1527) for the relief of Robert W. Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 1528) granting a pension to Joseph Baker (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 1529) providing that funds appropriated for the care and relief of Indians of North Dakota under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be expended through certain public agencies of the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1530) for the relief of Gilpin Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1531) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Weather Bureau station known as Mount Weather, in the counties of Loudoun and Clarke, in the State of Virginia; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. WALSH of Montana:

A bill (S. 1532) for the relief of James A. Hoey, alias Francis Fairfield;

A bill (S. 1533) to correct the military record of William McCormick;

A bill (S. 1534) for the relief of William O. Mallahan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1535) for the relief of Edward T. Moran;

A bill (S. 1536) for the relief of James W. Nugent (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1537) for the relief of Charles Callender; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1538) granting a pension to William Lentz (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1539) granting an increase of pension to Elma W. Brett (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1540) granting a pension to Jirah I. Allen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1541) for the relief of George A. Robertson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1542) for the relief of Josephene M. Scott;

A bill (S. 1543) for the relief of Kate Canniff (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1544) for the relief of William F. Brockschmidt (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DENEEN:

A bill (S. 1545) for the relief of Darlington & Co.;

A bill (S. 1546) for the relief of Maximilian J. St. George;

A bill (S. 1547) for the relief of Johns-Manville Corporation;

A bill (S. 1548) for the relief of John Brown;

A bill (S. 1549) for the relief of Mildred Lane;

A bill (S. 1550) for the relief of Ben D. Showalter;

A bill (S. 1551) for the relief of G. T. Hanson;

A bill (S. 1552) for the relief of Thomas J. Roff; and

A bill (S. 1553) for the relief of Mary Altieri; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1554) to correct the military record of Eli J. Bennett;

A bill (S. 1555) to correct the military record of Arch Boyles;

A bill (S. 1556) making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army, A. Richard Hedstrom, chaplain, an officer of the United States Army during the World War, who incurred physical disability in line of duty; and

A bill (S. 1557) to authorize the presentation to Julian L. Douglas of a distinguished-service cross; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1558) granting the consent of Congress to the Chicago & North Western Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Rock River; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1559) granting an increase of pension to Rose E. Grimes;

A bill (S. 1560) granting an increase of pension to George Slifer;

A bill (S. 1561) granting a pension to Ella M. Beckett;

A bill (S. 1562) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Vordermark;

A bill (S. 1563) granting an increase of pension to Lucy E. Sisson;

A bill (S. 1564) granting a pension to Mary F. Hall;

A bill (S. 1565) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Billig;

A bill (S. 1566) granting a pension to Annie Bell Bass;

A bill (S. 1567) granting a pension to James W. Clark;

A bill (S. 1568) granting an increase of pension to Ida F. Hixson;

A bill (S. 1569) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Johnson;

A bill (S. 1570) granting an increase of pension to Anton Muller;

A bill (S. 1571) granting a pension to Robert Zink; and

A bill (S. 1572) granting an increase of pension to Etta Mack; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORBECK:

A bill (S. 1573) to amend section 5219 of the Revised Statutes as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 1574) to amend section 4 of the Federal reserve act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1575) to repeal section 2 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of an additional judge for the district of North Dakota," approved June 25, 1921; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1576) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain forfeited vessels and vehicles to other executive departments; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1577) to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest, Idaho; and

A bill (S. 1578) to add certain lands to the Idaho National Forest, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. BROOKHART:

A bill (S. 1579) granting an increase of pension to Clara J. Wait (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1580) granting a pension to Stella Gray (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1581) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Gray (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1582) granting an increase of pension to Susannah Reed (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1583) granting an increase of pension to James W. Ellis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAYFIELD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) to declare the 11th day of November, celebrated and known as Armistice Day, a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to intrastate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 27) to appropriate certain tribal funds of the Flathead and other Indian tribes in Montana to bring test suits in the United States District Court of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 28) consenting that certain States may sue the United States, and providing for trial on the merits in any suit brought hereunder by a State to recover direct taxes alleged to have been illegally collected by the United States during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, and vesting the right in each State to sue in its own name; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GEORGE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 29) to correct an error in the Senate and House records of the Sixty-third Congress in the matter of the bills H. R. 7140 and S. 2810 entitled "A bill for the relief of the heirs of Joshua Nicholls," and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of \$33,450 to Elizabeth R. Nicholls and Joanna L. Nicholls, sole heirs of Joshua Nicholls, deceased, appropriated for them under said bills; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PHIPPS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) to provide for the expenses of participation by the United States in the Second Pan American Congress on Highways at Rio de Janeiro; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 31) to provide that the United States extend to the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses an invitation to hold the sixth session of the association in the United States and for the expenses thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENTS TO FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CURTIS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$126,000, for construction and installation of officers' quarters at Fort Riley, Kans., including utilities and appurtenances thereto, etc., intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5800, the first deficiency appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5800, the first deficiency appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed, as follows:

On page 80, line 2, change the period to a colon and insert the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any permanent construction on Governors Island so located as to interfere with the ultimate use of a part of Governors Island as a municipal airport or landing field."

Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$463,732.49, to pay to the Indians of the Shawnee Tribe and 13 Delaware Indians affiliated with that tribe, their heirs

or legal representatives, in accordance with the official findings, arbitration award, and report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress made in pursuance of the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and the Shawnee Indians proclaimed October 14, 1868 (15 Stat. L. 513), etc., intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5800, the first deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE DISTRICT

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, last week I introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 8, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for national representation for the people of the District of Columbia. That resolution was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, which has twice favorably acted upon a similar joint resolution. At the last session a question was raised as to the committee to which such a joint resolution should go, and we agreed that it should go to the Committee on the District of Columbia first, and then, when that committee had acted and submitted its report to the Senate, that the joint resolution as then reported should go to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which is probably technically the committee to which the joint resolution should go. I think it would be proper to send the joint resolution to the Judiciary Committee, which technically, I think, has jurisdiction over matters of this kind. So I ask that the Committee on the District of Columbia may be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution and that it may be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator pardon an interruption?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Certainly.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator expect after the Judiciary Committee shall have reported that the joint resolution shall then go back to the Committee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. JONES of Washington. No; I would expect it then to go to the calendar, because technically I think the Judiciary Committee is the committee which has jurisdiction over matters of this kind.

Mr. KING. I think so. I do not believe that such a measure belongs to the District of Columbia Committee at all. I have no objection to the request of the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Committee on the District of Columbia will be discharged from the further consideration of Senate Joint Resolution No. 8 and the joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RAILROAD MERGERS

Mr. MAYFIELD. I submit a concurrent resolution and ask that it lie on the table subject to call.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas it was the purpose and intent of the Congress by enacting section 5 of the transportation act of 1920 to bring about adequate and efficient transportation service through the grouping of railroads into a limited number of strong systems which would include as members the short and weak railroads; and

Whereas large independent railroads have been and are being brought into unified systems under common ownership and/or control, either under lease or by the purchase of stock, without taking into consideration short and weak railroads that might be included in such systems: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in order that an adequate and efficient transportation service may be maintained in the United States and the weak and short-line railroads preserved, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that there should be no acquisition of control by stock ownership, merger, consolidation, or grouping by or of railroads into a unified system for ownership, control, and/or operation unless the application for such ownership and/or control and/or operation shall make reasonable provision in the plan for the possible incorporation of every short and weak line that may be in operation in the territory covered or to be covered by the proposed grouping or unification or unless by affirmative testimony it is shown to be impossible to include such line upon reasonable terms, or unless the abandonment or operation of such line or its omission from the proposed plan is approved by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE OF MAY WHEAT, 1927

Mr. MAYFIELD. I offer another resolution and ask that it lie on the table subject to call.

The resolution (S. Res. 40) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to investigate, first, the effect upon the producers of grain of the suspension

by the Secretary of Agriculture of the requirement for the making of reports by members of grain-futures exchanges, and, second, the situation in respect of the 1927 May wheat future which existed on the grain-futures exchanges during the life of such future for the purpose of determining the cause of the wide fluctuations in the price of wheat during the early months of 1927, and especially after February 26, 1927, the date of the suspension of such requirement; and to make a full and complete report of such investigation, including (1) a statement of the reasons for, and a showing of the effect upon the producers of grain of, the suspension of such requirement; (2) a statement of the quantity of wheat purchased and the quantity of wheat sold on 1927 May future contracts, and the quantity of wheat actually delivered and the quantity of wheat actually received on such contracts; and (3) the names of the parties doing heavy trading in such future.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Mr. WATSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 41), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventieth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during sessions or recesses of the Senate.

EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL PAGE

Mr. CURTIS submitted a resolution (S. Res. 42), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms hereby is authorized and directed to employ an additional page from the 5th day of December, 1927, to the 30th day of June, 1928, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of \$3.30 per day.

LOUISE K. PICKETT

Mr. DENEEN submitted a resolution (S. Res. 43), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Louise K. Pickett, widow of Charles J. Pickett, late an assistant in the office of Senator DENEEN, a sum equal to six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA

Mr. BORAH submitted a resolution (S. Res. 44), which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States favors the recognition of the present Soviet Government of Russia.

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Mr. BORAH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 45), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas war is the greatest existing menace to society, and has become so expensive and destructive that it not only causes the stupendous burdens of taxation now afflicting our people but threatens to engulf and destroy civilization; and

Whereas civilization has been marked in its upward trend out of barbarism into its present condition by the development of law and courts to supplant methods of violence and force; and

Whereas the genius of civilization has discovered but two methods of compelling the settlement of human disputes, namely, law and war, and therefore, in any plan for the compulsory settlement of international controversies, we must choose between war on the one hand and the process of law on the other; and

Whereas war between nations has always been and still is a lawful institution, so that any nation may, with or without cause, declare war against any other nation and be strictly within its legal rights; and

Whereas revolutionary war or wars of liberation are illegal and criminal, to wit, high treason, whereas, under existing international law, wars between nations to settle disputes are perfectly lawful; and

Whereas the overwhelming moral sentiment of civilized people everywhere is against the cruel and destructive institution of war; and

Whereas all alliances, leagues, or plans which rely upon war as the ultimate power for the enforcement of peace carry the seeds either of their own destruction or of military dominancy, to the utter subversion of liberty and justice; and

Whereas we must recognize the fact that resolutions or treaties outlawing certain methods of killing will not be effective so long as war

itself remains lawful; and that in international relations we must have not rules and regulations of war but organic laws against war; and

Whereas in our Constitutional Convention of 1787 it was successfully contended by Madison, Hamilton, and Ellsworth that the use of force when applied to people collectively—that is, to states or nations—was unsound in principle and would be tantamount to a declaration of war; and

Whereas we have in our Federal Supreme Court a practical and effective model for a real international court, as it has specific jurisdiction to hear and decide controversies between our sovereign States; and

Whereas our Supreme Court has exercised this jurisdiction without resort to force for 137 years, during which time scores of controversies have been judicially and peaceably settled that might otherwise have led to war between the States, and thus furnishes a practical exemplar for the compulsory and pacific settlement of international controversies; and

Whereas an international arrangement of such judicial character would not shackle the independence or impair the sovereignty of any nation: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the view of the Senate of the United States that war between nations should be outlawed as an institution or means for the settlement of international controversies by making it a public crime under the law of nations and that every nation should be encouraged by solemn agreement or treaty to bind itself to indict and punish its own international war breeders or instigators and war profiteers under powers similar to those conferred upon our Congress under Article I, section 8, of our Federal Constitution, which clothes the Congress with the power "to define and punish offenses against the law of nations"; and be it

Resolved further, That a code of international law of peace based upon the outlawing of war and on the principle of equality and justice between all nations, amplified and expanded and adapted and brought down to date, should be created and adopted.

Second, that, with war outlawed, a judicial substitute for war should be created (or, if existing in part, adapted and adjusted) in the form or nature of an international court, modeled on our Federal Supreme Court in its jurisdiction over controversies between our sovereign States; such court shall possess affirmative jurisdiction to hear and decide all purely international controversies, as defined by the code, or arising under treaties, and its judgments shall not be enforced by war under any name or in any form whatever, but shall have the same power for their enforcement as our Federal Supreme Court, namely, the respect of all enlightened nations for judgments resting upon open and fair investigations and impartial decisions, the agreement of the nations to abide and be bound by such judgments and the compelling power of enlightened public opinion.

