HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *May 28, 1928*

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

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

O Thou who art the source of all life and the giver of all that makes it worth while, hear our prayer. Do Thou help us to see through our sorrow and to know Thee through the subtle processes of our hearts. Father in Heaven, Thou, who didst not spare Thy only begotten son, we can not ask Thee to withhold us from the dark of Gethsemane. Sheltered and unafraid, as we tarry there, we would bear the rod with its chastening stroke. The Lord look upon us as we declare our faith in Him who is the resurrection and the life. He has glorified the tomb and has made His cross the headstone of every grave in the dust of mother earth. A splendid oak of the highlands has fallen and our hearts are sore. In him was no guile; his hand was never extended in infidelity; his was a great heart and an honest mind. He was so constant in his labors, so just in his decisions, so manly in his bearing that we would keep in sacred memory his moral grandeur. Yes, he wore truth upon his brow and kept falsehood under his feet. Father, console the sorrowing ones with the tenderest care. Abide with these his honorable colleagues and keep them in that wonderful peace that passeth understanding. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, May 26, 1928, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6263. An act to provide for the reinstatement of Larry Cardwell in the United States Naval Academy;

H. R. 7378. An act for the relief of Wade Allen and Ed Johnson;

H. R. 11468. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to execute an agreement or agreements with drainage district or districts providing for drainage, and reclamation of Kootenai Indian allotments in Idaho within the exterior boundaries of such district or districts that may be benefited by the drainage and reclamation work, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13622. An act to amend and supplement the Code of the Laws of the United States of America; and

H. R. 14057. An act for the relief of Edmund F. Hubbard.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House was requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 13512. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress, as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the transportation act, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1924.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed with amendments upon the bill (H. R. 13039) entitled "An act to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924," insists upon its amendments, asks a conference with the House of Representatives on the said bill and amendments thereto, and appoints Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMOOT, and Mr. GEORGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2319) entitled "An act for the relief of John W. Stockett," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HOWELL, Mr. CAPPER, and Mr. BAYARD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 4528. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to employ engineers and economists for consultation purposes on important reclamation work.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1448) entitled "An act for the relief of Omer D. Lewis."

The message further announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1769) entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Haller Nutt, deceased," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. NYE, Mr. MCMASTER, and Mr. STEPHENS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message further announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. J. Res. 82) entitled "Joint resolution providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio."

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, through its chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEMPSEY], I introduce a bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors and file with it a report relating to the same.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Union Calendar and ordered printed.

GOOD ROADS—TARIFF ON TOMATOES

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD my remarks on the subjects of good roads and tariff on tomatoes.

The SPEAKER. Are they the gentleman's own remarks?

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. My own remarks; yes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GOOD ROADS

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, it is very gratifying to know that the annual appropriation for permanent roads throughout the United States is guaranteed by the President's signature to the bill last Saturday, after considerable hesitation on his part.

There is a great deal of legislation which is in the interest of some certain class, but, when a road is built, something is being done in the interest of the great masses of the people, because a road is equally for the benefit of all, while the cost of building the road falls on those best able to bear it.

Mr. Speaker, when I was a boy our roads on the Eastern Shore—typical of roads throughout the United States—were in such condition that much human labor and time was spent on the road which could have been utilized at one end or the other of the trip in productive industry. Many people did not realize that an improved road always more than paid for itself because of its economic convenience. It is true we have not all the improved roads we need, but I believe in the next few years every nook and corner of the great congressional district of the Eastern Shore of Maryland will have an improved road, and I hope this will be the condition throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, when you legislate in favor of good schools and good roads you are legislating in the interest of real democracy, because you are bestowing a great benefit on every class in the community, from those who pay the most in taxes to those who pay none at all, which is democracy in a very real and a very high sense.

TARIFF ON TOMATOES AND FAVORABLE LEGISLATION ON THE FIVE-EIGHTHS BUSHEL BASKET

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of the Members of Congress of both of our great political parties to endeavor to bring to the serious attention of the Members of the Ways and Means Committee of the dominant party the condition of the tomato farmer and canner because of the flood of Italian tomatoes which has demoralized our canned-tomato market and made it impossible for our farmers to receive proper compensation for their tomatoes, have proved unavailing.

I have been making a constant appeal to the United States Tariff Commission for relief through the provisions of the law which enable the President to grant an increase in tariff of 50 per cent over that provided by the tariff act in his discretion. The President is supposed to rely on the Tariff Commission for information. I believe the Tariff Commission—with some of the members of which I am on intimate terms personally, one member of the commission being the Hon. Alfred P. Dennis, a resident of Somerset County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—is now making a very thorough investigation of this matter.

On April 13, 1928, I received a letter from Mr. Dennis, an excerpt from which is as follows:

> We are getting pretty well along with our tomato investigation. The domestic costs have been obtained by our field accountants and we are about 85 per cent along in obtaining evidences of the Italian costs from the examination of invoices at the port of New York. This material will all have to be digested, a public hearing held, and a report prepared for the President.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

At this point I am taking the liberty to insert as a part of this speech a letter embodying resolutions from the Tri-State Packers' Association, including the States of Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, relating to work done by me in behalf of the ⅝-bushel basket, and also a letter from the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, and a letter and resolution from the Tri-State Packers' Association relative to my previous work in behalf of the tariff on imported canned tomatoes.

TRI-STATE PACKERS' ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE FIELD SECRETARY,
Easton, Md., April 25, 1928.

Congressman T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOLDSBOROUGH: I am pleased to hand you herewith a copy of a resolution unanimously passed at our spring meeting held in Baltimore:

"In view of the importance of the five-eighths basket to the canning industry of Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the canners of these three States, wish to express our thanks and appreciation to you who have so ably and successfully opposed the elimination of the ⅝-bushel basket as a legal market hamper; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to each of the Senators and Congressmen above mentioned."

Very truly yours,

F. M. SHOOK, *Field Secretary.*

MARYLAND FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Baltimore, Md., March 18, 1926.

Congressman T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOLDSBOROUGH: Permit us to acknowledge receipt of yours of March 16 in reply to ours of March 15 with reference to the importation of Italian canned tomatoes into this country.

We were aware that you had been working with the Tri-State Canners' Association, the National Canners' Association, and various other farm organizations on this matter. We have already communicated with Mr. Fooks, of Preston, Md., and with the National Canners' Association.

We appreciate your efforts in this matter and feel that you will continue to do everything within your power, as you have in the past, to protect the farmer's interest.

Yours very truly,

M. M. STEWART, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

TRI-STATE PACKERS' ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE FIELD SECRETARY,
Easton, Md., August 10, 1926.

Congressman T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Denton, Md.

DEAR MR. GOLDSBOROUGH: The tri-State canners are particularly impressed with your efforts in helping our committee in the matter of securing an increase in the rate of tariff on canned tomatoes.

At a meeting of our association held in Easton on Friday, August 6, a formal resolution expressing this feeling was passed unanimously. I am pleased to inclose you herewith copy of same.

Very sincerely yours,

C. M. DASHIELL, *Secretary.*

[Inclosure]

Whereas the Tri-State Packers' Association, through its officers and committees, in its endeavors to secure an increase in the tariff on the importation of canned tomatoes has been in touch with various Members of Congress, all of whom have given us valuable aid and assistance, and

Whereas Congressman A. M. FREE of the fifth district of California and Congressman T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH of the first district of Maryland have been particularly active in furnishing us valuable information and statistics, and by their untiring efforts securing for us valuable aid in presenting our case to the proper authorities: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be extended to Congressman FREE and to Congressman GOLDSBOROUGH for their efforts in our behalf.

TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAYS

Mr. HOLADAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by Arthur H. Hall, of Danville, Ill., before the convention of the Good Roads Association at Des Moines, Iowa, dealing with the question of good roads and pertaining especially to a bill I have introduced.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLADAY. Mr. Speaker, under special permission to extend remarks, I desire to submit the following address delivered by Arthur R. Hall, of Danville, Ill., before the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the United States Good Roads Association at Des Moines, May 30, 1928.

Mr. Hall was the originator of what is known as the "Vermilion County Illinois Plan" for building hard-surfaced roads. Under his initiation this same idea was expanded into the Illinois Hard-Surfaced Road System, and under this plan the hard-surfaced road system of Illinois has been constructed. Mr. Hall is known as the Father of Good Roads.

H. R. 6957, providing for the construction of a nation-wide system of hard-surfaced highways, embodies an elaborated extension of Mr. Hall's Illinois plan.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, for more than 2,000 years before the coming of motor cars people traveled the hard-surfaced Appian Way and gave it an honored place among the great projects of the world.

Centuries later Napoleon urged France to build a great hard-road system. While these French highways had been in daily use for a hundred years, their inestimable value was not fully realized until motor trucks and transports roaring back and forth over their hard surfaces brought up men and guns so rapidly and in such numbers that the invading German legions were stopped just outside the lines of Paris.

Without these hard roads Paris would have fallen. No one can realize what such a catastrophe would have meant to the world at large, let alone to France. Billions of dollars could not have replaced the beautiful works of art, the splendid buildings, and the accumulated treasures of the centuries.

In our splendid isolation we have less to fear from possible war than crowded Europe. And yet, while we talk of outlawed war, if we are honest with ourselves, we recognize down deep in our inner consciousness that some day our own beautiful Capital or our own great cities may need defense. If that time should ever come, the great hard-surfaced highway system provided for in the Holaday bill would return in money value many, many times its cost. As a defense measure alone, then, the building of such a system of national roads would be fully justified.

But we need not seek to justify the building of these roads on the grounds of national safety. From a commercial standpoint, from an economic standpoint, from a social standpoint, such a hard-road system would continue to return valuable and increasing dividends on the original investment.

Let us see, then, what the Holaday bill really is. Speaking as I do for Congressman HOLADAY, my duty requires me to give a rather detailed explanation of his bill, now pending in Congress. I shall try to be as brief as the importance of this question will permit. It would be like carryng coals to Newcastle to argue the benefits of good roads to this gathering.

As I may have occasion to refer at times to the Federal highway act, I want to make it plain here and now that I am not opposed in the slightest degree to such Federal aid. I believe that the Federal aid already given to the improvement of our highways has been justified. I believe, too, that even though the Holaday bill provides for many great trunk-line highways, our Government will for years to come find ample opportunity and sufficient cause for continuing to aid the States in the improvement, within their own borders, of thousands of miles of the roads over which their rural mail carriers and local people must travel.

Good roads pay big dividends and are a real investment. The United States is amply able and can well afford to build, without any assistance from the States, the first-class nation-wide system of high-type hard-surfaced post roads provided for in this bill.

WHAT IS THE HOLADAY BILL?

The fundamental purpose of the Holaday bill, as indicated by its title, is to provide for the construction, maintenance, and regulation within and by the United States of America of a nation-wide system of durable hard-surfaced post roads and their appurtenances and the provision of means for the payment of the cost thereof. These paved highways are to be constructed by the United States alone without any direct help from the States.

The fact that these highways can be built in this manner, right now while we live, appeals very strongly to most of us. We want to see results in our own lifetime. By authorizing an issue of its bonds the United States would be placed in position to contract for and construct these roads at once. In that way the people would get to use the roads while the bonds were being paid for.

Illinois tried this road bond issue plan to the extent of $60,000,000. Did it work? Well, in six years the people of Illinois voted a hundred million dollars more to build additional roads.

WHO WILL CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL?

Under this bill all the work must be done subject to the approval of the President, but the immediate responsibility for maintaining the high character of the roads will rest upon four of his Cabinet members.

As the Bureau of Public Roads and the interests of the farmer are placed in his department, the Secretary of Agriculture is given direct charge of the work.

Since such a nation-wide system of hard-surfaced roads, if well built, would be of almost inestimable value in time of national peril, the Secretary of War is named as one of these four Cabinet members. It would be his duty to aid in determining the proper type and width and strength of a paved roadway that would be sufficient for all traffic requirements of war as well as of peace. In time of national danger these roads would be placed temporarily under his control.

As a large volume of mail will be carried over these post roads, the Postmaster General is charged with part of the responsibility of constructing the high-type roads required.

Because such a comprehensive hard-road system will have a marked influence on the commercial interests of all the States, the Secretary of Commerce is named as the fourth member of this very important advisory board.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the President's approval, must look after all financial questions.

WHAT KIND OF ROADS MUST BE BUILT?

The Holaday bill provides that the highways in this nation-wide system shall be improved by constructing thereon a durable, hard-surfaced pavement of the best type available. The roads shall be so built that they will remain in good condition, with low, reasonable maintenance cost during the life of the bonds and afterwards.

A vital principle of this bill requires the highways to be constructed on the straightest lines practicable from an engineering standpoint. The roads shall furnish the most direct routes from one main objective to another. These main objectives are the National Capital, the State capitals, the principal cities, and the termini of routes.

No route shall be deflected from a reasonably straight line in order to run through or near a city, even though the city be named on that route. If the construction of a route on such straight lines will carry the roadway at some distance from such a city or from one that should be given reasonable connections with the route, the Secretary of Agriculture shall build a spur or secondary road to make the connection. The Secretary shall not deflect a main route from its straight line or course, but he shall provide the safest and most direct and economical route, considering the interests of the country as a whole, rather than to run through or into any individual city or community.

For illustration: One route in this bill runs from Des Moines to Indianapolis. Danville, Ill., is named on this route, but if a direct course from Indianapolis to Des Moines would carry the route to one side of Danville, the Secretary must follow this direct course and then, if it should be deemed necessary, run a connecting spur to Danville.

The bill further provides that these hard-surfaced highways shall be wide enough and strong enough to meet the requirements of the heaviest present general traffic and the reasonably anticipated future traffic thereon. Engineers who have had wide experience in such road building will aid the four Cabinet members in determining the proper type of roads.

HOW WIDE WILL THESE ROADS BE?

The paved roadways, except in rough, mountainous, or sparsely settled regions, shall not be less than 20 feet wide. They may be as much wider as the above-named four Cabinet members, with the President's approval, may prescribe.

The bill also provides for superhighways near large cities. The paved roadways shall have not less than four 10-foot traffic lanes, or a width of at least 40 feet, for at least 25 miles out from the corporate limits of all cities of over 200,000 population. From the corporate limits of cities of over 800,000 the paved roadways shall have not less than six such traffic lanes, or a width of at least 60 feet, for a distance of at least 10 miles out from the city limits.

These widths are fixed only as a minimum requirement. In many cases the four Cabinet members will undoubtedly deem it advisable to make the paved roadways wider or to extend the extra widths out for a longer distance from these cities. Near such a supercity as New York or Chicago the width of one of these great highways should, in many cases, be much wider than 60 feet and extend out at the increased width much farther than 10 miles.

This bill also provides for the construction of belt-line paved highways around cities of over 200,000. Many times people traveling on a through route do not want to be delayed, perhaps for hours, by driving through a large city. By use of such a belt-line highway they could go from one route entering a city to any similar route entering it, without going down into the city's crowded, congested traffic.

WHERE WILL THESE ROADS GO?

The general plan of the Holaday bill calls for direct trunk-line hard-surfaced roads running from the National Capital to each State capital and from each State capital to every other State capital. There will also be many similar direct routes between the large cities.

The bill also calls for great, unbroken, and direct transcontinental hard-surfaced highways. Similar direct hard-surfaced highways will lead from all the large inland cities to the great waterways.

In general, the bill describes seven main east and west trunk-line highways. Five of these are real transcontinental highways. Two of the seven, however, run only from the Pacific Ocean to the Great Lakes.

One route follows closely the Atlantic coast line from Eastport, Me., to the southern tip of Florida. Another route follows closely the Pacific coast line from the Canadian border to San Diego. Twelve other north and south lines run practically from our northern to our southern border.

There are also two great diagonal routes, one running from Montana to the seaboard at Jacksonville, Fla., the other from El Paso, Tex., to Lake Ontario. Then there are more than 50 shorter but direct routes connecting the larger cities of the country.

The bill numbers the different routes, but it expressly provides that they may be renumbered or be given appropriate names. I am not so sure but that when these great national highways shall have been paved the American people will prefer to know a route by some illustrious historic name rather than by an unromantic number.

HOW WILL THE ROADS BE CARED FOR?

This bill provides that the United States shall maintain these roads in first-class condition. The four Cabinet members will also have power to regulate the use of the roads. Uniform traffic rules or rules of the road shall be prescribed.

The bill also requires these Cabinet members to provide uniform markings along these routes. Traffic lanes shall be kept marked with proper guide lines. Wherever practicable, inbound and outbound traffic lanes may be separated by parkway or other safe means, if such action is deemed advisable. If it becomes practicable to do so and it seems advisable, routes may be lighted up after dark.

The bill also authorizes the separation of grades at route intersections. In many cases where one great route intersects another the duty to protect the safety of the traveling public will no doubt cause these Cabinet members to separate the grades by overpass or other means, so as to keep the traffic on one route away from that on the intersecting route.

The bill seeks to safeguard the traveling public in every possible way. All railway grade crossings shall be eliminated, wherever practicable, by the construction of subways or viaducts. On a great national highway it would seem extremely unwise to send heavy traffic over railway tracks at grade.

HOW WILL THE ROADS BE PAID FOR?

The Holaday bill authorizes the borrowing of sufficient money on the credit of the United States, up to $5,000,000,000, to build all of these routes. But no more money shall be borrowed than is actually needed to meet the expenditures authorized by the bill. Bonds of the United States may be issued to secure the money so borrowed. In this way the building of this nation-wide hard-road system would be completely financed. It would permit the Government to begin the immediate construction of the roads and to carry on the work continuously until all the roads were completed and opened for traffic.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, with the President's approval, to levy and collect a small annual motor-vehicle tax to aid in retiring the bonds. This annual tax is to be not less than $3 for each motor vehicle not used for hire and not less than $10 for each motor vehicle used for hire. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to impose and collect a tax of not less than one-half cent per gallon on motor-vehicle fuel to aid in retiring the bonds. All other Federal taxes on motor vehicles will be repealed.

With the increase in the number of motor cars, which is certain to follow the construction of such a comprehensive system of paved roads, the bonds used for their construction could be retired in this way without burdening anyone. The users of such high-type hard-surfaced roads will be glad to contribute toward their construction.

It has been estimated that the saving in repairs, oil, gasoline, and depreciation by driving over a high-type paved road will mean at least 4 cents per mile of travel. If each car traveled, on an average, 1,000 miles per year over these national roads, it would mean on that basis a saving of $40 per car, or, counting the aggregate number of American cars, around $1,000,000,000 per year.

Again, engineers have estimated that the driving of a car over high-type paved roads, instead of over roads of low type, will effect a saving of 1 cent per mile on tires alone. I am not vouching for these estimates on saving, as that is out of my line, but if the figures of the engineers are even approximately correct the tire saving alone by driving over the high-type paved roads provided for in the Holaday bill would each year be more than the proposed motor-vehicle tax and gasoline tax combined.

This saving on repairs and depreciation by the building of these superhighways will not work any hardship on the manufacturer or on the dealer in motor cars, because if people can drive cars economically more cars will be bought. Again, the experience in Illinois has demonstrated that the building of a connected system of good hard-surfaced highways will cause the sale of cars to go up by leaps and bounds.

WHEN WILL THE ROAD BE BUILT?

The controlling idea in this bill is to provide funds, so that a connected and comprehensive system of durable hard-surfaced roads may

be constructed at once. The bill provides that the roads shall be divided into convenient sections for construction purposes and that all reasonable efforts shall be made to complete the entire system within five years after the passage of the act.

The construction work shall, so far as practically possible, be commenced in the different States at approximately the same time and be carried on continuously until completed. In this way work would be going on at the same time in all the States and the roads could be completed within the five-year period named. The people in each State would get immediate benefits. And these benefits would be more direct and substantial than those arising from many great Government projects like the building of the Panama Canal.

REFUNDS TO THE STATES

Many States, either acting alone or with Federal aid, have already paved some of their main highways. Where that has been done, if these main highways have been built on the direct and straight lines required by the Holaday bill, and if they have been constructed of a proper type to meet its requirements, then such a State highway could, with the State's consent, be utilized as part of the national system. In that event, if the road has been built by the State alone or by one of its subdivisions, the actual value of that part of the paved road so utilized will be refunded to the State. If the road has been built by the State and the Government together, then the actual value of that part of the paved road paid for by the State and so utilized by the Government will be paid back to the State. The money so refunded to a State would then be used by the State either to retire its State road bonds or to construct new hard-surfaced post roads under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

AIRPLANE FIELDS

This bill also authorizes the construction of airplane fields alongside these great highways. Such fields are already needed for the interchange of air mail and post-road mail. Such fields may also become of great value for military, commercial, or other national purposes. No one can prophesy with certainty what the future need may be.

ADVANTAGES OF THE HOLADAY BILL OVER FEDERAL AID

The Holaday bill is not intended to repeal the Federal highway act, but its main purpose is to build a national system of connected hard-surfaced roads that can not be built immediately by means of limited Federal aid. Federal aid has not provided for the immediate construction of straight, unbroken trunk-line hard-surfaced roads of the highest type. Neither has Federal aid provided for the immediate construction of straight, transcontinental, hard-surfaced highways of the highest type.

A map of the Federal-aid roads of the United States will show that many of these roads jog back and forth from town to town, following, perhaps, the winding trails of pioneer days.

Then, too, a large percentage of Federal-aid projects has been of low type. Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, in a hearing before the Committee on Roads in the last Congress, stated that 67½ per cent of all Federal-aid projects were of low type; that they were of graded and drained sand-clay or gravel construction.

The Holaday bill has another advantage over the Federal highway act due to the fact that if the bill is passed the Government will have the means at its disposal to construct and complete, without any further action on the part of Congress, an entire system of superior paved roads that may be used any day in the year. Plans could be made at once and contracts let for the whole work. Federal aid, on the other hand, is not permanently financed to insure the completion of any particular system but its continuance depends upon the uncertain action of each succeeding Congress.

If the Government builds roads under the Holaday bill at its own expense, it can, as it should, make the roads straight and connected and permanent, so as to benefit all the people rather than the people of a single State.

In the construction of roads near large cities Federal aid is limited to an amount wholly insufficient to meet the Government's fair share of the cost of roads that will be used by citizens from every State in the Union. The Holaday bill does not limit the cost, but provides for roads that shall meet all traffic requirements.

Another difficulty encountered in constructing high-type trunk-line hard-surfaced roads by means of Federal aid lies in the fact that some States may be either unwilling or unable financially to bear their share of the cost of the roads through their territory. Many Western States have large areas of untaxable lands which materially reduce their resources. This all means gaps in the roads.

Those of us on this side of Pikes Peak do not want such gaps. Most of us hope some time to be able to drive out there often to view the great mountains, the canyons, the geysers, the giant trees, and the rare wonders of nature. If the building of the transcontinental paved highways provided for in this bill will create in the American people a desire to explore their own country, enough money will stay away from Europe each year to maintain these roads.

HOW WILL THE HOLADAY BILL BENEFIT A CITY OR A STATE?

Before I close I want to give just a few figures to indicate what the Holaday bill would mean to individual cities and States. The routes described in the bill aggregate approximately 57,000 miles of road, which, at an estimated average cost of $50,000 per mile for a high-type paved roadway 20 feet wide, would cost $2,850,000,000. The above mileage is divided up among all the States.

Out here in Iowa the mileage would be approximately 1,594 miles, which, at that estimated cost, would mean an outlay in this State of $79,700,000. This amount would be spent either in constructing new roads, or, if the Government should take over some roads already paved by the State, in refunding the value of such roads to Iowa. Six great highways would lead out of this beautiful capital city.

The estimated expenditures in New York, Michigan, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, and Texas would all go above the hundred-million-dollar mark. Texas, due to her great size, would have the largest amount.

Around the large cities the value of the roads would be much greater. Take, for example, Birmingham, Ala., the permanent headquarters of this great good roads association. Six splendid highways would run out from Birmingham at a width of at least 40 feet for a distance of at least 25 miles. At an estimated cost of $80,000 per mile for a 40-foot road this would call for an expenditure around that city of approximately $9,000,000.

Twelve of these great highways would lead out from the city of Chicago at a width of at least 60 feet for at least 10 miles and at a width of at least 40 feet for at least 15 miles farther. At an estimated cost of $90,000 per mile for a 60-foot road the expenditure around Chicago would aggregate about $21,600,000.

Eleven routes would run out of Indianapolis. These roads would be at least 40 feet wide for a distance of at least 25 miles beyond the city limits. The estimated expenditure around that city would reach $16,500,000.

ARE THESE ROADS NEEDED?

People who are well acquainted with conditions in the automobile world realize that the construction of new cars is far outstripping the construction of good hard-surfaced roads. It has been said that if all the motor cars in our country should decide to drive over its high-type paved highways at the same time, there would be a double line of cars with a spacing of less than 20 feet between cars.

The construction of the primary roads provided for in the Holaday bill would inevitably lead to the construction of a large mileage of hard-surfaced, secondary roads to connect with the great trunk-line roads. Since Illinois voted $60,000,000 for the construction of a State bond road system, counties in the State have voted many millions of dollars in county bonds for the purpose of building good roads to reach the State system.

At the time Illinois was making her campaign for good roads there were less than 400,000 automobiles in the State. During the campaign it was estimated that the saturation point would be 600,000 cars. But before this fine system of roads was entirely completed there were more than 1,400,000 cars.

And now I just want to add that by bringing all the States into a closer and more intimate relationship socially, politically, and commercially by means of a splendid nation-wide system of permanent hard-surfaced highways, the Holaday bill will obey the Constitution, both in letter and spirit, and help "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The following resolution has been submitted to the resolutions committee, and I hope it will be adopted by this convention:

"Resolution

"Whereas the rapidly increasing number of motor-vehicle owners, with the correspondingly greater need and demand on all sides for good hard-surfaced roads, is far outstripping the construction of such roads; and

"Whereas the Holaday bill, now pending in Congress, offers the traveling public substantial relief from this condition by providing for the construction, maintenance, and regulation within and by the United States of a nation-wide system of durable hard-surfaced roads and the provision of means for the payment of the cost thereof; and

"Whereas a careful study of this bill shows that its early passage would secure to the American people, right now in this generation, certain vital and very needful traffic betterments and highway improvements, such as—

"Straight and unbroken transcontinental hard-surfaced, super highways of the best type available;

"Straight and connected interstate hard-surfaced highways of the best type available;

"Maintenance of these highways in first-class condition;

"Relief from traffic congestion around the larger cities;

"1. By constructing straight, high-type pavements at least 40 feet wide for at least 25 miles out from cities of over 200,000;

"2. By constructing straight, high-type pavements at least 60 feet wide for at least 10 miles out from cities of over 800,000;

"3. By constructing belt-line, high-type pavements around cities of over 200,000;

"Connecting with each other by direct trunk-line, hard-surfaced highways the National Capital and all State capitals and all large cities;

"Forming great martial highways in time of national peril;

"Elimination of all railway grade crossings on the national highway system;

"Separation of grades where practicable at route intersections;

"Uniform traffic rules, regulations, and markings on this national highway system;

"Refunding to States the value of any part of this national highway system built, at its own expense, by a State or by one of its subdivisions, so as to permit such a State to use its money again for the building of other hard roads or the retirement of its State road bonds;

"Provision for financing the construction of this national highway system by the issuing of United States bonds to be retired in part by the users of the roads through the payment of small motor-vehicle licenses and a small tax on gasoline and motor fuel;

"Provision for constructing airplane fields alongside these great highways for the interchange of airplane and post-road mail and for military, commercial, or other national purposes;

"Promoting the general welfare of all the States: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the United States Good Roads Association, in annual convention assembled, does hereby give its hearty and unqualified approval to the principles of the Holaday bill, and it does hereby further agree to use its best efforts to secure the early passage by Congress of this bill (H. R. 6957)."

Mr. HOLADAY. The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the United States Good Roads Association at Des Moines, Iowa, in session from May 28 to June 1, 1928, adopted the resolution set forth in the address by Mr. Hall.

INEQUALITY OF PAY WITHIN THE NAVY

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of pay in the Navy.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, we have a peculiar situation in the Navy. On some of our ships we pay some of our junior officers more than we pay the captains or even the admirals, and we pay one junior officer more than we pay another of the same rank and service, performing the same duty, sometimes to the extent even of $1,000, $1,500, or $1,800 more. This appears unjust. These inequalities occur by reason of the schedule of pay of the bachelor officers of the Navy, whose compensation differs from that of married officers because of the single fact of marriage. They are paid under the terms of the act of June 10, 1922, the joint service pay act. I intend to discuss the pay of the unmarried officers of the Navy particularly, for as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee I am familiar with their case, and I am aware also that under the operation of the pay act they are made to suffer greater injustice than are the bachelor officers of the Army.

When Congress passed the joint service pay act it adopted a plan in paying for services rendered which we have never before or since applied to any branch of the Government service. We do not base our own pay on the existence or nonexistence of a family. We do not employ that factor in fixing the pay of the thousands of civil employees in the classified service. But when we were dealing with the Navy, the Army, and certain allied services, we wrote into the law that the pay for the services rendered should be measured to some considerable extent, in the last analysis, not by the value of the services but by the existence or nonexistence of other persons looking to the employee for support. As between two officers, one married and one a bachelor—the latter of higher rank than the former and performing more responsible duties, the former possibly the assistant of the latter—we give more money to the former solely because he is married. As between two officers of the same rank, doing exactly the same duty, with identical years of service and responsibility, that one who is married or has a dependent mother receives a substantially greater sum. The result of such a law has been that many junior officers receive more than their supervisors and instructors. The effect on the personnel involved can be easily imagined.

In a military organization rank should be the basis of pay, and "pay" should be adequate compensation for services rendered. These are such well-recognized and sound elementary principles that discussion seems unnecessary, yet in these respects the joint service pay act of June 10, 1922, is fatally defective.

As examples of the operation of that act I want to point out just what it means to individual officers of the Navy, and to urge your assistance in securing the repeal or modification of a law that is so injurious, so discriminatory, so foreign to the principles of fair dealing between employer and employee as to stand condemned on the facts.

For instance, a bachelor rear admiral in the lower half of the list, exercising one of the junior admirals' commands at sea, directly responsible for the training and well being of hundreds of officers and thousands of men, and for the employment and care of millions of dollars' worth of Government property, receives $6,219 a year. His married contemporary with the same rank and service and doing similar duty receives $7,500.

Next below the admiral in the scale of rank is the captain, an officer of from 27 to 39 years' service, with duties similar to those of the rear admiral but confined to a single vessel. The unmarried captains in command of the ships of our fleet receive $6,019 or $6,219, depending on the length of their service, while all of the married captains receive $7,200. This obvious discrimination is not confined to the cases of officers rendering equal service but extends also as between married captains and unmarried rear admirals. Thus the admiral in command of the entire force not infrequently receives some $900 less than an officer commanding a part of it. I believe that it is unjust to discriminate between two officers of the same rank, each performing the same duty.

Examine the situation grade by grade and you will find the same conditions existing throughout the Navy list. In one case recently brought to my attention, a lieutenant commander at sea received less money than every single lieutenant on board, and in one case less than half the sum paid one of the lieutenants. One more example will serve to show the extremes to which this unfortunate law has led. Lieutenants of the Navy, officers of corresponding rank to captains in the Army, are employed at sea normally as watch officers of ships, with the duty of drilling their assigned part of the crew, and caring for a part of the ship. While these are responsible duties, and while their successful accomplishment is essential to efficiency of the ship and the force to which it belongs, yet they are not to be compared with the duties and responsibilities of the captain of the ship or the admiral in command of the force. Nevertheless, we have cases where married lieutenants with long service as enlisted men and as warrant officers, before being appointed to the line of the Navy by a special law of Congress, receive more pay than the captain in command of the ship and the admiral in command of the group of ships.

These, then, are the conditions existing to-day. Juniors well down the scale of rank are paid more than the seniors to whom they look for orders and instruction, and in all grades and ranks there are officers with the same prior service, doing the same duty, in receipt of widely different sums—$1,000, $1,200, $1,800 a year less than another.

Two basic faults of the present law are almost entirely to blame for these results. The first is the plan of basing the pay of all officers on length of service with only minor regard for differences in rank. That is to say, length of service was allowed to outweigh the knowledge and professional attainments that had given to some higher rank and increased responsibilities while withholding it from others. Thus a lieutenant and a lieutenant commander, both married or single, of say nine years' commissioned service receive exactly the same amount. From this it follows that so far as pay is concerned no inducement was offered to excel and in that way secure advanced rank.

Appropriate legislation to correct this fault can not be drafted until consideration has been given to many factors and a study made of the entire subject, on the principle of adequate compensation for services rendered. However, the chief evil of the present law can and should be corrected now, and it is to that end that I ask your present assistance.

The joint pay act set up certain money allowances that were to be paid to some officers and not to others, although all were of the same rank, had the same amount of prior service, and were performing identical duties. These allowances are termed "rental allowance and subsistence allowance." They are payable in full measure at all times to married officers and to officers with a dependent mother, but only in part measure and in part time to unmarried officers with or without other classes of dependents.

In justification of this discrimination against the bachelors of the service it was said that these allowances were not "pay," but something different for which one officer had a claim on the Government and the other none at all. Why try to delude anyone into believing that a so-called rental allowance or subsistence allowance is not a part of the compensation paid an

officer as much as is his "pay" proper? It makes no difference what it is called, the sum total received from the paymaster is "pay." Supposedly, it is given in return for services rendered, and the recipient has a just ground for complaint when his pay envelope is smaller than that of another giving the same quantity and quality of work.

The inclusion of this discriminatory plan was the outgrowth of temporary legislation enacted during the war. I believe it fair to say this objectionable feature was recognized in part, at least, when the joint service pay bill was enacted, and it owes its existence to-day more to a desire at that time not to increase appropriations than to any belief that it was equitable and just. It has resulted in a substantial wrong, created dissatisfaction, injured the service, and placed the Government in an untenable position.

It is for this reason that I have introduced the bill H. R. 13614 to equalize the pay and allowances of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on sea duty. If that bill is enacted, it will give the same sum of money each month to these bachelor officers while they are at sea that is given to their married contemporaries. That bill is restricted to cover the case where they are on sea duty, for it is there that the discrimination is most heavily felt. It will not remove all the inequalities of the law, but it has the merit of removing the greatest of them. I hope that that much will be done and that the whole subject will be taken in hand without delay.

The bill I have introduced deals only with the naval service, although other services are in theory laboring under the same disadvantage as is the Navy. Their disadvantage is more theoretical than real, for, as a matter of fact, the joint service pay act is discriminatory, not alone between individuals but as well between the different services paid under the terms of that law. The Navy is the only service covered by the pay act that always operates in peace time under conditions that are at all comparable with those obtaining in time of war. Its weapons of war are forged and ready, and the exercise of the personnel in their use is a part of the day's routine. Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps on sea duty are always in a war status, while in the Army there is no such thing as field duty in time of peace.

Therefore, when the pay bill says that Army officers on field duty and naval officers on sea duty who are not married shall suffer certain losses in allowances beyond the normal amount, it says that which is meaningless in respect to the Army and that which is of substantial hurt in respect to the Navy. Consider the bachelor major of the Army to-day and the naval officer of corresponding rank on sea duty each of, say, 20 years' total service. The Army officer receives $720 more than the naval officer. If they are in the next higher grades, with 25 years' total service, the Army officer receives $960 more than the naval officer.

To me the most noteworthy thing about this whole situation is that there has not been insistent clamor for remedial legislation. I know that the services affected feel, and rightly so, that certain provisions of the pay act are unjust in their operation, particularly in respect to the Navy. With that feeling in the hearts of the numbers of officers concerned, morale must suffer, efficiency is hurt, and the interests of the country are not served. There is scarcely a finer example of unselfish devotion to service of country beyond thought of self than is afforded by these officers, in many cases underpaid, in no case overpaid, and in all cases laboring under a law that disregards the fundamental principle of equality of pay for equality of service.

THE GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL BUILDING AT DEFIANCE, OHIO

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of the public building at Napoleon, Ohio.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has donated $25,000 toward the Anthony Wayne Memorial Building proposed to be erected upon the site of the old fort grounds, located at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, at Defiance, Ohio.

In the Third Congress of the United States during the second administration of President Washington, Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne received a few lines of thanks for the great campaign against the Indians which culminated in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Fort Defiance was the base of his operations. I understand, from reading history, and some of the old records of the Third Congress, that there was about as much jealousy and pettiness existing then, as was exhibited in the Seventieth Congress in an effort to block the resolution in commemoration of his efforts.

I first introduced House Joint Resolution 180 in the House of Representatives January 23, 1928. It was not reported out of committee until March 28, 1928, and I did not recognize it as my own bill when it finally emerged from the Library Committee, amended as follows:

[H. J. Res. 180, 70th Cong., 1st sess.]

Joint resolution providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed (1) to cooperate with the proper official of the State of Ohio, and the proper official of the county of Defiance, Ohio, in selecting a site in the public park maintained by the State of Ohio on the site of Fort Defiance, at Defiance, Ohio, and (2) to construct thereon, as a memorial to Gen. Anthony Wayne, a public museum suitable for housing a collection of historical relics which is already available; but such museum shall not be constructed until the State of Ohio has made adequate provision for its care and maintenance, and the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, suspend all construction under this act until the State of Ohio has made available the sum of $50,000 and the county of Defiance, Ohio, the sum of $25,000, to be used in the construction of such museum.

SEC. 2. The plans for such museum shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act.

[H. Rept. No. 1067, 70th Cong., 1st sess.]

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL AT DEFIANCE, OHIO

Mr. LUCE, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report (to accompany H. J. Res. 180):

On the 9th day of August, 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne, a gallant and distinguished soldier of the American Revolution and Indian Wars, erected a fort at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, known as Fort Defiance, which was used by him as headquarters during the final campaigns against the Indians, resulting in the winning of the Northwest Territory. The site of this fort is now preserved as a public park of 3 acres within the city of Defiance. The State of Ohio is reported to have expended about $26,000 for the construction of a concrete retaining wall and further appropriation is available for landscape work and improvement of the grounds. The Defiance Park Commission and the Chamber of Commerce of Defiance have proposed the erection of a museum building for the housing of an existing collection of historical relics relating to Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne and his campaigns.

The resolution provides for cooperation on the part of the Federal Government in the construction of this museum building by the authorization of appropriation of $25,000, provided the county of Defiance will contribute a like sum and the State of Ohio will contribute $50,000 toward the project. It is also provided that the State of Ohio shall make adequate provision for the care and maintenance of the building and that plans of the structure shall be subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts.

Your committee believes that the Federal Government should cooperate in the erection of this memorial to one of its distinguished soldiers, and recommends the adoption of the resolution, with the following amendments:

Strike out the preamble.

Page 2, line 4, strike out the words "with the approval of the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "to cooperate with the."

Page 2, line 5, strike out the words "to select" and insert the following: "and the proper official of the county of Defiance, Ohio, in selecting."

Page 2, lines 14 and 15, strike out "a sum equal to that hereinafter authorized to be appropriated" and insert "the sum of $50,000 and the county of Defiance, Ohio, the sum of $25,000."

Section 3, line 20, strike out the figures "50,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "25,000."

I had hearings on the bill before the committee on February 20, and there were present as witnesses Mayor E. S. Bronson and Mr. Harry L. Burden, of Defiance. After the hearings, while I could have been consulted, the chairman of the committee did not see fit to talk to me or confer with me concerning the manner in which his committee intended to amend the bill. I had perfect confidence in the committee and rested in the belief that they were disposed to do the right thing.

Defiance is my home town and I could have advised them at any time during consideration of the bill. As reported out, it was not my bill and I was not pleased with it. But it was then too late to change it.

Again I was not consulted when I learned that it had been placed on the Consent Calendar of the House. This calendar is established by the House rules laid down by the leaders and ratified by the House. It is a vicious method of legislation and

should be revised. It permits the objection of any one Member of the House, out of 435 Members, to rise and merely say, "I object," and this kills any bill brought up on the calendar.

On the 16th of April this resolution of mine came up for consideration and was promptly objected to by a neighbor of mine on the north—a gentleman from Michigan—whom I did not suspect would object to such a meritorious bill as this one. He did not make it a personal matter, but as he holds a responsible place in the House as self-appointed "watchdog" of the Treasury, he presumably has an arrangement with the chairman of the Library Committee to object to all bills that will cost the Government money.