INVESTIGATION OF ESPIONAGE IN INDUSTRY

Mr. WHEELER submitted a resolution (S. Res. 46), which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, as follows:

Whereas various court proceedings and published investigations have tended to show that a large number of private detective agencies are obtaining large sums of money from business concerns and organizations by falsely representing movements among their employees by joining labor organizations and advocating revolutionary methods for the purpose of discrediting said labor organizations and by manufacturing scares concerning radical propaganda and alleged plans for the use of violence in industrial conflict; and

Whereas these agencies, and other interests connected with them, are detrimental to peaceful relationship between employers and employees, setting up a system of espionage in industry, thriving on the unrest and fear they create, and spreading false rumors and scares, and often bringing about strikes in order to maintain their alleged services: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor be, and hereby is, empowered to conduct an inquiry into the extent of this system of industrial espionage in all its ramifications and to report to the Senate what legislation, in the committee's judgment, is desirable to correct such practices as they may find inimical to the public welfare.

CONCESSIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. WHEELER submitted a resolution (S. Res. 47), which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas American investments abroad, already amounting to many billions of dollars, are increasing rapidly, especially since the World War, and are alleged in a number of instances to be conditioned upon unjustifiable concessions from foreign governments which lack capital but desire to develop their resources; and

Whereas such concessions if unjust in their terms endanger legitimate investments abroad; and

Whereas controversies regarding the rights and duties of holders of such concessions constitute an increasingly important part of the foreign relations of this Government and produce tension which has

frequently led to armed intervention and may lead to war: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to investigate the terms and conditions under which concessions have been procured in foreign countries by United States citizens and by corporations and other associations in which United States citizens are financially interested, and the nature and extent of such concessions, with particular reference to (1) the source and sanction of such concessions, (2) the record precedents, and traditions of the Government of the United States in its foreign relations since its establishment, in so far as the rights and duties incident to such concessions constitute the subject matter of international official correspondence, and (3) the principal aspects of public policy involved in the treatment, as property rights for purposes of diplomatic protection, of such concessions.

For the purposes of this resolution such committee or subcommittee is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places; to employ such experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths and to take such testimony and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of such committee or subcommittee shall not exceed \$30,000 and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of such committee or subcommittee. Such committee or subcommittee shall make a final report to the Senate as to its findings at the beginning of the second regular session of the Seventieth Congress.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HALE submitted a resolution (S. Res. 48), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania submitted a resolution (S. Res. 49), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that Senate Resolution 28, requesting a transcript of the court-martial proceedings in the trial of Col. William Mitchell, Air Service, United States Army, which was submitted by me on the 9th instant and now lies on the table, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

NEW MEXICO'S MEMORIAL STONE IN WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, on December 2 the memorial stone presented by the State of New Mexico and placed in the Washington Monument was dedicated. At that time certain exercises were had, including an address by the President of the United States, giving a great deal of interesting data concerning the State of New Mexico. I ask leave to have those proceedings printed as a Senate document with an illustration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ARGUMENT BY HON. MILTON EVERETT

Mr. MAYFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an argument by Hon. Milton Everett, of San Antonio, Tex., in which he explains the "auction plan" for the sale and marketing of food products.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the Southwestern Resources, November, 1927]

THE "AUCTION PLAN" FOR SALE OF FOOD PRODUCTS

A great deal is said in Congress and legislatures about "marketing plans," to enable producers of food products to realize the value of their products and to enable consumers to obtain same at a fair price. At present "the spread" between the price the producer receives and what the consumer pays is enormous and outrageous. The low prices received by producers on the one hand has the effect of limiting production, and the high prices paid by consumers on the other, limit consumption to the disadvantage of everybody but the handful of middle men, commission men, storage men whose ranks are filled with robbers.

ALL FARMS PRODUCE FOOD PRODUCTS

A farmer to make a living farming must grow his own living. In doing so, he must of a necessity grow a surplus which he should be able to sell at a fair price. But the farmer or producer has no opportunity to sell at a profit, because his prices are made in the city markets by a few men only, who are interested in selling his products. The great mass of the consumers have nothing to say as to the prices they are willing to pay for food products. There is only one way the consumer could have a chance to say what he is willing to pay, and that is by creating an auction marketing system under the supervision of the Federal Government, whereby every citizen of the country would be put on notice of food products for sale and the prices paid at wholesale for same.

It is entirely probable that taking all of the perishable food products grown for market purposes and the surpluses of farm home supplies, that in the United States there is as much wasted as is consumed by others than the growers.

WHAT IS AN AUCTION PLAN?

The sale by auction of products that swiftly deteriorate in quality or value is world-wide. In this country all of our furs, wool, and other products are sold at auctions conducted by private persons. In recent years auctions of fruits and vegetables conducted by individuals for profit have been established in 12 of our large cities. These auctions, of course, are limited in their price making to the dealers in the cities where they are held, and the prices received therein for fruits or vegetables by no means represent the true prices that people are willing to pay for such products—do not represent a price based upon supply and demand.

The plan submitted herein for the distribution and sale of food products is not designed to cover the distribution and sale of corn, wheat, and oats. These food products are now distributed and sold under a system about as good as can be provided. If there are any changes relative to these three products, such changes will or should come in perfecting the present system of distribution and sale.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE AUCTION PLAN

Especially and particularly included are all food products of a perishable nature, whether such nature requires icing of cars in transit or not. Such a plan should also include such products as are grown in all parts of the country in small quantities, as peas, beans, pumpkins, peanuts, rice, etc., and the nuts produced on our soil.

THE PRESSING NEED OF TO-DAY

For the present, or in the beginning of the inauguration of a system of distribution and sale of the products enumerated in the foregoing paragraph, it is sufficient to provide for the distribution and sale of perishable products, whether such require icing in transportation or not.

It is not necessary in this paper to consider the vast volume of traffic in perishable food products, or the tremendous total value of such products. Neither is it necessary to call attention to the hundreds of millions of dollars lost annually by our producers of perishable food products, nor to the great spread between the prices received by producers and those paid by consumers. These facts are known to all students of the marketing problem, or can easily be obtained from Government sources. The thing that the Congress needs to be convinced of is, that through the organization of a nation-wide plan for the sale of perishable food products by auction in the various trade centers, we can obviate the vast losses now sustained by both producers and consumers.

THE PRESENT CONDITIONS

Generally speaking, the preponderant proportion of our perishable food products has a price set on it by a few men in a few markets, totally and absolutely regardless of supply and demand.

The virtue of the "auction plan" is in making a price that is based on supply and demand. He who tries to provide a plan not based on supply and demand, for the purpose of carrying favor with this or that class, will in the long run, do all classes much harm.

Not until a plan is provided to get a consensus of opinion of the whole country, or a large part of the whole country, as to the demand for any certain product and what people are willing to pay for it, will there be any fairness in the establishment of prices for all parties concerned—producers and consumers—and one class has as much right to a fair price as the other class, and no more.

OUR WIDESPREAD TRAFFIC

No other nation has ever in history bought its food products from such far-distant markets within its own confines as this Nation. With us, wherever products come from, whether from producing points 50 miles distant or 3,000 miles distant, we are under obligations to see fair play and fair prices. We are not dealing with foreigners, as an European nation would be, with no obligation to see that this or that long-distance shipper got a fair price or not. Neither can we penalize one section for losses or forced prices in another.

It has often been stated that each producing section of a like product, in the distribution of such product, should keep in touch with the distribution of such product from all other sections, so that some markets would not be gorged and others slighted. Under present selling conditions this is absolutely impossible under any circumstances.

Primarily this is true for two reasons: First, organization work to acquire accurate marketing information over a large area of production as we have in this country requires the expenditure of large sums of money and also necessitates the employment of expert men at large salaries; second (and chiefly), the areas of production of perishable products is constantly changing for many reasons.

All farmers produce for their own use perishable food products, and all have a surplus at one time or another which should come on the market; in hundreds of small sections of the country the farmers once selling their surplus products at a good price will the following season plant largely of such products and without organization to sell them, will get low prices or lose money, and the next season cut down their acreage again to supply their own demands.

In Texas, which State is a large producer of perishable food products, it frequently happens that a single county will go in for, say, sweet potatoes, and in a season or two be marketing a thousand carloads; then comes a setback in prices, and the production will be less than a hundred cars.

This has happened in Texas scores of times as regards sweet potatoes, white potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. Then again the weather conditions cause a wide divergence in production. For example, in a recent year in two south Texas counties which previously shipped during two months more than 500 carloads of cucumbers, beans, tomatoes, and peppers, this year on account of a drought did not ship 50 cars.

There is absolutely no chance under the conditions that exist in the widespread territory of our country for the production of perishable food products for such products to be sold at fair prices to producers and consumers under present marketing arrangements, and no way to arrive at fair prices except under the auction plan supervised by the Federal Government.

The only guide possible for the widely spread producers in the distribution of their products is the price offered, when such price is established through a widespread offering of the articles for sale, and said sale is made and price established by or through some Government agency, so that it is known to be a real price and not a dealer's fictitious price made to induce shipments, create an oversupply, and beat down the prices in the interest of cold-storage houses.

HOW PRICES ARE NOW MADE

Generally speaking again, our perishable food products are consigned to various brokers and commission merchants in a comparatively few cities. These brokers and commission merchants establish prices based upon the demand during a brief period each day—a consensus of the offerings of a few buyers or consumers.

For example, a certain number of cars of a perishable product arrives in the city of St. Louis. How many people who are in the market as consumers of such product have a voice in saying what the price should be? And even if every citizen and consumer in the city had a voice in setting a price according to the demand, the vast population within, say, 50 miles of the city who are also consumers have no voice at all, and there are as many people within a radius of 50 miles possibly as are in the city itself.

A handful of men, and generally men who have a selfish interest to serve in fixing low prices, make all the prices for our perishable food products. Of course, there are a few exceptions in highly organized products, but their percentage of the vast whole is so small that it does not count.

The thing to do is to fix prices based on supply and demand where all the population, all the buyers, dealers, and consumers have a say whether they live in the cities of large population, to which the perishable products are directly shipped, or in 10,000 small cities and towns of the country whose inhabitants are also interested in the purchase and the consumption of perishable food products. This condition can only be brought about by the sale of our food products by auction, said auction to take place at a certain time each day at an established place of which all men will have previous knowledge and each can compete with all others in the purchase of carloads of food products.

HOW THE AUCTION PLAN WILL WORK

Let us say that the Federal Government establishes a marketing organization along the lines of the Federal reserve system. In this organization it would be provided that the system will make a charge for

each car of products auctioned, such charge to cover the costs of operation and add something to a fund for the future establishment of Government market places in the larger cities. This marketing system would establish certain markets for the receipt and sale of food products to be sold each day at auction. At a certain hour each day an auction would be held, and there would be sold all carloads of food products on hand or "to arrive" prior to the next sale. All sales to be subject to certain standards of quality and condition and reclamations would be made when such standards were not complied with.

It may be here stated that in the course of a short time all producers would have a knowledge of the Government standards and would be eager to comply therewith. Furthermore, the producers, having confidence in getting just prices and real prices for their products and in not being robbed as they now are in thousands of cases, would vie with each other in establishing in the markets a reputation for their goods and seek to have their especial products find favor with the buyers who would know of their excellent pack or product.

In this public way—auction plan—of establishing prices at a certain hour each day in all the markets, it would be found that dealers in many small cities and towns would have buyers in the market places who would compete when there was an overplus of products in the market, and the cold-storage houses would be compelled to pay an honest price for their purchases. Eventually we would come to the condition when our perishable-food products would be sold at a uniform price throughout the country plus the transportation charges.

The price setting would be open and above board, the price would be a real and dependable price, not a fictitious price set by a few thieving brokers to rob the producers of the value of their toil. Another thing, there are thieving and dishonest producers and shippers, as well as those at the other end of the line. Such would be put out of business or compelled to mend their ways, for the quality and value of their pack would soon be generally known to all buyers. For example: The Government auctioneer would say, "I am offering a car of tomatoes, about 25,000 pounds, loaded in M. K. T. car 41144, due to arrive at 4 p. m. in this market. This car was packed and shipped by John Smith, of Smithville, Tex. What am I offered?" No shipper could possibly defraud the public under such a condition of sale.

The fact that the shipments of a certain man or brand would bring an extra price in the market at public auction would force, or at least encourage, all shippers to compete with the best or go back to producing something else that was not judged, priced, and sold under the glare of national publicity.

BENEFITS IN TRANSPORTATION

Such a plan for national auctions at certain hours each day in all markets would enable the railroad companies to so adjust their schedules of trains bearing perishable food products to arrive at the various markets at a nearly uniform hour each day, just as milk trains now arrive at the markets at certain hours.

It would also give our railway managements an opportunity to consolidate their shipments into solid trains, which would accelerate the time in transportation and provide more economical handling. It would not be long after the auction plan was inaugurated that facilities would be provided for showing in all the markets each day all of the carload perishable food products moving throughout the country.

A consolidation of the shipments of such products into solid trains would enable the railroad companies to put into operation cold-storage trains, with all cars kept at a uniform temperature by a refrigerating machine in one car, thus saving time, cost in reicing, and deterioration from changes in temperature, and insure all products arriving at markets in a uniform condition.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the Record a resolution of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association indorsing the McNary-Haugen bill, together with an accompanying article by "The Rambler."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The resolution and article are as follows:

Whereas the plight of the farmers of America is even worse now than it was 12 months ago at the time that President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill and offered neither substitute nor even consolation to the agricultural classes; and

Whereas an American standard of living has been guaranteed to merchants and manufacturers through the tariff bill; to bankers through the Federal reserve act; to railroads through the Interstate Commerce Commission; to laborers through the Adamson bill and the immigration law, while farmers, by being compelled to buy on a protected market and sell on a world-wide market, are forced to a standard of living on a level with European peasants and Mexican peons; and

Whereas the law of supply and demand does not apply when the supply is in the hands of unorganized farmers and the demand is in the hands of organized dealers; and

Whereas cooperative marketing of farm products on a large scale has failed because it is financially impossible for members to carry

all the burden of the surplus for the benefit of nonmembers: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the directors of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, in regular monthly meeting assembled this the 15th day of November, 1927, and speaking for the 76,000 farm families that we represent in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, do reaffirm our faith in the McNary-Haugen bill and especially the equalization fee feature which requires all growers of a commodity to share alike in carrying the burden of the surplus, just as all national banks are required to be members of the Federal reserve system; and be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly request our Senators and Congressmen to show their sympathy for their farmer constituents by using their influence and votes to secure the immediate passage of the McNary-Haugen bill in the next session of Congress.

MCNARY-HAUGEN BILL

By the Rambler

Relief for the farmer through the effort of the Congress will not down. In past years the Republican Party has existed as the protector of manufacturing and moneyed interests. Farmers of the northern and eastern States have remained Republican as a matter of "principle," but just what that principle is they are not well advised. Possibly it is the remains of the Civil War and the question of slavery.

However, the great West has been settled. The settlers there in the main left bygones behind, and while remaining Republican in principle, yet kept out a weather eye. Following the sentiment of those they represented western Congressmen have been more or less an uncertain quantity in the Republican ranks. The West is new, and the West has sprung a number of new ideas in government. Some of them were good and some not so good. But at least it may be said the West is original.

The western farmers have demanded relief. Such a thing as Government aid was unheard of. Then the people discovered for the first time that the Government had for a century, except when Democrats were in power, been giving aid to the manufacturing and moneyed interests, through the manipulation of the Republican Party, by the tariff.

The Democratic Party has sought to give relief by the lowering of the tariff. But the western farmer has remained loyal to the "time-honored" high tariff of his Republican Party, but would ingeniously circumvent its effects on his business with the McNary-Haugen bill.

Thus the agricultural Republican saves his face on his prior advocacy by still contending for high tariff, but at the same time insisting on relief from its effects upon agricultural products by the McNary-Haugen bill.

The McNary-Haugen bill is not sound in principle under normal conditions. But conditions are not normal, and we had as well fight the devil with fire.

Just so long as Republican high tariff remains in force, just that long I am in favor of offsetting its effects on agricultural products with the McNary-Haugen bill.

ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

The directors of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association at their last meeting in Hopkinsville adopted a resolution requesting the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill.

The resolution criticizes President Coolidge for vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill and not offering any other relief or even consolation. The resolution mentions the following who are protected to be merchants and manufacturers through the tariff bill; bankers through the Federal reserve act; railroads through the Interstate Commerce Commission; laborers through the Adamson bill and immigration law, while farmers, by being compelled to buy on a protected market and sell on a world-wide market, are forced to a standard of living on a level with European peasants and Mexican peons.

The resolution further points out that the law of supply and demand does not apply when the supply is in the hands of farmers and the demand is in the hands of organized dealers.

In requesting the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill the directors of the association would have the equalization fee remain in it. This equalization fee means that every grower of a given commodity pay his fee and thus all share equally in carrying the burden of the surplus.

The hue and cry was raised against the McNary-Haugen bill that it was putting the Government in business. But the advocates of the bill answered that the Government had been in business as a protectionist for a century at the behest of the Republican Party and that it comes now with the poor grace to cry "wolf."

THAT BRANN SUIT

It has been intimated for some weeks that the buyers would lay off of medium and low grade tobacco this year unless it could be bought

"right." It has been suggested that this was to force the association on the market with what it has on hand. But the association didn't get panicky and give what it had away. It was negotiating a big sale at a reasonable price. This didn't suit somebody—somebody nobody knows who. But about the time for the market to open somebody—certainly not the deluded farmers in west Tennessee in whose name the suit in Judge Dawson's court was brought—filed a petition in the same suit for a receiver.

Well, there's no need to comment further. Space is valuable.

It may be slow work, but some day the farming classes will come to their own. Others with more brains and less honor have manipulated the thing for a long time. The farmer is a lot smarter than he used to be; that is, better informed.

Some of these days if the farmer doesn't get action in Congress and in State legislatures he's going to know the reason why.

But the good year of 1927 is the wrong time to pull this receiver stuff. There's too little tobacco in the world to-day for the big ones to force the price down. Government statistics show it and no one knows it better than the big buying interests. The association tobacco might all be dumped on the market through a receiver and still not fill up the hole.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report favorably with amendments 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 I submit a report (No. 1) thereon.

Mr. President, I wish to say that this bill was considered in the House of Representatives immediately after the 5th of December, and also by the committee of the Senate. It has been thoroughly examined in the meetings of the Committee, and the measure has been approved. The bill was passed last week by the House of Representatives. It is very similar to the deficiency bill which failed in the filibuster at the end of the last session of Congress; the items are almost precisely identical, but the amount of the bill, of course, is larger because of some very important deficiencies which have been added to it, such as the shortage in the appropriations for the payment of pensions, and so forth. I am reporting the bill at this time, and at some later time in the day, perhaps, I shall, with the consent of the Senate, bring it up for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the calendar.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I inquire what became of the report submitted by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]? I understand he simply reported the deficiency bill from the Appropriations Committee. I did not hear what action was taken.

Mr. WARREN. I merely reported the bill from the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill was ordered to the calendar.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I trust that the Senator from Wyoming does not intend to call the bill up for consideration to-day?

Mr. WARREN. It was my intention to do so, should the Senate desire to consider the bill.

Mr. HARRISON. I had hoped that the Senator would wait until to-morrow to ask for the consideration of the bill, so that we might have an opportunity to read it. Some of us who are not on the committee would like to know what its provisions are.

Mr. WARREN. That will be perfectly agreeable.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE subsequently said: Mr. President, there was so much confusion in the Chamber when the Senator from Wyoming offered the first deficiency bill that I should like to have the matter cleared up. Did the Senator report the bill from the committee or did he merely introduce the bill?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, answering the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], I reported the bill from the committee with amendments which have received the approval of the committee.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. May I ask the Senator how the committee has had an opportunity of passing upon the bill if the committee is not as yet organized?

Mr. WARREN. The committee was organized so far as its old members are concerned, who naturally could act, and the membership was all there, barring the two vacancies on the Republican side.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Were there any minority members present?

Mr. WARREN. All were present, I think, who were in the city and able to attend, and the bill was unanimously authorized to be reported.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. WATSON. I offer the resolution in the nature of an order which I send to the clerk's desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The order submitted by Mr. WATSON is as follows:

Ordered, That the following shall constitute the standing committees of the Senate of the Seventieth Congress:

On Agriculture and Forestry.—Messrs. McNary (chairman), Norris, Capper, Keyes, Gooding, Norbeck, Frazier, Gould, Smith, Ransdell, Kendrick, Heflin, Caraway, Mayfield, Wheeler, Thomas, and Shipstead.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Smoot, Jones of Washington, Curtis, Hale, Phipps, Keyes, Bingham, Oddie, Nye, Overman, Harris, Glass, Jones of New Mexico, McKellar, Broussard, Kendrick, Copeland, and Hayden.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Deneen (chairman), Fess, Greene, Caraway, and Walsh of Massachusetts.

On Banking and Currency.—Messrs. Norbeck (chairman), Edge, Phipps, Sackett, Frazier, Pine, Brookhart, Steiwer, Fletcher, Glass, Edwards, Mayfield, Wagner, Barkley, and Tydings.

On Civil Service.—Messrs. Dale (chairman), Couzens, du Pont, Pine, Brookhart, Blaine, McKellar, Ransdell, Heflin, George, and Bruce.

On Claims.—Messrs. Howell (chairman), Capper, Deneen, Nye, McMaster, Steiwer, Waterman, Trammell, Bayard, Caraway, Stephens, Mayfield, and Black.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Jones of Washington (chairman), McNary, Willis, Johnson, Dale, Gould, Edge, Sackett, La Follette, Nye, Fletcher, Ransdell, Sheppard, Simmons, Stephens, Harris, Copeland, Hawes, and Tydings.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Capper (chairman), Jones of Washington, du Pont, Sackett, Gould, Blaine, Waterman, King, Glass, Copeland, Edwards, Neely, and Bruce.

On Education and Labor.—Messrs. Couzens (chairman), Borah, Phipps, Metcalf, Bingham, Gillett, Jones of New Mexico, Ferris, Copeland, Tyson, and Walsh of Massachusetts.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Greene (chairman), Gillett, and Blease.

On Expenditures in the Executive Departments.—Messrs. Sackett (chairman), Hale, Keyes, Goff, Swanson, Bayard, and Hawes.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smoot (chairman), McLean, Curtis, Watson, Reed of Pennsylvania, Shortridge, Edge, Couzens, Fess, Greene, Deneen, Simmons, Jones of New Mexico, Gerry, Harrison, King, Bayard, George, Walsh of Massachusetts, and Barkley.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Borah (chairman), Johnson, Moses, Willis, McLean, Edge, Capper, Gillett, Reed of Pennsylvania, Swanson, Pittman, Robinson of Arkansas, Walsh of Montana, Reed of Missouri, Harrison, Ferris, Bayard, and Shipstead.

On Immigration.—Messrs. Johnson (chairman), Keyes, Willis, Reed of Pennsylvania, Nye, Gould, King, Harris, Copeland, Blease, and Stephens.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Frazier (chairman), Schall, McMaster, La Follette, jr., Jones of Washington, Pine, Steiwer, Ashurst, Kendrick, Wheeler, Dill, Bratton, and Thomas.

On Interoceanic Canals.—Messrs. Edge (chairman), Greene, Schall, Pine, Brookhart, Blaine, Walsh of Montana, Trammell, Ransdell, Mayfield, and Blease.

On Interstate Commerce.—Messrs. Watson (chairman), Gooding, Couzens, Fess, Howell, Goff, Pine, Sackett, Metcalf, du Pont, Smith, Pittman, Bruce, Dill, Wheeler, Mayfield, Hawes, Black, and Wagner.