I was not present when the bill came up for passage, but had an arrangement with the chairman of the Library Committee, Mr. LUCE, to put the bill through if it came up during my absence. The chairman assured me he would have the bill enacted if he could and if no objection was made; so I trusted him and was content. But, as I said, a neighbor on the north objected when it did come up, and I herewith insert the colloquy that ensued when the bill was stricken from the calendar:

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE MEMORIAL

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 180) providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the industry of the Committee on the Library in building monuments all over the United States is on the increase. In this instance it seems there is being established a new policy. Possibly the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] can point to precedents, but this is a case where they want a museum out in Defiance, Ohio, and want us to contribute $25,000 from the Federal Treasury toward its erection. This may be desirable, but I know of so many places where it seems to me more urgent needs exist that I am fearful of starting a policy of contributing to museums all over the United States.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I have no personal concern with this proposal, of course; but it chances that the gentleman who introduced the bill and who has it very much at heart has been obliged to leave the sittings of the House by reason of illness. My regard for him strengthens my wish to carry out my assurance to him that if the matter came up in his absence I would do what I could to secure consideration. This, of course, is no reason why the bill should not stand on its own merits, but merely warrants me in asking consideration for the bill.

Mr. CRAMTON. Would the gentleman like to have it passed over without prejudice?

Mr. LUCE. It is doubtful how soon our friend is going to be able to be back, and perhaps I might as well answer the gentleman's question at once.

As for precedent, I am informed that the Battle of Tippecanoe has been marked or commemorated in somewhat the same way by a joint contribution of the Nation and the State.

Like my friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], I, too, have observed the increasing desire on the part of Members of the House to erect these various commemorative structures or markers or edifices, or whatever they may be.

Nearly four years ago we began commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversaries of the Revolutionary War. We have been following that war through New England and the Middle States, and we are now down in the South. This Fort Defiance episode comes somewhat later, to be sure, but it is a part and parcel of what is apparently the growing desire—and I am not sure that it is not a commendable desire—to pay more attention to the sites of happenings that have shaped the country's history.

I think this demand is no doubt also in part due to the remarkable growth of automobile touring that is now taking large numbers of our people here and there throughout the country, leading to a desire on the part of localities to bring to the attention of tourists reasons why this or that particular spot should be noticed. My own feeling has been that within reasonable limits we might take account of these things.

But I have personally come to the conclusion—I will say this for the benefit of the whole House—that it might be a wise thing for us to establish a practice—not an ironclad rule, because occasions to deviate might arise—but we might start from now on with the theory that we will commemorate only happenings of national importance, and that the cost of the commemoration shall be shared between the Nation and the locality. With that safeguard I am inclined to think that the appropriation can be kept within reasonable bounds.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have noticed the increase as reflected by the bills on the calendar, but I am not able to attribute it to any increase in the patriotic spirit or desire to honor the heroes of the past. I think it just comes from the fact that Members of Congress sit here and see a bill go through for the distinguished gentleman from Ohio or for the gentleman from Michigan or Massachusetts, and they say, "Well, if the Federal Government will spend $7,500 for a marker or contribute $25,000 for a museum for Defiance, why should not I have one in Port Huron," etc. That is why I am worrying about the great number that are coming out from the gentleman's committee. The benefit the gentleman refers to as an inducement to automobile tourists is local. I would have some faith in the increase of devotion to the past if communities were paying the cost of it out of their own money, but when it requires money from the Federal Treasury I am not so sure about it.

On the calendar we have proposals to give them markers for fights between the Indians and between the Indians and the whites and for all sorts of occasions. We have markers for small engagements of the Revolutionary War. If we put markers for all those places where we have had any clash of arms in this country the gentleman's committee will need a separate calendar.

Mr. LUCE. In my own region this has practically all been attended to by the activities of patriotic societies.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is a very fine way for it to be taken care of.

Mr. LUCE. While I agree with the gentleman, yet there are many parts of the country where the episodes to be commemorated took place at some distance from what are now the centers of population. That is not true here, but in this particular case the gentleman will note that we are asked to contribute $25,000, provided the State spends $50,000 and the county $25,000. I am inclined to think that this method of putting up, at any rate, a low bar may lessen the duties of the Library Committee, a result over which no tears would be shed.

Mr. CRAMTON. I hope so. I think the gentleman will appreciate that in our work on the Appropriations Committee it is not always because the item is undesirable that it is objected to but because there are other things more urgent. I know of so many places where $25,000 would do such a lot of good—in providing a dormitory for an Indian school or a hospital that has been postponed—I do not believe we ought to take this up.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield? What the gentleman says is absolutely correct. Immediately after the World War we had an epidemic of memorials. I remember I was in the city hall in New York City, and every time they wanted to open up a street that was not necessary or make an appropriation that they could not justify they would stick a memorial patriotic name to it and seek an appropriation on that ground. I believe in these appropriations we must consider the merits. A few moments ago we had a memorial road; that should be considered as a road problem and nothing else. Then, if it comes within the requirements of the road policy, it is time enough to give it a memorial aspect. But to consider these questions in the light of memorials I think is overdone.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have a high regard for the gentleman from Ohio, as I have for the gentleman from Massachusetts, but I feel that in this work that I am doing I can not be governed by personal considerations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

My office force persuaded Chairman LUCE to restore the bill to the foot of the Consent Calendar, where I found it upon my return from a four weeks' leave of absence. In the meantime, last January I had induced Senator FESS to introduce in the Senate a duplicate of my bill. On May 8 it passed the Senate just as drawn and as I desired it to be. It provided a 50-50 basis with the Legislature of Ohio in the matter of appropriation. Had my bill been passed first in the House, I could have attempted to have the Senate bill, by unanimous consent, substituted for the House bill, and that would have ended the whole legislative program. But in the light of subsequent developments no doubt my hostile colleague Mr. CRAMTON would undoubtedly have objected.

The Speaker has a parliamentary rule in the House that no legislation can be substituted coming from the Senate unless it has first passed the House. My bill had no standing under this rule, having been stricken from the calendar by objection. The only thing left for me to do was to resort to "log rolling," and as I am a fairly good hand at that, I proceeded to do the best I could. In that way I secured the passage of the bill as it was presented by the Library Committee, as I could get it through in no other way. Mr. LUCE and his committee and Mr. CRAMTON with his objections were adamant against any other program. By securing its passage in this form, I "finessed," as they say in whist. My object was to get the bill to conference between the two Houses, and in that way, I felt, lay the only chance to secure the passage of the Anthony Wayne Memorial resolution.

And so on May 11 Mr. LUCE, chairman, was recognized by the Speaker, the bill was read as it passed the Senate, and then amended to conform to the Library draft and passed in the House. The entire proceedings are as follows:

HISTORICAL MUSEUM IN DEFIANCE, OHIO

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (S. J. Res. 82) providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio, and consider the same in the House as in Committee of the Whole. If consent is granted, I shall move to amend by certain amendments which were embodied in the report from the House Committee on the Library in a similar bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 82, and consider the same in the House as in Committee of the Whole. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

"Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio

"Whereas on the 9th day of August, 1794, Gen. Anthony Wayne, a gallant and distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, erected a fort at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, known as Fort Defiance; and

"Whereas the original site of old Fort Defiance is now preserved as a public park of 3 acres, wherein the State of Ohio has expended $26,000 to construct a concrete retaining wall, and a further appropriation by the State of Ohio is available for landscaping and beautification of site; and

"Whereas the site is one of national as well as local significance: Therefore be it

"*Resolved, etc.*, That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed (1) with the approval of the proper official of the State of Ohio, to select a site in the public park maintained by the State of Ohio on the site of Fort Defiance, at Defiance, Ohio, and (2) to construct thereon, as a memorial to Gen. Anthony Wayne, a public museum suitable for housing a collection of historical relics which is already available; but such museum shall not be constructed until the State of Ohio has made adequate provision for its care and maintenance, and the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, suspend all construction under this act until the State of Ohio has made available a sum equal to that hereinafter authorized to be appropriated, to be used in the construction of such museum.

"SEC. 2. The plans for such museum shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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

The Clerk read the bill for amendment.

"Mr. LUCE offered the following amendments: Line 1, page 2 of the Senate bill, strike out the words 'with the approval of the' and insert the words 'to cooperate with the.'

"Line 2, strike out the words 'to select' and insert the words 'and the proper official of the county of Defiance, Ohio, in selecting.'

"Line 11, page 2, strike out the words 'a sum equal to that hereinafter authorized to be appropriated' and insert 'the sum of $50,000, and the county of Defiance, Ohio, the sum of $25,000.'"

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the preamble.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The motion of Mr. LUCE to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

So the bill was passed at last through the House in a form that I did not like at all. Mr. LUCE, out of consideration for my feelings in the matter, had kindly consented to the passage of the bill, as amended, in the absence of Mr. CRAMTON from the House.

The matter then drifted along for several days. I saw that nothing was being done, and, becoming anxious over the situation, attempted to have conferees appointed, on May 14. Again Mr. CRAMTON appeared and objected to the appointment of conferees, as is evidenced by the following proceedings from the RECORD of that date:

HISTORICAL MUSEUM AT DEFIANCE, OHIO

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 82 providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio, and agree to the conference asked for.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 82 and agree to the conference asked for. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, what is the nature of the Senate amendment? I am opposed to the whole bill.

Mr. LUCE. The proposal in the bill was that we contribute $50,000, and that the balance of $50,000 be contributed by the State of Ohio. The House changed the appropriation to $25,000 and $25,000 to be appropriated by the county in which Fort Defiance is situated.

Mr. CRAMTON. And the Senate refuses to accept the House amendment?

Mr. LUCE. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Is the gentleman in position to give the House any assurance as to what the attitude of the House conferees will be?

Mr. LUCE. I am not in a position to tell the gentleman what the other conferees will do, but I believe the House amendment was wise.

Mr. CRAMTON. I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts and until the gentleman can enlighten us as to whether the other conferees will stand with us I shall be obliged to object.

So another day was wasted by the obstinacy of Mr. CRAMTON. However, as the Senate had asked for a conference and had conferees appointed, Mr. LUCE was compelled, under the parliamentary rules, to insist upon the appointment of conferees by the House. They were accordingly appointed as follows, but not until Mr. LUCE had agreed with Mr. CRAMTON to insist upon the House amendments and not to recede from them:

HISTORICAL MUSEUM AT FORT DEFIANCE, OHIO

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 82, providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked for.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 82, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked for. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. LUCE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. GILBERT, and Mr. BULWINKLE.

That was May 15. Mr. LUCE and some of his conferees met with the Senate conferees, and stated that he was there to announce his position, namely: That he would not agree to the Senate bill as passed, nor would he agree to recede from the amendments of the House. One of the Senate conferees, it is alleged, told Mr. LUCE that if such was the case he did not consider it a conference; and, until he could approach them with a more open mind, the Senate would not consider any House amendments, but would insist upon its bill. So the matter rested for several days. Finally, the conferees got together and mutually agreed on give and take. As a result, the conference report as mutually agreed upon was printed in the RECORD of May 25, in the House proceedings, as follows:

FORT DEFIANCE, OHIO

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on Senate Joint Resolution 82, relating to Fort Defiance, Ohio, for printing in the RECORD.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) entitled "Joint resolution providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1 and 4.

Amendment numbered 2: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same with amendment as follows: Page 2, line 2, strike out the words "and the proper official of the county of Defiance, Ohio," so that the amendment will read "in selecting."

Amendment numbered 3: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 3, and agree to same with amendment as follows: Page 2, line 11, strike out the words "and the county of Defiance, Ohio, the sum of $25,000," so that the amendment will read "the sum of $50,000."

And the House agree to the same.

ROBERT LUCE,
JOHN C. ALLEN,
F. M. DAVENPORT,
RALPH GILBERT,
Managers on the part of the House.

SIMEON D. FESS,
R. B. HOWELL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) submit the following written state-

ment explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

The only change made in the resolution as agreed on by the conference committee is to omit therefrom all reference to the county of Defiance, Ohio. The resolution now provides for appropriation of $50,000 by the State of Ohio and $25,000 by the United States, making the total amount $75,000 instead of $100,000, as originally provided.

ROBERT LUCE,
JOHN C. ALLEN,
FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT,
RALPH GILBERT,
Managers on the part of the House.

On the following day, May 26, the House agreed to the conference report, as follows:

HISTORICAL MUSEUM AT FORT DEFIANCE, OHIO

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio.

The Clerk read the conference report.

(For conference report see proceedings of the House of May 25, 1928.)

The conference report was agreed to.

The bill was then engrossed and immediately sent to the Senate by special messenger. It was received in the Senate and promptly agreed to, as shown by the following Senate proceedings of May 26:

HISTORICAL MUSEUM, DEFIANCE, OHIO

Mr. FESS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 82) entitled "Joint resolution providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1 and 4.

Amendment numbered 2: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same with amendment as follows: Page 2, line 2, strike out the words "and the proper official of the county of Defiance, Ohio," so that the amendment will read "in selecting"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 3, and agree to same with amendment as follows: Page 2, line 11, strike out the words "and the county of Defiance, Ohio, the sum of $25,000," so that the amendment will read, "the sum of $50,000" and the House agree to the same.

SIMEON D. FESS,
R. B. HOWELL,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

ROBERT LUCE,
JOHN C. ALLEN,
F. M. DAVENPORT,
RALPH GILBERT,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

It was then engrossed, signed by the Vice President and by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, enrolled, and sent by messenger to the White House for the President's approval, which is all that is needed to make it law.

The reason for the pronounced personal opposition on the part of the Library Committee of the House, under the dominance of that gentleman and scholar, Mr. ROBERT LUCE, chairman, was undoubtedly due to a wrong impression and erroneous interpretation of some of the evidence presented at the hearings on the bill February 20 last.

The Defiance (Ohio) Crescent-News, which was helpful to the enterprise, made a comment, innocent in itself, but which was grabbed upon later by Mr. LUCE as an excuse to mutilate my bill. Here is what the Crescent-News in its issue of December 3, 1927, said:

If preliminary plans that have been formulated are carried out, $20,000 of the Federal appropriation will be joined with $20,000 from the State to erect the museum building, while the additional $80,000 of the Federal funds will be used in extending the present concrete retaining wall to the Maumee and Auglaize River bridges.

I was informed that the chairman of the committee was influenced against the bill on these statements of the Defiance newspaper. Mr. LUCE is from New England and a graduate of Harvard and, like all New Englanders, is ultraconservative. He does not speak our idiomatic language of the hoop-pole district. Every word he utters is of classic English, and when he makes a speech on the floor of the House his enunciation is of copper-plate accuracy and clearness. He has a wonderful vocabulary and is a gifted and polished orator. Like all New Englanders, he is what would be termed in northwestern Ohio a very "hard-boiled" gentleman. In other words, the Gen. Anthony Wayne proposition, as we say in Ohio, "went over his head," and he did not catch the vision of it correctly, or if he did catch the vision he was so intent on saving a few dollars that he did not know or care anything about what was due the memory of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

He failed to realize that the proposed enterprise is national in its scope and not a local proposition. He seemed to apply the New England yardstick and assume that the local real-estate boomers and near-by landowners would profit by the improvement, and the local taxpayers should aid in footing the bill; therefore, he tried to tax our poor little county to aid a rich and powerful Government.

Yet you can never tell what these New Englanders will do or demand. They required millions to purchase the Cape Cod Canal and the Congress gave it to them out of the money of the taxpayers—the poor farmers. The mistake that I made was in being too modest. I should have asked for $500,000 for the Anthony Wayne memorial and taken what I could have gotten in this day and age of New England economy. The Defiance proposition to build that memorial to Gen. Anthony Wayne, as I have said, is a national enterprise and not in any way a local affair.

It is not easy to overrate the importance, from a national point of view, of the victory over the savages on the 20th of August, 1794, after the march of Wayne's army from Defiance to the battle field of Fallen Timbers. It was one of the few in our history which we may call decisive. That it dissipated the cherished dream of the Indians that the Ohio River was to be the perpetual boundary between them and the whites was, perhaps, the least important of its results. In opening the magnificent national domain of the West to emigrants, secured in their life, liberty, and property by laws of their own making, it may well be regarded, when we reflect upon the history of that vast region during the last hundred years, as having given birth to a new era in the history of American civilization. The millions of freemen who now occupy the energetic and vigorous Commonwealths lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi should cherish the memory of Wayne as that of the man who by his sword made it possible for white men to live in peace and security in this garden spot of the world; and the Nation, proud as it ought to be of Wayne's achievements during the War of the Revolution, should never forget that it was he who by his skill and prowess changed the howling wilderness of the Northwest Territory, where the highest glory of the savage inhabitant had been the scalping of the whites, into a country where the cultivation of all the arts of peace betokens the highest civilization.

The President of the United States—General Washington—in a message to Congress referred in fitting terms to the achievements of General Wayne and to the vast consequences likely to follow from his victory. An attempt was made in the House of Representatives to recognize the wise counsels and intrepid bravery of the man to whom the success of the campaign was chiefly due. Here party malignity interposed with its venomous spirit, and the House, with singular inconsistency, while refusing to give the leader his due meed of praise, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House be given to the brave officers and soldiers of the legion under the orders of General Wayne for their prudence, fortitude, and bravery.

Had these shortsighted politicians been endowed with a gift of prophecy which would have enabled them to look forward into the future of their country, they would doubtless have owned to their own confusion that even such triumphal honors as were awarded to Roman conquerors would have been a fitting tribute to Wayne. Pompey the Great when he presented to the senate the people of Rome the submission of Syria, Phœnicia and Palestine as the trophies of his conquering army, and the illustrious Cæsar when he forced Egypt, Africa, and Gaul to bow to the supremacy of the Roman authority, by the voice of public gratitude were made masters of the Republic. What is due to the memory of the man whose prudence and valor gave to the American people the peaceful possession of the magnificent domain of the West?

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of national defense.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant developments of recent times is the extent and ramifications of organized propaganda.

Propaganda in itself is perfectly legitimate, for in its true sense it is educational; that is, the dissemination of educational matter. I have no quarrel with propaganda nor with propagandists so long as the propagandists confine themselves to disseminating facts. It is the spreading of half truths, untruths, misleading and misrepresenting propaganda to which I most vigorously object. As a new Member of Congress I have been astounded by the extent and the character of propaganda flooding the country and Congress against every measure designed even for the bare necessities of national defense for the United States.

As a World War veteran, I know the frightful and hideous cost in innocent lives paid for unnecessary lack of preparedness. Protests against the military and naval programs of the United States would be justified and would be a patriotic duty if Congress were launching into such a gigantic scheme as would make this Republic a sinister militaristic Nation. Top-heavy militarism is probably a contributing cause to war, but such a program is repugnant to the people of democratic America. We are as a people and a Government committed against a military régime, against a large, burdensome Military and Naval Establishment, but at the same time we are committed to a policy of adequate protection. Our very modest—and, indeed, they have been that—proposals for purely defense measures are deliberately and viciously misrepresented; when they are pictured as militaristic, dangerous, and imperialistic, this is an abuse of propaganda.

Those who would enlist organized public opinion—and this in itself is legitimate—incur most solemn and sacred obligations. Those who use propaganda in an attempt to influence public opinion by misrepresentation of facts, by distorted pictures, commit a crime of high misdemeanor against society; and this is, in fact, traitory.

To represent to the country that the measures designed solely for protection are inspired by "jingoists" and "war lords," and that such programs are a menace to the world's peace, and to enlist support of the people of the country against efforts of those charged with the responsibility of providing some measure of national defense in carrying out their obligations, is, indeed, a violation of the right of propaganda and raises a serious question of motives.

When I came in contact with the gigantic proportions of the ramifications and the interlocking nature of organizations participating in this concerted movement against our established policy of national defense, I could but wonder the reason for it all.

Under the guise of peace societies, war-prevention organizations, international "good-will" associations, and the like, there are tremendous forces at work, some innocently, perhaps, but many knowingly, without doubt, to render the United States defenseless and helpless, so that war will be prevented because of our inability to make war, even in our own defense against attacks from within or without that aim to destroy our position of world leadership and our commerce. There can be little doubt of foreign influences of a very subversive nature behind this whole movement.

The people of the United States are being woefully misled, and I believe if the facts are all made known, public opinion will make short work of putting an end to these nefarious activities.

Practically all Members of Congress were bombarded with hundreds and thousands of letters recently at the time when the House Naval Affairs Committee was considering the naval program. The character of these letters and the circumstances surrounding this campaign are too significant to be ignored. These letters were no coincidence; it is evident that they were the result of a well-organized, well-financed, and well-directed campaign. I stand squarely on the right of the people of this great Republic to petition Congress for redress, but I hold that it is a long cry from the legitimate right to petition Congress to the commercialized propaganda machines that arrange protests against any and every military or naval measure designed for national defense at so much "per protest." I do not refer to those few organizations that are quietly and devotedly working to promote genuine peace—I am myself a member of several—but to these doubtful organizations that merely concentrate attacks against anything American in favor of anything foreign.

There is at least one organization in Washington, within the shadows of the White House, that boasts it has 2,500 trusted agents throughout the country that can, on a day's notice, organize a campaign to Congress of from fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand letters. It is commonly charged that there are organizations participating in these campaigns that are run for profit and not patriotism; it is also commonly charged that these organizations are dominated and inspired, if not actually financed and directed, by foreign interests for the purpose of rendering the United States defenseless.

If these charges are not true, then it should be stopped, but if these charges are true, it is a most damnable outrage and it is a challenge to every red-blooded, home-loving American who is worthy of the name. It immediately strikes one who comes in contact with this situation, that these propaganda organizations have an unlimited amount of money at their command.

They have large, well-staffed offices; there appears to be an endless interrelationship between these various organizations; they appear to have but one ultimate object; that is, the complete abolishment of our Naval and Military Establishments. They object to a standing army of even very modest proportion; they object to even a replacement policy in our Navy; they oppose citizen training, and constantly direct efforts to reduce the National Guard and the reserve organizations. They preach and propagandize for a disarmed Nation. A disarmed world and a disarmed nation are two different things. It is significant that these movements are concentrated on disarming the United States, however, and not the world.

They accuse the service men's organizations and every patriotic association that advocates national defense of being allied and in league with a great and powerful munitions industry which is always trying to push us into war. This bogey of a great munitions industry, which is supposed to exert a great sinister influence over defense legislation, is, of course, the wildest kind of a myth, for the facts are that we have no munitions industry in the United States.

Under our national-defense policy we depend upon the mobilization of our peace-time industries for war purposes in time of war, but such facts mean nothing to these propagandists. What does not exist they create in their own imagination for their ulterior purposes.

There are no more peace-loving people in the world than the people of the United States, but they love peace sufficiently to fight for it if necessary. War is a terrible thing, and one of the highest objectives of civilization is to minimize it, if not eliminate it. But, after all, war is not the worst thing in the world—revolution, invasion, slavery, degradation, and the loss of liberty are all worse than war. Human liberty is one of the greatest attainments of civilization, and it is worth protecting.

Until the pacifists can guarantee us against war they have no right to prevent us from being in a position to defend ourselves and our liberty if necessary. The United States for the first time in all history initiated and led the world in a movement for reduction of armament. We are to-day leading the world in the movement to guarantee the peace of all nations, but so long as there remains the possibilities of our being attacked or invaded, or any threat against our liberty, it is our solemn duty to be prepared to defend ourselves. Elimination of war can no more be obtained by the simple expedient of abolishing our Army and our Navy than can crime be abolished by the dismissing of our police force or fires prevented by the disbanding of fire departments. To render ourselves defenseless merely invites disaster.

A skeleton army of less than 45,000 combatant troops, for that is our present status, a few hours a week training to the boys in our universities, a month's summer training in our citizen military training camps, a Navy, way below the treaty ratio, to the internationalists is militarism and a threat to world peace.

Internationalism is a beautiful theory, but practically it is a cloak to cover anti-Americanism. It is ridiculous and an insult to say that having an adequate naval and military program for national defense will lead to war. The United States is not a monarchy; it is not ruled by a king or dictator, but by all the people themselves. We can not have war unless the people decide to declare war. Under our form of government, neither the generals or the admirals can declare war. It is the rankest kind of treason to constantly accuse the officers of our Army and Navy of being sinister allies of this mythical munitions industry or of being vicious war lords, constantly conspiring to foment war. To insinuate that the officers of our Army and Navy are attempting to start war, so that they will get a higher rank and a little more pay, is a damnable lie and the grossest insult to a class of the highest type of patriotic and self-sacrificing men in America. Such tactics, however, are just further evidence of the depravity of the methods employed by those who, parading as self-righteous, peace-loving internationalists, are doing everything possible to render America defenseless, so that it can be destroyed.

Internationalism does not really mean what it seems to; friendly international relation is a splendid objective and should be sought by all. Real Americans will strive hard to attain this; they will be tolerant of other nations and peoples, just

in their criticism, and generous in their praise; they will make genuine efforts to understand the people of other lands. That is a patriotic duty of Americans; the more that this is done the better off will be the world, the nearer universal peace; but that is the only way that it can be done. Artificial internationalism, inspired by propaganda, by merely praising everything foreign and condemning and questioning everything American will not result in real international peace, but is merely a soothing sirup prescribed by the unscrupulous and administered by the innocent sentimentalists who have not the slightest conception of what it is all about, and the only result can be a sandbagging of good-natured Uncle Sam for the benefit of the envious, jealous, and shrewd internationalists, which in plain language means anti-American.

Why is America feared? Because we are trying to destroy these other governments of the world; because we are trying to set up a world empire and set ourselves as dictators of the world; because we are a warlike, unfriendly, fiendish people; because we are always at war oppressing the weak and helpless? No, my friends; you and I know that this is not so. Unfortunately, this is what we frequently hear even within our own country. Were we the imperialists which we are pictured, we should have long ago invaded Mexico, all of the Central American Republics. Would an imperialistic people have promulgated a Monroe doctrine for the protection of the weak? No; indeed were we imperialists we should have ourselves invaded and conquered the South American countries; were we this sinister imperialist that we are pictured, certainly we should have demanded our share of the spoils after the World War. Rather than being a threat to world peace, the United States to-day is the one shining hope of world peace, and if we are to be in a position to lead and help others we must first be in the position to help ourselves.

Our unassuming program of national defense is not so that we may be able to make war upon the other nations of the world, for indeed our defense program is hardly sufficient for national defense but to defend our shores should we become the object of concerted attack by any of the other powers of the world.

The patriotic organizations in the United States that are demanding adequate national defense do so because they know that this is a guaranty of our freedom and of peace; men who have seen service in the Army of the United States advocate proper preparedness and training because they know of the frightful and hideous cost in human life of lack of proper preparation and training. In view of the fact that the United States has no program of a great threatening navy or of a huge standing army, trained and prepared for international conquest, but merely a navy sufficient to protect our shore line and an army sufficient to maintain domestic tranquillity and to form the nucleus of an army in the time of war, we seriously question the motives of those who constantly spread propaganda for the purpose of eliminating what little defense we now have.

If these propaganda organizations are directed by true and patriotic citizens of the United States, then they are entitled to the proper recognition of the American people, but if they are carelessly, deliberately, or viciously misleading the American people in the interest of sinister foreign influences, they are traitors and should be driven out into the open, exposed, and properly prosecuted. It is with this in view, to the obtaining all of the facts, the leadership, the financing, the domestic and foreign interests involved, the interrelationship and the methods employed by these propaganda organizations, and the reporting of all these facts to Congress and the public that I introduced a resolution asking to appoint a committee to investigate and make known the results. Congress and the citizens of the United States are entitled to have the facts.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of the tariff and also on the subject of revenue legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, as liberty and our popular institutions were born out of the political struggles of the colonists against the encroachments of the Old World, so was a protective tariff, because of their purpose to protect their means of livelihood.

At the time when the former thirteen Colonies in America were organized into a nation and a fundamental law was devised, the prevailing form of government, monarchical in character, was set aside and a new system was adopted—that of a government by the people for themselves.

Having set a political standard of a new kind, far above those of existing nations, they began to establish other standards on a corresponding plane, including economic independence and standards of living. Since the citizens had supplanted the monarch in the control of government, every citizen shared in the sovereign power. This was at that time an experiment in government, and economic independence was essential to its success. The country must become self-contained and its people self-supporting, dependent upon no other country for the essentials of life.

They set out on what was and is the great political adventure of all time in this world. Its success has far exceeded the fondest expectations of its founders and utterly confounded the prognostications of its opponents in other countries who freely predicted its downfall. In invention, in enterprise, in manufacture, in labor, in agriculture, in wealth, in all material progress, in standards of living, in opportunity, in mental and spiritual development, in efficiency, ability, and character our country and our people are unsurpassed, and, I think I can safely say, also unequaled in this or any other age. Separated from the rest of the world by oceans, our country was a land apart. Washington and his advisers had the inspiration to make it economically independent that no foreign domination of any kind, political or economic, could interfere with the fulfillment of its destiny.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

What is political independence? That a people be self-governing. What is economic independence? That a people be self-contained and self-supporting. Had the Revolution ended when political independence alone had been secured, the result would have been partial. So those men who organized political independence in the Constitution also gave the country a charter of economic independence in the first general law Washington signed, and that was a protective tariff. Despite occasional departures from it, it is the historic policy of the United States in relation to foreign trade. For a long period this was a common policy to all our political parties. Later a new policy was initiated, called free trade; it was modified under the leadership of Carlisle to that of tariff for revenue; under Randall to tariff for incidental protection; under Underwood to a so-called competitive tariff. That is, the later trend of our Democratic opponents has been for the designation of "free trade" toward the use of some name indicating protection, but such developments have included all the economic ills of free trade with none of the benefits of protection. This groping of our opponents discloses a lack of understanding of the genius of our country. I maintain that to the American people economic independence is as important as political freedom; and foreign domination of our economic life, based on lower standards of living, is as dangerous to us as any other form of foreign domination.

RESULTS OF FREE TRADE POLICY

Our people have in the last 40 years experienced the inevitable results of the adoption of the policy of free trade and its aliases under Cleveland's second administration and under the Underwood Act in 1914, before the World War created a practical and effective embargo and after the war when the war conditions ceased to be effective, and prior to the enactment of the tariff act of 1922. And, what are these inevitable results? Always a lack of employment for millions, idle industries, depressed business conditions, low prices for agricultural products, and general distress. With what result? In both instances, when weary of the oppression of poverty and of the domination of the foreigner in our markets, the people have anew intrusted the Government to the party whose economic policy is protection. And, then with what result? Renewal of business and industry, reemployment of idle wage earners by millions, better prices for agricultural products, general prosperity, and increase in the public wealth.

Let us consider concretely the effects of the latest alias of a free-trade tariff which have resulted within the memory of all voters now living. We may regard the misfortunes of our forebears with sympathy, but we view our own with alarm.

CONDITIONS IN 1921 TO BE COMPARED WITH THOSE IN 1923

Now, the facts are susceptible of mathematical demonstration, and, as Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence, "Let facts be submitted to a candid world." In presenting these facts I have taken the year 1921, the last full year under the Underwood Act, and 1923, the first entire year under the present tariff, to show the immediate beneficial effect of the latter act for purposes of comparison, although the adverse effects of the Underwood tariff were modified for part of the year by the emergency tariff.

RESULTS FOLLOWING ENACTMENT OF PROTECTIVE TARIFF

When I began the preparation of these remarks I collected the official records and studied them for the purpose of ascertaining the story they might tell of the effect of the tariff act of 1922, from statistics which are compiled for the purpose of

presenting the facts, without reference to whether they support or do not support any particular policy. The present tariff under the Republican theory should accomplish several very definite results, which I enumerate:

It should cause mills and factories to resume normal operations.

The cessation of all unemployment which was then prevalent.

End the industrial depression and restore business confidence.

Promote invention, which is the mainspring of progress.

Cause an increased demand for raw products for the purposes of manufacture.

Provide a market for the products of the field and farm, all of which were selling for poor prices, and give market to some products which at that time had none.

Increase the demand for and use of all manufactured products.

Cause especially an increased and more steady demand for agricultural products, with better prices to the farmer.

Afford a wider and more varied field for enterprise.

Reconstitute the American market as distinguished from all other markets.

Make that a rich and active market.

Give the American producer at least an equal opportunity in the home market.

Prevent unfair competition from abroad.

Prevent dumping, predatory price fixing for the purpose of destroying American industries.

Retain here the profits of producers and the wages paid to labor, increasing the national wealth.

Sustain the American standard of living.

Increase the general welfare.

Make the country self-contained and self-supporting.

Provide the strongest kind of national defense.

Now, as compared with the conditions prevailing when the Republican Party was again elected to direct public affairs, what do the statistics show?

Three chief factors important in the consideration of a protective policy are agriculture, industry, and labor. Low prices and poor markets cause distress in agriculture; business depression and poor markets cripple industry; and unemployment is the bane of labor.

FARMERS SELL FOR MORE AND BUY FOR LESS UNDER PRESENT TARIFF

Here is an illustration of the economic disadvantage of the operations of the Underwood Tariff Act in certain industries:

Year	Average number of wage earners employed	Total wages paid	Cost of materials used for manufacture	Total value of products
1919	9,041,311	$10,461,787,000	$37,232,702,000	$62,041,795,000
1921	6,946,570	8,200,324,000	25,336,617,000	43,653,283,000
Decreases	2,094,741	2,261,463,000	11,896,085,000	18,388,512,000

This table shows that under the Underwood tariff, when the effects of the war were being felt in diminishing degree in the short space of two years, from 1919 to 1921, in certain lines of manufacturing industries more than 2,000,000 of wage earners lost their employment and wages in the enormous amount of over $2,250,000,000 and industry purchased nearly $12,000,000,000 worth less of products for manufacturing purposes. Wage earners have three prime needs: Food, clothing, and housing. Food and clothing come from the farms. The loss of wages to labor took also a part of his market from the farmer, with a consequent decline in farm prices.

The farmer not only benefited by the return to employment of 5,000,000 persons, who again had wages to spend, but he received material assistance in price and pocket by the increased demand created by the renewed activity of the concerns which process his products, buying the raw materials from him and making them available for human consumption, and by preserving perishable products which would otherwise be a loss. The following table shows the economic benefits that accrued under the first calendar year of the present act in certain industries:

Year	Average number of wage earners employed	Total wages paid	Cost of materials for manufacture	Total value of products
1923	8,778,950	$11,009,297,000	$34,699,718,000	$60,555,998,000
1921	6,946,570	8,200,324,000	25,336,617,000	43,653,283,000
Gains	1,832,380	2,808,973,000	9,363,101,000	16,902,715,000

That is, by 1923, after one year's operation, the present tariff act had caused such a revival of business that 1,832,380 workers were restored to the pay rolls, and labor was receiving an increase in wages of $2,808,973,000, and industry increased its purchases of materials for manufacture by $9,363,101,000. This re-created the purchasing power of labor, and farm prices began to increase. The above is the story of certain lines of industry.

If there be added the increases of employment in the railroad repair shops and by Class I carriers, the number of persons returning to employment in 1923 will be increased by 2,133,868, and the amount received in wages increased by $3,150,397,000.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES UNDER PRESENT TARIFF

I give in detail below some of the industries for which the figures of increased employment are available and all of these show enlarged numbers and a greater amount received as wages with the single exception of the tobacco industry.

Gain in number of the average number of persons employed and the increase in wages paid in the industries named for the year 1923 over the year 1921:

	Increase in persons	Increase in wages paid
Processing animal and vegetable products	74,251	$80,682,000
Textile mills and products	174,077	229,767,000
Making wearing apparel made from purchased products	16,841	33,827,000
Other articles made from purchased products	8,653	11,256,000
Crude iron and steel	170,700	342,403,000
Other iron and steel	150,137	250,959,000
Lumber and articles therefrom	131,685	162,465,000
Leather, raw	10,748	16,043,000
Leather, finished	53,726	58,175,000
Rubber products	33,762	58,471,000
Paper and pulp wood	15,383	24,448,000
Manufactures made from paper	19,000	23,945,000
Publishing and printing	23,742	52,009,000
Industries related to printing	2,392	5,665,000
Chemical and allied products	44,452	81,083,000
Industries using stone as a material	30,792	53,906,000
Industries using clay as a material	44,757	65,419,000
Glass and manufactures thereof	20,158	23,788,000
Metals except iron and steel	83,080	136,379,000
Manufactures of tobacco, loss	3,648	441,000
Machinery, except transportation equipment	245,681	421,369,000
Musical instruments	13,216	19,030,000
Transportation equipment	200,745	372,071,000
Certain miscellaneous industries	47,912	65,802,000
Railroad repair shops	105,245	101,012,000
Railroad employees of Class I carriers	198,243	240,412,000

I have been able to find detailed statistics for only a part of the labor-employing and wage-paying services of the United States. The above statements do not include labor of any kind engaged in the several branches of agriculture, in offices, stores, by cities, counties, States, the Federal Government, or any transportation (except Class I carriers), mines, personal services, garages, the building trades, in railroad maintenance, fishing, and shipping, and many other agencies aggregating a considerable total, so that the generally accepted number of about 5,000,000 as unemployed prior to the revival of business under the present tariff seems to be well authenticated. They show that industrial depression and unemployment were retired everywhere to the seclusion of the Democratic storehouse of unpleasant surprises.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIES AND THEIR PAY ROLLS

The great body of wage earners in the United States are the most important market for farm products. A market consists of persons having products to sell, and of persons who need and intend to buy and have the money to pay. The addition to the pay rolls of certain manufacturing industries of 3,964,248 persons, with an increase in pay rolls of $5,959,370,000, was a very important matter to the farmers. What would have happened to prices of farm products had the industrial depression and unemployment of 1921 continued can not be told in detail in the absence of the actual continuance of the depression and unemployment, but former experience shows that farm prices would have gone much lower. If 5,000,000 were again thrown out of employment, it would mean a loss of over $6,000,000,000 of net consumptive power annually; that is, there would be $6,000,000,000 less for labor to spend in our markets—a very large percentage of which is expended for products of the soil.

FARMER SELLS IN MARKET PROTECTED FOR HIS BENEFIT

In the discussion of the effects of the tariff two things must be borne in mind:

First. What benefits have our people received?

Second. What losses have they escaped?

Some contend, contrary to the fact, that the farmer buys in a protected market and sells in a free-trade and world market. The fact is he produces in a market protected for his benefit and has protection in that market for his own products. What

he sells abroad is sold under disadvantages, and some countries have provided special protection for their own people against him.

IMPORTANCE OF PROCESSING FARM PRODUCTS

From 1919 to 1921 the number of persons employed in processing animal products decreased 52,586, the total wages paid to them were diminished by $60,750,000, and the cost of products purchased for processing was diminshed $2,315,098,000; the number of persons employed in processing vegetables, grain, and other farm products decreased 48,793, the total wages paid diminished $21,094,000, and the cost of products processed diminished $1,523,639,000, and from 1919 to 1921 the total reductions were 101,379 wage earners, $81,844,000 in wages, and the cost of farm products purchased to be processed $3,838,737,000.

An important market for farm products, staple and perishable, is in the industries engaged in processing, canning, and otherwise preserving them and preparing them for use. Any decrease in the amounts paid for the farmers' products, of course, decreases his income, and an increase in the purchases increases his income, and by improving the market increases the prices he receives.

When purchases of farm products for the purpose of preserving them and making them ready for human consumption fell off $3,838,000,000, or 37 per cent of the total value of farm products of that year, the reason for the lack of markets and low prices to the farmers in 1921 becomes apparent.

DEPRESSED INDUSTRY MEANS LOSS OF FARMERS' MARKETS

But, to go further into detail in this question, from 1919 to 1921 the cost of livestock for slaughtering and meat packing diminished $1,914,732,000, and flour-mill and grain-mill products $805,371,000, or a total of $2,720,103,000. These reductions in the amounts paid for farm products for the purpose of processing in various forms corresponds to the decline in the prices of such products. They show a marked falling off of employment and a declining market, from which the farmer was a chief sufferer; that is, the figures show the paralysis due to the normal operations of a free-trade tariff on the farmer is to reduce his markets, the prices paid to him, and his total income, which declined to an amount $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 less than it since has been in 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927.

The present tariff act came at a critical time—a further decline was impending. Previous tables show how industry and labor were benefited as well as the farmer. The following table shows how the farmer shared by the business revival and the return to employment of some 5,000,000 persons. The farmer must have a market for a very large part of his products, which primarily absorbs them for the purpose of preparing them in form for consumption. People do not eat wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, and so forth, as such. They must be converted into food products. The activity of the industries engaged in this are of great importance to him. How the concerns engaged in processing animal and vegetable products responded under the present tariff is indicated by the following table:

Year	Average number employed	Total wages paid	Cost of the farm products processed by them
1923	682,288	$795,583,000	$6,995,121,000
1921	608,067	714,901,000	6,067,917,000
Increase	74,251	80,682,000	927,204,000

That is, the number of persons engaged in these businesses increased 74,251, the total wages paid were $80,682,000 more, and the amount paid for farm products to be processed by them increased $927,204,000. A better market causes higher prices. A corresponding gain occurred in marketing other crops.

The plants engaged in processing farm products absorbed about 57 per cent of the total value of farm products for the year 1923, and the revival in the industries gave the farmer a better market and increased the prices he obtained, as will now be shown.

Though prices for farm products have made increases, the return to the farmer is still inadequate. He has benefited by the decline in prices of the articles purchased by him. Agricultural prices were nearly 27 per cent higher in 1925 than they were in 1921. The increase in the prices of farm products for 1923 over 1921 was 16 per cent, and the decline in nonagricultural products was 2.4 per cent for the same period; that is, during the first year of the present tariff.

FARMER'S DOLLAR INCREASED IN VALUE UNDER PRESENT TARIFF

The purchasing power of farm products has increased from 1921 to 1925 by 18 per cent, and the increase was steady for each year, while the purchasing power of nonagricultural products declined 8 per cent, and the decline was likewise regular; that is, the protective tariff of 1922 has operated more for the benefit of the farmer, both as to the prices received for, and the purchasing power of, farm products than it has for nonagricultural products. And this is a natural result, since the average rate of duty for nonagricultural products was lower in the 1922 act than in preceding protective tariffs, while that on agricultural products is higher. The Underwood tariff which preceded the present act had placed agricultural products on the unprotected list.

The following figures, for convenience of reference, are based upon the averages, or index numbers, for the period 1910–1914, the five-year period before the World War, reckoning such averages of prices as 100. In the table below is shown the relative prices of agricultural products and those of nonagricultural products, compared with each other on this basis of 100 as a base common to both:

Year	Prices of farm products	Prices of nonagricultural products	Difference
1921	116	167	51
1922	124	168	44
1923	135	176	41
1924	134	162	28
1925	147	165	18

That is, the disparity of prices between those of agricultural products and the nonagricultural products decreased from 51 points in 1921 to 18 in 1925, or a decrease of 33 points. At this rate the disparity will not only disappear in a short time but also there is a tendency for agricultural prices to exceed those of the nonagricultural when compared with the basic figures for 1910–1914.

The improvement in the agricultural situation under the present tariff is also shown in the relative purchasing power of agricultural products as compared with the nonagricultural, as based for the purposes of the comparison on the average purchasing power of each class for the period from 1910–1914, using the average for that period for each as the basis; that is, as an index figure of 100.

Year	Purchasing power of agricultural products	Purchasing power of nonagricultural products	Difference
1921	77	111	34
1922	82	110	28
1923	86	110	24
1924	88	107	19
1925	91	102	11

That is, the purchasing power of agricultural products increased 14 points from 1921 to 1925, while the purchasing power of nonagricultural products decreased 9 points during the same period. The disparity in the purchasing power of agricultural products as compared with nonagricultural products decreased from 34 points to 11 points in the same period, and this decrease in disparity has been continuous.

This shows the same corresponding increase in the purchasing power as was found in the increase of prices for agricultural products, and the same corresponding decrease in the purchasing power of nonagricultural products as was found in the decrease of prices thereof. Since June, 1921, the unit-buying power of farm products has increased more than 35 per cent under protection.

That is, to state it again, the farmer gets more for what he has to sell, and pays less for what he has to buy under the present tariff than he did under the Underwood tariff, which all the world knows.

The estimated value of farm products, comprising the net total of all producers, is as follows:

	Value	Increase over 1921 (per cent)
1921	$10,268,000,000	
1922	10,972,000,000	6.7
1923	12,382,000,000	20.6
1924	12,219,000,000	19.0
1925	13,031,000,000	26.9

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS INCREASE 27 PER CENT UNDER PRESENT TARIFF

The increase in farm prices over those for 1921 was for 1922, 6.9 per cent; for 1923, 16.4 per cent; for 1924, 15.5 per cent; and for 1925, 26.7 per cent. The increase in the value of all farm products over the year 1921 was 6.7 per cent for 1922, 20.6 per cent for 1923, 19 per cent for 1924, and 26.9 per cent for 1925. The per cent of gain in farm prices has been nearly the same as that of the increase in value of farm products; that is, quantities, prices, and purchasing power of farm products all increased. This increased value for his crops under the present tariff amounted to several billions of dollars over the prices prevailing under the Underwood Act. The present tariff not only stopped the sharp fall in farm prices that was taking place but actually started a material steady advance in them.

It is evident from all the above that the present tariff is operating to the material benefit of the farmer.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES INCREASE, MANUFACTURING PRICES DECLINE

My observations are that the present tariff has proven more beneficial to agriculture than to any other class of industry in this respect; that the improvement in its condition has been more marked, as shown by the increase in prices received and in their purchasing power. These have increased for agriculture, while in manufacture they have declined. The level of prices of manufactured products and their purchasing power is still somewhat higher than those for agriculture, when compared with the averages for the pre-war year of 1913 as a neutral base. But as I have already shown, this disparity is steadily disappearing. Had the duties on agricultural products been higher in the present law than they are, the disparity might have disappeared more rapidly. Where the present rates of duty on these products is too low, they should be increased to the amounts necessary. So far as rates of duty are concerned, all industries ought to be placed on an equality as their respective needs appear. This is the intent and purpose of a protective tariff. If, because of the peculiar conditions incident to agricultural production, owing to the weather, the ravages of pests, and conditions over which the farmers have no control whatsoever, other relief should be provided, that relief should be given by legislation in addition to that afforded by the tariff.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S MARKET

I will now discuss the question of the American market for the farmer's products under a protective tariff, and the existence of such a market, and the benefit he derives from it.

The gross income of the farmer in 1925 exceeded $13,000,000,000, of which in excess of 85 per cent, or over $11,000,000,000, was consumed in the United States. His ultimate market is chiefly the wage earners and their families, the highest paid in the world, and, with our manufacturing, makes this the richest market in which to sell.

Free trade has always resulted in unemployment, with a direct adverse effect on the farmer. Who would profit if the economic structure of the United States, built up by the intelligent activity of generations, should be demolished? The farmers might live from the products of their soil in a meager way, but what about the 27,000,000 wage earners to whom a job is the opportunity to maintain a home, provide for their families, and educate their children—almost life itself?

For his crops, chiefly raw products, the farmer must find purchasers. His market is chiefly made for him by labor and by industry which employs labor, and is seven times more valuable to him than the foreign market. Farmers recognize this and have been staunch supporters of protection, and I look for no change in their attitude.

In the year 1923 the farm value of agricultural products was $12,219,000,000, of which $1,487,225,000 was the farm value of cotton; deducting this amount, the farm value of all other crops was $10,731,775,000, of which 91 per cent, or $9,766,000,000 worth, was consumed here and $966,000,000 sold abroad. This further illustrates the importance of the home market to the farmer.

On the other hand, the agricultural industry is a very large purchaser of the goods and services of others, normally amounting annually to a sum in excess of $10,000,000,000. It purchases some $6,000,000,000 worth of manufactured articles each year, which is about one-tenth the domestic production. A very large proportion of his purchases is, however, of articles on the free list. It supplies the raw materials upon which industry employing over one-half of our industrial employees depends.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF GIVES FARMER PRACTICAL MONOPOLY OF AMERICAN MARKET

Protective duties on agricultural products give the American farmers practically a monopoly of the American market for all their products not produced in excess of the domestic demand, and on those that are produced in excess a better price is paid than would otherwise prevail. While unusual conditions may cause exceptions, the above is the general result.

CORN

Let us inquire what the actual experience of our growers has been under free trade and protection, since corn and the other great products of the farmer were on the free list in the Underwood Act, comparing the year 1921, the last full year of the Underwood Act, with the years 1923 and 1925 under protection, as the production of these years was practically 3,000,000,000 bushels, so furnishing a fair basis for comparison. The average farm value for the whole country, per bushel, was as follows:

	Cents per bushel
1921: Under free trade the farm value was	42.3
1923: Under protection the farm value was	72.6
1925: Under protection the farm value was	67.4

The amount of money received by farmers under protection in excess of what they received under free trade is enormous. The practical question is, Is the farmer better off under protection than under free trade? The answer given by the above figures is emphatic that he is, as a matter of fact.

But remembering that 41 per cent of corn is fed to hogs, it will be proper to inquire concerning the farm prices received for hogs for the whole country:

	Cents per pound
1921: Under free trade	8.52
1925: Under protection	10.46
1926: Under protection	11.63

In this connection the following table is interesting, showing farm values for the whole country of certain products widely grown:

	1921, under free trade	1924, under protection	1925, under protection	1926, under protection
Corn, per bushel	$0.543	$0.982	$0.704	$0.644
Wheat, per bushel	.926	1.299	1.416	1.199
Oats, per bushel	.302	.477	.38	.389
Rye, per bushel	.697	1.065	.782	.835
Rice, per bushel, rough	.952	1.385	1.538	1.096
Potatoes, per bushel, white	1.101	----------	1.868	1.414
Hay, tame, per ton	12.10	13.77	13.94	14.09
Beans, dry, per bushel	2.67	3.74	3.28	2.93
Wool in grease, per pound	.164	.369	.385	.325

Space will not permit a statement showing the benefits of protection to the farmer on all his products, large and small, but a balance sheet will show that he has received many billions of dollars more than he would have received under free trade.

In the above table the prices for 1921 were for part of the year advanced by the emergency tariff.

SOME TANGIBLE BENEFITS OF TARIFF TO LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

In the fall of 1925 a large grower of cattle in Iowa bought in Canada steers averaging 800 pounds, paying 4½ cents a pound. At that time steers of comparable quality were selling in the Chicago and Kansas City markets for 7½ cents per pound. After deducting the freight charges from Canada to our markets it is evident that the American cattle grower had an advantage of 1½ to 2 cents per pound as a result of the protective tariff.

The story of wool under the protective tariff is graphically given, as follows:

Year	Average United States farm price for unwashed wool per pound	Increase over 1921 price per pound	Per cent of increase over 1921 price
	Cents	*Cents*	
1921	16.4	----------	----------
1922	29.8	13.4	81.7
1923	38.9	22.5	137
1924	36.9	20.5	125
1925	38.5	22.1	135
1926	32.5	16.1	198

The United States average weight of a fleece of wool in 1927 was 7.7 pounds; an increase of 21 cents per pound is $1.55, or much more than the possible tariff on the wool in the suit the farmer buys; in fact, more than the possible tariff on the wool in a $75 suit. The farmer has a protection of 16 cents per pound on the wool he sells as it comes from the sheep.

Those who grow sheep received for the wool alone from the above increases in price for the year 1923, $60,000,000; for 1924, $57,800,000; for 1925, $58,600,000; and for 1926, $43,000,000 more than they would have received under the prices for 1921, the last full year of the Underwood Act. The advantage to the woolgrower is shown in another way by comparing wool, Ohio one-quarter and three-eighths grades scoured, with the import value of clothing and combing wools.

Year	Average wholesale price of wool, Ohio one-fourth and three-eighths grades scoured	Import values	
		Clothing wool per pound	Combing wool per pound
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*
1921	50.8	22	20
1922	78.2	25	29
1923	97.9	37	38
1924	99.7	45	47

Farm prices of dairy products show an increase and the farm values of such products are growing. Not including milk consumed on the farms, the yearly values are as follows:

1922	$1,456,215,000
1923	1,851,534,000
1924	1,809,223,000

The country-wide farm prices of dairy products have increased also. The dairy industry has become the second greatest farm industry in this country and is prospering under the present protective tariff.

SOME TANGIBLE BENEFITS OF TARIFF TO AMERICAN WHEAT GROWERS

That there is an American market for wheat under a protective tariff at prices better than the outside market is shown by the following statistics:

Comparative average prices of wheat per bushel at Minneapolis, as compared with such prices at Winnipeg, typical grades being considered, during the crop years as follows:

Crop year	Minneapolis	Winnipeg	Difference per bushel in favor of Minneapolis
1921-22	$1.48	$1.30	$0.18
1922-23	1.26	1.12	.14
1923-24	1.24	1.00	.24
1924-25	1.66	1.58	.08
1925-26 (42 weeks)	1.68	1.51	.17

This is an illustration showing that there is an American price for wheat, which rules higher than the foreign market. Winnipeg and Minneapolis have the same opportunities for transportation to the world market. There must be an American market for wheat better than that elsewhere, or where else does the farmer get a higher price for it than the neighbor at our doors? Canada would gladly furnish us from her great areas of new lands, with lower costs of production, a tremendous quantity of wheat, and be thankful for the opportunity to do so. If the tariff were removed, what would prevent a flood of Canadian wheat from pouring into this country to increase the surpluses which are already causing the farmer trouble and to depress the price he receives? Wheat growers in all parts of the world look with envious eyes upon this rich market. I think we will do well to preserve for the farmer his great home market.

The invoice value of wheat exported from the United States was 11 cents higher per bushel than the invoice value of wheat imported into the United States in 1922, 20 cents higher in 1923, 42 cents higher in 1924, and 33 cents higher in 1925.

PROOF THAT FARMER GETS BETTER THAN "WORLD-MARKET" PRICES

Let me state this again: In 1924 the wheat crop of the United States was 872,673,000 bushels, the largest production in our history outside of three years under war-time stimulus. The farm value was $1,136,596,000 and the farm value per bushel was $1.302. The average production for the four preceding years was 828,228,000 bushels, so that the production for 1924 was 58,445,000 bushels above that average. The average consumption of wheat in the United States for 1923 and 1924 was 600,426,000 bushels. The average surpluses for these same years, subtracting the exports from the production, was 250,665,000 bushels of the domestic crop. Of the crop for 1924, 238,257,000 bushels were exported. If, then, in that year the import price was $1 per bushel, the Winnipeg price $1 per bushel, while the farm price for all wheat in the entire United States averaged $1.302 per bushel, or 30 cents above the import price and the Winnipeg price, it is evident that there was an American price for wheat which was 30 cents per bushel better to the farmer than the outside price, and that this American price was due to the protective tariff. It is also to be remembered the amount of the domestic crop retained in the United States was 40,000,000 bushels above the average stated.

Under free trade the Canadian farmer received an average of 5 cents per bushel more for his wheat than the American farmer did. But under protection the American farmer receives an average of 20 cents more per bushel than the Canadian farmer. That is, the American farmer is 25 cents per bushel better off under protection. This better price on a very small per cent of his wheat crop will offset the amount of tariff duties on the articles he buys, leaving all the rest a clear gain.

TARIFF BENEFITS GREAT VARIETY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

As an instance of the importance of the present tariff to a single State, take California, producing fruits and nuts in variety, grapes, raisins, beans, and so forth, far distant from its principal consuming markets. Prior to the tariff act of 1922 all growers were in greater or less distress. Many of their crops had no market at any price. Immense quantities of products were thrown away. But under the operations of that tariff these crops are finding remunerative markets. So throughout the country millions of the producers of agricultural crops are being yearly greatly benefited by the tariff. Free trade would injure all these by the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars and would not prove a benefit to those at present in distress. It never has.

The Southern States have brought into existence more than a billion dollars of wealth from cottonseed and peanuts since the enactment of the emergency tariff of 1921. Recently the governors of nine Southern States signed a petition opposing a proposed reduction in the tariff on vegetable oils, urging that if the duty be lowered the farmers of the country would have many millions of dollars taken from them.

Democratic spellbinders elate their spirits when discoursing upon some alleged burden they say the tariff duties impose on the farmer an increased cost to him of articles he buys, while leaving the inference that the tariff is of no benefit to him. Suppose the farmer did pay more for certain articles because of the tariff, he has better markets and receives a better price for his products. An accounting will show that in dollars and cents he is the gainer. In their speeches the Democrats print lists of dutiable articles with rates of duty. They urge that these rates are added to the American price, whereas they are imposed only upon the invoice prices of foreign goods in order to prevent unfair competition with American goods.

Rates of duty are no part of the costs of production of American manufacturers, not part of his overhead, and not included in his costs of materials, except where he imports raw materials for manufacture, and in that case they are a very small part of the cost of such materials. Manufacturers' prices are determined by the competition met here. They use the most improved machinery and employ the most skillful and efficient labor in the world in order to keep these prices down. Since the manufacturer disposes of more than 90 per cent of his products here, the American market is nine times more important to him than the foreign. When he sells here, both the profits accruing remain here for the benefit of the stockholders who own the industries, and the wages he pays go to American wage earners and to those from whom they buy. All this aids in increasing the wealth of the country and in making it a better market. Every city and locality make earnest efforts to secure the location of industries in them, principally for the sake of the pay rolls. Let me cite a few industries making important products as illustrative of the benefits to all.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF INCREASES DOMESTIC COMPETITION AND LOWERS PRICES

We use great and increasing quantities of steel. In order to be relieved of the high prices charged for foreign products a protective duty was imposed on imported steel articles, with the result that they are now produced here at lower prices to the consumer than elsewhere. The duties have been removed from part of them. The duties on others were retained at lowered rates to protect them against unfair competition from abroad. The aluminum industry was created under protection, and articles of aluminum can be bought here at prices lower than from abroad. The quality is better, which is a double saving, for a better article is cheaper than an inferior one even when the cost is the same. The same is true of the tin-plate industry.

The duty on manganese was bitterly opposed when the present tariff was framed, but the ferromanganese industry has grown

to considerable proportions with independent producers, and sells it products more cheaply in a protected market than it could when under free trade. The list could be extended. In the absence of American competition we pay whatever price the foreigner asks, no matter how high, or go without the article.

The purpose of protection is to establish useful industries, create competition, provide pay rolls, and build markets. Despite what the Democrats would have the people believe, vigorous competition exists in this country, establishing an American price for manufactured articles, which tends toward lower prices. Efficiency and mass production has given American industry its leadership in the world. It competes on the basis of price and quality.

While they are conspicuous examples of the triumphs of protection, the iron, steel, tinplate, aluminum, and automobile industries are not the only instances in which we lead the world. To-day a very large proportion of our industries have the supremacy, including shoes, typewriters, automobiles, watches, sewing machines, and innumerable other articles, which are made more cheaply here and in greater quantity than in other countries. American superiority in them is recognized and our products are copied. The automobile industry was created by the protective tariff, and to-day we make five times as many as all other countries combined. The most serious obstacle in the way of our further greater industrial and manufacturing development is the menace of lower duties.

Had the people of the United States not become masters of the metal and allied industries the World War would have continued much longer, greatly increasing the loss of life and human suffering, and multiplying its cost.

I believe industry is entitled to prosper. What would we do without it? The man who is not in business to make money is not in business long.

FOREIGN PRODUCER NOT A PHILANTHROPIST

The foreign producer is not a philanthropist. He does not plan to be a benefactor for our people. His one purpose is to make the maximum profit he can. Why should he not do so? This is illustrated by the fact that articles on the dutiable list have declined in price more than those of the free list. He sells his products in this country for what the traffic will bear and removes from our country the wages paid by him to his foreign workmen and the profits accruing less the duties paid. Under free trade he has a wider opportunity.

INFREQUENT PURCHASE OF MANY ARTICLES

Democrats desire the country to believe that the average farmer makes large and frequent purchases of the dutiable articles he uses. A large proportion in value of the articles purchased by the farmer are on the free list now. I submit a list of them. The farmer does not renew his limited stock of tools each year. Most of them are bought once in a lifetime. His machinery is on the free list. He does not buy foreign-made machinery, because the American product is better and cheaper, made so by the protective tariff, though not now on the dutiable list. Nor does he refurnish his house more frequently than once in several years. His expenditures for clothing are not large.

I have given careful attention to the articles on the dutiable list, in the light of my knowledge and information of what the average farmer will buy of such articles. Taking, then, into account whatever the farmer may pay as the result of a protective tariff on what he buys on the one side, and on the other the reduction in prices of manufactured articles due to the protective tariff, and the benefits he receives in increased prices for what he sells under protection, in my judgment the average farmer is materially benefited by the present tariff. I have gone into the last item extensively earlier in my remarks.

It is an interesting and informing exercise for anyone interested in the operations of the tariff to take the items on the dutiable list, select those of which the average farmer makes purchases, the quantities he will buy of each, the American cost of production of such articles, the import prices of the foreign competing articles, their comparative quality, compute the duties on such imported articles, consider the frequency with which each will be bought, how long each will be in use, and then apportion to a year its proper proportion of the duties so reckoned. The amount so allotted to the year will be very small. I will not have time to set out in detail the computations, but my observations above were based upon such study.

ARTICLES PURCHASED BY THE FARMER THAT ARE ON THE FREE LIST IN THE ACT OF 1922

Plows, tooth harrows, disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, drills, planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, wagons, carts, cream separators under $50, breeding animals, pedigreed, cinchona bark, and a long list of chemicals, binding twine, borax, cement, chrome ore, coal, cobalt ore, cocoa or cacao beans, coffee, blue vitriol, tar, tea, barbed wire, wool used for carpets, copperas, gloves from leather of bovine species, guano, explosives except a few specially provided for, gunpowder, hones, whetstones, iodine, crude rubber, leather and products of leather usually used on farm, boots and shoes of leather, hand sewing and machine needles, oil cake and oil-cake meal, petroleum, kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin, pads for horses, crude phosphates, quinine, rennet, sheep dip, shingles, tapioca, turpentine, and lumber generally.

The above list is not exhaustive, as to print the free list of all the articles would take more space than I have.

Agricultural protection under the last three tariff laws

Commodity	Fordney-McCumber Act	The Underwood Act	Payne-Aldrich Act
Cattle	1½ to 2 cents per pound.	Free	$2 head to 27½ per cent.
Sheep and goats	$2 per head	do	75 cents to $1.50 per head.
Fresh lamb	4 cents per pound	do	1½ cents per pound.
Hogs	½ cent per pound	do	$1.50 per head.
Bacon, hams, etc	2 cents per pound	do	4 cents per pound.
Lard	1 cent per pound	do	1½ cents per pound.
Butter	12 cents per pound	2½ cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.
Milk	2½ cents per gallon.	Free	2 cents per gallon.
Poultry, live	3 cents per pound	1 cent per pound	3 cents per pound.
Poultry, dressed	6 cents per pound	2 cents per pound	5 cents per pound.
Eggs	8 cents per pound	Free	Do.
Corn	15 cents per bushel	do	15 cents per bushel.
Oats	do	6 cents per bushel	Do.
Rye	do	Free	10 cents per bushel.
Wheat	42 cents per bushel	do	25 cents per bushel.
Potatoes	½ cent per pound	do	Do.
Wool, clean	31 cents per pound	do	22 cents per pound.
Apples	25 cents per bushel	10 cents per bushel	25 cents per bushel.

The above table shows graphically the attitude of the Republican Party toward agricultural welfare as compared with that of the Democratic Party. The Democrats make a vague "promise to the ear but break it to the hope." The present tariff gives agriculture greater protection than any preceding tariff.

This list includes his large crops. The duties on such products as were dutiable under the act of 1913 were so low that they afforded him no relief against foreign competition, as the farmers learned to their sorrow before the World War and after the war when its effects on prices were no longer felt.

Importance to agriculture of the home market

Value of products produced in 1925 were—

Agriculture	$13,031,000,000
Mining	5,678,000,000
Manufactures	62,714,000,000

That is, agriculture is 16.5 per cent of the total product of the United States in value and sells in the richest market in the world.

The output of manufactures of 16 general groups increased in value from $43,000,000,000 in 1921 to $60,000,000,000 in 1923, or an increase of $17,000,000,000, a very considerable part of which increase went to the purchase of agricultural products for processing and to increased amount of wages paid to labor, which in turn consumes the products of the farms. The value of manufactures had increased to $63,000,000,000 in 1925, or $20,000,000,000 over 1921. The cost of materials purchased by these 16 groups for manufacture increased from 1921 to 1925 by $11,000,000,000. Wages paid increased over $2,500,000,000, and the number of persons employed increased by more than 1,400,000 annually.

Free and dutiable imports

	Total imports	Free	Per cent	Dutiable	Per cent
1926	$4,413,348	$2,913,265	66	$1,500,083	34
1927	4,167,960	2,685,083	64	1,482,877	36

That is, that the dutiable articles are about one-third of our imports and those duty free about two-thirds. Protection is given only where the public welfare requires it.

PURPOSES OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

The protective-tariff policy is intended to protect the American producer of commodities of all kinds and all the persons interested in such production from unfair competition from abroad. It deals solely with sales made in the United States.

It has no purpose to deal with sales of American-made goods when they are exported to other countries. There is no way by which we can extend the advantages of a protective tariff to cover sales made in foreign lands. Neither does the protective tariff propose to deal with conditions in the markets of this country when the question at issue does not arise from unfair competition from abroad. All industries at times find that their production exceeds the domestic demand, and market must be found for them elsewhere. But such sales do not come within the purview or scope of operation of a protective tariff. The Republican Party never has stated to the country that our tariff covers the sales abroad of excess products. When excesses occur, as is now the case in agriculture, and provision for their disposal becomes necessary to relieve a basic industry, that, in my judgment, should be effected by legislation independent of the tariff. The removal from our market of such surpluses will give to agriculture the needed relief.

TARIFF SAFEGUARDS HOME PRODUCERS FROM CUTTHROAT COMPETITION

Many economists, who do not admit the validity of a protective tariff in other respects agree that it is important in cases like these:

First. The sudden dumping of quantities of goods on the American market at bargain-counter prices.

Second. Dumping of goods manufactured by industries subsidized by a foreign country for the purpose of enabling them to invoice their products at valuations at less than the real values—that is, costs of production—and intended to extend over a long period of time.

Third. Predatory price cutting where a foreign industry deliberately sets out to get the market away from an American industry and, getting it, to have a monopoly of it.

Fourth. Dumping, arising from inflation, which acts first on the foreign exchange rate, then on wholesale prices, then on retail prices, and finally on costs, which will enable industries in a foreign country, following the policy of inflation, to run goods into this country at prices ruinous to our enterprises.

Fifth. Sales of goods made under Government subsidy or concession. An illustration of this occurred recently when an American railroad bought 4,500 tons of steel rails from German manufacturers at prices the American manufacturers can not meet, because the German Government gives bounties or makes concessions equivalent to bounties to manufacturers of steel sold for export. The German concerns also have the advantage of low-priced labor, while the American manufacturers pay the American standard scale of wages.

The above are instances of unfair competition.

LABOR AND THE TARIFF

As a result of the protective tariff and the immigration laws, American labor, since the conditions have been operative, has succeeded in maintaining the strong position which the resources of the country and the genius of the Nation for organization have given it. It demands the unimpaired retention of the present tariff protection, with revision upward in some instances, and reclassification in others, that it may serve adequately as a protection to American standards of life and work.

The competition from abroad that confronts American labor is indicated by the following recent wage scales. From a table of wage rates given in the official German organ, Wirtschraft und Statistik, the average weekly wage for skilled workers on December 1, 1927, was $11.77, and for unskilled workers, $8.82. In Japan, according to the Imperial Department of Commerce and Industries, the average daily wage at the close of November, 1927, was 51 cents in the textile industry, $1.08 for metal workers, 94 cents in the ceramic industry, 70 cents in the chemical industry, 83 cents in the food industry, $1.03 in the wearing-apparel industry, $1.01 for woodworkers, 98 cents for printers, 84 cents for day laborers, and 77 cents for fishermen. The general average is 87 cents per day.

A general survey of the wage situation in leading competitive countries made in 1924 by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics gives the following results in average daily wages:

Average per day:	
Japan	$0.87
Italy	.90
France	1.01
Belgium	1.29
Germany	1.55
England	2.60
United States	5.60

The average of the daily wages of all these competing countries is $1.37, as compared with $5.60 per day in the United States.

High wages in this country have been accompanied by a higher standard of living of a healthy kind. This involves ownership of homes, automobiles, radios, better food and clothes, and other living habits, which are difficult if not impossible to give up.

The best evidence of the importance of the protective policy to the well-being of our people and to the prosperity and progress of the Nation is to be found in the social, economic, industrial, and agricultural prosperity of the country during the past 40 years by comparing the conditions that prevailed when the Republican Party has been entrusted with its administration, with the conditions that followed an elevation of the Democratic Party to power. Every voter ought to have a working knowledge, at least, of the recent economic history of his country. I will not have time to enumerate all the benefits and advantages resulting from the protective policy and all the ills and misfortunes incident to free trade or its aliases. Progress can be made in civilization only when the standards of living of the community are being continuously raised.

COSTS OF LIVING DECLINE UNDER THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF

The protective tariff has greatly increased our efficiency in all production, both in quality and quantity, and so decreased the per unit costs. Some may think that protection has increased the costs of living over such costs under free trade. This is not the case. The index figures show that the costs of living, including food, clothing, housing, fuel, light, furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous items, making up the ordinary living costs, have, all together, slightly declined. I give the figures:

1921: Under free trade the index figure is	177.3
1925: Under protection the index figure is	175.7
1926: Under protection the index figure is	175.2

Where labor is effective, high wages and low prices go together.

Industry, labor, and the farmer all need an active consuming market. This is provided under the Republican protective tariff. From a source that I think reliable I have been given the information that "the annual receipts of the American people for the year 1926 were nearly $90,000,000,000, as compared with $63,000,000,000 in 1921, an increase in yearly income of $27,000,000,000 in five years. The per capita income rose 36 per cent. The number of persons gainfully employed increased 44 per cent."

As shown above, the average ordinary cost of living has actually declined, which refutes the free-trade argument that a protective tariff means constantly rising prices and costs of living. But it does mean greater efficiency, mass production, smaller cost per unit on greater output, more public income, increased wages, increased consumption of farm products with improved prices, and generally a lowering of the costs of living.

FOREIGN TRADE HAS INCREASED UNDER EXISTING TARIFF RATES

The predictions of our opponents that the tariff act of 1922 would curtail our foreign trade have not been fulfilled.

Goods, wares, and commodities, by calendar years

Year	Exports	Imports	Total foreign trade
1921	$4,485,031,000	$2,509,147,000	$6,994,178,000
1922	3,831,777,000	3,112,747,000	6,944,524,000
1923	4,167,493,000	3,792,066,000	7,959,559,000
1924	4,590,984,000	3,609,962,000	8,200,946,000
1925	4,909,848,000	4,226,589,000	9,136,437,000
1926	4,808,659,000	4,430,888,000	9,239,547,000
1927	4,864,806,000	4,184,378,000	9,049,184,000

Exports declined from 1921 to 1922 $653,254,000 and imports increased $603,600,000. The trade effects of the present act were operative in 1923, the act having been signed in the latter part of 1922. But under the present tariff both exports and imports have been much larger each year, as shown above, than for the year 1922, while in 1927 the exports had increased over 1922 by $1,033,029,000, the imports by $1,071,631,000, making a total increase in foreign trade over 1922 the large sum of $2,104,660,000.

PROTECTION AND FOREIGN TRADE

So the preservation of our economic independence has greatly expanded our foreign trade as well as materially benefited every occupational class in our country. The tariff has fostered our foreign trade because it enabled our people to produce increased quantities of commodities to be sold abroad and to be able to buy increased quantities of foreign products. The volume of business increased from $43,000,000,000 in 1921 to $63,000,000,000 in 1925, or $20,000,000,000, and it added largely to the public wealth of our country. While it increased the income into the Treasury paid from the profits made on the foreign goods imported from an average of $241,866,000 per year under

the eight years' experience, or $284,804,000 for the four-year period of the Underwood Act to an average of $579,297,000 under the present act. The year 1922 was not included, as part of the year was under the Underwood Act and part under the present act. If we include the years of the war—1915 to 1918, inclusive—the average of duties collected under the Underwood Act was $284,804,000, as the following tables show:

	Duties collected
1914	$283,719,000
1915	205,946,000
1916	214,214,000
1917	204,585,000
1918	170,964,000
1919	237,458,000
1920	325,646,000
1921	292,396,000
Average	241,866,000

Duties collected under the present tariff:

1923	$582,764,000
1924	545,232,000
1925	570,829,000
1926	605,626,000
1927	591,946,000
Average	579,297,000

That is, the duties collected have doubled, so further relieving the American taxpayers by the amount of such increase. That is, the increased receipts from duties collected on imports have contributed over $1,400,000,000 to the surpluses that have been used to effect reductions of taxes of over $2,000,000,000 made in the revenue acts of 1921, 1924, 1926, and 1928, or practically two-thirds of such reductions. Truly the tariff has relieved the American taxpayers of a great burden of taxation.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE TO A PEOPLE POLITICALLY FREE

Economic or commercial independence means that this country is to be self-contained and self-supporting; that we shall raise or produce as nearly as possible all the things we need, selling our surpluses abroad as occasion may require and importing such articles as at any given time we do not have the climatic conditions to produce or which at such time we are not prepared to manufacture; that we reserve our domestic market primarily for the products of our own people; that we establish and maintain standards of living becoming to a free people, of which every citizen is a sovereign, under conditions that make that standard ever rising; and that we advance our civilization.

What will it profit our people if under free trade or its various aliases we pawn our birthright and lose that distinction we have so long labored to attain, namely, better conditions of life, which are the soul of a people. We have set for ourselves the economic standards we esteem vital to our perpetuity. A mighty Nation, with a destiny to which no one can set the limit of attainment, must of necessity have a people strong in themselves and in the material advantages essential to their support. We were the first great representative Government. Others have emulated our example in government by the people. We were the first Nation to declare as uncompromisingly for economic independence and for those better standards of living requisite to the public welfare. We do not propose to abandon our political liberty and its ideals. We have been instrumental in causing other nations to rise toward them. Shall we now, as a concession to the party of opposition, yield our economic liberty that such party again may demonstrate its inefficiency in the conduct of public affairs and we descend to the economic status of other nations? Rather let us maintain our economic standards also and raise other peoples to them. We need have no fear from nations to whom economic life comes to mean what it does to our people. But our economic liberty, with all that that implies, is in danger every hour from people with lower standards.

"THE AMERICAN MARKET" GREATEST IN THE WORLD, DUE TO PROTECTION

What is the American market? The American market is a place in which national wealth has been increased from $88,500,000,000 in 1900 to an amount approximately $300,000,000,000 at this time, giving us capital to do business on a giant scale. It is a place where 117,000,000 of people are living better than anywhere else in the world; a Nation able to stand the shock of the World War without a tremor and afford its allies aid in hitherto unbelievable amounts; the only great Nation whose Government by freemen now rests firmly on its foundation. Here we produce yearly nearly $90,000,000,000 of new wealth or wealth in new and usable forms, $13,000,000,000 from the industries depending on the soil, $6,000,000,000 from mines, and $63,000,000,000 from industry, and other amounts from lesser sources; and what is done with this annual output exceeding in value the public wealth of some other nations after deducting their indebtedness? Our people consume more than 90 per cent of the products of manufacture, 91 per cent of all the products of the soil except cotton, and 85 per cent including cotton, and a considerable proportion of the mineral products. It is a market having an enormous purchasing power, in part for use and in part for saving; and is a market in which 27,000,000 of wage earners, exclusive of those employed in agriculture and public services, receive wages from three to eight times greater than those of other nations. The universal opinion of thoughtful men everywhere is that this truly magnificent result is founded on the protective tariff. Shall we imperil this handmaid of our liberties? Who digs at the foundation? A party, who in times past whenever in power, have brought upon our people a nation-wide distress which they have been unable to relieve, from which the people turned to the Republican Party for relief and have never turned in vain.

ECONOMIC INVASION NO LESS DANGEROUS THAN POLITICAL INVASION

The Colonies, which became the United States, resisted the attempted domination of their business enterprises. Resistance to such domination became a material factor in forming a sentiment which led to the war of 1776 and to independence. Since that great day the foot of the hostile invader has come in only to go out in haste. In pursuance of our policy to be free from foreign control in every respect, the first general law adopted under the Constitution was a tariff act for the protection of our industrious people. If we resist political invasion, why not economic invasion? Both are equally harmful to the liberties of our people. Protection has been the policy of statesmen whose great names and illustrious services to the Union adorn the pages of our history as the stars the glittering firmament. But few times, and those to the sorrow and disaster of our people, has the economic hand of the foreigner been given opportunity to control our economic life and the standards of living. And never has that been done by the Republican Party. The wise men of all parties in the past have upheld the policy of a protective tariff. For three score and six years the genius of the Republic, with the exception of a few scant and sorrowful years under Democratic control, has kept us a free people economically. We pay tribute to none. Washington's advice of continuing wisdom and permanent value counseling "entangling alliances with none but friendship to all," is as important to economic as to political entanglements. When in the convocation of the world, older states and nations boasting their long struggles to attain their economic independence and to establish their own national standards of living, shall raise their voices and say, "With a great price bought we this freedom," America shall lift her queenly head with the yet prouder answer, "But I was free-born." [Applause.]

HALLER NUTT

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 1769, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Has the gentleman spoken to the members of his committee in regard to the conference?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I have not, but I know it will be satisfactory to them.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1769) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Haller Nutt, deceased.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection; and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. STRONG of Kansas, Mr. HOOPER, and Mr. ESTEP.

CONTROL OF FLOODS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the Senate Joint Resolution 80 for immediate consideration. The Chair will recall that I made the request a few days ago and withdrew it temporarily. I now renew my request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate Joint Resolution 80, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 80) authorizing an appropriation for bank protection for the control of floods and the prevention of erosion of the Missouri River at and near the town of Niobrara in the State of Nebraska

Resolved, etc., That there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for bank protection for the control of floods and the prevention of erosion of the Missouri River at and near the town of Niobrara in the State of Nebraska; said work

to be carried on under the control and supervision of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department: *Provided*, That the local interests shall contribute one-third of the cost of the said work.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I well appreciate the interest of the gentleman from Nebraska in his district and his desire to serve them in this emergency; but the gentleman, of course, well knows that it is not the practice of the House to take up and consider legislation on the floor that has not been considered in committee. I have no doubt that this is a matter that is worthy of attention, and I have no doubt that if the gentleman will properly present the matter to the Committee on Flood Control at the beginning of the next session they will give it the consideration which it is entitled to. The gentleman is very alert and always looking out for his people, but under all the circumstances and considering the situation that exists at the present time I shall certainly be obliged to object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

Mr. CHALMERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the St. Lawrence waterway and its present status.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CHALMERS. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to trespass upon the time of my colleagues, to again call your attention to what is the greatest project in the universe to-day for human service, namely, the opening up of the Great Lakes ports to the sea, making them ocean ports by the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway. Nothing in all history is comparable for human service to the building of the American seaway connecting the Great Lakes with the markets of the world.

As I look back over the years, I ask myself why the big-visioned men of the past failed to utilize this wonderful natural resource. It means greater prosperity for the country—not for any select section but for all our people. The completion of this waterway is a program that interests all of us. No matter what section of the country we come from we must work together for this one great cause. It is too big and too important a thing to permit sectional rivalries to overshadow our sense of justice and fairness. In the final analysis prosperity can come to America only when all the people are prosperous and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River improvement will do much to bring about that desired end. There is no excuse for prejudice and no reason for jealousy.

I am giving this review of this important project at this time at the request of the gentleman from Minnesota, the Hon. ALLEN J. FURLOW. He informs me that the people in his district and other districts in Minnesota are very much interested in the St. Lawrence waterway. Let me say this to my colleague, that there are many others besides the people of Minnesota who are intensely interested in the St. Lawrence seaway. There are forty-two and one-half million people living in the great mid-west land-locked continent who have for years been hoping and working for relief from high freight rates and excessive cost for transportation. The people of the mid-west continent are not the only ones interested in this project. Listen to a voice from Worcester, Mass., under the heading, "Great Lakes to the sea."