On Irrigation and Reclamation.—Messrs. Phipps (chairman), Jones of Washington, McNary, Gooding, Oddie, Shortridge, Johnson, Howell, Sheppard, Walsh of Montana, Kendrick, Pittman, Simmons, Dill, and Ashurst.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Norris (chairman), Borah, Deneen, Gillett, Goff, Robinson of Indiana, Blaine, Steiwer, Waterman, Overman, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst, Walsh of Montana, Caraway, King, Neely, and Stephens.

On the Library.—Messrs. Fess (chairman), Howell, Gillett, Bingham, McKellar, Ferris, and Barkley.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. McLean (chairman), McNary, Metcalf, La Follette, jr., Gould, Deneen, Smith, Reed of Missouri, Edwards, Wheeler, and Tyson.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Reed of Pennsylvania (chairman), Warren, Greene, Bingham, McMaster, Pine, Robinson of Indiana, Brookhart, Blaine, Fletcher, Sheppard, George, Tyson, Blease, Steck, Wagner, and Black.

On Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Oddie (chairman), du Pont, Goff, La Follette, jr., Robinson of Indiana, Frazier, Walsh of Montana, Ashurst, Pittman, and King.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hale (chairman), Oddie, Norbeck, Shortridge, Metcalf, Schall, Howell, Steiwer, Waterman, Swanson, Gerry, Trammell, Broussard, Edwards, Dill, Walsh of Massachusetts, and Tydings.

On Patents.—Messrs. Metcalf (chairman), Norris, Waterman, ———, Smith, Broussard, Dill, and Shipstead.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Robinson of Indiana (chairman), Norbeck, Dale, Schall, Frazier, Couzens, ———, Gerry, Wheeler, Neely, Bratton, Steck, and Shipstead.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Moses (chairman), Philpps, Oddie, Dale, du Pont, Schall, McMaster, Frazier, La Follette, jr., Brookhart, McKellar, Heflin, Trammell, Ferris, Blease, Bratton, Steck, and Thomas.

On Printing.—Messrs. Bingham (chairman), Moses, Capper, Fletcher, Ransdell, Bruce, and Shipstead.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Shortridge (chairman), Watson, Greene, Deneen, Goff, Edge, Steiwer, Waterman, King, George, Neely, Smith, Caraway, Reed of Missouri, and Bratton.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Keyes (chairman), Warren, Fess, McMaster, Gould, Smoot, Shortridge, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst, Trammell, Swanson, Mayfield, Edwards, Tydings, and Shipstead.

On Public Lands and Surveys.—Messrs. Nye (chairman), Smoot, Norbeck, Oddie, Dale, McNary, Willis, Gooding, Pittman, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, Walsh of Montana, Dill, Ashurst, and Wagner.

On Rules.—Messrs. Curtis (chairman), Hale, Moses, Watson, Dale, Smoot, Reed of Pennsylvania, Overman, Harrison, Robinson of Arkansas, Neely, Swanson, and McKellar.

On Territories and Insular Possessions.—Messrs. Willis (chairman), Johnson, Bingham, Robinson of Indiana, Nye, Reed of Pennsylvania, Metcalf, Norbeck, Pittman, Robinson of Arkansas, Harris, Broussard, Bayard, Bratton, and Hayden.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, does the Senator ask to have the resolution considered immediately?

Mr. WATSON. Yes. My thought was that the list of committees should be reported this morning and that the committees should be appointed.

Mr. DILL. I have not seen the list of committees, and I do not believe we ought to do that.

Mr. WATSON. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] has handed me a list of Democratic members of committees.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I will say that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], who was obliged to leave the city, left with me the list of committees agreed on by the Democratic steering committee. I understood that it was agreed that we would not proceed any further with the organization to-day than the appointment of committees, but that we would agree to do that much.

Mr. WATSON. That is right. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] can state the agreement with the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CURTIS. The understanding was that we would act upon the election of the committees when they were reported and then defer further action on the election of officers until some later day, which I understand will be about Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr. WATSON. Thursday.

Mr. DILL. Why can not the list be printed in the RECORD and taken up to-morrow? We have waited all this time, and another day's delay will not be material.

Mr. WATSON. I have no objection to that, of course, but I did not think there would be any objection raised.

Mr. DILL. I do not see any reason for suspending a rule on a matter of this kind providing for the appointment of committees, particularly inasmuch as some of us do not know what the list is.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Indiana a question?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. There is nothing in the suggestion that there are certain Senators on the other side who must see what committee assignments they receive before they vote on the organization of the Senate, is there?

Mr. WATSON. I will say to my suspicious friend from Mississippi—

Mr. HARRISON. I am not suspicious; I am merely asking a question.

Mr. WATSON. I will say that there is nothing of that kind involved, because every Member on this side is fully aware of the committee to which he has been assigned, and my understanding is that they are as nearly satisfied as it falls to the average man to be satisfied in a complex situation of this character.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator has performed a great service.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask that the list as proposed may be printed in the RECORD, so that the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL] may read it before he gives his consent.

Mr. WATSON. I make the request that the list may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The list will appear in the RECORD. Mr. SMITH. I ask the Senator from Indiana if he contemplates submitting the committee list for both sides?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly; that is the custom. They both are submitted by one individual. It does not matter about that, however.

Mr. SMITH. I understood from what the Senator said that he had been handed a list of the committee assignments for this side.

Mr. WATSON. Yes; I have been.

Mr. SMITH. And I thought, perhaps, if the others were going to be read that we should have both read at this time.

Mr. WATSON. I understand that the lists are not to be read, but simply printed in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. WATSON. Of course, the list for both sides will be printed. That has been the custom, I will say to my friend.

AMENDMENT TO RULES—RELEVANCY OF DEBATE

Mr. JONES of Washington. I send to the clerk's desk a notice, which I ask may be read according to the rules.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Notice is hereby given that on the next legislative day he will propose an amendment to Rule XIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, relating to debate, as follows:

Amend said rule by adding thereto a paragraph to be numbered 7, to read as follows:

"7. Debate shall be confined to the subject matter under consideration, and all points of order relating thereto shall be decided by the Chair without debate. Upon an appeal from a decision of the Chair upon any such point of order no Senator shall speak more than once nor longer than 10 minutes."

AMENDMENT TO RULES—RELEVANCY OF AMENDMENTS

Mr. JONES of Washington. I send to the desk another notice in accordance with the rules and ask that it may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Notice is hereby given that on the next legislative day he will propose an amendment to Rule XVIII of the Senate Standing Rules, relating to amendments, by adding thereto a new paragraph to read as follows:

"2. No amendment shall be in order to a bill, resolution, or other amendment unless it be germane to the subject matter under consideration. If a point of order is made against a proposed amendment, it shall be decided without debate, unless the Chair desires to hear discussion. Upon any appeal from the decision of the Chair relating to such point of order no Senator shall speak more than once nor longer than 10 minutes."

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, the Senator does not contemplate asking the Senate to adopt those amendments to the rules without reference to the committee?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I expect, in accordance with the rule and the notice, to offer the amendments on the next legislative day; and if then there is a request that they be referred to the Committee on Rules, I shall make no objection to it, although under the rules they could be taken up at once.

Mr. HARRISON. When will the Senator offer his resolution to change the rules?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I will say that I gave the same notice and offered the same amendments in the last Congress.

Mr. HARRISON. I know.

Mr. JONES of Washington. This is merely a notice of my intention to offer these amendments.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator has offered a similar resolution in several Congresses; but at this Congress he has just offered his resolution?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Oh, yes; I just gave a notice.

Mr. HARRISON. But the Senator does not contemplate appearing before the Rules Committee and presenting his arguments in the matter and letting it take the regular parliamentary course before the Committee on Rules?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I take it that when I offer the amendments pursuant to these notices there will be a request that they go to the Committee on Rules, and I shall be perfectly satisfied to have that done; and at the proper time I shall be glad to appear before the Committee on Rules.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the chairman of the Committee on Rules ask that they go to the Rules Committee?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I think the Senator misunderstands the rule. The rule requires that this notice shall be given before an amendment is proposed. It is my intention, when the amendment is offered, to ask that it go to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. HARRISON. I thought the Senator from Washington was trying to bring the matter up on the floor of the Senate and was giving the notice in order to avoid the two-thirds proposition.

Mr. JONES of Washington. No, Mr. President; I am giving the notice pursuant to the rules themselves, which require a notice to be given one day before any amendment to the rules is presented. This is the notice which the rules require.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if he intends to oppose the course contemplated by the leader on our side?

Mr. JONES of Washington. No, Mr. President. If a request is made that the matter go to the committee, I shall make no objection, as I said a moment ago:

INVESTIGATION OF ELECTION EXPENDITURES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next order of business is resolutions coming over from a preceding day. The Chair lays before the Senate Senate Resolution 10, submitted by Mr. REED of Missouri.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] is detained in the Supreme Court of the United States. I therefore ask unanimous consent that this resolution may go over without prejudice until the Senator from Missouri is able to be in the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DEBTS

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Chicago Daily News of Friday, December 2, 1927, on the settlement of international debts; and I ask to have printed in connection with it an editorial on the same subject appearing in the same issue of the paper.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is here printed, as follows:

BOND GERMANY FOR \$8,000,000,000, END WAR DEBTS, HIS PLAN—SALMON O. LEVINSON, CHICAGO ATTORNEY, PROPOSES SWEEPING ADJUSTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL FISCAL PROBLEM AND 62-YEAR PEACE

An attempt to suggest a comprehensive plan of readjustment for the vexing questions of German reparations, allied and interallied government debts, European appeasement and peace, was made to-day in the form of a statement by Salmon O. Levinson, well-known Chicago attorney and student of international peace problems.

Coupled with a comprehensive financial proposal which aims at healing the financial sores left as a result of the World War, and as a guaranty to the undisturbed execution of the proposal, is a plan to eliminate war and threats of war over a period of 62 years.

Mr. Levinson enjoys a world reputation as a legal physician who is able to restore anemic corporations and even private properties to vigorous health. The same principles, he thinks, be valid in curing the financial ills of States. He has discussed the financial program with leading bankers and other authorities in several countries and they have pronounced it to be practical. So far as is known, Mr. Levinson's proposal is the first attempt to couple financial cure and mutually covenanted world peace, without which the necessary period of financial convalescence would be at the mercy of deliberate or light-minded wreckers.

It is to be expected that Mr. Levinson's scheme will be received with deep interest and given exhaustive consideration not only in the United States but throughout Europe.

Following is Mr. Levinson's statement in full:

"Many excellent suggestions of readjustment have been made, but so far as the writer knows they deal, respectively, with only one phase of the European situation. Sometimes it is with the settlement and disposition of German reparations; sometimes with the resettlement or cancellation of the allied debts owing the United States; sometimes the emphasis is put upon the necessity for revising the treaty of Versailles; and, of course, many plans deal purely with the question of world peace. The central idea of this proposal is to consider all of these acute questions and problems together; in other words, to handle them as is done, generally speaking, in the case of a reorganization of a distressed railroad or industrial corporation. In reorganizations all interests are considered in one complete scheme of rehabilitation and adjustment. The analogy may not be complete, but it is sufficiently so for the purpose.

"When every nation sees what all other nations are to receive, how it is to be treated and what the general result will be, criticism and distrust are disarmed and general confidence and harmony are attainable. This is the 'open diplomacy' of reorganizations.

"Settlements have been made by our Government with practically all our European debtors except France, which has not ratified the agreement. This article does not discuss the wisdom of these settlements, but takes them as facts in the economic problem. However, it may not be amiss to say that the writer has never been in sympathy with the view that the Great War was originally our war, that we were military partners with the Allies throughout, and that our loans to them during and

after the war were mere contributions to a common cause. Nor has the writer ever considered the effort to fix the 'capacity to pay' of a nation over a period of 62 years anything short of a wild guess. But the settlements are closed incidents and we start from them as a base. Suffice it to say that the United States has been liberal in these adjustments, although we have apparently received little or no credit for generosity or even leniency.

"In 1917 we entered the World War not only in good faith but enthusiastically 'to end war'—that is, to establish durable world peace. While we materially aided in victory for the allied cause, the vision of world peace is still distant.

"The purposes of the proposed plan may be summarized as follows:

"1. To get a reasonable compromise in cash for the United States of the 'present worth' of the debt settlements, which will furnish immediate and substantial relief to our taxpayers, who are bearing the whole brunt of the American cost of the war.

"2. To have the German reparations fixed at a definite amount and paid, the amount to be financed by a world consortium of bankers in cooperation with the governments involved, so that Germany may pay adequate reparations and also be able to work out the economic salvation of her people.

"3. To use the proceeds of the financed fixation of German reparations to pay all the sums needed under the proposed plan to bring about the settlement and discharge of all the allied and interallied government debts; for stabilization currencies for equitable adjustments with those European nations having specific claims to German reparations and for the necessary cost of the loan.

"4. The nations involved to sign a treaty of peace, open to all other civilized nations, wherein there will be substituted for the 62 years of debt installment payments by our European debtors, a 62-year experiment in world peace by the renunciation for that period of the use of war for the settlement of international disputes. In other words, to get also from this adjustment the ideal for which we fought in the war—the ending of war by international agreement.

"5. To make such modifications of the treaty of Versailles as are compatible with the terms and purposes of this proposal.

"The position taken by President Wilson that the question of allied debts should not be considered in conjunction with German reparations was sound. This view was approved and adopted by the Harding and Coolidge administrations. At the time this subject was originally broached it meant two things—first, the making of all payments by the Allies to the United States conditional on the payment to them of reparations by Germany; and, secondly, and more important, the United States was asked to take, in payment of the allied debts, German 'C' bonds, third-mortgage bonds, all subordinated to the bonds to be given the Allies. This would have put the United States in the position of military collector of reparations from Germany, in order to protect our third-mortgage bonds, as we would have released the Allies. The proposal herein contained is free from these objections. In fact, the plan provides a complete settlement, wherein the United States would be paid a fair present-worth compromise of the debt settlements in cash, the reparations would be adjusted and discharged, and the whole network of allied and interallied indebtedness would be disentangled and ended.

"The principal of the allied debts owing the United States was about \$10,000,000,000, which, with accumulated interest, amounted to about \$12,000,000,000. By the lenient settlements made by your Debt Funding Commission and approved by Congress (including the unratified French settlement) between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000 were in effect canceled through the omission and reduction of interest over the period of 62 years. The present worth of the debts owing the United States under the settlements (that is, the present cash value an expert accountant would give them, assuming that all the installments will be paid for the 62 years) is, roughly, \$5,000,000,000. The cancellation of \$6,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000 plus the present worth of about \$5,000,000,000 epitomizes the present allied debt situation so far as the United States is concerned. Of course, it requires considerable optimism to believe that all these countries will continue to pay their installments to us over the 62-year period.

"Even if the nations actually and punctually pay all their installments, the present generation of our taxpayers will get an almost negligible benefit. For, under these settlements the installment payments and most of the interest rates do not begin to be substantial until about 25 years from now. But it has been computed that at the present rate of progress our own \$18,000,000,000 of Government debt will all be paid off within 25 years. Therefore the next generation that will get the benefit of the increased installment payments and interest rates will be a generation that nationally is practically free from debt. In other words, American taxpayers will get relief when they do not need relief. There is no good reason why the present generation should stand all the burden of our participation in the war. The proposed plan offers immediate and partial relief to present taxpayers and even so will accelerate by many years the day when our national war debt will be entirely paid off.

"In addition to the debt settlements, the United States has a claim of \$250,000,000 arising out of our contribution to the army of occupation immediately following the armistice. We were to have a first lien for these advances, but for some reason or other we have not been paid, so far as the writer knows, anything either on principal or interest. As the other governments contributing to the army of occupation have been paid, it seems reasonable to propose that this expense of the United States, which was incurred for the benefit of the Allies and after the war, should be repaid.

"While, as above stated, the United States happily kept itself free from participation in or collection of German reparations, nevertheless in any 'reorganization' of Europe we must all agree that the center and crux are the German reparations. This is obviously true so far as any financial adjustment is concerned, and it is almost equally true with regard to European appeasement and peace. Accordingly, this plan proposes that the German reparations be fixed at the amount of \$6,000,000,000 and that this amount be financed and paid in cash in a lump sum. This would supersede the present method of installment payments by Germany without knowledge or fixation of the total amount of reparations, and, as the annual payments under the Dawes plan are rapidly increasing, would obviate the danger of default and consequent serious complications. The effect of the cash settlement of the reparations would be to terminate the quasi receivership now afflicting Germany, and she would owe \$6,000,000,000 under a well-secured loan, handled by a world banking consortium working in concert with the governments involved, on a sound and economic basis. As the loan would be a first mortgage on all the national assets and revenues of Germany, the interest rate should be, say, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, with a sinking fund of an additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, or at a total annual cost of 7 per cent. This sinking fund of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, kept alive, would, as banking tables show, automatically pay off the entire principal of the loan in about 28 years.

"Such a loan would, as stated, have to be undertaken by an international banking group in cooperation with the governments involved. Our American bankers would doubtless be willing to underwrite and distribute a proper and proportionate share of the loan. The financial task would, of course, be colossal but far from impossible, with the momentum of public approval and consequent investment. It would indeed be a reassuring revelation if a loan of such magnitude, easily possible in war time when loans are necessarily precarious, could be negotiated in peace time for constructive purposes, when the safety of the loan is beyond question.

"Under the proposed plan the United States Government would receive in cash out of the proceeds of the new German loan \$4,250,000,000. The \$4,000,000,000 represents the 'present worth' cash compromise of the allied debt settlements. Otherwise stated, we would accept in compromise of the \$5,000,000,000, which is the estimated 'present worth' of the debt settlements, 80 per cent thereof in immediate cash—a discount of 20 per cent. The \$250,000,000 would be repayment of the principal of our contribution to the army of occupation. The \$4,000,000,000 of cash could be used immediately in reduction of our own national debt and by the time of its consummation would probably mean a reduction of 25 per cent thereof. This large reduction in our national debt, quite independently of surpluses, would justify an immediate and substantial reduction in our Federal taxes. The \$250,000,000 could be utilized, if so desired, by Congress, in whole or in part, as an appropriation for farm relief under satisfactory legislation.

"The plan also provides that there be a general cleaning up and discharge of the allied and interallied war debt all around. The United States is the only clear creditor, we having paid our way as we went along in the war. Great Britain is a creditor as to her other allies, but is a debtor to the United States in the sum of about \$4,500,000,000. As a part of this proposal Great Britain would be called upon to cancel the debts owing to her by her allies—about \$7,000,000,000; in turn she would receive a release from the United States as to her own debt. This, in effect, Great Britain has heretofore offered to do.

"Under this proposal there would be no need of continued friction or even conference about the French debt settlement. All the debts would be settled and discharged, including France's. Disregarding the effect of the settlements, France owes us over \$4,000,000,000, including \$400,000,000 for materials purchased after the war, and she owes nearly \$3,000,000,000 to Great Britain; Italy owes us over \$2,000,000,000 and a similar amount to Great Britain; Belgium owes us \$420,000,000; Rumania, \$45,000,000; Czechoslovakia, \$115,000,000; Latvia, \$6,000,000; Finland, \$9,000,000; Poland, \$178,000,000; Greece about \$20,000,000; Estonia, \$14,000,000; and Lithuania, \$6,000,000. And these latter countries also owe similarly large amounts to Great Britain. Thus most of the countries in Europe would have a direct financial stake in this general adjustment.

"For obvious reasons the writer has left out all consideration of the Russian debts. Personally, he would like to see them incorporated if it can be done without friction and therefore without endangering the proposal.

"The \$200,000,000 borrowed by Germany to inaugurate the Dawes plan should be paid off out of the \$6,000,000,000, so that the new loan

would be an absolute first mortgage on all of Germany's national property. This would leave a balance of \$5,800,000,000. The payment to the United States of \$4,250,000,000 would leave a balance of \$1,550,000,000. This balance would be available, as far as needed, for stabilization of currencies for equitable adjustments with those European nations having specific claims to German reparations and for the necessary cost of the loan. The unused portion, if any, of the \$1,550,000,000 to be applied in reduction of the loan.

"As a part of the general appeasement, the European nations involved, as well as the United States, are to sign a general treaty, in which the use of war for the settlement of international disputes would be renounced for the next 62 years as an international experiment in world peace. The other civilized nations to be invited to join in this treaty, so that for the period of 62 years the institution of war as a method of settling the disputes of the nations may be outlawed and a judicial system set up in place of the destructive war system which has brought Europe to its present plight. Thus the European nations, instead of enduring 62 years of 'financial servitude,' would enjoy 62 years of voluntary peace, during which time their economic rehabilitation could be effected and made secure. If toward the end of the 62-year period the experiment in peace proves distasteful to the civilized nations and they hunger for military power, they could revive the war system by refusing to extend the term of the peace treaty beyond the 62 years.

"Such a treaty would make possible and desirable the provision of this plan which calls for a world conference on the reduction of armaments, both on land and sea, to signalize the general renunciation of war. For so long as the institution of war is retained by the nations as their lawful and paramount court of last resort, all hopes of disarmament are doomed to disappointment. But with war renounced for 62 years all obstacles to drastic disarmament would be removed, and the economic convalescence and rehabilitation of the countries of Europe would ensue by leaps and bounds.

"It is obvious that in order to carry out the foregoing plan changes would have to be made in the treaty of Versailles in accordance therewith, and such other changes as may be agreed upon, in harmony with the spirit and compact of the nations to live together in amity and peace and to devote themselves to the progress and welfare of their respective peoples.

"This proposal is not submitted as a finality nor as having the magic of an Aladdin's lamp. The writer will be both surprised and disappointed if many important and beneficent suggestions and amendments are not forthcoming; and he will be abundantly repaid if this proposal stimulates or aids in any way a better plan of European adjustment and peace."

LEVINSON WELL KNOWN AS "DOCTOR OF CORPORATION ILLS"

As the result of his unique professional achievements, Salmon O. Levinson, Chicago attorney, who proposes world-wide financial reorganization as a necessary preliminary to world peace, has won a reputation as a legal physician who can cure the ills of ailing corporations and point out the way to health to holders of unsound properties.

Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1891, Mr. Levinson's legal work for the last 20 years has been principally concerned with untangling the complexities and constructively analyzing the details of great companies. Included in this work was the refinancing of two railroads, a task looked upon by many capable men as among the greatest that can confront a financial expert.

In 1915 the late Stephen S. Gregory, then president of the American Bar Association, said of Mr. Levinson that he had "developed signal and conspicuous abilities in all large matters of corporate reorganization and financing." Mr. Gregory said further: "It is probably not too much to say that in this important and lucrative field he stands in the front rank of the American bar."

In 1908 Mr. Levinson won high commendation from lawyers and financiers throughout the country by his remarkable success in reorganizing the Westinghouse companies and the personal business affairs of the late George Westinghouse, the inventor. When the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway began to totter in 1915 Mr. Levinson was called in, and he put the finances of the road back on a sound basis. He repeated the performance in 1921 with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

According to his associates in the law firm of Levinson, Becker, Frank, Glenn & Barnes, in the National Bank of the Republic Building, Mr. Levinson himself doesn't know how he happened to enter the particular branch of legal work that has brought him fame for his successful dealings with warring groups of stockholders and bondholders, each claiming special privileges when reorganization of great properties is begun. But, turning again to Mr. Gregory's estimate of Mr. Levinson, it becomes apparent that, once engaged in this particular work, the Chicago attorney displayed the proper qualifications for it. Mr. Gregory said:

"Mr. Levinson is a man of acute and vigorous mind and great mental and moral force. From the character of his practice and work it has not been his custom in later years to appear much in court, but he has a strong and comprehensive grasp of the general principles of the law and his keen and powerful mind enables him to make most effective

and practical application of these principles to the complicated and tangled affairs of modern commerce and finance.

"He is a man of tireless industry, for without that the success which he has achieved would have been impossible. No effort is too great for him in any cause which he has undertaken; nor does he omit the most painstaking examination of all the facts necessary to correct judgment. Unlike many men who are resolute and self-dependent, he does not underestimate the value of full conference with others and of giving the most careful attention to the views of those who differ with him, whether they are his associates or those opposed to him in interest. He is a liberal and generous-minded man, loyal to his friends and not vindictive toward his enemies. He fights hard and resolutely, but conflict leaves no malice in his heart."