It is a mistake to regard this project as a benefit to the Middle West alone. It will help the whole Nation, promoting prosperity by direct and indirect means all over the country. It is progressing slowly, but surely, to reality.

From the above you will see how New England regards beneficial results to her territory from the construction of this seaway.

During the next session of the Seventieth Congress I shall introduce an improvement bill in the House of Representatives along the lines of the plans agreed upon by the two contracting parties to the St. Lawrence treaty. In general, the Canadian proposal suggests that the United States Government take charge of, construct, and operate the seaway from all of the Great Lakes ports to the main ship channels of the Great Lakes on down through the Lakes and connecting waters to the entrance of the Welland Canal and the international section of the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to the point on the international boundary line where it enters wholly Canadian territory. She also suggests that the Canadian Government construct, operate, and control all of the purely national portion of the seaway—namely, the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River from the point where it leaves the international boundary line to the sea. She also proposes that all of the expenditures upon both the American and Canadian reaches of this seaway as outlined above be divided equally between the two contracting parties to the American-Canadian treaty. These expenditures are supposed to apply to navigation. Canada also reserves for herself all of the power developed in purely Canadian territory and issues the warning that none of this power will be transported to the United States. This is entirely fair and, in my judgment, gives the United States an advantage in that at the present time this seaway will be used and be a greater benefit to the United States than to Canada.

Canadian sentiment is also crystallizing upon this project and regards it as equitable and fair as you will note from the following quotation from the News-Chronicle of Port Arthur, Ontario:

That is a statesmanlike proposal the Mackenzie King government of Canada has submitted to the Government of the United States in regard to the development of a deep St. Lawrence waterway.

While it requires that each country shall contribute almost an equal share in the cost of the works rendered necessary, it leaves absolute control of Canadian waters and territory in the hands of Canada.

Nothing fairer than this can be suggested. It leaves, as stated, joint control where such control now exists, and therefore does not give to either country dominance.

This proposal will undoubtedly meet the wishes of Canadians, in whose minds there has undoubtedly been a doubt as to the outcome of joint control over the entire system.

In its proposal to the United States Government the Canadian Government has only attempted to lay down principles upon which negotiations can be carried on. On its part the United States Government has accepted the submission as a basis upon which negotiations can be conducted.

Let me say this: I have always been in favor of a 30-foot seaway. The Canadian Government proposes a 27-foot channel at this time with the sills down for a 30-foot channel later. A 27-foot loading channel is really a 29-foot project. Ship captains like to have 1 foot in the clear under the ship's bottom, and there is about 1 foot of "squat" to a loaded ship under speed.

We are now getting the Great Lakes channels and harbors ready for this project. January 28, 1925, I introduced a 25-foot project bill for the Great Lakes channels. You will find in the RECORD of that date what this project will do for Great Lakes commerce. This deeper channels bill which provides for a 24-foot loading channel is embodied in the rivers and harbors bill which has just been put on the calendar by Chairman DEMPSEY. This bill, in my judgment, will become a law at the next session of this Congress. The bill also provides for the construction of regulatory or compensation works to control and hold the lake levels. In the hearings upon the deeper channels bill, the Chief of Engineers of Rivers and Harbors, Gen. Edgar Jadwin, stated that the transportation system of the Great Lakes earned more each year than the entire capital cost for their navigation improvement. My deeper-channels project will add more than $20,000,000 a year to this earning power.

There is nothing in all the world that can approximate the efficiency and low cost of transportation on the Great Lakes. The United States of America is the greatest and most prosperous nation in the world to-day. Transportation on the Great Lakes has been the principal factor in bringing about this national success.

By resolution of our committee, we have on file in the office of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army in this city, a plan and estimate on the additional costs to change this deeper channels project into a 27-foot loading seaway. Therefore, if the American-Canadian treaty is completed as I hope it will be before the present rivers and harbors bill becomes a law during the next session, we can put in the 27-foot amendment and be ready to realize our seaway hopes.

In the note of January 31, 1928, from the Canadian minister to the Secretary of State, Mr. Massey said:

The national advisory committee has reached the conclusion that it is possible to work out a method by which provision could be made for the construction of the waterway on terms which would be equitable to both countries and would take adequate account of the special factors in the Canadian situation to which attention has been directed.

In the note of March 12, 1928, from the Secretary of State to the Canadian minister, in answer to Mr. Massey's note Mr. Kellogg said:

The suggestions outlined in your note have received thorough consideration. While the United States is not in complete agreement with the representations made by the Canadian Government as to the relative benefits and ultimate costs to the two countries of the proposed improvement of the St. Lawrence and the division of expense to be borne by each country, it is inclined to regard as an acceptable

basis of negotiation a proposal along the general lines suggested in your note: That the prosecution of the improvement of the St. Lawrence waterway be based on the undertaking by the United States of the deepening of the necessary channels through the interconnecting waters of the Great Lakes and the improvement of the international section of the St. Lawrence both for navigation and for power; and the undertaking by Canada of the construction of the waterway in the sections wholly Canadian, that is, the Welland Canal and the works in the St. Lawrence below the international boundary.

The United States is agreeable to the proposal that all navigation channels provided in improvements have a minimum depth of 27 feet, the permanent structures having a depth of 30 feet for future expansion. The United States has at present under consideration the deepening of the lake channels to the extent economically justified by the present commerce of the Great Lakes. There is one question that we should like to leave for discussion, and that is whether it would be economical to at once build a new lock and deepen the Soo Canal until such time as the St. Lawrence is nearing completion, so that there would be a demand for deeper channels. It is clearly advisable that the large expenditures required for depths in excess of present needs be deferred until the greater depths can be profitably used.

I have the honor to suggest, therefore, that the two countries proceed with the appointment of commissioners to discuss jointly the problems presented in your note and those which I have presented herein with a view to the formulation of a convention appropriate to this subject.

In answer to this letter from our State Department, Mr. Laurent Beaudry, first secretary to the Canadian Legation, replied, from which I quote the following:

Reference was made in my previous note to certain constitutional questions affecting the Canadian situation and to the intention of His Majesty's Government in Canada, in accordance with the wishes of the governments of Ontario and Quebec, to seek a solution by reference to the courts. Steps have since been taken to this end, and it is anticipated that the reference will come before the Supreme Court of Canada at an early date.

While the acceptance by the United States has been made sufficiently clear and definite to permit the Government of Canada to take the necessary steps thus contemplated and discuss with the Provinces the aspects in question, following this consultation His Majesty's Government in Canada will be in a position to inform the Government of the United States further of its views on the proposal contained in your note of March 12.

Then on April 7, 1928, in writing to the Canadian minister, Secretary Kellogg replied as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to receive your note of April 5, 1928, with reference to the negotiations between the Canadian Government and the United States looking to the construction of the deep St. Lawrence waterway. I note your suggestion that the position of the United States has been made sufficiently clear and definite to permit the Government of Canada to take the necessary steps contemplated and to discuss with the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec the aspects in question. I entirely agree with you that there is no reason why at this time the Government of Canada should not take up such discussion with the Provinces.

I note also that His Majesty's Government of Canada suggests that it would be advisable that definite and agreed engineering proposals for the development of the international section would appear to be necessary preliminary to any computation of costs or decisions as to the order of construction or division of tasks, and that a conference should be held between the Canadian section of the joint board of engineers representing the Province of Ontario. Further, that it would be advisable that such a conference should be followed by reconsideration of the engineering problems in the international section by the whole joint board. Of course, the Government of the United States fully realizes the desirability of the Canadian Government's consultation with the Provinces and with the Canadian section of the joint board of engineers. The United States section of the joint board will be prepared at any time to take up with the full board and discuss and reconsider engineering problems connected with the construction of the international section. I have the honor to suggest, however, that it would seem as though the entire subject of treaty negotiation need not be postponed until the termination of these discussions and of the reconsideration by the joint board of engineers, and that it might be desirable for the negotiations to go on concurrently with the examination of such engineers as their advice and assistance would be necessary. The United States will be prepared to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Canadian Government at any time for the purpose of accomplishing the improvement contemplated.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that any fair-minded, unprejudiced reading of the American-Canadian notes upon this vital project would see only encouragement in the present status of the negotiations. I had a conference with the Secretary of State, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, last Saturday morning. As you know, I have given much thought and time to this problem for the past 10 years. I believe we are about to win through. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that before your gavel falls at 12 o'clock, high noon, on the 4th of next March the Senate will have approved the American-Canadian treaty for the construction and operation of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway and thus put a period to the transportation strangulation of the people dwelling in the mid-west of the United States of America.

THE FARM RELIEF BILL VETO

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the presidential veto of the McNary-Haugen bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, President Coolidge on May 23 vetoed the Haugen bill carrying the equalization fee on cotton, tobacco, and other farm products. No one is surprised. Everybody knew he would veto it again. This is the second time he has vetoed the bill. Why should those professing to be friends of the farmer have sent this bill with the fee in it to certain defeat, when it would have been so easy to have agreed with those of us who voted for the bill without the tax? In this way the farmers would have been specifically free and clear of the threatened tax on their products and would have gotten farm legislation carrying a revolving fund of $400,000,000. This would have been appropriated out of the Treasury and would have meant immediate and material relief, and it would have been free of the taxes.

Did anyone underestimate the courage of the President? I think not. He is known to be a man of unquestioned character, stronger to-day than any man of his party in the confidence of the whole people. Everyone knows he is sincere, earnest, and not a bit demagogic. Why then should those who voted for the tax on farm products have again sent this bill with the unjust tax in it to the President? It was done to embarrass him and to play a part in the presidential campaign in the Western States from where these farm-tax advocates come. This is too serious a matter and relief is too urgent to be made a "political football." If those who tried to embarrass the President had the remotest idea he was spineless enough to reverse his position they know better now. No stronger or more vigorous veto has been sent to Congress by any President than his in protecting the farmers against the iniquities of that bill which would have laid additional heavy burdens upon the backs of the people engaged in agriculture.

If those who voted for the farm tax bill will now join in and help pass a relief bill without the levy of a tax on cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural crops, we can yet and immediately pass a bill that will meet the approval of the President, and in this way do what we should do for agriculture at this session. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to stay here all the summer and help pass a real relief bill. I now have such a bill pending before Congress. It is quite evident one will have to be enacted without the fee in it. The Attorney General, one of the ablest lawyers in America, has held the fee is unconstitutional and the President has so held. The very best lawyers in the House and the Senate agree the fee is unconstitutional and it could not be made to work if enacted. The President has vetoed it twice.

HAUGEN BILL DEPRESSES COTTON PRICES

Each time the farm tax bill has passed cotton has taken a slump. This is mentioned by the President in his able and strong veto message. It is said it went off $3 on the bale when the last bill passed with the tax in it, the reason being that adjustments were being made in reduction of price to absorb the tax that would follow. This is also stressed in an article appearing in the Savannah Press under date of May 24, 1928, in commenting on the veto, in which it is said:

WOULD PUT TAX ON EACH BALE AT TIME OF PRODUCTION

With reference to the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, vetoed yesterday by President Coolidge, it is understood that local cotton interests have opposed the measure for some time, and the Chief Executive's action meets with considerable favor here and elsewhere in the South.

OPPOSED TO FEES

It is understood that the Savannah interests opposed the bill on account of the assessment of an equalization fee on every bale of cotton produced and at the very time it came into existence. While the bill carries the much-discussed fee, it nevertheless does not state what percentage the amount will total, and incidentally it has been noted that cotton prices slumped considerably on both occasions when the

measure was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively.

Some time ago, the directors of the Savannah Cotton Exchange in meeting assembled wired the two Georgia Senators and Congressman EDWARDS asking them to oppose the measure. A copy of this wire obtained from files of the exchange will go far toward throwing some light on the bill and the reasons for local opposition.

BE BOOMERANG

The telegram follows: "Believing the passage of bill commonly known as the McNary-Haugen bill would prove extremely detrimental to our southern cotton producers, we respectfully urge you to vote against the measure. If enacted it will subsidize foreign manufacturers with money of our cotton farmers and will destroy demand for cotton from domestic manufacturers. It will stimulate production at the same time that it destroys consumption in this country. Grain is consumed when exported and the exportable surplus is relatively small; but cotton exports aggregate 65 per cent of production and will return in shape of cotton goods. Cotton farmers will never forgive the assessment of a fee for such a purpose and will find the measure a terrible boomerang instead of a benefit."

In vetoing the farm tax bill the President has proven himself a friend to those who are already burdened with taxes they are hardly able to pay and he helps to save the cotton and tobacco farmers of the South from the greatest burden and nuisance that they have been threatened with since the Civil War.

THE EDWARDS BILL

The President has said he wants farm relief. The kind of relief he indicates he will favor is like that set out in the Crisp bill, the Hare bill, and much of that which is embodied in the Edwards bill. The bill I introduced contains much that is embodied in the Crisp bill. These bills are sound and they carry no tax. Let us pass one of them. I feel sure the President will approve it, and we will get farm relief without the tax, something that will be more helpful than hurtful, and we can then feel we have left nothing undone. Oh, no! There are those who are playing politics with this matter. They want to put the tax on cotton, tobacco, and other crops. You want that "sacred fee" or you want nothing. This is not the right attitude. It is not fair to the farmers. The farmers know the President vetoed this same bill before. They knew he would do it again, and yet in the face of that you have again put this unjust farm tax up to the President, and he has again kept faith with the best interests of the American farmer and has again vetoed it. Where is the blame? Let the farmers who are most directly concerned decide? There is no question in my mind but that the verdict in this regard is already written and they will find the farm tax advocates guilty of trying to pass them a "gold brick."

The country will get a farm-relief measure in the next session of Congress if not at this time, and it will carry no tax on farm products. [Applause.]

WORLD WAR VETERANS' ACT, 1924

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table H. R. 13039, a bill to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House bill 13039, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, what is the request?

The SPEAKER. The request is to disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Messrs. JOHNSON of South Dakota, LUCE, and BROWNING.

FISCAL RELATIONS WITH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a House document two statements made by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] in connection with the fiscal relations of the Federal Government with the District of Columbia. As Members know, the House has taken a position in regard to the fiscal relations of the Government with the District, and the gentleman from Nebraska, as chairman of the subcommittee having charge of the District appropriations, has prepared two statements which he has made to this House, covering the subject thoroughly and bringing together a great deal of material. I think that the results of his labors ought to be put in shape so that Members of the House, and others who may wish to do so, may have it available for a thorough study of the question.

Mr. SNELL. These statements are not printed in any special document at present?

Mr. TILSON. They are not printed. It is not a matter of particular interest to the gentleman's district any more than elsewhere in the United States, so it would not be fair to ask him to have these statements printed at his own expense. I think such a document would be very desirabe, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to have 5,000 copies printed. I will add that it will cost a little over $200 to have it done.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to have printed as a public document 5,000 copies each of two statements made by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] in regard to the fiscal relations between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia.

Mr. TILSON. They are to be printed together as one document.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, in the matter of the extension of my remarks on farm relief, I desire to insert a statement of the work done by the Del-Mar-Va Association. In the matter of the extension of my remarks on stabilization I desire to insert a speech made by me and also one made by Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the gentleman submit one request at a time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that should be done. The gentleman will repeat his request.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, in the matter of my remarks on farm relief, I desire to introduce a statement printed by the Del-Mar-Va Association as to their work in the matter of farm relief.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. In the matter of stabilization I desire to insert a speech made by myself before the Maryland State Bankers' Association and also one made by Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. In the matter of the tuberculin test of cattle, I desire to insert certain extracts from the testimony given before the subcommittee on agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations.

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

There was no objection.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: In the matter of farm relief, I have always held that the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922 was the worst blow the farmer has ever received from legislation, as it compelled the farmer to buy in a protected market and sell in an open market. At that time I begged Representatives of rural districts to vote against the tariff bill for the above reason. And in the years since then many have come to me and said that if they had taken my advice in 1922 the farmer would not be in the condition he is to-day.

Farming is the basic industry of the country. Any legislator who is not interested in helping the farmer has not, in my opinion, a proper view of what will redound to the country's present and future welfare. A great deal, of course, can be done for agriculture by various cooperative means, and in that connection I believe the activities of the Del-Mar-Va Association, created to foster the agricultural interests of the peninsula comprising the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and the State of Delaware, has done a great deal for the farmers in that section. I am therefore including in these remarks the matter of a pamphlet entitled, "The Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association—Its Record and Its Program," which I think will be of great suggestive interest throughout the country:

THE DEL-MAR-VA EASTERN SHORE ASSOCIATION—ITS RECORD AND ITS PROGRAM—ACCOMPLISHMENTS, YES—BUT WHAT ABOUT THEM?

The Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association herewith transmits a tabulation covering its activities—the things it has done, and the projects launched but incompleted—since its organization. Also a statement covering a proposed operating program.

The association's record can not be covered in a sentence. The story, as here told, answers the question: "But what has the association been doing?" Not all of those who have asked the question will pause to read the answer.

All right. But please consider this: Those who do not read the record, who do not ponder its significance in terms of their own business welfare, are not in a position to challenge a single one of the statements as set forth on this page.

In the succeeding sections we tell the story of how the association has operated and what it proposes to do. On this page we speak solely in terms of results.

The association has done a lot of things—unquestionably. But what has it all amounted to? Who benefits, and why?

This is the answer:

CAUSE

The peninsula was never better or more favorably known in all its history than it is to-day. By means of newspaper and magazine articles Del-Mar-Va's story has been carried regularly to an audience of more than 6,000,000 people. The same story has been regularly told to more than 5,000,000 people by means of paid advertisements. The peninsula now has a place in the publicity sun. Economically it is recognized as a unit for the first time since white men settled on its shores.

EFFECT

Peninsula banks are in better shape than they have been in years. They have more money in their vaults, less frozen credits; and increased clearings testify to increased prosperity.

Agriculture on the peninsula is not only more prosperous than at any time since the Great War, but it is also more confident and contented. While other sections of the country are talking in terms of despair and desperation, peninsula agriculture is getting ahead and knows it.

The quality of peninsula products is improving and they are becoming better known, entering new markets and selling over a wider area than they ever did. Every carload diverted from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia is so much less glut to kill our growers' profits.

Increased attention and more intelligent attention is being given to marketing problems. The proportion of Del-Mar-Va crops sent to market properly graded and packed shows a marked increase over former years.

The number of marketing organizations operating primarily in the interests of the grower is steadily increasing. One of the new ones started since the advent of the association saved the potato growers of the peninsula more than $1,000,000 on its first season.

Peninsula merchants are steadily increasing the volume of their sales; collections are better; credit conditions were never sounder.

In the face of falling prices in other parts of the country, peninsula land values have remained firm. In many parts of the peninsula land values have substantially advanced. Landowners are no longer dumping their properties on the market; and "courthouse step" sales are attended by more than the representatives of the creditor banks.

The peninsula is on more automobile maps—national, State, and association—than it has ever been in its history. Two years ago our roads were unknown to outsiders; to-day they are mapped in such manner that they are universally known.

Tourists travel has increased. During the season the peninsula has welcomed on an average of 2,000 new visitors a day, spending at least $20,000 daily.

Many visitors have been buyers. Two hundred and fourteen nonresidents purchased property in Sussex, Dorchester, Worcester, Somerset, and Wicomico Counties since 1926. These purchases represent a turnover of more than $1,000,000—not counting what new settlers have expended since purchasing their homes.

There has been more building on the peninsula during the past year and a half than during any similar period—not even excepting the World War era.

There never has been a time when the peninsula had a more effective agency for dealing with railroad, highway, and waterway problems than it has right now in the transportation council of the Del-Mar-Va Association.

Rate concessions obtained for shippers through the association represent a saving of $60,000 a year to all who use, buy, or sell peninsula products. This alone represents a permanent investment of more than 40 per cent annually on the entire sum expended by the association to date.

The peninsula is better organized than it has ever been in its history. Local boards of trade and chambers of commerce have increased eightfold. The association has been the inspiration, guide, and collaborator in these heretofore discouraging local endeavors.

Is all this due to the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association? Certainly not! But has the association been a valuable, helpful factor in bringing it about? Certainly yes! The association has acted as a leaven. It has been an organizing, energizing force. It has made concerted action possible—in fact, inevitable.

To those who are minded to regard it all as a pleasant coincidence, there is this much to be said: You may be right; but somehow things did not happen that way before the association was organized.

Two years ago peninsula people thought they would get along better if they organized and framed a development plan. This they did, and they have gotten along better ever since. Such are the facts. If peninsula people now believe they can get along just as well without the association they are entitled to order their actions in accordance with their views.

THE RECORD OF TWO CONSTRUCTIVE YEARS

Part 1

The Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association was not formed for the purpose of launching a land boom. Peninsula leaders have no desire to duplicate Florida experience. The purpose of the association was to stimulate permanent growth. Inflationists have been opposed wherever they have appeared. In carrying out its program the association has functioned along the following general lines:

Research: Business and agricultural.

Transportation: Rail, water, and highway.

Publicity: Resources and products.

Marketing: Improvement of agricultural standards and marketing methods.

Extension: Support of county and local civic organizations.

Resort development: Expansion of patronage beyond the narrow confines of the peninsula.

Ethical business practices: Prevention of land and stock-selling frauds.

This is the story of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association—the story of an organization movement inaugurated by peninsula people who desire to promote peninsula prosperity.

The creation of a peninsula spirit, the development of a willingness to try to work together constitutes possibly the association's greatest single achievement.

The Del-Mar-Va Association was the result of an awakening—an awakening to common needs and to the need for a common instrumentality to meet them.

What were these needs?

There was need for an organization that could deal with peninsula transportation problems and speak in such a manner that the carriers would listen. There were railroad claims to be collected; rates to be revised and adjusted. Freight and express schedules to be improved. The demand for better service, quicker service, cheaper service by both rail and water was peninsula wide. Competition of other sections with the peninsula made necessary competent and effective attention to this matter. The association, although it has scarcely begun to operate, has scored a large number of vital transportation improvements. Every man who ships or receives materials of any nature is permanently benefited.

Peninsula people needed an organization that could advertise and publicize peninsula resources and products. They needed an organization that could conduct a campaign to increase tourist travel, help create a free market for land, attract permanent settlers, and convince outside capital that Del-Mar-Va is an attractive, safe investment.

The peninsula public needed an organization that could cause people in other parts of the country to make inquiry concerning Del-Mar-Va; and which, once the inquiries were received, had the information and machinery to answer them. It needed an organization that would gather peninsula facts for peninsula business men, for advertisers, for magazine writers and for editors. It needed an organization that would put Del-Mar-Va on the publicity map. World business prefers to deal with those with whom it is favorably acquainted.

Peninsula growers needed an organization that could help advertise and publicize their products, help in their efforts to standardize their production operations, help eliminate competitive selling, and help in every effort to increase marketing efficiency. The peninsula needed an organization ready and willing to work in the interests of the grower; rather than ride on the grower's back.

Peninsula people generally needed an organization that would serve as a rallying force in all efforts to secure uniformity in legislation affecting highways, pest control, marketing standards, public education, and the public health.

In short, peninsula people needed a development plan, an organization machinery with which to make the plan effective.

OUTSTANDING OPERATING ACHIEVEMENTS—ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

Editors and news writers are now featuring peninsula articles regularly. From the publicity point of view the peninsula itself is awake. Some publicity figures given in terms of results are:

	Lines obtained	Value in white space on advertising basis	Circulation reached
News and features in peninsula newspapers	825,440	$23,584	141,302
News and features in papers off the peninsula	391,720	27,980	1,823,117
Special illustrated articles on peninsula subjects in papers outside the peninsula	55	35,623	365,880
Articles on peninsula subjects in nationally circulated popular magazines and farm journals	29	19,680	3,697,896

Total lines, newspapers	1,217,160
Magazine articles published	84
Gross circulation reached	6,028,196
Total "white space" value publicity	$108,867

Secured without any cost other than that of preparation.

The association's advertising and publicity activities have been designed to acquaint the American public with the opportunities, resources, and attractions of the peninsula. The advertising and publicity department has utilized (a) paid space and (b) news space in the daily press, (c) feature articles in farm journals and (d) popular magazines, (e) billboards, (f) booklets, and (g) radio broadcasting programs. As a result of all of these activities, tourist travel has been greatly stimulated; an increasing number of permanent settlers secured; outside capital has been attracted and more than 13,000 inquiries concerning the peninsula have been received and answered.

One of the first definite publicity achievements was the production of a peninsula-sales literature. In addition to a general peninsula pamphlet, one of the best issued by any American community, 14 county pamphlets are now ready for distribution. These booklets make it possible for the business man, the association and the various local organizations to answer inquiries quickly and intelligently.

FOUR MAJOR CAMPAIGNS

Four major publicity and advertising campaigns were conducted during 1926 and 1927. The first campaign was launched in the spring of 1926. It was designed to attract the attention of motorists, tourists, and vacationists.

Within two weeks of the inception of this campaign 1,071 inquiries were received and the number of visitors to the peninsula increased materially.

So sharp, indeed, was the increase that gasoline tax receipts jumped 13 per cent in Delaware, 64 per cent in the Virginia counties, and 25 per cent in the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, as compared with the same months of the previous year.

The second campaign was designed to attract the attention of the farming constituency. It resulted almost immediately in 1,925 direct inquiries and scores of personal visits. The total number of inquiries received has been in excess of 11,000.

As a third major feature in its publicity and advertising program, the association carried out a broadcasting program through station WJZ, of New York. This program being novel and attractive brought thousands of direct and checkable returns to the association in the form of letters asking for detailed information concerning the peninsula.

The fourth major feature was the preparation and distribution of a series of six illustrated crop folders dealing with strawberries, cantaloupes, apples, peaches, white potatoes, and sweet potatoes. These folders were distributed to commission men and buyers in all cities east of the Mississippi. By means of these folders peninsula products were pushed into many new markets. One shipper reports 85 new contracts due entirely to association literature. The American Express Co. also reports that Del-Mar-Va strawberries were distributed this year for the first time as far west as Omaha, and that, although the crop was a short one, peninsula express receipts show an increase of 10 per cent over previous years. This increase was due to increased mileage showing a widening radius of distribution for Del-Mar-Va products.

OTHER IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the other important achievements accredited to the activities of the advertising and publicity department are the following:

One visiting delegation from Pennsylvania numbered more than 300 people.

Numerous clubs and organizations toured Del-Mar-Va Peninsula for the first time, the parties in a number of instances ranging from 10 to 50.

Sportsmen, especially anglers, were attracted in increasing numbers. In Delaware an increase of 300 per cent in the number of nonresident fishing licenses issued was reported.

A number of large fishing clubs have transferred their permanent headquarters to Del-Mar-Va points.

As a result of the association's endeavors, highway maps issued by the Federal and Canadian Governments were revised to include the Del-Mar-Va Trail as one of the officially suggested routes between the North and South.

The American Automobile Association was induced to redraft its maps of the peninsula and for the first time it recommended the Del-Mar-Va highway system to motorists.

A prominent film corporation produced a motion picture connecting the historical Eastern Shore with modern Del-Mar-Va.

Two Baltimore papers carried 36 full-page illustrated articles over a period of 16 weeks. Other dailies gave similiar large display to special features. Magazines and newspapers of national circulation, and in what is known as the quality class, carried more than 4,500 columns of illustrated articles descriptive of the peninsula. These articles reached an aggregate population of more than 11,000,000.

A careful check of all available records indicates that increased tourist travel, due to the association's publicity and advertising activities, added more than $4,000,000 to the peninsula's gross receipts during 1926 and 1927. These figures represent an estimated daily expenditure of only $5 on the part of fishermen, anglers, hunters, tourists, vacationists, and home seekers. The $5 figure is a conservative one.

All records checked, whether kept by organizations or individuals, show a very appreciable increase in tourist business turnover—stores, hotels, garages, repair shops, and gas stations—due to the association's advertising and publicity program. Incidently 15 handsomely painted poster boards were placed at gateways to the peninsula and at junction points, serving as silent guides and salesmen.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU SUMMARY

Rail and water rates to southern point were obtained for the canned-goods industry, the approximate reduction being from 2 to 5 cents per hundred pounds or from $3.20 to $8 per car.

Readjustment of rates to Pittsburgh territory, the Columbus, Ohio, district, and the Wheeling, Fairmount, and Elkins district of West Virginia was secured. These reductions ranged from $1.80 to $20.80 per car. Following the readjustment one shipper succeeded in placing five cars in this territory from which he had previously been barred by reason of unfavorable rates.

Action initiated by the association secured a 15 per cent reduction on canned vegetables in glasses which had previously been incorrectly included in the first instead of the second class where they belonged.

Five thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine quotations were made to peninsular shippers.

Claims totaling $18,131.93 were filed with the association by shippers and growers for collection.

Claims totaling $9,353.31 were collected and paid to peninsula shippers and growers.

A rate check was made on canned fruits and vegetables from peninsula-producing points to all the rate-producing points east of the Mississippi River. The check showed many errors and irregularities in the rate structure which operated against peninsula shippers and prevented a wider distribution of their products. As a result of this rate check readjustments have been effected ranging from $2 to $8 a car. These readjustments permitted peninsular shippers to sell their products at many points where they were previously unable to compete.

Storage in transit privileges were obtained at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Wilmington for the canned-goods industry. These concessions provide for storage warehouse facilities at a low rate of insurance. Shippers and owners may obtain warehouse receipts which serve as a basis of credit, thus protecting the canning industry against the necessity of dumping its products on an unfavorable market.

Four thousand six hundred freight bills were audited for peninsula firms and individuals.

Five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine freight tariffs and supplements were received and checked. The number of errors found was 286. These errors have been brought to the attention of the carriers, with the result that over 80 per cent have been satisfactorily adjusted, thus preventing losses to peninsula shippers. The balance of the cases are pending.

Rate adjustments secured on 54 commodities used or produced on the peninsula represent an annual saving of from $30,000 to $60,000 to peninsula shippers.

An important change in classification of great benefit to the canned goods shippers was obtained. Carriers are now permitted to accept carload shipments in fiber cases without the contents being marked on the case.

Commodity rates on crushed oyster-shell shipments originating at Crisfield and Cambridge for various destinations were obtained. The rate reductions ranged from 3 to 6 cents per hundred pounds or from $9 to $18 per car.

Through the efforts of the association, in cooperation with the State regulatory boards, agreements were reached on reciprocity for trucks between the States of Delaware and Maryland, thereby eliminating a troublesome situation which was settled to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

The association assisted in the compilation of information upon the basis of which the War Department approved a governmental survey for an inland waterway from Lewes, Del., to Chincoteague, Va., and thence to Kiptopeke. These surveys had consistently been disallowed from year to year until the facts were compiled by the Del-Mar-Va Association.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

If the traffic and transportation department of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association were capitalized on the basis of its earnings it would represent a $1,000,000 investment.

This department is one association activity that produces immediate, direct and traceable benefits. Other departments of the association reflect indirect benefits. The earnings of this department—the dividends it disburses—are represented by the amounts it saves shippers. Sixty thousand dollars is a conservative estimate of the annual savings effected. Capitalize that dividend on a 6 per cent basis and you have your $1,000,000 concern. In an adjoining column

seriatim mention is made of some of the more important ways in which the association has served peninsula growers and shippers.

The traffic and transportation department operates in cooperation with the traffic and transportation council composed of representative peninsula business interests. This council is a new and important development, sponsored and organized by the association.

The council and the traffic and transportation department, as one of their services, made a complete survey of 65,636 carloads of agricultural products during 1926; $15,000,000 in oysters, crabs, clams and fish shipments, and 49,465 cars of inbound freight, making a grand total of 115,101 cars.

A study of these shipments showed that in many instances wrong classifications were made to the detriment of the peninsula shipper. The department made it a part of its business to secure the proper classifications.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The traffic and transportation department cooperated with the interests seeking a franchise for the Chesapeake Bay bridge. The franchise was obtained and there is every indication the bridge will be constructed during the next few years.

The department cooperated in the movement to secure an ocean boulevard from Lewes to Ocean City. The survey is now being made for the first link beginning at Rehoboth, Del. The boulevard will become a part of the Atlantic coastal highway.

The department, in cooperation with other interests, secured for Wilmington, Del., a new express service to peninsula points whereby shipments may be made from Wilmington as late as 11.15 p. m., reaching Salisbury, Md., next morning. No such service had existed. Wilmington and the peninsula now enjoys the same sort of service existing between Philadelphia and peninsula points.

The traffic and transportation department has during the past few months prepared data to be submitted to a conference with the carriers for the purpose of securing the readjustments of canned-goods rates to New England territory, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The existing rates discriminate against the peninsula and when adjusted on the proper basis will enable peninsula canners to obtain business in territory from which they are now barred by reason of the general rate structure.

The department succeeded in obtaining a change in existing tariffs to include commodity rates on the following goods: Paste (tomato) catsup, puree (tomato) sauces (chutney, chili), oysters (cocktail and table), soups (vegetable), in wood, glass, tin, or crocks in carloads. This change represents a saving to the shipper of from 2 to 5 cents per hundred pounds or from $3.20 to $18 per car. It also permits mixed shipments in carloads of tin and glass goods.

Peninsula fertilizer manufacturing plants have been losing business on the peninsula due to an exceedingly high rate on their product as compared with rates from Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa., for corresponding hauls. In order to remedy the situation the traffic and transportation bureau made a complete check and analysis of existing rates.

This analysis showed that peninsula shippers were operating under a handicap of approximately 60 cents a ton. The facts relative to this situation were submitted to the carriers at a conference in April, 1927. The association has constantly pressed for a revision in the fertilizer-rate schedule.

The traffic and transportation department is now prepared to announce that the carriers report they are about ready to submit a new schedule of rates for the association's consideration. The carriers claim the new schedule places peninsula fertilizer concerns on a competitive basis so far as freight rates are concerned.

The department, by constant pressure, secured a number of reductions on fertilizer materials, such as ammonia, sulphate, and tankage. The reductions applying from outside points to peninsula destinations range from $20 to $40 a car. However, there are many other rates on these materials that need immediate attention. The department has, therefore, obtained from the manufacturers a list of commodities, together with a list of points from which shipments are made. The rates are being checked and data compiled for the purpose of securing proper readjustments.

The department assisted the Eastern Shore Transit Co. before the Maryland Public Service Commission in obtaining a permit to operate a bus-line service between Cape Charles, Va., and Salisbury, Md.

In order properly to protect the peninsula business interests the traffic and transportation department arranged with the trunk line and other freight association carriers to supply it with a copy of dockets filed by carriers covering any and all changes, rules, and regulations applying to freight traffic. The department checked these dockets and out of 288, 199 were found to be detrimental to peninsula shipping interests. Proper protests were immediately made and satisfactory adjustments secured in 75 per cent of the complaints. The remainder are still pending.

The department intervened in the Eastern Salt case, I & S, docket 2440. The commission had decided that rates to the peninsula from New York group points should be adjusted from 31 cents to 23½ cents and the rates from the Akron–Cleveland, Ohio, group points should be adjusted from 31 cents to 24 cents per 100 pounds.

The carriers demanded a rehearing. As a result of the association's intervention the petition for a rehearing was denied.

The department received a complaint from the Lewes (Del.) Chamber of Commerce that the B. C. & C. and the B. & E. Railroads did not publish through rates between Baltimore and points on the M. & D. C. Railway, shippers being required to pay a combination of the local rates which was higher than the all-rail rates. The department intervened and obtained a restoration of the old all-rail rate previously in effect, with the result that shippers secured a 32-cent reduction.

In a great many instances high rates on peninsula products are due to errors in the compilation or publication of tariffs or to the failure of the carriers to adjust the peninsula rate structure for the purpose of making it comparable with the rates prevailing in competitive territory. Changes are not made of tariff schedules unless some organization actively and aggressively contends for them.

Then, too, the expansion of markets and trade areas make necessary the establishment of commodity rates in territory in which they did not previously exist because there was no local demand for the product. In such instances aggressive action is necessary in order to establish the commodity rate.

HIGHWAY ACTIVITIES

The association, through its traffic and transportation department, actively joined local and county authorities in pressing for the widening of roads in various sections of Maryland and for the building of new bridges at Kings Creek and Brookview. It was also active in contending for the improvement of lateral earth roads.

The association initiated negotiations looking toward the improvement of automobile-ferry service between Cape Charles and Norfolk.

The association heartily supported the representatives of Virginia delegates for the completion of the Del-Mar-Va Trail from Oak Hall, Va., to a point 8½ miles south. An allotment of funds for the completion of the trail has been promised.

The association, through its traffic and transportation department, touches every business interest and every individual on the peninsula. The rate schedules handled by the department are not confined to a few commodities. They include the rates on lumber and other forest products; oyster shells and agricultural lime; seafoods and steel products; manure and general merchandise. The activities of the department have to deal not only with perishable products but with slow freight. The department is the representative not only of the manufacturers and the merchants but likewise of the farmer, and there is a need for constant vigilance.

For example, the Interstate Commerce Commission will in the near future handed down a decision on the eastern class rate investigation, which covers the peninsula, as well as all territory east of the Mississippi River lying between eastern Canada and the Gulf. The decision will affect permanently all rates on peninsula perishable products and general merchandise, and eventually the commodity rates on lumber and other slow traffic freight.

At the time of the hearing the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association, through its traffic and transportation department, submitted data to prove the unreasonableness of the peninsula rate structure, which is higher per mile than the rates on any other part of the Pennsylvania system lying on the Atlantic seaboard.

When the decision is handed down it will be necessary to make a complete check and analysis of all of its provisions, so that exceptions may be filed to any rate that places peninsula shippers at a disadvantage. If, when the rates are established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the peninsula is not accorded exact justice, the inequalities will become a part of the established order, acquiring the sanction of custom, and the economic future of the peninsula will be endangered. The checking of this one decision alone will require months of effort upon the part of a trained staff. The only peninsula organization equipped to make this study is the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association.

MARKETING BUREAU ACTIVITIES

The quotation committee of the Eastern Shore Farmers Association is a new development in the peninsula marketing field. As a result of this organization, this year's peninsula potato crop has sold for at least a million dollars more than it would have brought if marketing had been done according to traditional methods. The Eastern Shore Farmers Association is composed of Northampton and Accomac growers. The quotations committee has regulated the flow of potatoes into the various leading markets. It has advised growers when to ship, where to ship, and when to refrain from shipping, and has helped minimize competitive selling.

When the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association was organized it made the following statement:

"Advertising and publicizing the land is not enough. The products must also be supported by advertising and publicity. Increased production will require a campaign to open up new markets. And in turn these new markets can only be opened up and maintained on the basis

of a standardized product, marketed by organizations operating primarily in the interests of the grower."

In its educational and publicity program the association accepted the following responsibilities:

To contend for improved cultural methods, to urge the economy of modern farm equipment, to point out the need for a wiser selection of crop varieties and a more careful study of soils, to work for additional water-transportation facilities and equitable freight rates, to encourage the production of a quality product, to provide comprehensive market information, to support organization efforts designed to eliminate competitive selling upon the part of the growers, and, in so far as possible, to stimulate every activity designed to make possible the ultimate marketing of Del-Mar-Va products under a Del-Mar-Va brand.

In attacking the marketing problem the association realized that the temper of the public mind must be changed before any considerable progress could be made. Evidences of such a change, the association believes, are already at hand.

In Delaware, members of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association were active in securing the enactment of a law providing a basis for the classification of horticultural products. As a result, Delaware apples have this year been marketed in a standardized, Federal-inspected pack. Last year, due to a lack of standardization, Delaware apples rotted on the ground. The percentage of peninsula products marketed under a brand and in a standardized pack this year shows a very material increase over previous figures.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

Dr. Franklin B. Bomberger, until recently director of the Maryland State department of markets, has been placed in charge of the Del-Mar-Va Association Marketing Bureau activities. Since May 1, 1927, the marketing bureau has functioned along the following lines:

Made a survey of cooperative marketing, covering about 30 days and including the study of about 30 organizations on the Pacific coast and in the Northwest.

Set up Market News Service at Pocomoke, in cooperation with the Maryland State department of markets and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Daily market reports issued on white potatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes, and sweet potatoes during their respective seasons.