That was written 12 years ago. Since that time Mr. Levinson has set aside hours and days from his business to devote to the cause of the "outlawry of war," a proposal of which he was the author and which has made a deep impression on the minds of leading men in the United States and Europe. Among its American champions may be mentioned the late Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Senator BORAH, of Idaho.

Last spring Mr. Levinson traveled through Europe, sounding out the sentiment of leaders there, telling skeptics that war could be outlawed in the same way that piracy and duels have been outlawed. And while he was discussing this topic with 75 molders of public opinion in London, Paris, Berlin, and Geneva his natural interest in financial matters led him into a thorough investigation of commercial and monetary conditions wherever he went. He returned home from his European trip with a vast amount of first-hand knowledge of the problems of the nations he visited and of the state of public opinion in each.

Only recently the outlawry proposal, already placed before the United States Senate in a resolution by Senator WILLIAM E. BORAH, was summarized in a volume written by Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, dedicated to Mr. Levinson, and with a foreword and afterword by Prof. John Dewey, the philosopher, of Columbia University.

But Mr. Levinson wishes to induce the nations to make a thorough job of world peace. He is confident that treaties outlawing war, together with an international court, would keep the nations out of hostilities. However, he also feels that a reorganization of international debts would be an exceedingly helpful guaranty of world peace and prosperity.

Mr. Levinson was born in Noblesville, Ind., December 29, 1865. From 1883 to 1886 he attended the old University of Chicago and finished his academic education at Yale University. He pursued his legal studies in the law department of Lake Forest University, was graduated in the class of 1891, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in that year.

PRINCIPAL AIMS OF THE LEVINSON PROPOSAL

As analyzed by persons who have studied the Levinson plan, it would be designed to—

1. Settle the question of international debts by removing debt and reparation payments from the political into the ordinary financial field.
2. Discharge the United States war debts quickly and in cash, thus lightening the taxpayer's burden and providing, if deemed desirable, funds for a large revolving credit to be placed at the disposal of farmers for financing the marketing of crops.
3. Pacify Germany by fixing the total period of reparation payments, reducing the annual sum, eliminating financial supervision under the Dawes plan, and restoring German sovereignty in fiscal matters, thus clearing the way for the evacuation of the Rhineland by the Allies as provided in the Versailles treaty.
4. Cancel all debts between European allies, while providing Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and the other creditors with a substantial annual sum which they can use for their own economic restoration.
5. Dissipate the bad feeling toward the United States on the part of the European debtor states which the payment of their debts to us over a period of 62 years is sure to foster; prepare the way for intercontinental understanding by removing the chief incentive to quarrels; nullify all further criticism of the United States as an "international Shylock."
6. Found a complete financial settlement on a solemn international pledge to "outlaw war" for half a century or more, and provide impoverished and fearful states with security, thus allowing the necessary period for the codification of international law, for progressive disarmament, and for the peaceful discussion of outstanding political differences.

Summary of German loan plan offered by Attorney Salmon O. Levinson

World loan to Germany	\$6,000,000,000
Interest rate 5½ per cent per annum. Sinking fund 1½ per cent per annum. (Sinking fund, kept alive, will pay off entire principal in 28 years.)	
Pay off lien of Dawes plan reparation loan	200,000,000
Total	5,800,000,000

Pay United States in compromise and discharge of all war debts owing to her	4,000,000,000
Pay United States in repayment of cost of American Army of Occupation, 1919 and 1920	250,000,000
Total	4,250,000,000
Balance	1,550,000,000

This balance of \$1,550,000,000 to be used for stabilization of currencies, for equitable adjustments with European nations having specific claims to German reparations, and for the necessary cost of the loan. The unused balance, if any, to be applied in reduction of the loan.

Great Britain to cancel all debts owing to her by her allies, amounting to about \$7,000,000,000, so that all allied and interallied government debts will be wiped out.

The nations to sign a general treaty renouncing war, as a method of settling their disputes, for the next 62 years, and agreeing to set up a judicial system to supplant the outworn and destructive war system, as an epoch-making experiment in world peace.

Drastic limitation of armaments, both land and sea, through a conference of all nations based on the 62-year treaty outlawing war.

Treaty of Versailles to be modified in accordance with the needs and spirit of the foregoing proposal.

FOR WORLD SOLVENCY AND PEACE

For the first time since the Great War the world is offered in to-day's issue of the Daily News a comprehensive plan for settling simultaneously all the major problems residuum from that disastrous struggle. It merits earnest consideration by statesmen here and abroad and by the people of the leading nations.

Credit for its authorship goes to Salmon O. Levinson, of Chicago, widely known for his genius in reorganizing great corporations. Being convinced that the same principles apply to sound statesmanship as to successful business, Mr. Levinson came to the conclusion that the many devices imagined and applied for settling international differences had proved unsatisfactory because they were not parts of a single thoroughgoing remedy.

The Dawes plan has had brilliant results in obtaining from convalescent Germany "reparations by consent." But, however ingenious, that plan postponed the final reckoning and already signs of dissatisfaction are manifest.

The disputes between the United States and its late allies over the payment of the latter's war debts to this country have been quieted by separate agreements, except in the case of France. Yet the solution, consisting of payments extending over a period of 62 years, can hardly be said to have mollified the debtor nations. It is even doubtful whether any international arrangement covering so long a period can be considered secure.

The Locarno pacts were an unexpectedly satisfying step toward international pacification. At best, however, they eliminate but a few of the possible subjects of contention. They do not take into consideration the basic difficulties, which are economic. The angry disputes between Italy and Yugoslavia, between Italy and France, between Poland and Germany—to mention only a few of the more strident—show how uneasy are certain European states with the degrees of "security" attained.

As for disarmament, it is still a pious dream.

The truth is that reparation and debt problems, security, and peace are integral parts of a single complex. The unusual merit of Mr. Levinson's proposal is that it embraces all these problems and undertakes to solve them simultaneously. It provides for early payment in cash of a fair share of the European debts to the United States. It provides for the cancellation of debts between the European allies and releases them from indebtedness to the United States and at the same time furnishes them with a considerable sum of money. It fixes the total of German reparations at a reasonable figure, reduces the annual schedule of payments, and frees that country from the humiliating fiscal tutelage established by the Dawes plan. As the implicit price, it asks only that during the period of reparation payments the several interested states pledge themselves each to guarantee some portion of a German loan of \$6,000,000,000, which is the "present worth" of the debts as they are now computed, and during the period of payment, and for some years afterwards, agree to "outlaw" war as a method of settling international disputes.

Such "outlawry" would not require disarmament, but would contribute powerfully toward allowing disarmament. It would not exclude war; it would show war's character as brigandage against which self-defense is both licit and laudable. By connecting the financial integrity of each several state with the maintenance of a scheme destined to restore international confidence and sound business the possibility of armed conflict would be compressed to relative insignificance.

Mr. Levinson's proposal apparently offers in principle to each nation that peculiar benefit it would seem most to cherish.

To the United States it offers an 80 per cent cash compromise of the present \$5,000,000,000 of debts owing to it under the government

settlements. One can imagine the degree of fiscal relief that would accrue to this country from the early payment to it of \$4,000,000,000 in money. Further, the plan would settle by cash payment in the sum of \$250,000,000 the vexed question of the expenses of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

To Great Britain the plan offers immediate relief from further payments to the United States, repayments constituting a burden under which the debtor nation, mighty as it is, is staggering. And from the balance of \$1,550,000,000 remaining after the payment to the United States Great Britain would receive immediately an equitable percentage.

If the Levinson proposal were in operation French statesmen, for the first time in many years, might sleep soundly. For not only would France be relieved of the possibility of having to pay its enormous debts to the United States and Great Britain, but it would receive a cash payment of about \$800,000,000 for currency stabilization and final reconstruction of its devastated areas. France would know also that for a long period of years a "truce of God" had been established between the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Poland, and itself.

In exchange for waiving the transfer clause protecting its currency under the Dawes plan, Germany again would be a free and sovereign nation, no longer grudgingly yielding tribute to its conquerors, but simply meeting the obligations on an unusually large bond issue, including the extinction of the principal, during a period of 28 years, having, with the proceeds, satisfied all the foreign claims arising out of the war.

More important would be the value of the plan to the world in general if it should be accepted and should prove workable. First, the great number of international holders of German bonds would be a strong guaranty of peace. Second, once freed from the specters of war and foreign debts, European credit throughout the world would rise to the heights merited by intelligent, hard-working, and powerful nations. Third, during the period of war's "outlawry" human society, through the codification of international law, the organization of peaceful cooperation in a hundred fields, and the possibility of such disarmament as each state, unhampered and unconstrained, might deliberately effect, would enter an era of unequalled prosperity.

Leading bankers have pronounced the plan financially sound.

The Daily News is deeply impressed by the marvelous possibilities of the plan. It holds no brief for the details presented by Mr. Levinson. The precise sums, the best ways of obtaining and distributing the needed guaranty for the great loan, the exact use to be made of the proceeds, are all matters for international argument and negotiation. But the Daily News does emphatically and unequivocally uphold the underlying principle of coupling with world peace and security the questions of debts and reparation payments. Therefore it trusts that Mr. Levinson's idea will receive the serious consideration it deserves and will become a topic for world-wide discussion among responsible statesmen.

STATE RIGHTS VERSUS FEDERAL USURPATION

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "State rights versus Federal usurpation," which appeared in the Nashville Banner of Sunday, December 4, 1927.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is here printed, as follows:

If there are those who doubt the existence of a very serious issue between the State and Federal Governments on the question of jurisdiction over the development of water-power resources, the annual report of the Federal Water Power Commission is sufficient to convince such persons that this issue does exist, and that it is of tremendous importance and far-reaching in its consequence.

During the last session of Congress a bill was introduced by Senator McKellar and Representative Finis Garrett seeking to define navigable waters and to limit the authority of the Federal Water Power Commission to supervision over the erection of dams and obstructions in such navigable streams, and thereby recognize and acknowledge through a Federal statute the exclusive jurisdiction of the several States over nonnavigable streams. This bill has undoubtedly given the Federal Water Power Commission serious concern. That body has been assuming jurisdiction not only over navigable streams, but also over nonnavigable streams, and endeavoring to exercise authority over water-power resources which, under the Federal Constitution and the various State constitutions, when properly interpreted, belong exclusively to the several States.

The McKellar-Garrett bill proposes to curb this usurpation of State rights by the Federal commission. It proposes to lay down a definite line of demarcation between the State and Federal authority on the questions of navigation and water-power development. It would wipe out the twilight zone of uncertainty and of conflicting jurisdiction which exists to-day between the States and the Federal Government by reason of the unconstitutional interpretation which the Federal Power Commission has been placing on the Federal water power act. The bill introduced in Congress by McKellar and Garrett would say to the Federal

Government, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further." It would render unto the States the things that are the States', and unto the Federal Government the things which, under the Constitution, are subject to Federal control.

The McKellar-Garrett bill would say to the Federal Government, "Under the delegated powers expressed in the Federal Constitution this is your territory," and it would say to the States, "Under the reserved powers of the several States this belongs to you." Which is a consummation devoutly to be wished. It is absolutely essential as a matter of practical administration. It must come sooner or later. It is better that this grave issue should be settled by an unequivocal statutory enactment by the Federal Government and by similar State legislation than have it ultimately settled as a result of harassing, delaying, and expensive litigation involving a multiplicity of lawsuits.

The annual report of the Washington Power Commission, which was released for publication a few days ago, reveals a determination to oppose the passage of the McKellar-Garrett bill and to resist any curtailment of the authority of the Federal commission as that body has heretofore interpreted its powers. A brief résumé of certain portions only of the report was sent out from Washington for publication throughout the country.

The extracts from the report which were broadcast to the various States and congressional districts were calculated to create the impression on the minds of the people that the Federal commission acknowledges the jurisdiction of the several States over their water-power resources and that no issue really exists between the Federal Government and the several States. However, the vital sections of the report which were published in Washington sharply challenge the principles embodied in the McKellar-Garrett bill and make an issue with the several States on the question of their exclusive jurisdiction over nonnavigable streams within their respective borders.