Cooperated with the publicity department in preparing and issuing folders on Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, peaches, and cantaloupes.

Called conference of seven South Atlantic States to promote unity of standards for the certification of poultry, eggs, and hatcheries.

Cooperated in organizing Del-Mar-Va Hatcherymen's Association.

Represented the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula at the convention of the International Baby Chick Association at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Held conference on sweet-potato industry, attended by growers, shippers, dealers, bankers, and specialists representing the agricultural colleges and marketing bureaus of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Held egg-marketing conference at Dover, Del.

Began a study of cantaloupe marketing on Del-Mar-Va peninsula to serve as basis for improved marketing program.

Attended and addressed 12 general meetings on Del-Mar-Va marketing problems.

Attended 16 special or group conferences for discussion and analysis of particular marketing problems.

Prepared 16 releases for publication covering various phases of the marketing situation.

The developments in the field of marketing illustrate the extent to which organization among the growers has been accelerated since the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association became active. In many fields of activity the mission of the association is to stimulate action upon the part of interested groups instead of initiating action directly under association auspices.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

All of the constructive work done by the association has necessarily been based upon peninsula facts. Facts are necessary in framing an advertising program, in issuing publicity material, in answering inquiries, or organizing a marketing service of any kind. Indeed, unless the facts are in hand constructive action in any direction is impossible. The association therefore, as one of its first steps, organized a research department. The reasons why such a department is essential are:

There is not a first-class economic library on the peninsula south of Wilmington.

State and Federal statistics are always from two to three years old. The peninsula lies within three States, making it necessary for some agency to compile information from three sources.

Since its organization the research department has assembled a working library that could not be duplicated by a commercial concern for less than $20,000. The cost to the association has been much less because business organizations cooperated heartily in making the material in their possession readily available. The research department has accomplished the following:

Collected 1,572 books, booklets, pamphlets, and official papers covering practically every subject of interest to the peninsula.

Assembled approximately 300 important State, county, and municipal documents; 86 road, soil, topographical, and forest maps.

Compiled a photographic library containing 1,121 subjects representative of every section, class of industry, and phase of peninsula agriculture.

Compiled basic statistics underlying community and business life in all 14 counties of the peninsula from assessibles, bank resources, bank clearings, and taxes.

A PROGRAM OF FUTURE ACTION

Part 2

Based upon the experience of the post two years, the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association offers the following schedule outlining activities to be continued and inaugurated during the three-year period beginning January 1, 1928.

The work of the association has naturally fallen under the following general departments or sections and bureaus:

Advertising and publicity section.
Research section.
Agricultural section.
Traffic and transportation section.
Administration.
Resort bureau.
Organization service bureau.
Eastern Shore Real Estate Board.

These departments or sections will be continued and, as occasion may require, bureaus will be created within the sections. The marketing bureau has already been organized and is functioning as a part of the agricultural department or section.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY PROGRAM

It is the business of this department to advertise and publicize the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, its lands, opportunities, and products. The department necessarily works in close cooperation with all the other departments. The association is the mouthpiece and spokesman of the peninsula. In like manner, the advertising and publicity section is the mouthpiece and spokesman of the association.

GENERAL PUBLICITY PROGRAM

The publicity department will maintain an agricultural news feature service which will place articles dealing with various phases of peninsula agriculture with farm journals and specialized horticultural and agricultural magazines.

A series of articles dealing with the peninsula's unique hunting and fishing advantages will be prepared for placement in sports magazines.

At least four feature articles dealing with the peninsula's marketing situation and the progress made in handling the problem will be prepared for submission to magazine editors.

Twelve feature articles dealing with the peninsula, its resources, and its people will be prepared for placement in leading newspapers.

Six articles dealing with the peninsula's resort opportunities will be prepared for placement in hotel class magazines.

A spot news service which will supply the peninsula press and New York and Philadelphia papers with regular news releases will be maintained.

A special effort will be made to cultivate editorial contacts throughout the country for the purpose of increasing favorable editorial comment regarding the peninsula. Every favorable editorial will receive appropriate acknowledgment, and whenever such comment is erroneous or misleading, corrections will be promptly made. Editorial writers in all parts of the country will, from time to time, be supplied with interesting material as a basis for their constructive comment.

A comprehensive file of peninsula photographic material will be maintained for the direct use of the advertising and publicity section itself, and for the use of news feature and magazine writers.

ADVERTISING PROGRAM'S GENERAL FEATURES

The advertising program of the association contemplates limited appropriations for paid space in farm journals, newspapers, popular magazines, resort and sports publications. Particularly, use will be made of the classified columns in farm journals.

The specific objects of the advertising program will be:

To attract permanent settlers.
To advertise peninsula products.
To promote tourist travel and resort development.
To promote the peninsula's industrial possibilities.

Income permitting, use will again be made of the radio in advertising the peninsula, its opportunities and its products.

PUBLICITY ON THE PENINSULA

The association's regular news service designed to meet the needs of the Del-Mar-Va press will be continued as a means of informing the association's constituency and the general public as to what the association is doing.

An appropriation will be made for poster boards to be erected at peninsula gateways.

ADDITIONAL PAMPHLET MATERIAL

The publicity department will supplement the existing supply of pamphlets by preparing a series of specialized booklets dealing with the following general range of subjects from the viewpoint of the peninsula:

Dairying.
Poultry raising.
Strawberry culture.
Peaches.
Apples.
Irish potatoes.
Sweet potatoes.
General farming.
Truck gardening.

These booklets will be issued from time to time and will be designed to answer specific inquiries.

PUBLICITY FOR PENINSULA PRODUCTS

The publicity department will prepare for distribution among commission houses, retail merchants, and buyers a series of commodity folders dealing with the peninsula's major commercial truck and fruit crops and listing the various brands and labels under which peninsula products are sold.

RESEARCH SECTION PROGRAM

This section will continue to collect general and statistical information concerning the peninsula. It will also collect similar information concerning competing sections and States. The information collected will be analyzed and prepared for use. It will be available to advertisers who desire peninsula facts; to peninsula business men who may have need for statistical information; to peninsula business men who may desire to answer inquiries concerning some phase of peninsula development; to editors; news writers, and magazine authors, and of course all the facts assembled will be available to all of the association's sections or bureaus.

The research section is, therefore, the agent of the other sections, working with them in collecting the material necessary in shaping and carrying out their respective programs. The research section's range of investigation will include history, population, movements, climate, agriculture in its various phases, general business conditions, fisheries, miscellaneous industry, transportation, taxation, education, sanitation, and civic improvement. The section will at all times be subject to the direction of other sections concerned with specific problems.

The research section accordingly has a routine program and a special object program for the year 1928.

RESEARCH SECTION ROUTINE

As a matter of routine, the research section will answer all inquiries for specific information. It will operate as a library and a clearing house to which peninsula people and those outside the peninsula can turn for information regarding peninsula affairs. It will cooperate with other sections in collecting data and statistical material and will supply factual and photographic materials to magazine and newspaper writers, and will cooperate with individuals and agencies doing research on the peninsula. In order that the section's fund of information may at all times be complete and up-to-date, it will be necessary for it regularly to add to its files such Federal and State reports, university bulletins, and scientific and popular articles as may have a current reference value.

Specifically, the research section will organize a reporting system which will afford current information regarding:

Agricultural acreage, agricultural production, bank clearings, land sales and price range, building statistics, mortgage totals, mortgage foreclosures, industrial production, canning and rate statistics as they apply to the Eastern Shore situation, freight tonnage totals, fisheries statistics, tourist statistics, comparative tables covering bank deposits during past five years.

SPECIAL OBJECT PROGRAM

The State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, as well as the Department of Commerce, from time to time assign members of their staffs to make studies of specific problems in specific territories. The research section will continue negotiations designed to secure the assignment of State and Federal agricultural and industrial investigators to this section.

In cooperation with the traffic and transportation section the research section will undertake the following:

1. Statistical study of the peninsula's water-borne commerce during the last 25 years.
   (a) Tonnage.
   (b) Port facilities.
   (c) Federal appropriation for river and harbor improvements.
   (d) Present condition of carrier's equipment.
   (e) Available tonnage.
   (f) Comparative waterway and railway rates.
2. Truck shipments.

Statistical study showing truck shipments to major markets within truck radius, together with figures giving comparative costs and differences in time of delivery as result of routings by truck, railroad, and waterway.

STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Statistical study of educational expenditures in the 14 counties of the peninsula, as compared with the expenditures made in rural districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or Iowa having equal population will also be made.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION PROGRAM

The importance of agriculture in the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula in relation to its other industries requires that it be adequately represented by an agricultural section of the association.

The functions of such an agricultural section will be the coordination of the activities of existing agencies of the several States constituting the peninsula in the three fields of:

1. Investigation.
2. Education.
3. Organization.

The objectives of the agricultural section will be:

1. The scientific determination of the agricultural possibilities of the peninsula.

This will require a comprehensive survey of the entire industry, with a view to determining the types of production best adapted to production conditions and to available markets. It will also include the study of possible new lines of production.

2. The progressive improvement of methods of production and distribution of agricultural products of the peninsula.

This will involve educational and demonstrational work of various kinds carried on in cooperation with the agricultural and marketing agencies of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia in connection with the production and marketing of particular crops or products, such as cantaloupes or potatoes, eggs or lambs, farm crops or livestock.

3. The promotion and encouragement of organization among rural people with a view to the development of better farms, better homes, and better communities.

This will include organization for economic as well as for social and educational purposes and should be closely correlated with the efforts and programs of existing agencies looking to the same end.

The agricultural section of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association during the year 1928 will function mainly through the marketing bureau. The marketing bureau will devote its attention to:

1. Investigation of production and marketing practices and costs.
2. Improvement in marketing methods and processes and dissemination of marketing information.
3. Promotion and improvement of marketing organization.

The objectives of the marketing program are:

(a) The development of low-cost production of high-quality products, graded and offered to the market in such form and at such times and places as the consumers may require.

(b) The ultimate marketing of Del-Mar-Va agricultural products under a Del-Mar-Va brand through cooperative and commercial organization operating primarily in the interests of the growers.

MARKETING PRACTICES AND COSTS

The investigational program of the agricultural section will be conducted under the auspices of the marketing bureau. The bureau will begin detailed studies of farm crops, trucking crops, canning crops, orchard fruits, small fruits, livestock, and livestock products, with especial reference to the following:

Apples, cantaloupes, cucumbers, grapes, peaches, poultry and poultry products, strawberries, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, white potatoes.

In the case of these various products the statistical studies will be designed to show:

1. Annual production.
   (a) Total production—yields, etc.
   (b) Commercial production.
2. Commercial distribution.
3. Varieties or breeds.
4. Methods of production or management.
5. Methods of harvesting, handling, or storage.
6. Marketing methods.
   (a) Grading—under inspection or without.
   (b) Packing—sizes and types of container.
   (c) Marketing.
      1. Methods of sale to local buyers, on consignment, auction sale, etc.
      2. By individual growers, by growers' organization, etc.
   (d) Price range.
      1. Under different degrees of grading and inspection.
      2. In various types of container.
      3. Under various methods of sale.
      4. In various markets.
7. Production costs and net returns based on reports received from selected lists of growers employing an identical accounting system.

IMPROVEMENT IN MARKETING METHODS AND PRACTICES AND DISSEMINATION OF MARKETING INFORMATION

1. The marketing bureau will cooperate with extension organizations and marketing officials of the three States represented on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, and with Federal and other agencies in educational and demonstrational work designed to promote and develop methods of production calculated to reduce production costs and to produce the kinds of qualities of products demanded by our markets.

This may involve the right selection of seed or variety or breeding stock, the intelligent feeding and management of livestock or the adequate fertilization and cultivation of crops, the pruning, spraying, and thinning of fruits or the careful harvesting, handling, grading, packing, and distribution of the product.

2. The market news service carried on in cooperation with the Maryland State Department of Markets and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be extended so that all members of the association and producers on the peninsular may receive daily market reports covering the principal commercial crops on Del-Mar-Va.

3. Special bulletins will be issued from time to time covering production and marketing methods on the peninsula and in competing territories.

4. Reports will be issued from time to time on legislation enacted in other States with relation to grading and marketing of farm products and other matters connected therewith.

MARKETING CONFERENCE

5. Marketing conferences: Marketing conferences dealing with one particular crop or product, or with several related crops or products, will be held from time to time as conditions may seem to require. Such conferences will be arranged in cooperation with representatives of the extension and marketing officials of the States constituting the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula and of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Growers, shippers, dealers, transportation agencies, banks, and other commercial interests will be invited to participate. The objectives of such conferences will be to discover the merits and demerits of present methods of production and marketing in vogue in the peninsular and to discover what may be done to promote and extend sufficient practices and to eliminate those that are inefficient.

A sweet potato conference has already been held. Others are projected for the fall and winter months to deal with poultry and poultry products, cantaloupes, white potatoes, strawberries, canning crops, etc.

DEMONSTRATION TRAINS

Marketing demonstration train: Plans are under consideration for the operation of a marketing demonstration train throughout the peninsula. This project, if it develops as projected, will be carried on in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the extension and marketing agencies of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The cars of the train would be equipped with charts and exhibits to demonstrate improved methods of production and marketing of low-cost, high-quality products and should cover the whole range of our principal productions. A lecture car would be attached to the train and lectures on various phases of marketing work would be scheduled at every stop. The itinerary of the train would be adjusted so as to reach important points in every county on the shore.

7. One annual marketing congress or institute will be held under the auspices of the marketing council, composed of representatives of the various phases of agriculture and horticulture on the peninsula.

This congress or institute will be convened in connection with the annual membership meeting of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association. The congress or institute will be organized by sections and will have for its special purpose the consideration of marketing problems falling within the scope of the respective sections. The sections suggested are:

a. General farming.
b. Animal husbandry.
c. Dairying.
d. Poultry raising.
e. Orchard fruits and small fruits.
f. Trucking crops.
g. Canning crops.

PROMOTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MARKETING ORGANIZATION

The primary objective of the marketing bureau is to promote standardization by development of central grading and packing plants where commodities may be effectively graded and impartially inspected so as to insure high standard grades for the pack. Such plants may be operated by individuals or by organized groups of producers.

The marketing bureau will undertake the formation of groups of producers or of organized groups who desire to market their products under a general label to be controlled by the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association. This label will be awarded to groups of producers who contract with this association to produce and market their products under regulations and according to standards authorized or approved by this association. Under no circumstances will the Del-Mar-Va Association operate as a sales agency. While it will advise with growers concerning sales methods, they will in every instance make their own arrangements with a sales organization of their own selection.

The marketing bureau will endeavor to eliminate speculation and promote the establishment of market stabilization by the coordination of the activities of growers and dealers through the medium of quotation committees or clearing houses.

SUPPORTING THE GROWER

If production of quality products warrants it, the marketing bureau publicity department will support groups of growers by means of the following methods or instruments:

1. The preparation of circulars describing Del-Mar-Va products for distribution among commission houses and retail merchants.

2. The preparation and distribution of store cards for display by retail merchants handling Del-Mar-Va products marketed by growers who have signed association agreements.

3. The circularization of selected lists in specified cities, calling attention to the fact that specified Del-Mar-Va products are on sale in a specified list of stores.

4. The circularization of selected list of hotels and restaurants in specified cities, calling attention to Del-Mar-Va quality products.

5. Modest local advertising campaigns in one or two selected centers designed to stimulate consumer demand.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION SECTION PROGRAM

The program of the traffic and transportation section of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association contemplates a continuance of the present routine services, constructive functions, and the projection of several important specialized endeavors.

ROUTINE SERVICE

The traffic and transportation section of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association will continue to maintain the following routine services:

It will quote freight, express, and steamship rates to shippers, consignees, and carriers.

It will continue to accumulate and index all freight tariffs filed by common carriers as well as the rate schedules posted by public utilities to the end that members of the association may have a complete rate library at their disposal.

It will continue to analyze all rate tariffs published by the carriers for the purpose of checking any errors made in the preparation of rate schedules.

It will audit freight bills submitted by rail, water, or express carriers for the purpose of checking against overcharges.

It will prepare and file for collection claims against carriers or insurance companies for losses incurred during transit and due to either damage or delay.

It will continue to advise shippers and consignees how best to route inbound and outbound shipments by railroads, steamship, and express companies in order to obtain the cheapest possible rate.

It will assist in tracing overdue shipments.

Its facilities will be at the disposal of shippers in assisting them in expediting urgently needed cargoes.

It will continue to advise shippers regarding methods of packing and marketing necessary in securing the lowest possible rate classifications.

CONSTRUCTIVE FUNCTIONS

The traffic and transportation section will be at the disposal of all investors seeking industrial plant or warehouse cities.

It will assist shippers in consolidating small lots into carloads, thus effecting substantial rate savings.

It will advise shippers regarding the distribution of goods shipped in carloads to junction points for the purpose of being later distributed in small lots to near-by destinations.

It will press to secure an adjustment of unjustly discriminatory rates.

It will assist in the preparation and collection of reparation claims against carriers.

It will prepare and argue rate and service cases before State and Federal regulatory commissions as need may arise.

It will keep in touch with all proceedings before classification committees formulating rules, regulations, and rates.

It will participate in proceedings before perishable protective tariff committees in connection with rules, regulations, and ratings as they may appertain to perishable peninsula products.

It will inspect trunk line and other committee dockets in connection with all rates, rules, and regulations, and will be prepared to protest any regulation, rule or rate, deemed detrimental to peninsula business interests.

It will continue its efforts to secure a reduction in the elapsed time covered by existing rate schedules on perishable products.

COOPERATIVE FUNCTIONS

The section will cooperate with the sales departments of peninsula organizations in selecting routes to markets, in choosing distributing centers, and in framing distribution schedules designed to reduce costs and improve methods.

The section will cooperate with the purchasing departments of peninsula industries, and assist them in locating new sources of supply and in reducing the cost of obtaining raw materials through direct routings.

The section will cooperate with the carriers through the shippers regional advisory boards and other traffic bodies, with a view of promoting good will and developing understanding between carriers and shippers.

SPECIALIZED ENDEAVORS

A complete check and analysis of the rates on anthracite and bituminous coal will be made with a view of initiative action looking toward a readjustment of these rates in the interest of peninsula consumers.

The section will continue action designed to secure a readjustment of rates on lumber and other forest products to and from the peninsula for the purpose of bringing them into more complete agreement with the rates enjoyed by other producing and consuming centers.

The section will continue its efforts to secure a readjustment of the rates on fruit and vegetable packages from manufacturing plants on the peninsula to consuming points.

The section will check and analyze rates on fruits and vegetables from all southern territory, and compare them with rates from the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula to eastern and western markets, for the purpose of ascertaining whether peninsula producers are in every instance accorded a proper rate base.

The section will concentrate its efforts for the purpose of securing a complete revision of rates on canned goods, and with a view of obtaining rail and water rates with differentials under the all-rail rates where no such differential now exists.

The section will make an investigation for the purpose of determining the possibility of moving strawberries, cucumbers, and cantaloupes in ventilated cars for next morning delivery at Philadelphia, Wilmington, and New York; and second morning delivery at Boston, Mass., and other points equally distant.

The section will continue its efforts to obtain better and more efficient passenger service between eastern cities and the peninsula as well as special excursion rates and the increased passenger service and proper equipment necessary to the development of peninsula seashore resorts.

The section will accumulate current data regarding the present condition of our rivers, harbors, and inland waterways with a view of ascertaining what improvements are now necessary from the transportation standpoint and with a view of obtaining better facilities for water-borne traffic.

The section will obtain data regarding the blower ventilated cars now being used for fruit traffic by the express companies in Canada and which have proven successful in that territory. If such equipment could be successfully used on peninsula lines, material savings could be effected in refrigeration charges.

When a decision is rendered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the eastern class rate investigation (which covers the entire eastern territory) the section will make a thorough check and study of the decision and be prepared to take whatever action may be necessary in securing for the peninsula a proper rate revision and make certain that the adjusted rates are comparable with the rates in force on other sections of the peninsula and on other Atlantic Seaboard lines.

The section will be prepared to oppose the abandonment or dismemberment of any part of existing bay or rail service facilities and they will accumulate data calculated to substantiate its position.

The section will undertake a comprehensive study leading to the preparation of a complete plan for the reorganization of present Chesapeake and Pennsylvania rail-line properties for the purpose of demonstrating what additional service can and should be furnished, what rates properly adjusted, and schedules rearranged so as to operate these lines on a basis affording adequate transportation and yielding a reasonable profit. Such a reorganization plan would further the development of bay and peninsula properties, stabilize industry, and open the way for the location on the peninsula of many new business and industrial enterprises. A first step in an industrial expansion program is to make certain, first, that transportation facilities are permanent and, second, that they will be adequate to take care of the future growth of business.

BUREAUS AND ADMINISTRATION

The department of administration, through its executive officers, coordinates the activities of the association's various sections and their subordinate bureaus. The Department of Administration is responsible for:

1. Finances.
2. Membership extension.
3. Preparation of operation budgets.
4. Personnel.
5. Organization policy.
6. Conduct of miscellaneous activities necessary from time to time, but which do not fall within the scope of existing sections or bureaus.

RESORTS AND HOTELS BUREAU

The program of the Resorts and Hotels Bureau contemplates a continuance of advertising and publicity efforts for the purpose of bringing the peninsula's recreational and resort advantages to the attention of the general public. The bureau will endeavor through this medium to extend the season of patronage to the period from Easter to Thanksgiving, thus giving the resorts a better opportunity for a larger return on invested capital. Appeals to the Pennsylvania Railroad for better service and schedules will be continued and civic improvement programs will be instigated.

It will conduct a study of hotel services and rates in competitive territory and strive for an equivalent standard of service and rates in peninsula territory.

Potentially the peninsula is rich in pleasure and resort resources. But until recently bitter rivalries and jealousies tended to keep apart the interests responsible for their development.

In the new resorts and hotels bureau of the association there are now 118 members pledged to cooperation in the important business of building up our ocean, bay, and river resources. For the first time in the history of the peninsula there is this year being published an illustrated, descriptive traveler's guide listing every resort and the accommodations afforded to the public thereat.

Larger investments and a greater care in advertising and an increased consideration for the welfare and comfort of the traveling public are chief among the objectives of the resort bureau.

ORGANIZATION SERVICE BUREAU

This bureau is an organization composed of local civil groups, working together for the advancement of the individual community and the peninsula as a whole.

Through the bureau the Del-Mar-Va Association offers the following services to local organizations:

1. Cooperation in making community industrial and other surveys under the supervision of the research department of the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association and local organization committees.
2. Assistance in framing local programs of activities.
3. Assistance in securing speakers.
4. Assistance in conducting membership and financial campaigns.
5. Assistance of the publicity and advertising department of the Del-Mar-Va Association in the preparation and publication of local literature.
6. Assistance of the traffic and transportation department of the Del-Mar-Va Association in the handling of local transportation problems.
7. Access to prospect lists issued by the publicity and advertising department of the Del-Mar-Va Association under such regulations as the said association shall determine.
8. Direction for training conferences for chamber of commerce.

REAL ESTATE BOARD

The Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Real Estate Board was formed at the instigation of the Del-Mar-Va Association having adopted its constitution and by-laws on August 13. The purpose of the board is to establish and standardize the business of real-estate brokerage, so that it shall obtain and hold the confidence and respect of both owners and purchasers of Del-Mar-Va lands. Through the board the members will receive lists of inquiries direct from the association.

When the board is completely organized, application to the National Real Estate Board will be made, and upon acceptance into this organization, each member so affiliated will become a member of the national board and be expected to abide by the ethics of the profession. The Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association places at the disposal of the board the several sections of its organization.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

In extending the scope of the organization movement on the peninsula, the association, through its extension department, assisted 34 communities to organize local trade bodies and arrange programs. These local organizations raised more than $62,000 for their own current expenses.

STABILIZATION OF MONEY

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, in 1922, in the Sixty-seventh Congress, I introduced a bill looking toward monetary stabilization. Extensive hearings were held on this bill in the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses. The leading financial authorities and economists of the world were heard at these hearings, with the result of not only nation-wide but world-wide interest in the value of stabilizing influences throughout our whole economic life.

The Federal reserve system has made some progress by reason of the raising and lowering of rediscount rates and open market operations, and great merchants and business men have applied the theory with much success by attempting to keep wages and salaries on a par with the value of the dollar, a most notable case being that of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.

I am going to reintroduce and press for passage at the short session next winter the original bill introduced by me as I believe the people at large, including our farmers who have been so hard hit because of a general lack of stabilization, are prepared for this legislation to be acted upon.

As a preliminary, however, and to remind the Congress and the country of the changes taking place in economic conditions, I am introducing at this point in my remarks a speech delivered by me at the Maryland State Bankers' Association Convention at Atlantic City on May 6, 1924, and a speech of the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, before the stockholders of the Bank of England, delivered on January 28, 1928:

SPEECH OF HON. T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH, OF MARYLAND

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Maryland State Bankers' Association, in the course of these remarks I hope you will not be forced to feel about me as a woman felt who met a friend she had not seen for several years, and who said to her:

"Your husband does not knock you about as he used to do, eh?"

"No, sir," the woman answered.

"I am mighty glad to hear it. After all, his heart is in the right place."

"Oh, yes, sir; his heart's in the right place, and the rest of his body, too. He is in jail."

I trust also you will not be as careful to show this feeling as was Mrs. Maloney when she was brought before the magistrate for an assault on Policeman Casey. She had been unusually attentive throughout the proceedings, and now the judge was summing up the evidence.

"The evidence shows, Mrs. Maloney," he began, "that you threw a stone at Policeman Casey."

"It shows more than that, your honor," interrupted Mrs. Maloney. "It shows that Oi hit him."

When I was asked to address this distinguished body of representative Marylanders the question naturally arose as to what I could say which would be of interest and possibly of some service. Years ago in Caroline County, when I was a boy, we had only one bank, and the offering of a promissory note to that institution for discount was done with the humility proper in the asking of a great favor, while the board of directors in discounting that note, which, by the way, had to be protected by indorsements representing many times the amount asked for, deported themselves as if they were a charitable organization bestowing from their own individual resources largess to the benighted multitude. This is no longer the condition. With 10 banks in the county, each bidding for business, the danger now, in so far as there is danger, is toward too great laxity in loaning the funds of these banks. What has happened in Caroline County is typical of what has happened in the other counties of Maryland and in Baltimore City, is typical of what has happened in all the older communities through the length and breadth of the United States, and is typical of that spirit of democracy which is the result of a vastly increased average intelligence, enlightenment, and education, and which, in its spread not only throughout our own great people but the people of the world, is so great a part of the hope of the future.

It is extremely difficult to segregate basic human necessities and single out any given one or two as of paramount importance, but, based not only upon preconceived notion but upon what I believe has been a patient investigation, I have reached the conclusion that there are at least two fundamental human problems that our people are now prepared to consider and solve—the abolition of war and the stabilization of money. It is of this last I would speak.

My grandfather was a country doctor, and in 1885, as a very small boy, I began to drive with him constantly, except when I was in school. In those days the farmer had no hours; the farmer's wife had no hours. They worked from the time they could see the morning until daylight down at night, and as a class they were always poor. This fact was driven home to me because time and again when it was necessary for the family doctor to make some sort of a collection in order to live he found that after the interest and bonus on the bill of sale had been paid and the interest and part of the principal on the fertilizer note and the taxes and insurance attended to there was nothing left for the doctor; and a great many times, instead of making a collection, he "lightened his wallet" to him who was less well off than he. I wondered about this condition. I tried to think why it was that these people whose work was never done were always poor. Afterwards, with a broadening view, I wondered why it was that the average of those with things to sell were at such a great disadvantage relatively with those who had money to sell. About the time I graduated from college in 1899 I noticed a change. Those with things to sell had gradually begun to prosper and those with money to sell gradually began to do not so well, and finally I reached the conclusion that from my earliest recollection until near the beginning of the century the investor and the man with a fixed income appeared to be always in a gradually better position, while the small business man, and especially the producer—having in mind the farmer—was constantly going back; and that since the beginning of the century and up to 1914 the position was exactly reversed, although the farmer, for other reasons, has always occupied a relatively unfavorable position. Finally, it appeared to me that various social phenomena had resulted and were resulting from these varying conditions. The gradual fall in prices from 1873 to 1896 culminated in the Bryan free-silver campaign, which, if successful, would have resulted and was intended to result in the paying of debts with cheap money; that is, in the partial repudiation of obligations.

In the period from 1896 to 1914 we heard no more about free silver, but a wave of unrest began to spread among those with a fixed income; the clerk, the school-teacher, the salaried man of every class began to feel with ever-increasing pressure the gradual rise in the cost of living. Labor unions were formed, strikes became uncommon, radical legislation of all sorts was offered in Congress; some of it was passed. We began to hear of capital as distinguished from labor and labor as distinguished from capital, as if our people occupied two armed camps, each battling against the other. And then the World War came on. Providentially, just prior to that time the Federal reserve act was passed, which increased potential credit many times. We have seen the period of inflation in 1919 and 1920 with general commodity prices rising to about two and one-fourth times what they were in 1914; and then the collapse of the latter part of 1921 and 1922, and the conservative, careful period of 1923.

What does it all mean, and is there any solution after we find out what it all means? When I went to Congress in 1921, with some opportunity to investigate these things which I had been wondering about for so long, I began to mull around, and one day in the Bureau of Labor Statistics I was shown a curve of prices based on the bureau's index number, and as I ran my finger along the line of falling prices from 1873 to 1896 and of rising prices from 1896 to 1914 I began to see why it was that the first period was one of prosperity for the man of fixed income, the mortgagee, and the bondholder, and why the last period was one of relative prosperity for the producer, the business man, and the stockholder, each period causing social misunderstanding, unrest, and misery to that part of our people not on the right side of the price trend. Now, there was a reason, of course, for these long periods of rising and falling prices, and remembering that we were on a gold basis it then occurred to me that gold began to be produced in South Africa and the Klondike just about 1896. By this time it seemed there was a little light just ahead and that the foundation of our changing economic conditions had been either a scarcity or a plentitude of gold. And now what is the answer?

Careful economists tell us that there is a constant equation between the volume of production and its turnover and the volume of money and credits and their turnover (of course, I am speaking roughly), so that in order to preserve their relative positions of debtor and creditor, mortgagor and mortgagee, bondholder and stockholder, seller of goods and seller of money, a means should be devised to preserve this ratio so that the volume of money and credit will expand only in the same proportion as production and turnover expands and contracts as production and turnover subsides. In the March number of Harper's Magazine there is an article entitled "Stabilizing the dollar," which analyzes this subject in every satisfactory way and which, incidentally, speaks favorably of certain legislation now pending in Congress and introduced by me. I mention this fact as indicating two things: First, that the stabilization of purchasing power is becoming a matter of public interest; and second, that I am discussing a question in the solution of which I am attempting to assist in a practical way. In the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in Washington, there is kept an index number of wholesale price levels made up of a composite of something over 400 commodities, each weighed in accordance with what experience has shown to be its relative market importance. The standard from which conclusions are now drawn is the average price level of 1914. The present price level relative to 1914 is about 161. The legislation referred to and now pending in Congress contemplates starting with the general price level at the time when the proposed legislation becomes law and afterwards maintain approximately that price level by means which I will indicate in a few moments. In the meantime I want to make it perfectly clear, of course, that there is no attempt in this legislation to control the price level of individual commodities. They will move in accordance with the law of supply and demand, but the purpose is to keep the average the same, so that the value of money in an aggregate of the general commodities which it will buy will not appreciably change. In other words, while flour and eggs and butter and chickens and meat and sugar and coffee will individually vary in price, the filled market basket made up of these different commodities can always be purchased with the same amount of money. And right here let me say that when the general price level is kept constant, when there is an automatic restrainst against inflation and its consequent deflation and collapse, the tendency of individual prices to change will be immeasurably reduced, because the unhealthy economic conditions, the result of these abnormal periods, is the chief cause of the sudden rise and collapse of the price of any given commodity.

How can we keep this index number constant? How can we prevent periods of inflation succeeding periods of business expansion, culminating in periods of speculation and ending in periods of collapse? The quantity theory of money has been recognized as essentially

sound by practically all economists for more than a century. Illustrating by reducing the theory to its simplest form, if the total volume of commodities consists of 20 bushels of wheat and wheat is only traded in by the use of money, and the total volume of money is $20, as long as all that wheat is being traded in and all that money is in circulation wheat will be worth $1 a bushel. If, under the same conditions, there are $40 in circulation, wheat will be worth $2 a bushel; if, with 20 bushels of wheat and $20 in money $10 of that money is withheld from circulation and all other conditions are as stated in the first previous illustration, wheat will be worth 50 cents a bushel; if, on the other hand, one-half of that wheat is being withheld from the market and there is only a turnover in 10 bushels of the wheat, other conditions remaining as in the first illustration, wheat will be worth $2 a bushel. Or, expressed in the generalization mentioned heretofore in these remarks, there is a constant ratio between the volume of production and turnover and the volume of money and credits and their circulation. So that if your index number of general price levels remains constant, you are assured that your volume of money and credits are expanding only in proportion as production and turnover expands—that is, only in proportion to the legitimate needs of business—and you can be assured that when you restrain the rise of the index number you are restraining credits beyond the legitimate necessities of business, you are restraining unhealthy and abnormal production, and you are restraining business expansion within wholesome limits and stopping in its inception overproduction, waste, speculation, and collapse.

The basis of our monetary system is gold; our entire credit structure is based on gold. Now, let's assume that all the gold is withdrawn from circulation, gold certificates being substituted; and let's assume that we start with a reserve of $1,000,000 in gold at the present number of grains of pure gold in the dollar, and that the index number goes up 1 per cent, indicating that our money and credit structure is expanding more rapidly than our production and turnover. If we then increase the theoretical gold content in a dollar by 1 per cent, we have reduced our gold reserve from $1,000,000 to $990,000 and the possibilities of our credit structure by 1 per cent, which in turn tends to reestablish the normal ratio between production and turnover on one side and money and credit in circulation on the other.

Without going into the details of the proposed legislation, the above illustrations will serve to indicate its theory. Now, the question arises, Is such legislation possible at this time? The law requires us to maintain our gold reserves at 40 per cent. We now have about 82 per cent, and in order to make this plan feasible without unduly weighing the dollar it will be necessary to legislate for a required gold reserve of about 70. It is, therefore, difficult to have passed such legislation at this time, but in the various discussions concerning stabilization caused by this proposed legislation various alternatives have been suggested, such as a legislative direction by Congress to the Federal Reserve Board to have raised rediscount rates in the Federal reserve banks when the index number is rising and reduce them when the index number is falling and in that way tend on the one hand to discourage unhealthy expansion and on the other hand to make money easy when business is not so good and thus tend to stimulate it. Another proposal is legislation requiring the Federal Reserve Board to have the reserve banks put securities on the market and thus tend to draw money from active circulation when the index number is rising and to buy them up and thus put money in circulation for business when the index number is falling.

In considering the necessity of legislation, let us go over for a minute what happened in 1923. At that time the mental attitude of the country regarding economic conditions was the attitude of a people who had just been through a period of unhealthy inflation and drastic and stupefying deflation and corresponded to the way people feel about a war just after the war is over. We would never have wars if people kept in the same frame of mind they are in just after one is over. In 1923 we were cautious, not because we are habitually wise enough to be cautious, but because and only because we had just had our lesson. Various banks in their monthly letters during 1923 gave reminders of the disasters of 1920; the monthly letters of the National City Bank of New York, for example, one of the most widely read of economic bulletins, in January advised business men to operate with caution. In February it remarked that business men "are following conservative policies and showing little inclination to become extended, which is the part of wisdom in present conditions." In March it warned its readers that every upward movement is in danger of running away. In April it again called attention to the danger of inflation. "The industries of the country," it declared, "are already working practically at capacity or to the limit of the labor supply. Under this condition they can not use more credit to advantage."

These warnings are typical of the state of mind of bankers in the early months of 1923. In February and March, 1923, the reserve banks of New York, Boston, and San Francisco raised their rediscount rates. Due in part to this action, interest rates of commercial banks rose in February and again in March, rates on call loans on 60 to 90 day paper and on 4 to 6 months paper being all higher in March than in any month of the previous year. Raising of money rates was followed promptly by curbing of the upward movement of prices and overproduction. Not so generally understood is the fact that the open market operations of the Federal reserve banks in the first half of 1923 tended to curb the involuntary movement and in the second half of the year tended to sustain business on its new level. Early in January the Federal reserve banks held open-market acceptances and United States securities to the value of $734,000,000. These they reduced steadily throughout the period of incipient business boom. By July the total holdings were less than $300,000,000. Between October 17 and the end of the year, however, the holdings increased from about three hundred million to four hundred and seventy-three million dollars. Thus the open-market operations took money out of general circulation at a time when, according to our indexes, money in circulation was increasing faster than the volume of trade, and later in the year when these same guides began to point in the other direction the open-market operations put more money into circulation. We were cautious in 1923 because we had had a recent lesson. We will be less cautious as time goes by, and in a very short time when credit begins to be demanded all over the country for developments of all sorts the Federal Reserve Board, without express legislative authority, will not be able to restrain a period of inflation greater, probably, than any we have ever known. In 1920, with our gold reserve down to 43.4 per cent, the index number was 226, or two and one-fourth times higher than in 1914. In 1922, with a reserve percentage of 77.9, the index number fell to 149. With the present reserve percentage of 82 per cent, the index number of wholesale prices is about 160, so that a determined demand for credit based on our gold reserve could pull our reserve percentage down to 45, probably, before it could be stopped. The index number would rise to around 300, which would mean prices higher than this country has ever seen, and which would result in an economic collapse greater than that of 1921 and 1922. This problem, my friends, is on the very verge of being solved, but we can't wait too long. As I said before, human memory is short. Unless our obligations as a world power and a leader of civilization are fulfilled shortly, the gradual abolition of war never can be achieved until the lessons of the next war direct the human mind to the solution of the problem, and unless we have promptly some legislation looking to real scientific monetary stability, it will be too late until the next so-called business cycle has left in its wake its dreadful toll of economic waste, misery, and human despair.

I, personally, am an optimist. When I compare conditions now with what they were 30 years ago, I see tillage where there was swamp; I find sewers taking the place of unhealthy, unsanitary conditions; I find the people willing to spend thousands of dollars a year to build roads to lighten the human burden and to draw the city, the town, and the country ever closer together; I find the body of the child taken care of in a manner undreamed of 30 years ago, and I see a public endeavor to surround with the beneficence of education every class from the highest to the lowest, and if you and I live out the normal span of our lives I have no doubt whatever that we will look back and wonder why we were ever short-sighted enough to allow a condition of constantly changing money value to exist without making the necessary changes in our system. A problem like the one we are discussing to-day is a problem of democracy, a democracy which is one in fact and not one in name only; a democracy which demands that that which one has accumulated by his industry and his endeavor shall not be taken away from him because of a fall in the value of the medium of exchange, and that the results of human toil shall not be dissipated and the toiler left in his despair because of an increase in the value of the medium of exchange.

In the course of some litigation several years ago a certain prominent manufacturer said during his cross-examination that he knew nothing of history and didn't recognize the value of such knowledge. This was either an ill-considered statement or else was the result of the kind of practical success along a given line which creates in some minds the obsession that they are blessed with all wisdom, an obsession which interferes with the process of reflection.

In an address delivered at the University of Michigan in April, 1911, on the study of ancient literature, the Hon. James Bryce, then ambassador to this country from Great Britain, had this to say concerning the study of history:

"We can conjecture the future only from what we know of the past; that is to say, from what we know of human nature and the processes by which it and human institutions change. One who knows only his own country and people does not really know them, because it is only by knowing something of other countries and their peoples that he can tell which characteristics of his own people are normal, generally present in all peoples, and which are peculiar to his own. So likewise he who knows only his own time does not really know it, for he can not distinguish between characteristics that are transient and those that are permanent. This is the main use of history besides, of course, the pleasure which all knowledge gives. To know what we are, we must know how we came to be what we are, and must realize that we shall before long pass into something different."