This is a serious issue. When applied to conditions existing in Tennessee it is of far-reaching importance. The great Cove Creek Basin in Tennessee is located on a nonnavigable stream. It is conceded to be one of the most valuable water-power sites in the United States, even rivaling in magnitude Muscle Shoals.

As a water-power project, it lies wholly within this State. It belongs to the State of Tennessee in trust for all the people. It is under the jurisdiction of and it should be developed on the terms and conditions prescribed by Tennessee, and the electric energy generated by the water power of this great project should be utilized in such manner as this State may direct. All revenues arising from it should go into the State treasury, and the Federal Government should not be permitted to interfere with the rights of the State over the development and utilization of the energy generated.

The position taken by the Federal Water Power Commission in its annual report would make it possible for that bureau to exercise the jurisdiction and authority with respect to Cove Creek which should be exercised exclusively by Tennessee. The Federal authorities predicate their claims of jurisdiction on the theory that, although the Cove Creek project is located on a nonnavigable stream, its development will affect the navigability of the Tennessee River. Such a claim appears to be a mere pretext to enable the Federal commission to control the use of the water-power resource of Cove Creek, and other projects in the United States having a similar status.

For the ostensible purpose of improving navigation, the Federal Government must not be allowed to assert unbridled authority over nonnavigable streams, with a real purpose to tie Cove Creek and Muscle Shoals together as parts of a great superpower system, and turn both over to the power combine. The hearings before the House Military Affairs Committee clearly indicate that the major object in the mind of the Federal Power Commission is to thus tie the two together for power purposes, and that the alleged purpose to improve the navigability of the Tennessee River is a thinly disguised pretext which that commission hopes to use as a legal justification for carrying out its major purpose of asserting jurisdiction over the water-power resources of Cove Creek. The tail should not be permitted to wag the dog.

If the several States should concede the authority of the Federal Government to the extent asserted by the Federal Power Commission the States would be reduced to a point of impotence in the control of their water-power resources. This issue affects vitally the material welfare of Tennessee, and in addition involves directly the question of State sovereignty. If the Federal Government is permitted to encroach upon the authority of the several States, here a little and there a little, ultimately the States will be reduced to the status of dependent provinces.

Cove Creek water power, when properly developed and utilized, should yield Tennessee millions of dollars annually in revenue. In addition it can be made to add hundreds of millions of dollars to the industrial wealth of the State if it is developed and used primarily as a hydroelectric project in a manner that will produce the maximum amount of power.

This can and should be done under the jurisdiction and direction of the State and without impairing in the least degree the navigability of the Tennessee River. So long as the State does not permit the development and use of the water power in Cove Creek to impair the naviga-

bility of the Tennessee River in its natural condition the Federal Government should be required to keep hands off. Of course, the State has no disposition to impair the navigability of any stream flowing through the State. It is interested in improving navigation, but the development and use of the water power in Cove Creek, so long as it does not impair navigation, is a question over which the Federal Government should have no jurisdiction.

The Banner sincerely trusts that the McKellar-Garrett bill will be introduced in the coming session of Congress; that it will fix definitely the line of demarcation between State and Federal authority on this important question, and that it will in no uncertain terms assert the complete jurisdiction of the several States over nonnavigable streams within their respective borders and likewise the authority of the States with respect to the water-power resources, even on navigable streams, subject alone to the limited authority of the Federal Government over questions of navigation.

The Federal water power act should be amended in whatever particular is necessary to assert the rights of the States over their water resources. The people of Tennessee should not be compelled to go to Washington and ask a Federal bureau or commission what use they may make of their own natural resources. That question should always be decided by the State of Tennessee, acting in its own sovereign capacity as trustee for all its people.

There is a grave issue existing between the State and the Federal Government on the question of water development, and those who doubt the existence of such an issue should read and study carefully the report of the Federal commission just published.

There are many able, distinguished jurists and lawyers who are thoroughly convinced that the Federal water power act as it now stands is unconstitutional. Certainly either the act or its present interpretation and administration is in violation of the Federal organic law. The best legal minds, those who are authorities on the subject, are convinced that if the Federal water power act does confer on the Federal Water Power Commission all of the authority and jurisdiction which that commission has been attempting to exercise, the act itself goes beyond the constitutional authority of the Federal Government. On the other hand, if the Federal water power act, when properly interpreted, does not transcend the constitutional power of the Federal Government, then its administration by the Federal Water Power Commission is in violation of the delegated powers of the Federal Government.

It would be well if the entire Federal water power act were completely revamped, so as to make it a navigation act and not a water power act, so as to only confer jurisdiction on the Federal Government over navigation, and recognize the exclusive authority of the States over their water-power resources. Sooner or later, the better.

The States of the American Union should never willingly submit to any invasion by the Federal Government of their political, property, or revenue rights. When such an issue arises, it should be submitted to and determined by the people. The States have already yielded too far and too often. Federal bureaucratic government from Washington must not be permitted to dominate and control local State matters. The separation of State and Federal authority by our fathers was wise and beneficent. That separation must be preserved.

The famous toast of that immortal Tennessean, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved," was timely and all-important. It was uttered by the great warrior and statesman at a critical time in the Nation's history. He meant what he said. If Old Hickory were living to-day, when the several States of the Union are confronted with a threatened usurpation of their authority and invasion of their sovereignty, he would declare with equal emphasis and determination:

State sovereignty—"by the eternal"—it must be preserved.

RECESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The calendar is in order, but there is no calendar. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] would like to take up his resolution this morning. As he has a case in the Supreme Court, and Senators are conferring with him on that question now, I move that the Senate take a recess for 10 minutes.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, before that is done, what is the reason that the recess is asked for?

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that Senators are consulting with the Senator from Missouri as to whether or not he wants to go on with his resolution to-day. He is now engaged in the Supreme Court, and they will be back in a few minutes to let the Senate know.

I move that the Senate take a recess until 1 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m., at which time it reassembled.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PANAMA RAILROAD CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, with the accompanying report, which was read and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the seventy-eighth annual report of the board of directors of the Panama Railroad Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 12, 1927.

STUDY OF UNITED STATES BATTLE FIELDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE PURPOSES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with section 2 of the act of Congress to provide for the study and investigation of battle fields in the United States for commemorative purposes, approved June 11, 1926, I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of War of the progress made under the said act, together with his recommendations for further operations.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 12, 1927.

REPORTS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying reports, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the annual reports of the Alaska Railroad for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1926, and June 30, 1927.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 12, 1927.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Ferris	McKellar	Shortridge
Barkley	Fletcher	McMaster	Simmons
Bayard	Frazier	McNary	Smith
Bingham	George	Mayfield	Smoot
Black	Gerry	Metcalf	Steck
Blaine	Gillett	Moses	Stetwer
Bleas	Glass	Neely	Stephens
Borah	Goff	Norbeck	Swanson
Bratton	Gould	Nye	Thomas
Brookhart	Greene	Oddie	Trammell
Broussard	Hale	Overman	Tydings
Bruce	Harris	Phipps	Tyson
Capper	Harrison	Pine	Wagner
Caraway	Hayden	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Heflin	Ransdell	Warren
Couzens	Howell	Reed, Mo.	Waterman
Curtis	Johnson	Reed, Pa.	Watson
Dale	Jones, Wash.	Robinson, Ind.	Wheeler
Deneen	Kendrick	Sackett	Willis
Dill	Keyes	Schall	
Edge	King	Sheppard	
Edwards	La Follette	Shipstead	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOFF in the chair). Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 3190) authorizing the President of the United States to present in the name of Congress a medal of honor to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. REED of Missouri rose.

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

Mr. REED of Missouri. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill just received from the House of Representatives.

Mr. CURTIS. I hope there will be no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri? The Chair hears none and lays the bill before the Senate.

The bill (H. R. 3190) authorizing the President of the United States to present in the name of Congress a medal of honor to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to present in the name of Congress a medal of honor to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, United States Army Air Corps Reserve, for displaying heroic courage and skill as a navigator, at the risk of his life, by his nonstop flight in his plane, the *Spirit of St. Louis*, from New York City to Paris, France, on May 20, 1927, by which he not only achieved the greatest individual triumph of any American citizen but demonstrated that travel across the ocean by aircraft was possible.

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I would like to ask a question for information. Is not the resolution in violation of the statute relating to those to whom the congressional medal of honor may be awarded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is not informed that it is.

Mr. BLEASE. Then I object until that question is passed upon. If I get the information that it is not in violation of such a statute I shall not object, but until I am informed that it is not contrary to the statute I must object. I think it is not right to sit here and permit a resolution, which I believe to be contrary to the statutes of the United States, to be passed without objection.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I understood unanimous consent had been granted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is correct.

Mr. BLEASE. I was endeavoring to get recognition from the Chair at the time, but I am somewhat hoarse this morning and could not attract his attention. I do not see why my friend from Missouri would want to have the resolution passed if it is contrary to the statute. I want the man to have the honor, but I object if it is violative of the laws of the country.

Mr. REED of Missouri. This, Mr. President, is not a resolution. It is a proposed act of Congress, and, of course, Congress can at any time enact a law touching the same subject matter that is covered by previous enactments. My friend from South Carolina did not, I think, in the confusion, catch the form of the measure. It is a bill, and reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to present—

And so forth.

Of course, Congress can at any time pass a bill of that kind notwithstanding any previous general law which may have existed, and I hope my friend will not oppose it.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield to me?

Mr. REED of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. COPELAND. May I say to the Senator from South Carolina that I have no doubt he has in mind the thought that the congressional medal of honor can only be conferred upon an officer or man in the service.

Mr. BLEASE. No; but I think it has to be conferred upon a man for bravery in action.

Mr. COPELAND. It is in response to that very thought that I want to speak for a moment.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I understood the whole point the Senator from South Carolina desired to make was that this was a resolution and that such a resolution would be violative of the statute. But it is not a resolution. It is a bill, and that being the case, of course it can be passed.

Mr. BLEASE. I accept the Senator's construction of the law, of course.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I may say that it has been done many times in this body. A number of times since I have been here it has been done.

Mr. BLEASE. But that does not make it right.

Mr. SMOOT. No; but I do not think it is unlawful at all.

Mr. COPELAND. May I say further that I had occasion last year to look up the record of Congress relative to the conferring of this honor, and I found that it had been granted to laymen, in one case to a man who gave a ship to the United States during the Civil War. I can see no reason in the world why the honor may not be conferred upon this splendid young man.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, there is a general statute providing for the conferring of the congressional medal of honor, and it would not be necessary to have a special act of Congress to confer it. However, this is a case involving unusual bravery, courage, and achievement, and it is desired to have a special act

of Congress to confer it. If it were desired merely to comply with the general statute there would be no occasion to have this special enactment; but it is desired to have a special act of Congress in this case. It does not violate the statute in any way. Colonel Lindbergh is in the Reserve Corps.

Mr. BLEASE. I have already stated that if the Senator from Missouri said it can be done legally I would make no further objection.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I make that statement unqualifiedly.

Mr. BLEASE. I would take the Senator's word anywhere.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

CLAIM OF JUAN SORIANO (S. DOC. 13)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Goff in the chair) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State requesting the submission anew to the present Congress of the matter of a claim against the United States for the death on October 2, 1923, at Guerra, Dominican Republic, of Juan Soriano, a Dominican subject, who was killed by the landing of an airplane belonging to the United States Marine Corps, which formed the subject of a report made by the Secretary of State to me in March, 1926, and my message to the Congress dated March 22, 1926, which comprise Senate Document No. 84, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, copies of which are furnished for the convenient information of the Congress.

I renew my recommendation originally made, that in order to effect a settlement of this claim, the Congress, as an act of grace, and without reference to the legal liability of the United States in the premises, authorize an appropriation in the sum of \$2,000, and I bring the matter anew to the attention of the present Congress in the hope that the action recommended may receive favorable consideration.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 12, 1927.

SECOND PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAYS (S. DOC. 11)

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I renew the request I made of the Sixty-ninth Congress that legislation be enacted authorizing an appropriation of \$15,000, to enable the United States to participate in the Second Pan American Conference on Highways, which had been fixed to be held at Rio de Janeiro in the calendar year 1927, but which was postponed to meet at the same city in June, 1928.