The lessons of history teach of the cycle, inevitable under our present monetary system—expansion, inflation, speculation, collapse, slow

recovery. Stabilization, restraining expansion at the point of overproduction and consequent inflation, is not only an economic problem the solution of which people are ready to undertake, but is clearly a direct problem of civilization involving self-restraint and mental and spiritual elevation.

The great body of bankers, representing as they do much of the best thought of our communities, are bound to be conservative in the sense that they shrink from political nostrums and fundamentally unsound economic proposals, but pure conservatism is alike offensive to them, as it means stagnation and a refusal to note the march of civilization.

In the language of Edward G. Ryan, the great Wisconsin lawyer and judge:

"Pure conservatism is always wrong; civilization is never fixed. No Joshua has power to stay the course of the human mind. Change is the necessity of human history, progress the duty of the human race. Pure conservatism has no place in the annals of mankind. It concedes the past, but denies the future. It worships the actual, but anathematizes the possible. Its creed is the present because it is the present. It holds with Pope that whatever is, is right. It is the bigot of the present, without sympathy with the past or prophecy of the future. Content where it finds itself, pure conservatism sits down by the wayside, while the march of civilization passes by and presses on to the promised land of the future, guided on its dark way by faith in the destiny of man as by a pillar of fire."

SPEECH OF THE RIGHT HON. REGINALD MCKENNA

To-day I shall turn to ask you to consider the present position of gold as an international standard of value.

Nearly three years have elapsed since the pound sterling was reestablished on the gold basis, and most of the important currencies are now stabilized in relation to gold. This general reversion to gold gives the appearance of a return to prewar conditions in matters of credit and currency, but if we look further into the question we shall find that there has been a remarkable change. The development of central-bank policy in the United States has shown that, while gold may be retained as a medium for making international payments, it can be deprived of its function as the ultimate standard of value. How this came about, the stages through which American policy has passed, and the meaning of the conclusion deserve our close attention.

CONDITIONS BEFORE THE WAR

Let me begin by reminding you of the conditions before the war. At that time the central banks adopted a purely passive attitude with regard to the control of credit, allowing the movement of gold into or out of a country to regulate the internal supply of money. If gold flowed in freely credit and currency expanded, if more credit was created than was required to support the current growth of business prices rose.

If gold flowed out, credit and currency contracted; the growth of business was checked and prices showed a tendency to fall. It followed from this that the current course of world prices was determined by the supply of monetary gold. This does not mean that other causes, such as improved methods of production and communication, do not affect the price level, but these only come into play over more extended periods of time.

This passivity of the central banks probably arose from the peculiar structure of the British central banking system. London was then the unchallenged finanical center and free gold market of the world. In addition, Britain, as the world's principal creditor, was the main source of supply of new capital, and international trade was for the greater part financed by sterling bills. These various factors taken together constituted London the point through which a surplus or scarcity of gold made its influence felt, and the British price level was the medium through which gold operated on the price levels of all other countries.

PRIMARY RESERVE SMALL

Under the British central banking system only a small part of the country's total gold holding was available to meet demand. So small, indeed, was the primary reserve in relation to the demands which might possibly be made upon it, that the principal aim of our central bank policy was to protect it from withdrawals of gold, even when these were really of quite moderate dimensions in relation to the total stock in the country. The movement of gold became a matter of the utmost importance, and the means of counteracting its influence on the supply of money and the course of prices hardly existed. In these circumstances there was little scope for the formulation or exercise of conscious policy, and the principles of central bank credit control remained undeveloped, if not unknown.

The first authoritative suggestion that gold movements need not have predominant importance in the control of credit and currency appeared in the recommendations of the international economic conference held at Genoa in 1922. The financial commission appointed at that conference, perhaps the most important of its kind that has been held, were deeply impressed by the danger of a gold shortage. As advised by most of the leading authorities, the commission took the view that a scarcity was to be looked for in the absence of any unforeseen developments in production.

AIM TO ECONOMIZE GOLD

They were alarmed at the prospect of the supply of gold to the principal trading countries of the world becoming inadequate to provide for such an expansion of credit and currency as would be needed to meet the requirements of growing trade. Accordingly the commission's recommendations were aimed at economizing the use of gold, and one of their main suggestions was that instead of reverting to the prewar system, under which each country held its own gold stock, gold exchange standards should be adopted by most countries, leaving only a few to hold the ultimate metallic reserves for the entire world.

The purpose of the conference in propounding measures to economize gold was undeniably sound, and it is a matter of regret that the suggestions for the adoption of gold-exchange standards have been widely departed from. The proposal, it is true, was at first incorporated in a modified form in schemes of reorganization in many parts of the world, particularly in central Europe and South America, but, unfortunately, the system has come to be regarded as merely a step on the road to a full gold standard. Already many countries actually on a gold-exchange standard are unprofitably using their foreign assets in the purchase of gold reserves.

The eager desire to accumulate metallic reserves is no doubt prompted by the recollection of pre-war practice and ignores our more recent experience that, even in a gold-standard country, gold need no longer be the controlling factor in the supply of money. This brings me to the example of the United States, and I shall endeavor to outline the stages along which that country has moved in its progress from the pre-war to post-war conceptions of monetary policy. If, however, the successive proceedings of the American central reserve banks are to be fully understood, we must continually bear in mind a general proposition which lies at the root of monetary theory and to which I have referred on several previous occasions.

REGULATION OF SUPPLY

Stated in the briefest terms, the proposition is that every central bank purchase and every loan by a central bank increases the cash resources of the other banks and provides the basis for an expansion in the volume of credit, or, in other words, of money; while every sale by a central bank or repayment of a central bank loan reduces bank cash and restricts the supply of money. This proposition holds true whatever the central bank may purchase or sell, whether it buys or disposes of gold, bills, securities, or any other asset. From this it follows that central banks possess the power to regulate the supply of money irrespective of gold movements. According to their view of trade requirements they may, if they choose, wholly or partially offset a purchase of gold by a sale of other assets or a sale of gold by a purchase of assets.

MONETARY POLICY OF UNITED STATES

Obviously this power has always been inherent in a central bank system, and, apart from its ordinary day-to-day business, the Bank of England used from time to time in pre-war days to make purchases and sales of assets other than gold. But such transactions were undertaken only as an auxiliary to bank-rate policy, which was itself determined by actual and potential movements of gold. Purchases and sales of gold were alone regarded as the effective control of the volume of bank cash and consequently of the supply of money.

I come now to the story of the recent development of monetary policy in the United States. In consequence of the enormous accumulation of gold, coupled with movements into and out of the country on a scale which, if left uncontrolled, would have proved disastrous to the stability of the American price level, the attention of the reserve banks was forcibly directed to their controlling powers. Beginning with only a partial use, in the course of time they have learned to utilize these powers to the full. All the stages in the development of American practice can be seen in the 13 years since 1914, which I divide into five periods. Each of these is marked by distinctive gold movements, and I propose to show how the resulting problems have been successively dealt with.

The first period runs from the outbreak of the war to the middle of 1919, covers the beginning of the great westward flow of gold to America. All the incoming gold, amounting on balance to over 1,000 million dollars, was purchased by the Federal reserve banks, and following pre-war practice was allowed to become the basis of additional credit.

REMOVAL OF EMBARGO

As if this were not enough, the central institutions created a further basis of credit by discounting bills for member banks for very large sums, and thus the ground was laid for the vast expansion of credit which actually occurred. The demands for credit on this inflationary basis were insatiable. No sufficient measures for counteracting the effect of the incoming gold had yet been adopted, and inflation ran a free course.

The second period runs from the middle of 1919, when the war-time embargo on gold export was removed to the late summer of the following year. During this period dollar balances owned by South American and Far Eastern countries were withdrawn in gold, and America lost a net amount of nearly $400,000,000. The export demand was met by the reserve banks, but it should be noted that the sale of this gold did not permanently deplete bank cash. Under the influence of the current inflation the reserve banks continued freely to discount bills and buy earning assets to such an extent that the supply of bank cash was considerably increased, and an enlarged basis was provided for further credit inflation.

BANK CASH IS INCREASED

My third period covers more than four years and extends from the summer of 1920 to the last month of 1924. This period was marked by continuous imports of gold, and already in the early years we perceive a growing anxiety on the part of the central banking authorities with regard to the inflow. They realized that if the gold were allowed to function to the fullest extent, it would lead to a further expansion of credit and a perpetuation of the evils of inflation. They determined, therefore, as far as possible, to deprive the incoming gold of its credit-creating capacity until the demands of trade should call for a larger credit basis.

The period I am now reviewing falls naturally into two parts: In the first, the gold was neutralized; in the second, it was allowed to form new bank cash. In the first two years, which covered the liquidation following the postwar boom, $1,000,000,000 of gold were imported and bought by the reserve banks. The immediate effect of the purchases was to increase bank cash, but the whole of this increase was used by the member banks to pay off maturing bills held by the central banks, and on balance the volume of bank cash was unchanged.

During this time policy was at work. The gold was absorbed by the reserve banks and held by them in place of discounted bills. This process of acquiring gold in lieu of interest-bearing assets was expensive and severely curtailed the income of the reserve banks. But their object had been achieved. The effect of the inflowing gold had been nullified in accordance with the dictates of policy, and pre-war practice was in process of abandonment as unsuitable to the novel conditions confronting the American authorities.

BANKS TRANSFER TO TREASURY

During the second half of the period the inflowing gold was treated in an entirely different manner. Industry was recovering from the slump, trade was in process of development, and the banks were being called upon for larger supplies of money. The necessary credit expansion could only be effected upon a broadening basis of bank cash, and the incoming gold was utilized for this purpose. It was paid into the reserve banks, and some of it was allowed to form a permanent addition to member banks' reserves.

So insistent was the demand for money that bank cash was also provided by reserve bank purchases of securities and other earning assets, the result of the increase in bank cash being an expansion of nearly $8,000,000,000 in the deposits of all the banks in the country. Incidentally, it should be noted that the reserve banks did not themselves retain the incoming gold, but handed it over to the Treasury, receiving in exchange gold certificates which they put into circulation in place of Federal reserve notes.

We now come to the fourth period, which, in contrast with that preceding it, was characterized by an outflow of gold. Between December, 1924, and the end of 1925, $150,000,000 of gold were exported from the United States. The whole of this amount was sold by the reserve banks, which did not, however, allow bank cash to contract. As gold was withdrawn the volume of bank cash was maintained by the acquisition of earning assets, so that, notwithstanding the outflow of gold, credit was actually increased in response to the needs of business. At the same time the position of the reserve banks was improved by the attainment of a higher proportion of earning assets.

My last period covers the 22 months to November, 1927, during which gold again flowed into the United States, though the movement was of relatively small dimensions is compared with previous years. The direction of the flow was by no means constant, and was complicated in the later months by earmarkings and releases on foreign account; but whether the movement was temporarily inward or outward, the reserve banks continued to ignore it in pursuing their credit policy.

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1920

I will now summarize the developments in the years since 1920, the period during which the reserve bank credit policy has been most actively in operation. On balance, $1,700,000,000 of gold have been imported into the United States. Over one-half of this amount has been absorbed into the Federal reserve banks, while the remainder has been taken by the Treasury as backing for gold certificates which have gone into circulation in the place of Federal reserve notes. Of the total import only one-third on balance has been allowed to form new bank cash. Throughout the entire period, whether gold was flowing in or out, the central banks have been careful as far as possible to regulate the supply of bank cash in accordance with the needs of business. Trade has expanded rapidly and has been accompanied by a growth in bank deposits amounting in the aggregate to $15,000,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent. Meanwhile the almost uninterrupted prosperity enjoyed by America has been attended by a large measure of stability in the price level.

Here we find ourselves face to face with a definite test of success or failure in monetary policy. Temporary booms can always be obtained by inflationary methods, but it is certain that prosperity on a sound and lasting basis can not be secured except on a fairly steady price level. It must be remembered that, whether we are on a gold or any other standard, the direction in which the price level moves is immediately determined by the volume of money, as modified by its rate of turnover, in relation to the volume of business.

ANENT PURCHASING POWER

If the supplies of money increase beyond the requirements of business, prices tend to rise; if, on the other hand, the supplies of money are inadequate, prices fall. The relation between money supplies and business requirements, viewed in its effect upon the price level, should then be the first care of the central banking authority, and we find on an examination of American statistics for recent years that movements in the price levels upward or downward have never been allowed to proceed far. We must therefore conclude that the monetary authorities have met with a high degree of success in the formulation and execution of their policy. This they have done under conditions of great difficulty, brought about by gold movements of unprecedented magnitude.

It is necessary now to observe the bearing of the American monetary policy on the operation of the gold standard. To-day, as before the war, the price of gold in America is fixed, and we are apt to assume that the value of gold continues to govern the value of the dollar. But such an assumption is no longer correct. While an ounce of gold can always be exchanged for a definite number of dollars, the value of the ounce will depend upon what these dollars will buy, and this, in turn, will obviously depend upon the American price level. If the price level in America fluctuated according to the movements of gold, the purchasing power or value of the dollar would still depend, as it did formerly, upon the value of gold. But we know that this is not so. As I have just shown, the American price level is not affected by gold movements, but is controlled by the policy of the reserve banks in expanding or contracting credit. It follows, therefore, that it is not the value of gold in America which determines the value of the dollar, but the value of the dollar which determines the value of gold.

The mechanism by which the dollar governs the external value of gold is obvious. If the price level outside America should rise in consequence of an increase in the supply of gold, America would absorb the surplus gold; if, on the other hand, the external price level should fall in consequence of a shortage of gold, America would supply the deficiency. The movement of gold would continue until the price levels inside and outside America were brought once more into equilibrium. Although gold is still the nominal basis of most currencies, the real determinant of movements in the general world level of prices is thus the purchasing power of the dollar. The conclusion, therefore, is forced upon us that in a very real sense the world is on a dollar standard.

Such is the position as I see it to-day, and I am naturally led to ask how long it is likely to continue? America is able to control the world price level because of two conditions. In the first place her gold stocks are so great that she can afford to lose large quantities without running any risk of the gold reserve falling below the legal minimum; in the second place, her central banking system is so constituted that, given her great wealth, she can absorb large quantities of gold and at the same time deprive it of its credit-creating powers. In a word, America is rich enough either to lose gold or to gain it. She holds now one-half the total monetary gold of the world.

Moreover, her creditor position constitutes a permanent magnet for gold. Her debtors must pay, and, if they can find no other way, they must pay in gold.

The only condition, as far as I can judge, under which America might be drained of her gold surplus is that she should continuously make foreign loans beyond her true capacity to lend. That she will lend excessively at times is quite probable—there are indications, indeed, that she has done so recently; it is by no means an uncommon practice with ourselves, but that she should overlend so heavily as to make a serious inroad into her surplus gold seems to me very unlikely. I conclude that as long as conditions remain at all similar to those we know to-day America will be able to pursue her credit policy without regard to gold movements, and to maintain control over the world level of prices.

WIDE FIELD FOR INQUIRY

Let me repeat that I speak of conditions as I see them to-day. Taking a view of the world as a whole it is evident that a great advance has been made since the time when gold was the main determinant of the direction of the price level. But we have still some way to go before we attain full understanding of the principles upon which the volume of credit should be regulated in relation to business demands. We know that the proper control of credit by the central bank in any country is a very important factor in trade prosperity, and that a guiding principle in the exercise of this control should be the maintenance of a stable level of prices.

But this is not all; there is still a wide field for inquiry on both the practical and theoretical sides. Unfortunately, however, the dearth of statistical information is a grave difficulty in the way of investigation. Individual banks can not do much; it is useless for them to publish more than the customary details at present disclosed in their periodic statements, since no sound generalization can be deduced from banking figures unless they relate to the banks as a whole. Cooperation between all the banks, including the central bank, in publishing the statistics required by scientific students, would help us materially in the solution of some of the problems of credit control.

TUBERCULIN TEST OF CATTLE

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, I am very certain that no one could be more interested than I am in pure milk, nor would I under any circumstances take any stand which would interfere with any effort to insure the purity of milk, but a very careful investigation leads me to the conclusion that the tuberculin test is not a very sound guide as to the existence of tuberculosis in cattle, and as to the high-handed manner pursued by those intrusted with the testing I have no patience whatever.

The fundamental law of the United States and of every State in the Union declares that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and when a man's herd is taken away and destroyed without any court trial or the opportunity given him to disprove the fact that his cattle are diseased in a manner to cause the milk from the herd to be unwholesome for human consumption it is an outrage upon him which would not for one minute be tolerated by the courts if the matter were tested.

A system such as the one in existence is bound to result in a hotbed of corruption. For instance, is it not strange that wholesale tuberculin testing usually happens at the same time that the great metropolitan dealers in milk and the manufacturers of condensed milk are getting more milk than they want, and that the very cattle which are condemned as being unfit to supply milk are sold for a trifle to meat packers and large city meat dealers to be sold for first-class beef?

At the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives last winter some very interesting testimony was developed. A statement by Doctor Mohler, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, was quoted as follows:

Thousands of cases of so-called no-lesion, tuberculin-reacting cattle have been studied, and approximately a quarter of them have been proved beyond all doubt to be true incipient cases of tuberculosis.

I can not help asking, what of the other three-fourths that were killed without reason?

A quotation from E. G. Hastings, a professor of agricultural bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin, is as follows:

It is certainly true that a portion of the animals which show no evidence of tuberculosis on post-mortem examinations are actually tuberculous. It seems probable the remainder are not. Why they should react to tuberculin is unknown. It may be that some organism related to the tubercle bacillus has invaded the tissues and made the animals sensitive to tuberculin; such bacteria are known to occur rather widely in nature. The question is one which can not be definitely answered at this time.

I quote from the testimony of Mr. Joseph Cope, representing the Farmers' Protective Association of Pennsylvania, as follows:

The worst of all is that too much power is now vested with the Bureau of Animal Industry. You have no doubt access to the constitutions of the various States and will find the essence of the law on this subject, after being boiled down, is that, in the main, bureaus of animal industry may do for the farmers and to the farmers and in connection with the farmers whatever they "deem advisable." Arbitrary and absolute power is granted. It must be admitted that the way lies open here for the bureaucratic officials to "deem advisable" practices that are not just, and to make decisions from which there is no appeal and in most instances no redress save possibly the taking of the matter to the courts, a procedure which is rather expensive for the average farmer.

It appears from the testimony that the assessed value of farm land in McHenry County, Ill., has declined more than $2,000,000 because of the destruction of herds.

Dr. Eugene Underhill, 2015 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, testified as follows:

I want to take up this matter of reaction when you insert this poison into an animal. This reaction is a normal resistance to a poison. And here is another point: The stronger and healthier animals react; the sick and passive do not. Now, take this matter of reaction. This reaction means fighting back. That is what it means. Suppose some very feeble, sick man came in here, hardly able to stand up, and he tremblingly occupied a seat somewhere, and somebody came up and gave him a slap in the face. Nothing would happen. It could not. He could not do anything. But if a strong, husky fellow comes into the room and somebody steps up to him and gives him a smash on the nose, he is going to react. He is going to fight back.

Here is another thing: What constitutes a reaction, anyway? You ought to follow these fellows around and see them make these tests. It is interesting. I have trailed them around some. You have got to get your flivver pretty well tuned up to keep up with them, too.

The things that they test, as to whether a cow reacts or not, are decided by the temperature rise and curve, the physical signs, the swelling, etc. Veterinarians here are familiar with all these simple reactions, and where the intradermal test is used, the one that is practiced most of all, I think, in the State of Pennsylvania, they depend upon swelling under the tail. But take all these signs together, and what are they? They are very evanescent symptoms, the meaning of which is in dispute and in doubt; and yet the cow's life hangs upon these few evanescent symptoms.

I am foolish enough to have a few cows. I have a farm that came to me by inheritance. I only get there once a year, but I am foolish enough to have a few cows there—thoroughbred Guernseys—and when I heard that this test business was coming around I did not want them tested. I knew something about this thing, and I thought I would try out some testing myself, on my own account, not using any tuberculin. I did not have it, and I did not try to get it. But I did do this: I took some sterile needles and a pair or artery forceps. I sterilized these needles and the artery forceps thoroughly; I triply sterilized them. Then I went down to the barn and cleansed the place thoroughly, the way we are taught to do it when we are doing a surgical operation. Then I inserted these needles. I have seen the veterinarians do that, and I think I can do it. I did do it. I had 20 per cent of reactors. I did not have a single drop of tuberculin.

Here is another thing: This test is not performed under such aseptic conditions as I am specifying. The greatest possible carelessness is resorted to. Now, I want to ask you if you ought to appropriate the people's money for a thing like this, for instance. I have seen these testers test the cattle on five farms in one day. I suppose sometimes they would test more than that, but I have followed them around and seen them testing those five different herds on the same day. I have never seen these fellows, properly or improperly, disinfect themselves, their hands, their instruments, or anything else, when they left one farm to go to another. I have seen them go right around the whole neighborhood just that way. Now, it is obvious that there might be some kind of infection of transmissible disease on one of these farms, and that after these fellows had made their trip around there are five possible sources of infection. So I came to the unbiased conclusion that these fellows were a bigger menace to those herds than all the tuberculosis that they could possibly have in them.

It is interesting to see how this thing works out. These young fellows that do this testing are nice boys. They are young chaps mostly. Of course, there are some old ones, but those that I happen to have seen are young boys, 22, 25, 27, or 28 years of age. Some of them get $1,800 a year. The big salaries seem to be sidetracked somewhere for the man who sits in an easy chair cooking up ideas to support this thing.

Further on in his testimony Doctor Underhill declared:

But here is a fact that is well known: A cow that is badly infected with tuberculosis will not react to this test; and, as has already been pointed out here, a cow that has diarrhea, or an infection of the udder, and so on, they will react anyway.

Now let me just give you a few facts and quit. I do not want to stay here any longer than you do; I have something else to do. Here are just a few paragraphs. If you will just listen to these, then you can do whatever you like. This thing, the way it is lined up, is crushing the farmer and the public is fooled. Just let me tell you one thing about fooling the public and then I will give you these few paragraphs. I came into Philadelphia one morning very early, as I have done several mornings, and walked up Chestnut Street after I had been in consultation all night and I said to myself, "Before going to the house, I will drink some milk." I stopped a dairy wagon and said, "I would like to buy a pint of milk." He says, "All right; what kind do you want?" I said, "What is the difference?" He says, "Thirteen cents, 16 cents, 18 cents, 20 cents a quart." I says, "I want to know what is the difference of the milk itself?" He says, "It is tuberculin-tested milk, A milk, AA, and B milk."

Now this milk had been gathered around through Susquehanna County and it was all brought in in great big tank trucks, like the Standard Oil tanks, and I said to him, "What I want to know is what is the difference in the kinds of milk you have those different brands on?" He says, "Oh, well, I don't know what the difference is; it all came out of the same damned tank," and he says, "That is where the people are being fooled."

Mr. SUMMERS. That has not anything to do with the appropriation for tuberculin testing.

Doctor UNDERHILL. No. Now let me read these few paragraphs. Who are beneficiaries of this thing? The big milk dealers, the butchers and meat dealers, who get prime beef for a little or nothing,

job holders, vast commercial interests that have been referred to. Part of the scheme and part of the result will be to raise the price of milk to the consumer and put it down to the farmer. It puts the farmer in the position of a serf. When milk gets to be 25 to 50 cents a quart, the fluctuations of a few cents a quart are more easily manipulated up or down.

The great interest in this subject is not to protect the public but to get a chance to handle millions of the people's money which you are asked to appropriate.

Now, there is no danger from bovine tuberculosis. The test does not accomplish what is intended. The test lowers the vitality of animals and tends to cause tuberculosis among them. It often classifies healthy animals as diseased and diseased animals as healthy. Similar reactions can be obtained when the animal is suffering from a variety of non-tuberculosis diseases, such as abscess of the lungs, abscess of the liver, inflammation of the udder and chronic diarrhea. The test generally results in removing from the herd the best producers and animals that by all the ordinary physical signs appear to be healthy. The test usually leaves in the herd the major portion of the inferior animals; animals that by the ordinary signs and symptomatology are manifestly ill and in many instances victims of tuberculosis.

The millions of dollars spent to enforce the test and the losses entailed on the farmers are worse than wasted. It is a wasteful and criminal use of public money.

It discourages and drives young men from the farm, tends to ruin rural merchants, and cripples country banks. It strikes at the very foundations of a large proportion of agricultural effort. It injures every dairyman, lays a burden upon every taxpayer. It carries lying propaganda into every home and represents a contaminated, devitalized milk supply as a most desirable product.

A vile substance is shot into the cow's body to purify the milk supply and in lauding the value of this unscientific process (for it is contrary to nature and therefore unscientific) cleanliness is too often overlooked.

A quotation from the testimony of Mr. H. Edwin Wilson, of Miami County, Ohio, is as follows:

I have seen, in traveling around over the different areas of some six counties in my section of the State, where we have had cows that were in the prime of condition, cows that were in the pink of condition, young cows that were tested and reacted and condemned and, when they were tested, it would be found that those cows were free from tuberculosis lesions—which meant, of course, a great loss to the farmers of our community.

I have seen the after effects of the test and the farmers in our section became so dissatisfied and they felt that our troubles were caused by the actions of the county agent's office, and so we started petitions over the county to rid ourselves of that medium through which we believed the trouble came. We circulated petitions; we were given time by the county commissioners. They said,' "We will just give you two weeks to get the names of what farmers you can and see how the feeling is."

The testimony of Dr. W. H. Bucke, veterinarian, of Dayton, Ohio, is to the same effect.

Mr. Speaker, we all want pure milk; we all want to do whatever is necessary to guarantee the purity of milk, but when I see, as I have seen, herds of cattle of the people of my country, which I believed, and still believe, to be perfectly healthy, taken and destroyed—herds gotten together at great hardship and sacrifice on the part of the owners—I think it is high time to call to the attention of the American Congress and the people of the country, whose forefathers' blood bought their liberty, the fact that this liberty is being bartered away in return for bureaucratic government, which is destructive of the principles of justice as applied to the people and is leading back to the shackles which the people struck off when they declared that no one should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

ADDRESS OF HON. FREDERICK N. ZIHLMAN

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech delivered by the Hon. FREDERICK N. ZIHLMAN, a Member of this House, at Baltimore on May 25.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech of Hon. FREDERICK N. ZIHLMAN, of Maryland, to the Republican State convention in that State on May 25, 1928:

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen of the convention, it is a pleasure to have the opportunity of addressing this splendid gathering of the militant Republicans of Maryland who, with the future welfare of their party and the country at heart, have met here to-day to deliberate as to the best means of continuing the sound business administration that has been conducted for the past seven years under the guidance and direction of those two great Americans, Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge.

Having in mind the transcendent importance of this campaign and the great responsibility resting upon this State, the Republican committee has asked us to meet here and share with them the work and, we hope, the triumphs of the impending campaign.

This is a fight for Americanism and all America stands for; for a wise, constructive, businesslike administration in domestic affairs and a sane and constructive policy abroad.

The responsibility is great, and it can not be carried by any one man or woman, but must be met foursquare by the united and militant Republicans of the State. In a contest of this kind, in which the stakes are the future onward march of the Republic, there is room in the ranks for all who would lend a hand and pull an oar, for, after all is said and done, the welfare of the party is not dependent upon those who go to the polls occasionally or semioccasionally to register their will and desires, but upon the men and women who, day in and day out, give of their best to the party's advancement, upbuilding, and welfare, without any hope of personal reward or aggrandizement, but are content in the knowledge that they are contributing something to the party's continuance in power, the advancement of American institutions, its business enterprise, and to the maintenance of our proud place in the congress of nations.

And in such a contest we have a right to expect, nay, we have a right to demand, the unremitting effort and loyalty to the party and its standard bearers of every man and woman who has enrolled under our proud banner. There have been times in the past when there has been blame attached to some of us who have occupied positions of responsibility and leadership in the party, and I may say that some of it, at least, was justified, but in this campaign the responsibility of party success is going to be "joint and several" and will be carried by all alike. For welfare of the party and its success is above the personal ambitions of any man or set of men, and we must enter this contest determined and united to advance Republican principles, to advocate Republican policies, and to elect Republican candidates in Maryland.

To-day, the differences that have existed are behind us, the jockeying and bickering forgotten, with the leaders of the party standing foursquare for the Republican candidates and for party success; and we now call upon the men and women of Maryland, from the great mountains that guard our western front, the rolling hills of our central section, the lowlands which flank our great inland sea, and the people of this great metropolis of the State, to join with us in advancing our cause and in protecting the great achievements of the past two administrations, and make possible a continuance of that signal success which has made our Republic the hopeless envy of the civilized world, and which has enabled us, while protecting our interests at home, to strive for and achieve success in the marts of the world.

WHAT WE PROMISED

Eight years ago we appealed to the people of America and asked them to place in our hands the reorganization and reconstruction of the great business of government. We then declared that the Republican Party had the genius, the courage, and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government; to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence; to raise the national standards of education, health, and general welfare; to reestablish a peace-time administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without the denial of justice; to repel the arrogant challenge of any class, and to maintain a government of all of the people as contrasted with a government for some of the people; and, finally, to allay unrest, suspicion and strife, and to secure cooperation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and its institutions, might look forward with confidence to the future.

A REVIEW OF EVENTS

No one can conscientiously review the events and history of the past seven years without conceding that that commitment has been honestly and fully met and that the country has rallied to the strong narcotic of executive and legislative stimulus, administered in a safe and sane manner, and with a single view of improving the conditions under which we work and live.

We have demonstrated that we have the courage and ability to maintain our place in the forefront of the nations of the world and at the same time promote and upbuild our domestic industries, protect business under laws which do not smack of the paternal, and put America upon a solid footing both from an international and domestic viewpoint. We offer for the future a constructive program which holds out such a high note of optimism and success that it should encourage and stimulate every American in his allegiance to the time-honored traditions of the Republican Party.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," and a review of conditions as they existed eight years ago, and the carefully planned activities of an executive and legislative nature which have brought about the correction and improvement in national conditions should appeal to the common sense, to the patriotism, and to the business sagacity of every student of modern government.

A RÉSUMÉ OF THE PAST

At the risk of repetition, I call attention to the business and financial chaos which existed during the months preceding our advent to power—to industry stagnant, to labor idle and in despair, to governmental waste and inefficiency running rampant—not, as stated by the opposition, because of the war alone, but because of a continuance of war-time policies, activities, and expenditures far beyond the actual cessation of hostilities;

To again call your attention to our foreign situation and entanglements, or at least proposed, advocated, and advanced by the then existing administration;

To again stress the need for a halt in our blind march, to the necessity of rigid economy, careful expenditure, and orderly procedure in the making of governmental allotments and appropriations.

To reiterate, lest we forget, that the obligations and securities of our Nation, admittedly the greatest and richest of all modern world powers, had depreciated to an extent believed impossible in view of our more than a century of progress and advancement.

OUR ADVENT TO POWER

When our party came into power on March 4, 1921, just seven years ago, our country was still technically in a state of war, and had an outstanding indebtedness of $24,000,000,000, more than three billion of which were in short-time obligations without any provision for payment.

A NEW LIGHT IN THE SKY

What has been accomplished is a matter of history. Industry was immediately stimulated and unemployment ceased. Securities of the Government rose to par and better. The great army of civilian workers in every branch of the Government was reduced. Business was revived and encouraged, and a new light arose in the industrial and commercial sky.

A safe and strong foreign policy was presented to displace the wavering, faltering, and misleading policy which prevailed from the close of the war until our advent to power.

TAXES REDUCED

Taxes were reduced by the reduction of a billion dollars in 1921, when we were first returned to power; then followed the reduction of 1924, totaling $800,000,000, and with a retroactive feature of 25 per cent for the year 1923. Under the provisions of the act of 1924, more than 4,000,000 people were entirely relieved of Federal taxes of a direct nature, so that it has been possible in the tax measure, now pending in the Senate, to extend the reductions already made to corporations and to remove the direct taxes on the few classes of commodities on which they still remain as a survival of the so-called luxury taxes of 1918, 1919, and 1920.

Our domestic obligations in the form of short-time notes have been met and refunded. Our national indebtedness has been reduced from $24,000,000,000 to $17,000,000,000 to date, or more than a billion dollars a year.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

When the Republican Party came into power the interest on the public debt was more than a billion dollars a year, or more than all of the Government expenditures in 1915.

The program of refunds, reduction, and readjustment has served to reduce our national interest charges nearly $300,000,000 annually. Our foreign debts have been satisfactorily spread over a period of years, and debt treaties have been entered into with the nations of the world who are our debtors. Agreements have been reached with 11 different nations by the terms of which we are to receive, over a long period of years, the sum of $22,000,000,000 for the $10,000,000,000 originally loaned, and these nations are now making payments at the rate of nearly $200,000,000 a year.

The cost of government has been cut in half, a national budget system, the dream of reformers for many years, has been put into actual operation and has made this possible.

OUR SOLDIER VETERANS

With all of this, we have been able to deal generously with the men who offered their services and lives to the Nation in its hour of need. There have been increases in the pensions of Civil War veterans, increases in the pensions of Spanish-American War veterans, and no country in the world has shown a more generous disposition in meeting its obligations to its defenders than has America shown its veterans of the World War. There are nearly 5,000,000 of them in number, who have been accorded such treatment as we have a right to expect of a party which, ever since it came into existence, has advocated the utmost liberality in providing for the defenders of the Nation.

Our party secured the establishment of the bureau that is now distributing more than a million dollars each day of the year. It put into operation an insurance system that carries obligations of more than $3,000,000,000. It has helped to provide the most complete, up-to-date, and scientific hospital service in existence. We are maintaining to-day 95 hospitals with nearly 30,000 available beds and more than 600,000 veterans have been cared for in these Government institutions.

The bonus act, which is now regarded as a measure of practical economy in the end, has been successfullly administered, and 3,383,000 adjusted-compensation certificates have been issued.

Over 170,000 ex-service men have received the benefit of vocational training and over a billion dollars has been expended for disability compensation.

The continuance of the Republican Party in power means a continuance of care for the disabled veterans of the Republic.

FOREIGN POLICY

We inaugurated and carried to a successful conclusion the first world conference ever held, looking to the reduction of limitation of armaments, and we have followed that conference by the adoption of treaties with more than 20 of the nations of the world. Our relations with other nations during the past seven years have been of a most satisfactory and helpful nature, and have been supplemented by increasing trade balances which has made possible the great turnover that has characterized the world in general and our own Nation in particular since the Republican Party came into power.

In spite of opposition and attempts to hamstring the Government, we have consistently maintained a policy of defending the Monroe doctrine and protecting Latin-American Republics from European interference and have helped smaller countries to establish and maintain orderly government, thus making it possible to continue the policy laid down by Monroe as the one fundamental policy which would preserve for all time the sovereignty and the independence of the United States.

IMMIGRATION

An immigration policy has been established which is in accordance with the ideas entertained and advanced by Americans everywhere. Heretofore we welcomed the foreign born and recognized that they made a great contribution to our national life, but we were compelled to realize that unrestricted immigration was a danger to the body politic, and, meeting the changed conditions which arose because of the world-wide disaster abroad, we took up the problem of restricted immigration and passed the acts of 1921 and 1924, which protect and maintain the sources of our future citizenship from pollution, so that we can retain the high standards to which the Republic has looked for many years.

THE TARIFF

The outstanding principle of the Republican Party, which has never failed to appeal to the country, and the one that has never failed to appeal to American labor and capital alike, is the policy of a protective tariff. The Republican Party stands for protection to American industries. The Democratic Party stands for free trade, or, as it is characterized by its party literature, a tariff for revenue only. That great apostle of protection, to whose sainted memory a million smoke stacks daily burn incense, called attention to the difference in these two viewpoints; that a protective tariff looks not only to the question of revenue but, while raising revenue, has consideration for the occupations and industries of our people. While a revenue tariff accomplishes but a single purpose, that of raising revenue, it has no other mission, and a protective tariff accomplishes both the raising of revenue and the protection of industries.

McKinley said to the European producer: "If you want to share with the citizens of the United States their home market, you must pay for the privilege of doing it. Your products shall not enter into free and unrestrained competition with the products of our own people, but shall be discriminated against to such an extent as to fully protect and defend our own."

That policy of protection to American workmen and American industry we have consistently maintained, and under its provisions the army of American workmen have been enabled to attain a standard of living and a standard of working conditions unequaled in the history of the civilized world.

Its protective benefits have extended to every section of the country and to every class of our people. It has been evidenced by improved standards of living, in our savings-banks deposits, in the growth of building and loan associations, in business profits and savings, in insurance and banking, and the entire economic structure has been maintained and strengthened to a degree which has amazed the known world.

As one who has been a mechanic himself, who knows something about the wages paid in other countries, and the working conditions which prevail, I say that there can be no competition with European nations; there can be no competition with European workmen, without a consequent lowering of our standards and a tremendous increase in poverty, misery, and unemployment in this country.

Upon that policy, and that alone, we are entitled to, and, I believe, will receive the approval and indorsement of the people of a great majority of the States of the American Union.

LABOR

The Republican Party's record on questions affecting labor during the past two administrations has been in accord with the traditional policy of the party and in keeping with its long record of humanitarian efforts for the betterment of working conditions and protection of those who toil.

First, legislation under the new administration provided for the checking of the flow of cheap labor into this country, and then our home markets were protected and developed. Almost the last public act of President Harding was to announce to the country that the men employed in the steel and iron industries, who were then on a 12-hour-a-day basis, be put on an 8-hour workday without reduction of pay.

Then, when the railroads were turned back to private ownership, there was set up the Railroad Labor Board for the adjustment of disputes between companies and employees. When this act was found not workable the present United States Board of Mediation was established, which has successfully met the problems growing out of disputes between these great transcontinental roads and the thousands of skilled workers who man their trains.

The compensation act was extended to all maritime workers under the act of 1927.

The bill relating to the products of convict labor in interstate commerce, which has been pending before Congress for many years, has finally received the indorsement of the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate.

Various laws have been passed, improving conditions under which the postal clerks carry on the great work of transmitting the mail throughout the country, and their wages have been substantially increased.

Several measures have been passed, granting increases to the employees in other branches of the Federal service, and a bill to liberalize the retirement act has already passed the Senate and is pending in the House, and I am hopeful that nothing will prevent its passage before adjournment.

The Committee on the District of Columbia, of which I am chairman, has reported, and has had passed by both Houses of Congress, a bill extending the provisions of the longshoremen's compensation act to employees in the District of Columbia engaged in private business. This was enacted after many years of controversy over the subject, and in a form acceptable to both employers and employees engaged in private business and industry.

A bill amending the child labor law for the District of Columbia has also been passed.

All these things that have been accomplished are in line with the policies of our party, and will do much to maintain the present high position of American labor and bring contentment to those who toil and go hand in hand with the Republican policy of protection to American wage earners.

ISSUES OF 1928

The issues of the 1928 campaign are not as yet clearly defined, and will not be until our party has met in convention next month at Kansas City, so that the problem to-day is which party can be depended upon to manage most successfully the domestic affairs of our Government and insure to our people satisfactory relations with other nations. Because of the achievements of our party, covering a period of nearly 70 years of American life—the men and policies which have left their imprint upon the American Republic—and in view of the vague and misleading attitude that has for years characterized the leadership of the Democratic Party, to my mind, there can be no question but that the people of this country will turn in this hour of great issues, affecting every class of our people, to the party under whose control and masterful guidance the United States has become the greatest Nation since time began, and the leader in world thought and action; a party which has written into law more progressive and humanitarian legislation than has before become the rule of mankind since civilization became a reality; to the party of achievement, of progress, of opportunity, construction, protection, and prosperity, the Republican Party.

The party which gave to the Nation as its first candidate Lincoln, the martyred statesman; Gen. U. S. Grant, the grim, fighting soldier of the North; William H. Seward, the great War Secretary; Charles Sumner, the cultured statesman; Thaddeus Stevens, the inflexible; James G. Blaine, the plumed knight of American politics; William McKinley, the apostle of protection; Theodore Roosevelt, the rough-riding apostle of righteousness; Warren G. Harding, the kind and beneficent statesman, whose work and accomplishments during his three trying years will rank with the achievements of Americans of the past and the future; and Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts and Vermont, whose place is fixed in the history of his country and whose name will live and endure long after his detractors have been forgotten, for he it was who took up the duties and responsibilities and guided the ship of state to the harbor of safety.

Our standard bearer has not yet been chosen, but we have a right to believe that he will maintain on high the banner of protection and Republicanism and that when he is chosen as our candidate in Kansas City next month he will stand and lead us upon a platform that will appeal to every element of our people.

OUR CANDIDATES

Here in Maryland we have nominated for the high office of United States Senator a man who enjoys the fullest confidence of the people of our State, a man whose integrity and record of constructive achievement and statesmanship are equal to that of any man that has been offered to the people of our State by either party since we became a sovereign State of the Union.

The record of his administration as State's attorney of his home county upon the Eastern Shore, as collector of internal revenue under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and his four years as the great governor of our State is known to every Marylander who has interested himself in the affairs of our Commonwealth, will appeal to the people of this splendid State, and they are going to write the verdict of approval and approbation upon the life and the work of Philips Lee Goldsborough on November 6.

Standing with him and like him for the principles and policies of the Republican Party we offer to the people of the six congressional districts of the State the Hon. S. Stengle Marino in the first congressional district, the Hon. Linwood L. Clark in the second, the Hon. John Philip Hill in the third, the Hon. John P. Brandau in the fourth, the Hon. Oliver B. Metzerott, of Prince Georges County, in the fifth, and myself in the sixth congressional district of Maryland.

STATE ISSUES

The election this year is for representatives in the Federal Government, and the election of State and county officials will occur in 1930.

At that time we will show the people of Maryland the increased cost of State government, which has amounted to nearly 100 per cent since the present administration came into power, and point out the burdens of invisible taxes which have been levied, in addition to other increases in the visible taxes, and we will lay this record side by side with the retrenchment and reductions that have occurred under the Republican national administration.

The election of that splendid patriotic Marylander, the Hon. William F. Broening, as mayor of Baltimore last spring is an indication of the whirlwind they are sowing and clearly shows that the people of our State are alive to the issues and will weigh them in the balance when opportunity is afforded them.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Western Maryland must play an important part in party success in our State.

We are the one section of the State that has stood like a rock against every attempt that has been made to make of Maryland a one-party State and perpetuate the Democratic organization in power.

We gave to the State the first Republican governor and the first two Republican United States Senators since the Civil War. We have been an important factor in the great victories that have been won in presidential years of the past, and we will contribute substantially to our party success this year.

It has been a privilege and a pleasure to work and fight with the militant Republicans of western Maryland for more than 25 years, during which time we have made that section of the State a citadel and a fortress of Republicanism which serves as a rallying point for those who are opposed to executive usurpation and bureaucratic misrule, and who would foster and advance a Government of the people.

CONCLUSION

Upon the record of our party, the accomplishment of results obtained, the need for a continuance of those policies that have brought success and happiness to the American people—we appeal to the people of this State with confidence in their sound judgment and discerning wisdom, believing in the justice of our cause and in the plea we make for their support and confidence, trusting that they will give to our party and its candidates that indorsement and support which means victory in November.

PROHIBITION

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a brief statement by Dr. Frank Crane on certain economic developments.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the most noted editorial writers of America is Dr. Frank Crane. A little time ago, under the heading "Prohibition," a short article by him was widely syndicated and published in the Hearst newspapers and others. I have taken it from the Washington Times, and think it worthy of preservation as a most impressive statement, in most compact and readable form, of the economic facts of national prohibition. The article is as follows:

January 16, 1928, was the eighth birthday of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

Many people's idea of the success of this measure has been obscured by reading the newspapers.

The newspapers print news and, as Alexander Black once pointed out, news as printed in the daily press is not an indication of the state of the facts in a community. For instance, if a Sunday school superintendent runs away with a member of his school, that is news. But it is only because it is occasional and unusual. The unusual is news, because it is interesting and striking, but is not typical.

So every violation of the prohibition law has been played up as news, while the vast good that has been done has not been especially noticed.

The question has ceased to be a religious and sentimental one, and becomes commercial and political. It is these aspects that are summarized.

In the first place, the corner saloon has gone, never to return. There are very few people in the United States that want it back. This alone helps a good deal, for alcohol is not publicly exposed to sale to lure the youth of the country.

Very few decisions, and those in the strongholds of the wets, have been handed down adverse to the law. Decisions mostly have gone one way. They uphold the law. The amendment is considered strictly legal by the vast preponderance of judicial opinion. The prohibition code was ratified by three-fourths of the State legislatures.

During the time since this code went into effect the country had had an unparalleled period of prosperity. This may or may not be due to the prohibition amendment, but it is to be remembered that the wets declared that the amendment would ruin business.

Babson, the statistician, estimates that while $2,000,000,000 was formerly spent for liquor each year, not more than one-tenth of that sum now goes for it. Twenty-three million more people had savings accounts at the close of the five years of prohibition than at the beginning and over $1,000,000,000 of insurance a month has been purchased by the people. The sale of small homes has tripled during these eight years.

Three out of every four of the largest employers have replied favorably to the prohibition questionnaire. Only one in ten condemned the amendment. Deposits in labor banks carried $11,000,000,000 last year. There were no labor banks eight years ago.

It was said that without booze hotels would be ruined, but 840 new hotels costing $400,000,000 were built during this period, including the largest hotel in the world at a cost of $27,000,000. During the three years ending 1925 the Nation increased $35,000,000,000 in wealth and $89,000,000,000 during the last six years. Seventeen and seven-tenths per hundred thousand was the decrease in the penal population in the United States and drunkenness fell from 186 per 100,000 in 1910 to 83 in 1923.

Dry American ships have proved popular and have been well patronized.

These are some economic facts that are hard to get around.

Prohibition may be immoral and unjustifiable, according to many writers in the press, but there is no doubt about its economic efficiency.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 13512) to amend the act entitled "An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress, as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the transportation act, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1924, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 13512, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PARKER, DENISON, and RAYBURN.

TAMMANY HALL AND THE SOUTH

Mr. CAREW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLACK] may have leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD and incorporate therein a magazine article appearing in this month's Review of Reviews.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not think we ought to put in the RECORD an entire magazine.

Mr. CAREW. Oh, no, no.

Mr. SNELL. How long an article is this?

Mr. CAREW. About a page and a half.

Mr. SNELL. By whom and on what?

Mr. CAREW. By Judge Winston, of North Carolina.

Mr. SNELL. On what subject?

Mr. CAREW. Judge Winston has just written a very fine book on the Life of Andrew Johnson and this is a supplement to that book. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to extend my remarks, on the application of my colleague, Mr. CAREW, of New York, I submit the following article by Robert W. Winston, formerly the judge of your Superior Court of North Carolina:

Under the leadership of Governor Smith, of New York, the Democratic Party is becoming vital and is pulling itself together again. Four times this man of the people has been elected governor of the most populous and richest American Commonwealth. Such has been his integrity and his public service that New York, his home State, together with other States in the North and West, has indorsed him for President and selected Smith delegates to the Houston convention this month.

Even some of his opponents acknowledge the man's worth. "In other lands Alfred E. Smith would have been elevated to the peerage," declares Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, "and though in America we have no titles of nobility we have something better, an aristocracy of public service * * * and the title Governor Smith holds is the proudest title that an American can hold, because it is the title of the esteem and affection of his fellow citizens."

In the midst of such encounters comes a discordant note, and, strangely enough, it comes from the South. "Smith is a Tammanyite," it is charged, and that damns him forever in Dixie. "Tammany Hall! Why, Tammany Hall is the hereditary enemy of the South," one hears from some quarters. "Let Tammany show her head at Houston," a delegate to the Jacksonville dry convention threatened, "and we'll smash it."

Indeed, the idea at Jacksonville seemed to be that the Tammany tiger was going to destroy the liberty of America, and of Dixie in particular, swallowing the innocent South, bib and tucker, as the ugly wolf swallowed little Red Riding Hood.

This attitude of southern leaders toward Governor Smith will bear investigating. Is the terrible tiger ready to pounce on the South and to grind her bones to make his pies? What does history say to this statement? Is Tammany Hall the foe of the Democratic Party and the South?

Now, one thing seems reasonably certain: In the year 1868 the South did not consider Tammany her enemy. At that time the conquered and bankrupt South was oppressed, prostrate, and utterly without hope; for more than three years she had had no representation in Senate or House; she was under a military satrapy. State lines were abolished, whites disfranchised, negroes enfranchised and in control, want and desolation stalked the land. The historian Pike in 1870 painted a picture of this desolation: "Near Charleston," says he, "were the estates of a large proprietor and a well-known family, rich and distinguished for generations. The slaves are gone, the family is gone. A single scion of the house remains, and he peddles tea by the pound and molasses by the quart on a corner of the old homestead to the former slaves of the family, and thereby earns a livelihood."

AN INCIDENT OF 60 YEARS AGO

Presently an attempt to rehabilitate the desolate land was begun. The South resolved to make a supreme effort to preserve herself, looking to the Democratic Party as her hope. At that time there was only one national issue—what should be done with the conquered South? Should radicals and misguided but honest philanthropists, together with ignorant negroes and corruptionists, continue to rule the land which gave birth to George Washington and in which John Marshal wrote his imperishable opinions?

In her desolation whither could the South turn? To Boston, the most cultured center in America and usually one of the most humane? Alas, no! Charles Sumner was there supreme—in the good State of Massachusetts not a thumb was reversed. To Pennsylvania, that home of pure democracy in the olden days? Thad. Stevens was holding that great State to a course of radicalism and hate.

To Chicago? Yet again, no! That wonderful young city was consumed with postwar hysteria, and its great newspaper, the Tribune, was threatening to "make a frog pond of the South" unless whites and blacks were blended together as one race under civil-rights legislation. Where, then, could the South turn for succor? In her hour of peril whither did she look?

The answer is ready to hand: The South turned to Tammany Hall.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION IN TAMMANY HALL

Soon the Democratic National Convention, the first after the war, was to meet. Where in all the North should this convention be held? Where could Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. N. B. Forrest, Alex Stephens, Zeb Vance, ex-rebels, go and be welcomed? In the entire United States there was only one place, and that place was New York City, and in that city only one spot, the new and gorgeous Hall of Tammany, just finished for the occasion, located on the north side of Fourteenth Street, between Irving Place and Third Avenue. To Tammany Hall, therefore, on July 4, 1868, the brave sons of the South, poor and oppressed, came and were made right welcome.

August Belmont, Tammanyite, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called the convention to order. After he had welcomed the ex-rebels to "the time-honored Society of Tammany and to the temple erected to the goddest of liberty by her staunchest defenders and most fervent worshippers" he proceeded to declare that "Austria did not dare to fasten upon the vanquished Hungary nor Russia to impose upon conquered Poland the ruthless tyranny now inflicted by Congress upon the Southern States. * * * During the past eight years," he exclaimed, "the sons of Tammany have rolled back the surging waves of radicalism."

With these words ringing in the ears of the delegates, Horatio Seymour, the friend of Tammany and of the South, and Frank P. Blair were nominated for President and Vice President. General Blair, who was insisting that southern reconstruction measures were null and void and a crime, declared that the United States Army should be immediately marshaled to hurl ignorant negroes, scalawags, and carpetbaggers from southern place and power, and that the land of Dixie should be handed back to the sons of Dixie.

Then did Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, and the South rejoice together as brothers, the work of that day binding them with hoops of steel. In November the State of New York, by Tammany's aid, cast its vote for Seymour and Blair.

SOUTHERN MEN IN TAMMANY

Was this zeal of Tammany for the South on that July day in 1868 a new-found zeal? Was Tammany acting a part? History is to the contrary. From the day the Tammany Society was organized, nearly 140 years ago—right or wrong, I will not inquire—it has been the consistent ally of the South.

Now, this affection of Dixie for Tammany and of Tammany for Dixie is of more than a century's duration, and it is not to be wondered at. Where do southern men going to New York to reside find their warmest attachments but in the Tammany Society? The list of such southern statesmen is a noted one. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, was a Tammany judge; Col. John R. Fellows, of Arkansas, was a Tammany district attorney.

The mind dwells with peculiar pleasure upon such able lawyers and lovers of the South as James W. Osborn, W. W. Fuller, and George Gordon Battle, all of North Carolina; Joab H. Banton, of Tennessee; Edward Swann, of Florida; and in earlier days Augustus Van Wyck, of South Carolina. These sons of the South were proud of their Tammany affiliation and were greatly honored by it; they were likewise successors of a long line of noble patriots—Charles O'Conor, Tammany sachem, and Samuel J. Tilden, a member of Tammany—apostles of liberty and staunch friends of the South. And there are others equally distinguished: Nathan Straus, of Georgia, the great philanthropist; Lewis Nixon, of Virginia; Judge M. Warley Platzek, of South Carolina; Judge William Harmon Black, of Georgia; Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, of Alabama.

JEFFERSON'S OPINION

A most picturesque organization and a most powerful one is the Tammany Hall of to-day. Its history is a romance, a story unknown to the average reader. Beneath the surface, however, flows a steady and wholesome stream of democracy, of rule by the many and not by the few. In fact, I venture to say that Tammany Hall made possible Jeffersonian democracy in America, and that the political alliance of Jefferson with a Tammany chief produced results that have changed the political complexion of our country.

On May 12, 1800, a noisy procession with drums and banners went crashing down the streets of New York. John Pintard, Tammany Sachem, was in the van, wearing upon his head a liberty cap and around his waist wampum, highly colored Indian beads, and bearing aloft a tomahawk. It was St. Tammany's Day, and the braves were celebrating the event—Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Irish, mechanics, laborers, and the down-and-outs—a Falstaff's army. Claude Bowers informs us in his "Jefferson and Hamilton" what took place as the procession passed the office of Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton gazed at the ignorant, unlettered mob, exclaiming: "What a grotesque spectacle!" The fuss and feathers of the Indian warriors and the uncouth setting of this ragamuffin crowd struck the Tories as ridiculous.

But there was one man in New York that day with other emotions. Thomas Jefferson saw in that "inarticulate, ineffective, commonplace mob the friends of democracy, a nucleus of victory over the Federalists—a voice, an arm, a rostrum"; and he proceeded to utilize the opportunity. Forming an alliance with Tammany, Jefferson swept the country in November, almost putting an end to the Federalist Party.

THE MISSION OF TAMMANY

During the campaign, Federalist papers called Jefferson a monster. Fisher Ames saw in Jefferson's election "the dismal glare of burnings; his nights were restless with the visions of horror." * * * "No wise man but discerns the imperfections of democracy," he sighed, "no good man but shudders at its miseries, no honest man but proclaims its frauds, and no brave man but draws his sword against its force."

Alexander Hamilton proposed to Governor Jay to call the legislature in special session, divide the vote of New York, and cheat Jefferson out of his office—anything to save the country from democracy and preserve class distinctions. This was not unnatural. Gentlemen of that day had a distrust for the common herd. Bedecked in blue or green or scarlet coats, they affected long hair, tied with a cue and white with powder. Closely-fitting breeches, ruffled shirts, buckles at knee and ankle announced their aloofness from shopmen and mechanics.

The mission of Tammany Hall and the reason of its birth were to abolish these class distinctions, to enlarge the electorate, to dignify the plain man. It irked Jefferson and his Tammany ally that property qualifications in New York deprived Revolutionary soldiers of the right to vote, whereas wealthy persons who were notoriously friendly to England, and who had never shouldered a musket in freedom's cause, were given place and power. In a word, Tammany's job was to put Toryism out of business, and Tammany succeeded.

The oldest self-constituted political organization in the world, and in many respects the most democratic, is the Tammany Society. In 1789, the year the Constitution was adopted, Tammany came into being, one purpose being, as I have stated, to confer equal manhood rights on Americans. The Revolutionary War had ended and America was nominally free.

NEW YORK AS A DEMOCRATIC STATE

Would she be free in fact? Would she become a limited monarchy or a real democracy? Hamilton and the Federalists leaned to a monarchy; distrusting the common herd, they would let the people elect few officers—almost none except legislative. The people were not to be trusted; only gentlemen were fit to govern. These aristocratic ideas were illustrated not only in the Federalist Party but also in the famous order called the Cincinnati—Tammany's particular aversion. In many a fight the South and Tammany, with the aid of Pennsylvania, stood shoulder to shoulder with Jefferson and for his principles.

Again, after the Civil War, who but Tammany first came to the aid of the prostrate South in her plea for constitutional rights? In 1876 southern elections were conducted by United States soldiers on guard with bayonets fixed. The polls looked like small arsenals. Then it was that New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana repudiated this policy of coercion, giving warning to the Republican Party that it would be defeated unless the South were treated fairly. Who, indeed, but Tammany assisted in defeating the force bills of 1875 and of 1890, bills which would have put the South under bayonet rule and created a new orgy of corruption?

The period of travail in the South was 1868–1892. During these 24 terrible years, according to the following record, New York went Democratic four times and anti-Democratic twice—each of those latter years, 1880 and 1888, being on the tariff and not on a sectional issue:

Year	Democrat		Republican	
1868	Seymour	429,883	Grant	419,883
1872	(1)			
1876	Tilden	521,949	Hayes	489,207
1880	Hancock	534,511	Garfield	555,544
1884	Cleveland	563,154	Blaine	562,005
1888	do	635,965	Harrison	650,338
1892	do	654,868	do	609,350

[1] No Democratic candidate. Greeley ran as a Liberal.

THE SOUTH'S APPRECIATION

Four years ago Mayor James J. Walker, of New York, visited the Southern States and placed Smith's claim to support on political grounds; or, as the newspapers would put it, he was "selling" Tammany to the South. This, of course, was a mistake, Tammany having been "sold" to the South years and years before. Fortunately Mayor Walker, on his more recent trip, recognized this and called to mind Tammany's sympathetic attitude, reminding the young men and women of the South that when war hysteria had temporarily deranged the magnanimous North so that the South might indeed have been made a frog pond, New York came to the rescue.

And to-day it seems that a sense of gratitude is moving the hearts of southerners and spreading over the South like wildfire. Certainly the southern press is voicing this sentiment. For example, the Raleigh Times of March 10, 1928, says of Tammany:

"When all the world, including the Federal Government, turned against a prostrate South, it held the gate to the remnants of our liberties. It beat the Lodge force bill. It elected Tilden and held Democratic against the threatened revolution in the steal that followed thereafter. It did its greatest service when it ignored Bryan and preserved Democracy, hysterical, to a sane tradition. But, all in all, Tammany has been the core of our southern democracy. Without it we should have been nowhere. We should have been, indeed, conquered provinces, hopeless. Tammany has a record of over a hundred years of friendship for the South. By what reason do we, its beneficiaries, now question its bona fides?"

The outcome of the Houston convention may be predicted. Southern Protestant, and protesting, delegates arriving in Texas and finding in Tammany their only chance, will take the say-so of Charles Evans Hughes, that Governor Smith is all right; and a national quadrennial sweepstakes will start, the like of which has not been witnessed since Grover Cleveland defeated James G. Blaine in 1884.

Judge Winston's article leads a student of political history into the very interesting field of the relations of the North and South after the Civil War. The available data is conclusive as to the unconscionable selfishness of the radical Republican machine of the North, which sought to make of the South a conquered province on which to fatten northern henchmen of the Republican Party in much the same fashion as King George III thought the Colonies were feeding pastures for British political workers. As Lord North sent over redcoats and Hessians to protect in their jobs British office holders, the Republicans divided the South into five military districts and sent military forces to fasten as leeches on the South the carpetbaggers and the scalawags.

The philosophy of the Republican machine is best summed up in the words of the Republican Senator from New York, in 1879, Roscoe Conkling—

That the Government should remain the hands of those who were never against it.

Just as the Colonies had some liberal friends in Great Britain, as Judge Winston points out, the Southern States found many powerful friends in the membership of Tammany Hall. These men and the courageous statesmen of the South by fighting together in the political arena helped bring the South to its present plane of glory. That famous Catholic priest, the poet laureate of the Confederacy, Father Abram J. Ryan, had a vision in the dark days of the South for future glory when he wrote:

Yes; give me a land with a grave in each spot
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot;
Yes; give me the land of the wreck and the tomb—
There is grandeur in graves, there is glory in gloom,
For out of the gloom future brightness is born,
As after the night comes the sunrise of morn;
And the graves of the dead with the grass overgrown
May yet form the footstool of liberty's throne,
And each single wreck in the warpath of might
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right.

Not only did the country hear the stirring words of August Belmont in defiance of the Republican radicals, but other men of Tammany Hall stated the true American doctrine in the days of reconstruction. Richard O'Gorman in a "long talk" on Independence Day, on July 4, 1866, at Tammany Hall, said:

It can never be well with New York while it is ill with South Carolina or Tennessee.

The Tammany Society adopted the following resolutions:

That when we entered upon the late war we put our money, our lives, our reputations in the interest of putting down the rebellion. We did it for the sake of preserving the Union and not for keeping the States out of the Union.

Tammany was against "voluntary withdrawal of States and compulsory exclusion." It believed that the Federal Union was based on a full recognition of the rights of the several States. Mayor Hoffman, of New York, grand sachem of the Tammany Society in 1866, argued that 11 seceding States should be allowed immediate representation in Congress, without a lingering term of probation, stating that—

they were being kept out only for the sake of radical partisans perpetuating political power.

The statesmen of the reconstruction days of the South plainly showed their gratitude to Democratic Senators and Representatives from New York for their aid in fighting the tyrannical reconstruction bills. Many of these ex-Confederate soldiers, who attained glory in the field of battle and in the parliamentary arena, knew well that August Belmont was right when he said:

Military satraps are invested with dictatorial power overriding the decision of the court and assuming the functions of civil authority. They intend congressional usurpation of all the branches and functions of the Government, to be enforced by the bayonet of military despotism.

No wonder these courageous southerners spoke highly of such men from the New York Democracy as Senator Francis Kernan, who fought with them to destroy the Republican military government of the South. It is interesting to note that Kernan was a friend of Charles O'Conor, who was one of the legal defenders of Jefferson Davis. Kernan was attacked because he was a Roman Catholic, but his answer was blunt and to the point, saying those who oppose him—

could have forgiven his religion if they had only ceased to fear his honesty.

Senator Kernan was particularly vigorous in the fight to prevent the use of Federal troops in elections in the South. On March 2, 1877, he made the principal speech against the free use of the Army by the President, setting forth the constitutional arguments in favor of the power of Congress to limit the use of the Federal troops by the President as Commander in Chief of the Army. The House appropriation bill in that session of Congress contained section 5 which provided that the United States troops were not to be used to maintain the so-called carpet-bag governments of the South particularly that one in Louisiana. The debate arose on a Senate substitute for the House bill which would have stricken out this proviso. Senator Kernan said:

I think he—

Referring to the Senator from Maine [Mr. Blaine]—

will admit that we have constitutional power to say as we do by House bill that the money appropriated by this act shall not be used for certain purposes. The remedy is with Congress if it is believed there is danger that the Army will be used by the President for improper purposes.

In the House of Representatives on the same bill Mr. David Dudley Field, a Democrat, of New York, on March 3, 1877, said:

To the gentlemen of the South I say now is your time to stand up; for if you do, your friends can say to you "Lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh."

Everybody knows that but for the use of Federal troops in Louisiana and Florida, you would not see the inauguration of the President, who is to take the oath in an hour and a half from now.

As a result of these speeches and speeches from the Southern Members there was no Army appropriation that session, and President Hayes was forced to call an extra session of Congress. In order to get an appropriation to carry on the Army, he was forced to withdraw troops from the South. I would commend the reading of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of those days to those in the South who fear and suspect the New York Democracy.

One of the finest tributes paid to a northerner by a statesman from the South was that of Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, who stated that John Kelly, the leader of Tammany Hall and a Congressman from New York:

I have often said, and I now repeat it, that I regard John Kelly as the ablest, purest, and truest statesman I have met from New York.

Recently the Republicans, in their efforts to have the public ignore the wholesale corruption of their party in recent years, have tried to frighten the South against the Democrats of the North by attempting to revive interest in the corruption of Tweed. They overlook that Tweed had sharing with him in his corruption many Republican politicians. But vicious as was Tweed, his contemporaries in Republican national politics in the reconstruction days were worse. As Charles A. Dana said:

Great as are the frauds of Tammany they sink into insignificance, not only beside those of the carpetbaggers' government of the South, but still more beside those committed by the Republican administration at Washington.

He was referring to the whisky ring, and the chief conspirator was Secretary Bristow, of the Treasury Department, under Grant. There was also the gold-speculation scandals, involving the President's brother-in-law and the association of the leading Republicans with such leading speculators as Jim Fisk. Most notable of scandals, except the naval-oil scandal of recent years, which Senator THOMAS WALSH unearthed, was the Crédit Mobilier, which tainted leading statesmen of the Republican Party.

Judge Winston, in his article from the American Review of Reviews above inserted, has made a valuable contribution toward good feeling between the New York Democracy and Democrats of the solid South. We of New York hope to present to the country as a presidential candidate a man on the same type as those great friends of the South, Senator Kernan and Charles O'Conor. We believe in an industrial rehabilitation of the South and feel confident that with Alfred E. Smith as President the South will see that bright day of which Father Ryan so beautifully wrote in the black night of corrupt Republican reconstruction.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6685) to regulate the employment of minors within the District of Columbia, with Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman advises the Chair that he does this after consultation with the committee?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I have consulted with all the members of the committee who are in the city that I could find.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill and Senate amendments.

Mr. LINTHICUM. What is this bill?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. It relates to child labor in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

THE PHILIPPINE SUGAR LIMITATION

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, on February 23, 1928, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TIMBERLAKE] introduced a joint resolution, which I understand is going to be pressed in the next session, to restrict the free importation of sugar from the Philippines into the United States. The Filipino people rightly consider this move highly prejudicial to their interests. I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a memorandum attacking the resolution on purely economic grounds prepared by Mr. Vicente Villamin, a Filipino lawyer and economist.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

House Joint Resolution 214, introduced in the House on February 23, 1928, proposes to limit the amount of Philippine sugar admissible into the United States duty free to 500,000 tons yearly. This will alter the free trade existing between the two countries established by the Congress of the United States.

Its author, Representative CHARLES B. TIMBERLAKE, of Colorado, rests the case for limitation upon the welfare of the beet-sugar industry in the United States on the one hand and upon the improvement of the national economy of the Philippines on the other. It is safe to state, however, that whether the Philippines is in for good or for ill is but an incidental consideration.

The present memorandum discusses the question exclusively on its economic merits and does not touch on the political aspect. A comparative study of the question is made. The conclusion reached is in favor of no alteration of the existing commercial relations between the Philippines and the United States.

THE PHILIPPINE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Philippine sugar amounting to 132 tons was exported to the United States 19 years after the Declaration of Independence in 1776. During the 28 years preceeding the implantation of American sovereignty in the Philippines in 1898 the total sugar exportations averaged 166,913 metric tons yearly, while during the same period of years, 1898 to 1925, the average annual exportations increased to only 192,631 tons.

The striking slowness in the increase of sugar production in the Philippines is shown by the following statistical data covering production during the 29 years from 1897 to 1926:

Countries:	Per cent of increase (1926 over 1897)
Philippines	120
Hawaii	245
Java	295
Formosa	900
Porto Rico	908
United States (beet and cane)	1,858
Cuba	2,203

The uncertainty of the political status of the Philippines is the primary reason for the comparatively slow development of the Philippine sugar industry, for the grant of nationhood to that country will result in its exclusion by the United States tariff wall. It may be added that the mere presentation, with its attendant agitation, of such a restrictive measure as the Timberlake resolution will operate effectively against the further expansion of the Philippine sugar industry.

The low yields in the Philippines constitute a serious handicap to the industry. While an acre in the Philippines yields approximately 4,000 pounds of sugar, an acre in Hawaii registers a yield of 12,000 pounds, and in Java a little more than that of Hawaii. And according to Mr. George H. Fairchild, secretary of the Philippine Sugar Association, "the Cuban sugar planter's cost of production and harvesting is less by one-third than that of the Philippine sugar planter."

Sugar companies in the Philippines

[Compiled by the Philippine Sugar Association, February 28, 1928]

Name of central	Owners	Nationality	1926–27 production (metric tons)
Arayat	Mount Arayat Co.	Cosmopolitan	[1]
Asturias	Asturias Sugar Central, (Inc.)	Spanish	11,381
Bacolod	Bacolod-Murcia Milling Co.	Filipino	36,326
Bais	Central Azucarera de Bais	Spanish	22,016
Balanga	Bataan Sugar Co. (Inc.)	American-Filipino	411
Bamban	Central Luzon Milling Co. (Inc.)	Cosmopolitan	4,092
Bearin	Kabankalan Sugar Co. (Inc.)	Spanish-Filipino	10,284
Binalbagan	Binalbagan Estate, (Inc.)	Filipino	34,978
Cabiao	Nueva Ecija Sugar Mills, (Inc.)	do	27
Calamba	Calamba Sugar Estate	American	24,797
Calumpit	Luzon Sugar Co.	do	2,766
Calatagan	Vda. de P. P. Roxas	Filipino	2,473
Cebu	Cebu Sugar Co.	American-Filipino	[1]
Danao	Central Azucarera de Danao	Spanish-Filipino	316
Del Carmen	Pampanga Sugar Mills	American	40,806
El Real	Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co.	Cosmopolitan	[2] 3,000
Hawaiian-Philippine	Hawaiian-Philippine Co.	American	43,065
Isabela	Isabela Sugar Co. (Inc.)	Filipino	25,169
La Carlota	La Carlota Sugar Central	Spanish	56,668
Lumangub	Esteban de la Rama	Filipino	[2] 2,846
Ma-ao	Ma-ao Sugar Central Co. (Inc.)	do	33,301
Mabalacat	Mabalacat Sugar Co.	American	[2] 3,795
Manaoag	Pangasinan Sugar Co.	Cosmopolitan	[2] 1,581
Manapla	North Negros Sugar Co.	Filipino	26,738
Mindoro	Mindoro Sugar Co.	American	5,321
Nasugbu	Vda. de P. P. Roxas	Filipino	830
Palma	Salvador Serra	Spanish	8,399
Pasudeco	Pampanga Sugar Development Co.	Filipino	30,393
Phoenix (Murcia)	First Luzon Farmers Association.	do	[2] 1,992
Pilar	Central Azucarera de Pilar	Cosmopolitan	3,795
San Carlos	San Carlos Milling Co.	American	28,573
San Isidro	Vidaurrazaga y Mota	Spanish	7,854
Talisay-Silay	Talisay-Silay Milling Co.	Filipino	35,472
Talisay	Esteban de la Rama	do	[2] 792
Victorias	Victorias Milling Co.	do	25,745
Total			536,002

[1] Recently erected central, not yet operating, for the 1926–27 crop.
[2] Estimate, final figures not available.

POSITION OF SUGAR IN PHILIPPINE EXPORTS

One of the justifying reasons claimed in favor of the Timberlake resolution is that the free entry of sugar into the United States will tend to the establishment of a one-crop situation in the Philippines, which obviously will be bad for that country. The implication is that sugar alone is admitted duty free into the United States, which is not the case, for all the exportable products of the Philippines are on exactly the same status as the sugar.

The following table shows the relative positions of the value of four of the leading Philippine exports with respect to the total exports of that country:

Year	Sugar	Hemp	Coconut oil	Copra
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
1916	26.58	38.17	5.61	10.17
1917	12.84	48.96	11.93	8.71
1918	11.69	43.04	23.42	3.83
1919	13.44	23.74	32.58	3.91
1920	32.83	23.73	15.40	2.46
1921	28.96	14.74	18.22	14.84
1922	26.77	20.44	16.46	14.75
1923	28.59	20.66	11.65	15.94
1924	30.93	22.13	13.90	11.34
1925	30.57	23.86	13.31	10.66
1926	23.55	23.48	16.32	13.58

The Philippines has a natural monopoly on hemp, an indispensable material in the cordage industry of the world. Copra is on the free list and has a market outside of the United States. Coconut oil is used in the soap, margarine, and lard substitute industries. The handmade embroideries from the Philippines are winning a place in America. Manila cigars are making a headway. Philippine lumber and hardwoods are exported. Surely, good economics and business realities will stop any tendency toward undue reliance on one major industry.

DEVELOPING NONCOMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES

There is already a reasonably well-balanced agricultural diversification in the Philippines. What is needed is development of latent industries. There are many commodities producible in the Philippines that the United States needs and are not produced locally. Among these are rubber, coffee, cacao, quinine, and fibers. A parallel study of the Philippine flora and the United States importations of tropical

materials should lead to greater mutually profitable commercial relations between the two countries. The Philippines should develop those industries that do not compete in the United States without necessarily giving up the competitive ones extant. In other words, diversify further.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES

Philippine sugar as a menace to the local beet industry, like the premature report of Mark Twain's demise, is greatly exaggerated. The following table shows the percentage of sugar consumed in the United States by sources:

Year	Cuba	United States	Hawaii	Porto Rico	Philippines	Miscellaneous
1920	52.09	13.12	9.56	8.20	2.79	14.24
1921	45.44	29.69	11.75	9.10	3.19	.83
1922	56.76	22.99	9.06	6.11	4.21	.87
1923	55.39	22.92	9.62	5.25	4.14	2.68
1924	58.18	17.02	10.42	7.04	5.47	1.87
1925	52.79	18.41	11.55	9.14	7.35	.76
1926	58.03	16.63	10.90	8.11	5.51	.82
1927	54.99	15.40	12.00	9.18	8.20	.23

The following table shows the percentage of pre-war consumption of sugar in the United States, by sources, covering 1909–1914:

Cuba	47.91
United States beet	15.15
United States cane	7.87
Hawaii	13.86
Porto Rico and Virgin Islands	8.40
Philippines	2.94
Miscellaneous	3.87

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG

An analysis of the foregoing tables decisively points to the fact that the production of sugar under the American flag, including the Philippines and the noncontiguous Territories, amount to less than half of its requirements. When it is considered that the consumption in this country is increasing an average of over 5 per cent yearly (the per capita in 1914 was 84.29 pounds, compared to 100.95 in 1927), it seems that instead of curtailing its production under the American flag by operation of law, as sponsored by the more politically influential and more financially powerful competitors, the law of supply and demand and legitimate competition should control. The dependence of the United States on foreign-flag sources for her sugar supply is strikingly demonstrated in the following table:

Year	Per cent produced under American flag, including Philippines	Produced under foreign flag
1920	33.67	66.33
1921	53.73	46.27
1922	42.37	57.63
1923	41.93	58.07
1924	39.45	60.05
1925	46.15	53.85
1926	41.15	58.85
1927	44.78	55.22

Of the 5,297,050 tons of sugar consumed in the United States in 1927, Cuba contributed 2,912,898 tons; domestic beet sugar, 780,362; domestic cane, 38,597; Hawaii, 635,765; Porto Rico, 482,469; Philippines, 434,542; and miscellaneous foreign sources, 12,417.

UNITED STATES SUGAR SUPPLY IN TIME OF WAR

The eventuality of war—presumably in the Pacific—is set up as a strong reason in support of the adoption of the Timberlake resolution. This is patently far-fetched. In the first place, as long as Cuba produces sugar and the sugar beet yields sucrose the United States will never be dependent on the Philippines for its sugar supply in any substantial degree. In the second place, the United States, in case of war, will have a greater thing to defend in the Philippines than sugar, and that is the American flag. Compared with England, in her problem of defending the lines of navigation for her food supplies, the United States has a much simpler one, indeed.

BEET SEED IS IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

If the war reason is to be taken into consideration with respect to the sugar supply of the United States, it should be employed in connection with the dependence of the local beet industry on European countries for its beet seed. Mr. W. L. Petrikin, president of the Great Western Sugar Co., the largest producer of beet sugar in the United States, answering a question of Representative GARNER of Texas at the tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee in 1921 as to what the effect would be on the beet-sugar business if seeds could not be imported from Europe, said, "We could not exist." It was established in the hearings and in the subsequent ones both in the House committee and in the Senate Finance Committee, by admission of the beet-sugar people themselves, that it was impracticable, uneconomical, and poor commercial policy to grow sugar-beet seed in the United States. The atavistic tendency of the seed, reverting to a lower type of reduced potency, is one of the serious problems in this connection.

Imports of sugar-beet seed into the United States

	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Value
Years ended June 30:		
1910	10,309	$668,310
1911	10,989	724,590
1912	11,389	1,103,260
1913	14,768	1,064,390
1914	10,294	799,520
1915	15,883	1,409,970
1916	9,042	1,030,790
1917	14,470	1,684,870
1918	15,635	4,541,230
Calendar years:		
1918	4,297	1,341,070
1919	9,830	2,137,090
1920	23,446	5,213,410
1921	7,726	1,514,720
1922	5,603	600,780
1923	15,666	1,537,200
1924	11,082	1,080,500
1925	12,472	1,296,680
1926	10,790	1,180,630
1927	13,380	1,367,260

MEXICAN LABOR IN THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY

Filipino labor employed in the Philippine sugar industry is mentioned in support of the Timberlake resolution as competing with American labor to the great disadvantage of the latter. The fact is the so-called "American labor" in the beet fields is composed of Mexican seasonal immigrants who have a free access and egress in the United States.

The hearings from February 21 to April 5, 1928, before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on the bills regulating Mexican immigration, the hearings on the tariff before the corresponding committees of the Senate and the House, and the well-documented discussions before the United States Tariff Commission a few years ago conclusively established the fact that Mexican labor is indispensable in the beet-sugar industry.

The work is laborious and it is poorly paid. It is not for American white labor. A man with his family working an acre is paid around $24 for the season. Asked at the congressional hearings where he appeared as a witness and as a sugar-beet planter what would happen to the industry if labor demanded $100 an acre instead of $24, Mr. TIMBERLAKE was significantly silent. The fact is if the industry is "Americanized" as to labor and as to the seeds used, its production costs would be so unconscionably high that the price of beet sugar would be a perennial source of complaint from the consumer.

It may not be indelicate to mention here that child-welfare organizations post the beet-sugar industry among the heaviest employers of child labor. Colorado, a heavy beet-sugar producing State, has no child-labor law. It is only fair to state, however, that the enlightened leaders of the beet-sugar industry can be depended on reasonably to observe both the ethics and the humanity of the case.

SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY AND RACIAL PROBLEM

It stands to reason that since the beet-sugar industry finds Mexican labor is the sine qua non of its existence, and this labor according to unbiased authorities is presenting a race problem which may assume serious proportions as the industry expands and its labor requirements are proportionately enhanced, it may not be an idle gesture to survey the future and see if, taking the general welfare of the country into consideration, it is wise to suppress competition through legislative action so the industry may expand to the point where it can meet the total sugar consumption of the United States, which, of course, will imply the employment of a great many Mexican laborers of the type now found in the beet fields.

Therefore, producing a part of the sugar supply of the United States in the Philippines and other overseas areas will prevent the aggravation of a new and growing race problem in the United States brought about by the influx of part-time sugar-beet laborers from the peon class in Mexico. Certainly the possibility of the mongrelization of the population of any country will command its circumspective and courageous statesmanship.

BEET SUGAR ELIMINATES COMPETITION

Representative TIMBERLAKE, in his speech in the House on March 22 last, set forth without explanation, but presumably to show that the beet-sugar industry was laboring under a handicap of high overland transportation rates, a table showing freight rates on sugar per hundred pounds between points in continental United States and between American ports and overseas sources in April, 1927. The showing is

impressive. The freight from the Philippines to New York was 32 cents, while from Denver to Chicago it was 56 cents; from New York to St. Paul, 69 cents; Salt Lake City to Chicago, 69 cents; California to the Missouri River, 84 cents; Philippines to San Francisco, 27 cents, etc.

As a matter of fact these high freight rates, instead of crippling beet sugar in competition with the imported cane sugar, serve as an effective protection against that competition. The bulk of the beet sugar is sold within the near-by territories into which the imported sugar can not enter on account of the high railroad freight rates from the ports of debarkation.