A joint resolution for this purpose passed the House of Representatives on January 17, 1927, and was favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, but failed to be reached in the Senate before final adjournment of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

The attention of Congress is invited to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State, and House Document No. 631, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, therewith inclosed, in which the facts regarding this conference are set forth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 12, 1927.

INVESTIGATION OF ELECTION EXPENDITURES

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President, at this time I desire to call up Senate Resolution 10 and to ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted by the Senator from Missouri, which will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 10) submitted by Mr. REED of Missouri on the 9th instant was read and considered, as follows:

Resolved, That a resolution of the United States Senate, agreed to on May 19, 1926, numbered Senate Resolution 105, of the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, creating a special committee to investigate expenditures in senatorial primary and general elections, and all subsequent resolutions dealing with the said special committee and agreed to by the United States Senate during the Sixty-ninth Congress (to wit, S. Res. 227, S. Res. 258, and S. Res. 324), have continued in full force

and operation since the dates of their respective enactment by the Senate, and do now, as then, express the will of this body.

And that the said special committee appointed pursuant to said Senate Resolution 195 of the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, shall continue to execute the directions of the said several resolutions relating to the said committee until the Senate accepts or rejects the final report of the said special committee or otherwise orders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I am quite well aware that the votes are here to adopt this resolution and that scant attention will be paid to anything that I may say about it. I can not, however, permit the resolution to be adopted without calling attention to the error that it embodies. The resolution as drafted and submitted contains a declaration by the Senate that the resolutions creating this committee, and the committee itself, "have continued in full force and operation since the dates of their respective enactment by the Senate, and do now as then, express the will of this body." That is a statement of past facts, and if the votes are here, as they are, that statement of facts will be made. I wish to call attention before it is made, however, to the fact that it is not a correct statement of past facts. We have Rule XXV of the Senate, and in the second paragraph of that rule it is provided:

The said committees—

Which are the standing committees mentioned in paragraph 1—

shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed.

If it were not for the second paragraph of Rule XXV every committee of the Senate, except the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, which is kept alive by law, would expire with the adjournment of Congress.

That used to be universally recognized, and it was the custom in the closing days of each Congress to pass a special resolution continuing the standing committees in effect throughout the period of adjournment until their successors were created. I turn back to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 25, 1919, when, as Senators will remember, our brethren on the other side of the aisle were in control.

Mr. Martin, the then Senator from Virginia, presented a resolution reading:

That the standing committees of the Senate as constituted at the end of the session be, and they are hereby, continued until the next session of Congress or until their successors are duly elected.

Mr. Lodge, at that time the majority leader, then rose and stated that he was in favor of the resolution, saying:

We have always passed a similar resolution. I only wanted to speak to the Senator from Virginia as to his understanding being the same as mine—that none of these committees, with the exception of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, exists by statute, and none of them, of course, would transact any business whatever between the expiration of this Congress and the assembling of the new Congress. The Senator from Virginia agrees with me entirely about that.

Mr. Martin, of Virginia, then rose and said:

I do. When this Congress expires all these committees expire, except the vitality given by this resolution.

Then the resolution was adopted.

A few years afterwards, in order to prevent the necessity for the adoption of such a resolution at each session of the dying Congress, paragraph 2 of the Standing Rules was put in to end it, and the standing committees of the Senate are kept alive throughout the period of adjournment. Paragraph 2, however, does not apply to special committees. There was no resolution continuing this special committee, and, under the law, as agreed upon by both sides of this Chamber, that special committee died with the adjournment of the Sixty-ninth Congress. The United States Senate can, if it pleases, assuming that it has the votes, declare that last month was July or that this place is Chicago; if it could muster the votes, nobody could stop it.

Mr. KING. Mr. President—

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

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. KING. The resolutions in question required the committee of which the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] is chairman to collect the ballots, to preserve them, and count them. Does the Senator interpret those resolutions as not giving to that committee the power to continue its activities until it shall have discharged the duties and the mandate

therein required or until by special act of the Senate it shall have been released from its duties?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. It may be that that part of the authority of the committee continued by implication; I do not know; but it was not that power that was in question. I also recall that the Committee on Privileges and Elections was given jurisdiction of the election contest in Pennsylvania. That was the committee that should have collected the ballots and preserved them under that record.

Mr. KING. The Senator will recall that the resolutions to which I have referred authorized the committee to sit at such times and places as it might determine upon and to collect and preserve all those ballots. Obviously, inasmuch as the last resolution which required the special committee to preserve the ballots was adopted within a few weeks of the adjournment, it would have been impossible for the committee to have collected those ballots and to have preserved them until the meeting of the Senate in December, if it ceased to exist just as soon as the Congress adjourned last March.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. On the contrary, after that authority was given to collect the ballots the Senate referred the matter to the Privileges and Elections Committee; so that the duty of the special committee, as I take it, was to turn the ballots over to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. That is why, it seems to me, the pending resolution embodies an incorrect statement of a historical fact; but, as I said at the beginning, I am perfectly well aware that the votes are here to adopt the resolution in any form in which its sponsor sees fit to present it. I can do no more than protest. I have no desire to waste the time of the Senate on the consideration of the resolution. I have made my protest, and that is all I have to say.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President, the injured-innocent attitude of the Senator from Pennsylvania is a little amusing. One would think as he stood here plaintively declaiming that he was the sole guardian of what little is left of the public conscience and that all he can do, in the face of a cruel and brutal opposition, is to voice his dissent and save his reputation so that future generations may come to his shrine and say, "Here lie the bones of the only honest man of his period."

Mr. President, unfortunately for his position, unfortunately for the stand he now takes, and which is based upon the filibuster that he conducted here for the purpose of stopping these investigations and aborting this effort to learn what was going on in various States—unfortunately for all that, the Supreme Court has decided this question. The committee, which I believe was called the Wheeler Committee, was a special committee. The Wheeler Committee summoned Mr. Daugherty before it. Daugherty failed to come. Proceedings occurred in a recess, and the Supreme Court said this about it:

Another question has arisen which should be noticed. It is whether the case has become moot. The investigation was ordered and the committee appointed during the Sixty-eighth Congress. That Congress expired March 4, 1925. The resolution ordering the investigation in terms limited the committee's authority to the period of the Sixty-eighth Congress; but this apparently was changed by a later and amendatory resolution authorizing the committee to sit at such times and places as it might deem advisable or necessary.

That is the exact language of the Robinson resolution, which gave the special committee additional power.

It is said in Jefferson's Manual: "Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose." But the context shows that the reference is to the two Houses of Parliament when adjourned by prorogation or dissolution by the King. The rule may be the same with the House of Representatives whose Members are all elected for the period of a single Congress; but it can not well be the same with the Senate, which is a continuing body, whose Members are elected for a term of six years and so divided into classes that the seats of one-third only become vacant at the end of each Congress, two-thirds always continuing into the next Congress, save as vacancies may occur through death or resignation.

Mr. Hinds in his collection of precedents says: "The Senate, as a continuing body, may continue its committees through the recess following the expiration of a Congress"; and, after quoting the above statement from Jefferson's Manual, he says: "The Senate, however, being a continuing body, gives authority to its committees during the recess after the expiration of a Congress." So far as we are advised, the select committee having this investigation in charge has neither made a final report nor been discharged; nor has it been continued by an affirmative order. Apparently its activities have been suspended pending the decision of this case. But, be this as it may, it is certain that the committee may be continued or revived now by motion

to that effect, and, if continued or revived, will have all its original powers. This being so, and the Senate being a continuing body, the case can not be said to have become moot in the ordinary sense.

That settles this question; and I am ready to vote on the resolution.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri one question about the last paragraph in the resolution, particularly with reference to this language—

shall continue to execute the directions of the said several resolutions relating to the said committee until the Senate accepts or rejects the final report of the said special committee or otherwise orders.

I assume that has reference to the committee's final report on elections held last year. That has nothing to do with any elections which may be held during 1928, for instance?

Mr. REED of Missouri. Oh, no. The committee has no thought of going into those elections, as far as I know; but the language speaks for itself, and I think what it means is perfectly plain.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. The point I am getting at is this: Next year 32 Members of the Senate are to be elected.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Does the Senator mean are we going to investigate the 1928 elections?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. That is precisely it.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I certainly am not, unless the Senate hereafter commands me to do so by another resolution; and I hope I shall never have to investigate any election anywhere again.

I call for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN]. Until I find whether or not he will vote I withhold my vote.

Mr. BRATTON (when the name of Mr. JONES of New Mexico was called). I have already announced that my colleague [Mr. JONES of New Mexico] is absent on account of illness. He is paired with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOODING]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea" on this question.

Mr. SACKETT (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES]. Not having been informed how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GLASS. I transfer my regular pair with the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN] to the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WILLIS. I note that my colleague [Mr. FESS] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. I am not definitely advised as to how he would vote if he were present, but it is my impression that if present he would vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts entered the Chamber and voted "yea."

Mr. REED of Missouri. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. HAWES] is necessarily absent from the Senate. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. HOWELL. The senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is detained at his home by illness. I presume that he would vote "yea" upon this resolution.

Mr. GLASS. The junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] having appeared in the Chamber since I made the transfer to him, I shall have to withdraw my vote.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] is temporarily absent on official business. He is paired with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

I also desire to announce that the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOODING] is absent on account of illness. He is paired with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES].

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—58

Ashurst	Broussard	Ferris	Hayden
Barkley	Bruce	Fletcher	Heflin
Bayard	Capper	Frazier	Howell
Black	Caraway	George	Johnson
Blaine	Copeland	Gerry	Jones, Wash.
Borah	Couzens	Goff	Kendrick
Bratton	Dill	Harris	King
Brookhart	Edwards	Harrison	La Follette

McKellar	Overman	✓ Smith	Tyson
McMaster	Pittman	Steck	Wagner
McNary	Ransdell	Stephens	Walsh, Mass.
Mayfield	Reed, Mo.	Swanson	Wheeler
Neely	Sheppard	Thomas	Wills
Norbeck	Shipstead	Trammell	
Nye	Simmons	Tydings	

NAYS—21

Bingham	Hale	Pine	Steiger
Blease	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	Warren
Deneen	Metcalf	Robinson, Ind.	Waterman
Edge	Moses	Schall	
Gillett	Oddie	Shortridge	
Gould	Phipps	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—15

Curtis	Glass	Jones, N. Mex.	Sackett
Dale	Gooding	McLean	Walsh, Mont.
du Pont	Greene	Norris	Watson
Fess	Hawes	Robinson, Ark.	

So Senate Resolution 10 was agreed to.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I do not see the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] in the Chamber, and I understand the Senate will not be given an opportunity to take up the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to-day.

Mr. McKELLAR. The senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] said something about wanting the bill to go over, but I do not know whether he still has that idea or not.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I understand the Senator from Mississippi desires that the bill go over until to-morrow.

Mr. HARRISON. I wanted to read it. At the time it was presented this morning I had not read it. I have done so since then, and if the Senate wants to proceed with it now I shall not interpose an objection.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] will object to the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to-day.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, unless there is serious objection to taking up that bill, I would be glad to have the Senate proceed with its consideration this afternoon, if all the Senators interested are prepared to go on with it, because there are included in that bill some matters of importance which ought to be discussed.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand the junior Senator from Utah objects, and wants the bill to go over until to-morrow. If he objects, under the rule it must go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ODDIE in the chair). Objection being made, under the rule the bill will go over until to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened; and the Senate (at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 13, 1927, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 12, 1927

MEMBER OF UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Albert H. Denton, of Kansas, to be a member of the United States Shipping Board for a term of six years from June 9, 1927.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF MEDIATION

G. Wallace W. Hanger, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Mediation created by section 4 of the railway labor act, approved May 20, 1926, for a term expiring five years after January 1, 1928.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, December 13, 1927

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Our Father who art in heaven, our days are in Thine hands. Do Thou give us the blessing of a sweet resignation. Come to us and sweep aside the mists of error; fortify our weakness and strengthen in all of us the wholesome sense of personal worth and the joy of life. Help us to glory in the wonderful precepts of the Master, by whose invasion the world is to be conquered, by whose presence the world is to be awed, by whose