The following retail prices of sugar on March 15, 1928, showing that they are from 20 to 40 points higher in the beet-sugar territories than in those consuming imported sugar, are significant:

Cane-sugar points

New York City	6.3
Philadelphia	6.5
Buffalo	6.7
Washington, D. C	6.7
Norfolk, Va	6.7
Charleston, S. C	6.7
Savannah, Ga	6.8
New Orleans, La	6.5
San Francisco, Calif	6.9
Houston, Tex	6.9

Beet-sugar points

Denver, Colo	7.5
Minneapolis, Minn	7.2
Omaha, Nebr	7.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	8.0
Butte, Mont	7.4
Detroit, Mich	7.4
St. Paul, Minn	7.3
Kansas City, Mo	7.6
Little Rock, Ark	7.7
Dallas, Tex	7.6

DIVIDENDS PAID BY EFFICIENT COMPANIES IN THE PHILIPPINES AND IN THE UNITED STATES

From time to time statements have been made about the "enormous" profits made in sugar in the Philippines. Without having the financial statements of all companies operating in that country, it may be stated that as common knowledge a few companies are really making good profits while many, especially those owned and operated by Filipinos, are registering but average returns.

The dividends paid by the following two companies as representing efficient management and operation, economical production, and established experience are eloquent of the situation in the United States vis-à-vis the Philippines:

Year	Great Western Sugar Co. (beet), United States	San Carlos Milling Co. (cane), Philippines
	Per cent	*Per cent*
1917	38	12
1918	48	12
1919	47	29
1920	47	52⅔
1921	47	13
1922	6	12
1923	4	30
1924	16	24
1925	32	24
1926	33	23⅓
1927	33	33

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY LOOKING UP

The president and the general manager of the Great Western Sugar Co., Messrs. W. L. Petrikin and W. D. Lippitt, respectively, have favored limiting the Philippine sugar importations into the United States long before Representative TIMBERLAKE presented his now famous resolution in Congress. They called Philippine sugar a menace to the beet-sugar industry in the United States.

The Great Western Sugar Co. is not a corporation to be slaughtered by Philippine competition. It is a great industrial institution resting on a solid foundation. It is prosperous and formidable. Its 21 efficient factories located in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska produced during the year ended February 29, 1928, a total of 10,517,370 bags of refined sugar of 100 pounds a bag. This production represents approximately half of the total output of beet sugar in the United States and is roughly equal to the importations of centrifugal sugar into the United States from the Philippines.

PROFITS IN BEET SUGAR

Dividends have been paid on the common stock of this company in all but 1 of the last 17 years. Since the organization in 1905 to August 31, 1927, the company has disbursed in dividends on its common stock $53,108,177 in cash and $4,428,500 in common stock, and after paying such dividends had surplus and undivided profits exceeding $36,250,000 as at August 31, 1927. The net income for the year ended February 29, 1928, amounted to $3,530,567.75. The total assets of the company were placed at $94,314,283.86 this year as against $84,898,923.32 last year.

The beet-sugar industry, as reflected by the showing of the Great Western Sugar Co., certainly must be in a healthy state, and if other beet-sugar companies, for sundry and various reasons, are not registering as good results, surely the comparatively small amount of Philippine sugar coming to the United States and not directly competing with them is entitled to be let alone.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR IN THE ORIENT

It has been repeatedly pointed out that geographically the logical markets for Philippine sugar are the Oriental countries, especially Japan, China, Hong Kong, and India. The basic difficulty is the lower production costs in Java completely outstrip the Philippines in competition.

Exports of sugar from Java and the Philippines to Oriental countries—annual average 1913–1925

(In long tons)

Destination	From Java	From the Philippines
Japan	212,562	30,299
China	35,488	19,070
Hong Kong	202,107	43,868
India	446,070	Nil.

Even Cuba is shipping sugar to China and Japan in ever-increasing quantities despite the distance. The advantage of proximity of the Philippines to those two countries is utterly inadequate to overcome the fatal handicap of higher production costs.

Cuban sugar exports to China and Japan

(In long tons)

	1925	1926
China	23,301	123,091
Japan	35,978	65,321

COOPERATION AGAINST CONTROVERSY

The situation calls for cooperative action instead of controversy. Restriction of production and legitimate business by operation of law is an economic fallacy and is considered nowhere more emphatically than in the United States as an archaic policy for enlightened governments to pursue.

WORK ON THE COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on postal legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, during the first session of the Seventieth Congress, 153 bills and resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives. The committee has given careful consideration to a large number and has been instrumental in securing enactment into law of several meritorious measures.

The most important legislation considered by the committee during this session was the postal rate bill (H. R. 12030, approved May 29, 1928, Public law No. 566), which is the first downward revision of postal rates in the history of the Government, causing an annual saving for users of the mails of $16,000,000. These reduced postal rates go into effect Sunday, July 1, 1928.

OTHER BILLS THAT BECAME LAW

The following bills, favorably reported by the committee, have also been approved by the President and enacted into law during the first session of the Seventieth Congress:

H. R. 325. Repealing existing law requiring the Postmaster General to report action taken on claims to postmasters. (Approved May 29, 1928, Public law No. 587.)

This legislation was recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report for 1927.

The law repealed by this act required the Postmaster General to submit to Congress a statement in tabular form showing in detail the claims of postmasters for reimbursement on account of losses which had been acted upon by the Postmaster General during the past fiscal year, with the amounts claimed, amounts allowed and disallowed, causes of loss, and so forth. The reports, when made but not printed, were very bulky and appeared to serve no useful purpose. The new law relieves the Postmaster General of the necessity of making such annual reports to Congress.

H. R. 7030. To amend section 5 of the act of March 2, 1895. (Approved March 8, 1928, Public law No. 106.)

This legislation was recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report for 1927.

The act of March 2, 1895, required the renewal every four years of bonds furnished by postal officials and employees and an examination of the bonds every two years with respect to their sufficiency. H. R. 7030 provides that the payment and acceptance of the annual premium on corporate surety bonds furnished by postal officers and employees shall be a compliance with the requirement for the renewal of such bonds within the meaning of this act.

H. R. 7213. To grant authority to the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails by air to foreign countries and insular possessions of the United States for periods of not more than 10 years, and to pay for such service at fixed rates per pound or per mile, and for other purposes. (Approved March 8, 1928, Public law No. 107.)

This legislation was recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report for 1927.

There is a particularly strong desire in Central and South America for air-mail communication with the United States. With the increasing activity of airplane companies, many of which are controlled by foreign capital, it has been found that communication for commercial purposes can be greatly facilitated and expedited, and that in consequence the volume of foreign trade in the future will, to a rapidly increasing extent, depend on the facility and speed of communication to this country as compared with European countries. Officials of the Post Office Department believe that the service will become self-sustaining in 10 years' time.

H. R. 7354. To allow the Postmaster General to promote mechanics' helpers to the first grade of special mechanics. (Approved May 29, 1928, Public law No. 617.)

This legislation was recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report for 1927.

This change in existing legislation with respect to the advancement of mechanics' helpers to general mechanics or special mechanics was necessary to permit the advancement of mechanics' helpers to the grade of special mechanics (previous legislation covering their advancement only to the position of general mechanics) qualified as painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, and so forth.

H. R. 8337. To amend the air mail act of February 2, 1925, as amended by the act of June 3, 1926. (Approved May 17, 1928, Public law No. 410.)

This legislation was recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report for 1927.

This amendment gives the Postmaster General authority to reduce the rate for domestic air-mail postage to 5 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof and permits the extension of contracts to a period not to exceed 10 years from the beginning of carrying mail under the contract.

H. R. 9620. For the relief of E. H. Jennings, F. L. Johanns, and Henry Blank, officers and employees of the post office at Charleston, S. C. (Approved May 24, 1928, Private law No. 177.)

This legislation was approved by the Postmaster General and the committee inasmuch as there was no evidence that these three officers and employees of the Charleston post office were in any way, directly or indirectly, at fault in connection with the embezzlement of money by the clerk, H. H. Carter.

H. R. 11279. Authorizing the Postmaster General to establish a uniform system of registration of mail matter, and for other purposes. (Approved May 1, 1928, public law No. 328.)

This legislation was recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report for 1927.

Under this act the maximum indemnity for the loss of domestic registered mail is increased from $100 to $1,000. It is believed that the enactment of this legislation will materially increase the revenues of the post office and at the same time afford a service to the public which has been demanded of the Post Office Department to cover shipments of valuable papers and merchandise.

H. R. 12383. To amend section 11 of an act approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1064, U. S. C., title 39, sec. 823), granting sick leave to employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes. (Approved May 17, 1928, Public law No. 411.)

This legislation provides that sick leave shall be cumulative and that accrued leave amounting to six months shall be granted in any one fiscal year, instead of 30 days as previously granted.

H. R. 12695. To enable the Postmaster General to purchase and erect community mail boxes on rural routes and to rent compartments of such boxes to patrons of rural delivery. (Approved May 29, 1928, Public Law No. 609.)

This legislation was recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report for 1927.

The measure conveys authority to the Postmaster General to erect and maintain either community boxes or in some instances suitable sheltered racks or stands to hold individual mail boxes already owned by patrons. It is intended to erect the community boxes or sheltered stands only in communities where there is a demand for such boxes or stands, and no attempt will be made to compel patrons to rent a compartment in the community box or space in the sheltered stand.

In addition, two bills were passed over the President's veto, as follows:

H. R. 5681. To provide a differential in pay for night work in the Postal Service. (May 24, 1928, Public law No. 496.)

The subject of night work in the Postal Service has been before Congress for a number of years. Night work is detrimental to the health of the employees and retards their social development, and it is only just, fair, and humane that the employees who are required to perform night work should be paid extra for such work. This legislation provides extra pay to such employees for such work at the rate of 10 per cent of their hourly pay per hour for services performed between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m.

H. R. 7900. Granting allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, and for other purposes. (May 24, 1928, Public law No. 495.)

This subject has also been before Congress for a long time. There are 35,000 fourth-class postmasters in the country, their average compensation being slightly over $500 per annum, derived from percentages of the value of stamps canceled on matter mailed from their offices, except the value of stamps used for special-delivery and special-handling services, and post-office box rentals.

This legislation provides that after July 1, 1928, fourth-class postmasters shall be paid as allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment an amount equal to 15 per cent of the compensation earned in each quarter, such allowance to be paid at the end of each quarter at the same time and in the same manner as their regular compensation.

LEGISLATION PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES

H. R. 8728. To authorize the Postmaster General to give motor-vehicle service employees credit for actual time served on a basis of one year for each 306 days of 8 hours served as substitute.

This bill was recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report for 1927, reported out favorably by the committee, and passed both the House and the Senate, but did not reach the President.

In addition to the bills which were enacted into law, the following bills were reported out favorably by the committee, passed the House, and are now pending in the Senate:

H. R. 58. To authorize the assignment of railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks to temporary employment as substitute seapost clerks.

H. R. 5837. To increase the salaries of certain postmasters of the first class.

H. R. 6865. To prescribe more definitely the rates of compensation payable to steamships of United States registry for transportation of foreign mails.

H. R. 12898. To extend the collect-on-delivery service and limits of indemnity to sealed domestic mail on which the first-class rate of postage is paid.

H. R. 13449. To provide for the promotion of clerks and general mechanics in the motor-vehicle service.

H. R. 13450. To provide for the promotion of clerks, general mechanics, driver mechanics, and garagemen drivers in the motor-vehicle service.

H. R. 13451. To authorize the Postmaster General to hire vehicles from letter carriers for use in service.

The committee also reported favorably the following bills which are pending on the House calendars:

H. R. 56. To authorize the Postmaster General to issue receipts to senders for ordinary mail of any character, and to fix the fees chargeable therefor.

H. R. 57. To enable the Postmaster General to authorize the establishment of temporary or emergency star-route service from a date earlier than the date of the order requiring such service.

H. R. 89. To declare the future policy of the Post Office establishment of the United States.

H. R. 6864. To authorize the Postmaster General to require steamship companies to carry the mail when tendered.

H. R. 10441. To amend section 217, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909. (Poisons in the mails.)

H. R. 12415. To grant freedom of postage in the United States domestic service to the correspondence of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and consuls of the countries of the Pan American Postal Union stationed in the United States.

H. R. 13114. To amend section 197 of the Criminal Code (sec. 320, title 18, U. S. C.). (Safeguarding the mails.)

Among the bills pending before subcommittees of this committee as the session closes are measures to increase the salaries of watchmen, messengers, and laborers in the Postal Service; to provide shorter working hours on Saturday for postal employees; to provide for steel cars in the railway post-office service; to classify certain positions in the Railway Mail Service; and to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for group life insurance for postal employees. Hearings on the first three subjects have just recently been completed by the subcommittees having jurisdiction.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House it is in order now to consider bills on the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER AT EVANSVILLE, IND.

The first business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11357) authorizing the State of Indiana to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Ohio River at or near Evansville, Ind.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

DESCHUTES PROJECT, OREGON

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1186) to provide for the construction of the Deschutes project in Oregon, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. I object——

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I trust the gentleman will reserve his objection until I can explain this bill to the House.

Mr. CRAMTON. I will reserve it, but I will be perfectly frank with the gentleman. For the reasons I have previously stated with reference to this bill, and because it does not seem to me that we should pass any new reclamation project, I shall be obliged to object.

Mr. SINNOTT. But this does not authorize any new project.

Mr. CRAMTON. It will give that impression. As soon as this passes the people will be told, and they will believe, that they are to have water, whereas the bill does not advance the project at all.

Mr. SINNOTT. The bill merely authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, if he finds the project feasible, to send in estimates to Congress. It does not in any way commit Congress to the project.

Mr. CRAMTON. The bill appears to do something, but as a matter of fact it does nothing. The Secretary of the Interior has now just as much authority as he would if the bill passed.

Mr. SINNOTT. I want to explain the other objections. I want to state what the bill means. It merely authorizes the Secretary of the Interior if he finds the project feasible to transmit the estimate to Congress. If the Appropriations Committee approves the estimates, the project will be constructed. Let me tell you something about it. The project was adopted once when Mr. Good was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and Mr. BYRNS was the ranking member of that committee in 1920. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Payne, selected the project and the former director, A. P. Davis, selected it as the best project in Oregon, and an appropriation of $450,000 was made for it. That appropriation passed Congress. Then the big sawmills on the Deschutes River objected to it, fearing it would interfere with the operation of the mills, and the big landowners did the same. We had to forego the appropriation; the Secretary of the Interior said that the appropriation could lapse without prejudice to these poor people who live on the land. They have been there for 20 years starving, struggling, and hauling water.

All the people are asking is that the Secretary of the Interior pass upon the feasibility of this project, and in no way does it commit Congress to it. It is the cheapest project in the West. It comprises 80,000 acres, settled by American farmers who have been there for 20 years expecting some governmental encouragement. If the Secretary of the Interior finds that it is not feasible that is the end of it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman from Michigan has just pointed out that the Secretary of the Interior now has that power.

Mr. SINNOTT. But the Secretary of the Interior will not act; that is the trouble about it. Congress has the right to say what he shall do. I am doing nothing in the bill except what the Budget law contemplates that Congress shall have the right to do—asking the head of the department to send in an estimate. The Budget law is clear on that, that we have the right to do that, and that is all we are asking for.

Mr. CRAMTON. I will go further than the gentleman has stated. Congress has the right to make appropriations for reclamation projects even though estimates have not been submitted.

Mr. SINNOTT. I know that is the gentleman's position.

Mr. CRAMTON. This does not give the Secretary of the Interior any authority that he does not have now. There is no reason to believe that it will have any effect on the Secretary. I fear it will have this effect: I fear the passing of the bill would encourage new settlers to go on there, and I object.

Mr. LAGUARDIA and Mr. SNELL also objected.

APPOINTMENT OF A CONFEREE

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, on the bill S. 1769 the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ESLICK] is unable to serve as a conferee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LOWREY] in his stead.

MY FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT TO MY CONSTITUENTS

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD covering the work of this Congress.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks, I submit the following report to my constituents on the work of the first session of the Seventieth Congress just closing.

I am very glad that there are so many voters in my district who are really interested in the work of Congress and want to know what is going on at Washington. For my own part, I am very happy to tell them. Therefore, for the fifth time I am submitting to the citizens of my district a review of the session's work, reporting briefly the outstanding features of the first session of the Seventieth Congress and my own part in it.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION

The congressional session which began on December 5, 1927, and closed on May 29, 1928, covered 167 calendar days, of which 132 were in actual session. It was a session characterized by unusual activity. In this period some 19,776 bills were introduced, including private bills, and 993 became laws, exclusive of private bills. President Coolidge, in a message to the House, expressed his satisfaction with what had been accomplished.

The President vetoed 13 bills, but 4 of these bills, on being returned to Congress, were passed over his veto and became laws. Two of the bills, one of which was the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, failed to be passed over the President's veto.

Many good measures were enacted into law, but many important problems remain unsolved, of which I shall speak later.

TAX REDUCTION

The first bill to be introduced at this session was one to reduce taxes. The bill finally enacted into law cut taxes to the amount of about $223,500,000, which was easily justified by the surplus reported by the Treasury. Corporations received the largest benefit with a cut estimated at $123,450,000. The corporation tax was reduced from 13½ to 12 per cent, which rate was pretty much in keeping with what Secretary Mellon recommended. Congress, however, insisted on wiping out the 3 per cent automobile tax, which represents a cut of about $56,000,000. Secretary Mellon and the President opposed this cut, but Congress was successful in wiping out this war emergency tax. The administration wanted to abolish the estate or inheritance tax, but Congress, I am glad to say, refused.

I made a speech on the floor of the House in favor of tax reduction, and I voted for this tax reduction bill.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL

I believe the most constructive piece of legislation passed by this Congress was the Reid bill, for the prevention of future

floods in the Mississippi Valley. The bill authorized an expenditure of $325,000,000 for this purpose, although only $15,000,0000 will be available for the first year. The essential feature in this legislation is that the National Government assumes complete control, complete supervision, and complete responsibility for the construction of engineering projects which are planned to be carried out for the prevention of future floods, and almost the entire cost of which is to be borne by the National Government. The administration wanted the local communities to pay 20 per cent of the cost, but Congress insisted that the National Government bear the entire construction expense. The winning of this battle by Congress made the project a national one. The specific details of the work are to be in the hands of a commission consisting of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers, the president of the Mississippi River Commission, and two engineers from civil life appointed by the President.

I am happy to report that many individuals and groups in my district favored flood-control legislation of the kind that was enacted into law, including the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. When this legislation was being considered by the Flood Control Committee of the House I appeared before the committee and urged the enactment of a national flood-control plan. I also addressed the House in favor of flood control. I voted for the bill.

I am glad that Congress did not yield to the pressure of the administration, which wanted to saddle some of this cost on the communities already overloaded with local tax burdens and weakened almost to bankruptcy by the results of the flood calamity.

FARM RELIEF

The farm problem has been before Congress for over six years, and I take a little pride in the thought that I was one of the first of the eastern Congressmen to call attention to the extent, the character, and the seriousness of the problem. I did this in both the Sixty-eighth and the Sixty-ninth Congresses.

The session just closed passed what is known as the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill. I voted against it on two grounds: First, because of the equalization-fee feature in the bill; and, second, because the bill affected adversely the agricultural interests of New York State, especially the growers of fruits and vegetables. I addressed the House especially urging the exemption of fruits and vegetables from the operation of the bill.

The present administration must be held responsible for the failure to put through legislation that would help the farmer. Its attitude was negative and destructive instead of positive and constructive. The President vetoed the farm bill and the Senate sustained the veto, and therefore the bill did not again reach the House after the veto.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Labor was especially interested in four measures considered by this Congress, namely:

First. Limiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes, as provided in the Shipstead bill in the Senate and the LaGuardia bill in the House. Public hearings were held on the Senate bill but no action was taken in either the Senate or the House. The misuse and abuse of labor injunctions is a growing evil which must be reckoned with, for it is undermining labor's attitude toward and respect for the judiciary. The situation must be recognized as a problem before it can be solved. I hope something can be done at the next session of Congress. I shall be happy to vote for sound legislation which has for its purpose the wiping out of the abuse, without, however, undermining the constitutional guarantees to life and property.

Second. The House passed a convict labor bill which, if it becomes a law, will enable each State to control the sale of prison-made goods which come into competition with goods made by free labor within the State. The measure as it passed the House deprives such convict-made goods of their interstate character, and thus enables the State to assume jurisdiction over such shipments.

As a member of the Labor Committee I made the motion to report the bill out favorably, and the published hearings will show that I took an active part in the deliberations in the shaping of this legislation. I addressed the House in behalf of this bill, and I voted for it. The bill was sponsored not only by labor organizations, but by manufacturers and welfare workers. The bill is now on the Senate Calendar and awaits further action at the next session.

Third. The House again enacted the Rathbone safety bill, which failed of passage in the Senate at the last Congress. As a member of the Labor Committee I wrote the report urging favorable action on this measure. I voted for it.

Fourth. Unemployment: It was very unfortunate that the House took no action dealing with the very pressing problem of unemployment. I introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the situation, and the Labor Committee of the House appointed a subcommittee, of which I am a member, which is to make a report at the next session of Congress. The Senate also adopted a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the subject of unemployment and make recommendations at the next session. I cooperated with the author of that resolution, Senator LA FOLLETTE, and also with Senator COUZENS, who is chairman of the Senate committee.

The failure to take positive action dealing with the unemployment question was due to the fact that the administration was afraid that such an investigation might reveal a large amount of unemployment in the country. Congress deserves to be criticized for its neglect of this great and important subject.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

A number of measures were passed affecting the Postal Service, the most important of which were the following:

First. A bill reducing postal rates, which will cost the Government $16,285,000. Practically every class of mail benefits by this reduction. The details of this reduction can only be appreciated by securing and reading a copy of the law, which I shall be glad to have sent to anyone requesting it. The picture post card and private mailing card is reduced to 1 cent. Newspapers received substantial reductions. Mail-order houses will benefit by reduction in third-class rates in bulk rates. Fourth-class bulk pound rates were also reduced. I voted for this postal rate reduction bill.

Second. Pay for night work. Congress enacted a law providing for extra compensation for clerks who work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. of 10 per cent. This is a just, fair, and humane law. I voted for it. It was passed overwhelmingly by the House and Senate but vetoed by the President. Congress, however, passed it over the President's veto and it became a law. I voted also to override the veto.

Third. A bill to increase the pay for postmasters in first-class cities, which includes Rochester, passed the House. If the Senate passes it and the President signs it, Rochester's postmaster's salary will be increased from $6,000 to $7,000.

Fourth. Allowance for rent and equipment in fourth-class post offices. This affects some 14 small post offices in my district, which will now receive extra compensation to cover the cost of rent, fuel, light, and so forth. This bill was passed by both Houses but vetoed by the President. The veto was overridden and the provision became a law. I voted for it in the first place and also to override the veto.

Several other bills were passed affecting the Postal Service, such as the installation of rural delivery boxes, regulating the transmission of poisons in the mails, air-mail rates, and so forth.

REAPPORTIONMENT

Congress continues to violate the Constitution of the United States by refusing to reapportion the membership of Congress according to population. The reapportionment bill was again defeated in the House. As a member of the Census Committee I actively cooperated with the other members in trying to secure this legislation. I addressed the House on two occasions in favor of it. Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Republican leader in the House favored the bill, the House turned it down. I voted for the reapportionment bill.

The House did, however, pass a census bill, which calls for the taking of the census in 1930, which will be used as a basis for a reapportionment. I voted for this census bill.

FEDERAL RADIO REGULATION

The broadcasting of radio programs is regulated by Federal Radio Commission created by the last Congress. This year the life of the commission was extended, and Congress unfortunately amended the original act in such a way as to confer authority on the commission to reallocate broadcasting stations. Very unwisely, from my point of view, the allocation of broadcasting is to be based upon population and area. If carried out literally, this may kill off or injure seriously many splendid broadcasting stations. At the time this bill came up for consideration I was on leave of absence on account of illness. Had I been here, I would have voted against it.

Since my return I have spent a great deal of time laboring with the Radio Commission, with the hope of preventing our own station, WHAM, from being adversely affected. It was at my suggestion that the listeners-in on WHAM sent protests to the Radio Commission against interference with this station. The commission has been literally swamped with many thousands of such protests, and it is my hope that they will not feel themselves legally bound to carry out the unwise provisions of the law. But if they do, then I hope WHAM will be allowed to function as at present.

SETTLEMENT OF AMERICAN CLAIMS BY GERMANY AND RETURN OF ALIEN PROPERTY BY THE UNITED STATES

After many years of controversy and delay a law was finally enacted at this Congress which definitely provides for the return to German nationals of all property taken from them during the war and the payment of American claims against the German Government arising out of the World War. The total amount of money involved is around $500,000,000. None of this, of course, comes out of the Treasury of the United States, except to pay for property seized and used by the Federal Government. It is paid for, on the one hand, by the German Government, and, on the other, from a fund held by the Alien Property Custodian, who took over the property in this country belonging to German nationals. I have repeatedly spoken in favor of this legislation, and I voted for it. This is an important piece of legislation, and in addition to being an act of justice in the settling of claims it will make for good will between the two great nations.

MUSCLE SHOALS

After nearly eight years of delay Congress finally passed the Muscle Shoals bill. The United States Government has invested approximately $200,000,000 in erecting a plant in Alabama on the Tennessee River for the manufacture of nitrates and fertilizer. The bill as it passed the Congress did not provide for the manufacture of fertilizer, but for the manufacture of nitrates, to be sold to the manufacturers who produce fertilizer. Power is to be created in this Government plant and sold to private companies, who in turn will sell to the consumer. The Government is to manufacture the power through a Federal corporation.

I voted for the bill, as I believe the Government should maintain control over this great power project. The bill, however, failed to receive the President's sanction and received what is known as a pocket veto; that is, the President did not send it back to Congress and did not sign it within the 10-day period after Congress had adjourned. The President has not issued any statement or given any reason for this pocket veto.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

I believe in our restrictive and selective immigration law, but I have been advocating the humanization of this law. I am glad, therefore, that this Congress enacted into law an amendment which will help in the reuniting of families. Under the present law children under 18 years of age are permitted to join their parents in this country if the parents are citizens. Under the amendment—

an unmarried child under 21 years of age, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States, or the husband of a citizen of the United States by a marriage occurring prior to June 1, 1928—

will be admitted regardless of the quota. Under the amendment, also, fathers and mothers of citizens will be given a preferential status up to 50 per cent of the quota. In my opinion this does not go far enough, but on the theory that half a loaf is better than none, I voted for the amendment. Preference is also given to the wives or husbands of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States, but this is limited to 50 per cent of the quota of the country in question.

The quota law remains unchanged. This amendment simply means that it will be easier for families to be reunited, without admitting any more aliens into the country than heretofore.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Congress passed and the President signed a bill to amend the World War adjusted compensation act. This act extends the time limit for application for the bonus, removing doubt as to eligibility two more years, and also extends the benefits of the act to dependents of veterans. I voted for the original bonus act and I also voted for this amendment.

A bill authorizing an appropriation for increased hospital facilities for World War veterans was passed by both Houses and approved by the President. I was glad to vote for this appropriation.

The World War emergency officers' retirement bill was passed by Congress, vetoed by the President, and again passed by Congress over the veto, becoming a public law on May 25, 1928. I voted to sustain the President on this bill, because I thought it was wrong in principle in showing favoritism to officers as against privates and contrary to the principle announced when we went into the war, and also contrary to the best American traditions.

I also voted for the bill which liberalizes the requirement for obtaining war-risk insurance for veterans of the World War.

PENSIONS

I am happy in the thought that I have been able to bring cheer into the hearts of some of my constituents who sorely needed it—first, by voting for a general pension bill which automatically increased from $30 to $40 the pensions of Civil War widows who had reached the age of 75 years and were married prior to June 27, 1905, and second, by introducing and having enacted into law private pension bills in behalf of 29 especially needy widows giving them an increase from $30 to $50 a month.

I also introduced and had enacted into law a special bill in behalf of the widow of Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, of the United States Regular Army, a distinguished officer and a member of our own community. In addition to these increases in pension I was successful in securing original pensions of $20 and $30 for nine other widows. And this does not include the pension cases requiring no legislative action which I have been taking care of directly through the Pension Bureau.

MERCHANT MARINE

I voted in favor of the Jones-White merchant marine act, the purpose of which is to promote American commerce in American vessels. This was done by providing a fund of $125,000,000 from which loans are to be made at low rates of interest for the construction of private vessels. Shipbuilding is to be promoted also by the establishment of favorable mail contracts. On general principles I do not approve of subsidies, but I voted for this bill although it partakes of the nature of a subsidy, in order to encourage an industry which has languished for many years. Furthermore, this merchant marine can be used as naval auxiliaries in time of war. It is really a form of protective tariff for the shipping industry, and this industry is entitled to protection the same as other industries are entitled to protection, and I believe in a protective tariff along business lines.

THE NAVAL PROGRAM

I believe in adequate national defense on land and sea. I think, however, that militarism went too far in advocating a naval appropriation of nearly a billion dollars. The administration also opposed this big Navy program. Protests against it flooded my office from my own district. After extended hearings a modified program was finally adopted calling for an appropriation of $274,000,000 and the building of 15 light cruisers and 1 aircraft carrier, as contrasted with Secretary Wilbur's proposal for 71 vessels. I voted for this modified program, which passed the House but failed of enactment in the Senate.

ANNAPOLIS APPOINTMENTS

The naval appropriation bill included an item providing for an additional appointment for each congressional district to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This gave me the privilege of nominating two candidates for appointment as midshipmen for the four-year period beginning July 1, 1928. On the basis of a competitive examination as well as scholastic record and character I named the following young men from my district, who have since qualified both mentally and physically and will begin their training at Annapolis on July 1:

Clarence Ocumpaugh Cobb, 119 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Owen Elkins Fang, 167 Grand Avenue, Rochester.

Since becoming the Representative of the thirty-eighth congressional district of New York I have had the pleasure of making the following appointments of candidates who have successfully met the requirements for entrance to and continued in the Naval Academy:

1923: Arthur Edward Loeser, Rochester, class of 1927.
1924: Albert Bruce Corby, Honeoye Falls, class of 1928.
1926: Richards Harned Bates, Rochester, class of 1930.
1927: Frederick Nash Kollock, Rochester, class of 1931.
1928: Clarence Ocumpaugh Cobb, Rochester, class of 1932.
1928: Owen Elkins Fang, Rochester, class of 1932.

WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS

1923: No vacancy.
1924: Robert Lisle Bullock, Rochester, withdrew.
1925: Jacob Samuel Sauer, Rochester, class of 1930.
1926: Frederick C. Persse, Rochester, class of 1930.
1927: No vacancy.
1928: No vacancy.

BOULDER DAM

This is a project for the construction of a dam to prevent floods in the Imperial Valley of California and also for the construction of power plants to utilize the water power of the Colorado River. The bill, which called for an appropriation of $72,000,000, passed the House. I voted for this bill. It is now on the Senate calendar pending action there.

COAL

The problem of the situation in the coal industry remains unsolved. I introduced a coal bill carrying out the idea recommended at various times by President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover looking to a consolidation by amending the Sherman antitrust law. The administration has failed to carry out its platform promises in this important field. The House took no

action at this session. The Senate investigating committee looked into conditions, especially in the regions where strikes were in progress, attended by much suffering and unemployment. This is a great national problem and deserves more attention than has been given to it by this and previous Congresses.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

This Congress inaugurated a public-buildings program involving $265,000,000 and calling for the construction in Washington and throughout the country of various Government buildings. I voted for these bills.

PUBLIC ROADS

I voted for the bill authorizing an annual expenditure of $75,000,000 for the construction of public highways for 1930 and 1931. This will assure the continuation of our public-roads program, which has already resulted in the construction of 75,000 miles of good roads in the United States.

SALARY INCREASE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

A bill to increase the minimum salary limit for Federal employees, after much discussion, was finally passed by both Houses and approved by the President on the day before adjournment. This means a salary increase of about 10 per cent for 135,000 Government workers, both in the District of Columbia and throughout the country. I voted for this bill. I also voted for the bills which granted modest increases in salary to immigration inspectors and customs inspectors.

The retirement annuity measure, increasing the maximum to $1,200, passed the Senate, but failed of final action in the House and remains on the calendar for future action.

THE NATIONAL BUDGET

Congress at this session voted to appropriate for the year ending June 30, 1929, the sum of $4,628,045,035.09. The principal items of expenditure for the coming year are as follows:

Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929

Interest on the public debt	$670,000,000.00
Sinking fund and other public-debt retirement funds	541,623,393.53
Veterans' Bureau, including insurance, compensation, hospitalization, adjusted compensation, and hospital construction	586,461,094.71
Postal Service	776,974,541.45
Navy	392,617,307.22
Military activities, War Department (Army)	334,703,357.75
Pensions, all wars prior to World War	256,000,000.00
Pensions of civil employees (toward Government's accrued liabilities)	19,950,000.00
Federal aid for construction of roads, roads in forest reserves, and for gratuity to States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Kentucky for damage or destruction of roads by floods	$85,577,294.00
Refund of internal-revenue taxes	173,000,000.00
Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation	13,688,750.00
Rivers and harbors, flood control, acquisition of Cape Cod Canal property, operation of Panama and other canals	118,829,510.00
Enforcement of prohibition, including sums for the Bureau of Prohibition, Coast Guard, customs service, and estimated amounts under the Department of Justice	36,000,000.00
Settlement of war claims (alien property, etc.)	50,000,000.00
Construction of public buildings within and without the District of Columbia and for acquisition of property for sites for public buildings	54,315,083.56
All other activities, including the Executive Office, Congress, the judiciary, the executive departments, the independent establishments, payment of judgments, etc	518,304,702.87
Total	4,628,045,035.09

From this total must be deducted the postal receipts which Uncle Sam will collect during this period, which it is safe to estimate will be about $700,000,000, leaving the net amount to be spent by Uncle Sam to run the Government for the coming year as being under $4,000,000,000.

I regret that many important measures failed to be enacted, among them the Cuban parcel post bill, the "lame-duck" amendment to the Constitution, the Kelly-Capper resale bill, the repeal of the war-time Pullman surcharge.

The story of a Congressman's job is only half told when limited to the work of national legislation. There are hundreds of other things that he is called upon to do and to be interested in, related to the Federal Government, which affect the welfare and happiness of many of his constituents, and some of which are of special local interest to all the citizens of his district. This is illustrated by the following activities of the session just closed:

THE ROCHESTER AIRPORT

I cooperated with City Manager Stephen B. Story in the matter of the Rochester airport by establishing contact with the Federal air-mail service and keeping them informed as to the progress being made in the conditioning of the Rochester field.

WHAM BROADCASTING STATION

Literally, thousands of communications came to me from Rochester citizens, individuals as well as groups and organizations, protesting against any interference by the Federal Radio Commission with the broadcasting service of Station WHAM, which was threatened as a result of the unwise provisions of the Davis-Dill radio bill. I went in person to the Radio Commission, presenting these many protests, and explaining the Rochester situation and have tried in every way possible to protect this fine station from any interference.

HUMAN INTEREST CALLS

Almost every phase of human life is revealed in the appeals which the daily mail brings to my office. Separated families seek help from the rigid requirements of the immigration law, travelers wish their passports expedited or the "courtesy of the port" when returning, applicants for positions seek advice and recommendation, dissatisfied enlisted men seek discharge from the Army or Navy, and many ex-service men come with difficult cases to be adjusted, which often requires weeks and even months of time and close sympathetic attention. In addition, countless requests are received for information or material which can only be secured through cooperation with the Government departments.

I am happy in the thought that this personal service is truly appreciated by many of my constituents who have benefited by it, and it would be interesting if I could insert here some of the letters which I have received in this connection.

I am glad to render this service. I feel that a congressional representative should be a public servant in every sense. When I was first elected to Congress in 1922 I promised that I would maintain an office in Rochester, where any constituent in my district might go and present his case to me or to my representative there. I am still maintaining that office, which at the present time is located at 513 Terminal Building, with Mr. Goodman A. Sarachan in charge.

I hope that this brief report will in some measure give to the citizens of my district some idea of the work of a Congressman, of the manner in which I have discharged it, and of my attitude toward it. From the very beginning I have given all of my time and thought to this one job. It is a big job, and I am proud to be the elected Representative of the district in which I have lived nearly all of my life. I want also to take this opportunity to thank those citizens who have cooperated with me in this work. It is only by teamwork that effective work can be done and worth-while things accomplished.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT BATON ROUGE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill S. 2449, an act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and a point opposite thereto in the parish of West Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ALABAMA AND COUSHATTA INDIANS, POLK COUNTY, TEX.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5479) to provide for the purchase of land, livestock, and agricultural equipment for the Alabama and Coushatta Indians in Polk County, Tex., and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, if agreeable to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS], I think it would be well to have this bill indefinitely postponed, because the purpose of it has been carried into effect in the pending deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, that is agreeable to me.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PREFERENCES IN EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11141) to require contractors and subcontractors engaged on public works of the United States to give certain preferences in the employment of labor.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

IRRIGATION DAM ON GREYBULL RIVER, WYO.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10308) to investigate and determine the feasibility of the construction of an irrigation dam on the Greybull River, Wyo.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. I object.

IRRIGATION DAM ON BEAR RIVER, WYO.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10309) to investigate and determine the feasibility of the construction of an irrigation dam on the Bear River, Wyo.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. SPEAKER, I object.

OSAGE INDIANS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13407) relating to the tribal and individual affairs of the Osage Indians of Oklahoma.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was H. J. Res. 266, authorizing an appropriation of $100,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the international conference for the revision of the convention of 1914 for the safety of life at sea, to be held in London, England, in 1929.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PORTER], chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, when this bill was last called on the Consent Calendar stated that he would furnish information to show the necessity for an expenditure of $100,000. I have received that information and I believe the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] has also received it. With all of this information, and assuming that this conference lasted three months, still there is failure to show the necessity for an appropriation of $100,000. Two of the delegates are naval officers, so that their transportation and allowance will come out of naval appropriations. Others are from the Department of Commerce, and their transportation will be taken care of. I can not see how $100,000 is necessary. Possibly the cost might be $25,000, and if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will consent to such an amendment I shall not object.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOREHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MECHANICAL REPRODUCTION OF MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13452) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, as amended, in respect of mechanical reproduction of musical compositions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I object.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will not object to the consideration of this bill, but if he feels that way about it I will ask to have the bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I have no objection to that.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEVEE, ROAD, AND DRAINAGE BENEFITS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10657) to authorize the assessment of levee, road, drainage, and other improvement-district benefits against public lands and lands heretofore owned by the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I suggest that the gentleman ask that this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. DRIVER. In the event an explanation will not obviate the gentleman's objection, I shall feel compelled to do that.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think it would take too much time to-day to discuss the matter, and I will have to object.

Mr. DRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RELIEF IN CONTRACTS CONNECTED WITH THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1347) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1919, as amended.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA, Mr. SPROUL of Kansas, Mr. SCHAFER, and Mr. COLLINS objected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Four objections. The Clerk will report the next bill.

RECEIPTS TO SENDERS FOR MAIL

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 56) to authorize the Postmaster General to issue receipts to senders for ordinary mail of any character, domestic or international, and to fix the fees chargeable therefor.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is there anybody here from the Post Office Committee?

Mr. COLLINS. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

SALARIES OF FIRST-CLASS POSTMASTERS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5837) to increase the salaries of certain postmasters of the first class.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. GILBERT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask what is a first-class postmaster? What are the receipts of his office?

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. This bill applies to first-class postmasters who have not had an increase of salary since 1880.

Mr. GILBERT. What do they get now?

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. They receive from $3,800 up to $8,000 a year. The postmaster in Manhattan, in Greater New York, has not had an increase of salary since 1863. The receipts there are $75,000,000 a year.

Mr. GILBERT. What other cities are included besides New York?

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. Practically one office in every State in the Union. These men have not had an increase since 1880.

Mr. GILBERT. I do not think this is the right way to increase salaries.

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. I want to say that this bill was up in the Sixty-ninth Congress, was passed unanimously in the Senate and came to the House on the last day of the session. There was a motion made to suspend the rules and pass the bill. We got a substantial majority at that time. The only reason why it did not pass under suspension of the rules was the fact that it had not been referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, of which I am a member. This is a just bill. We have given increase of salaries to every other department, all along the line, and this bill should be passed. I trust the gentleman will not object.

Mr. GILBERT. I have great deference for my friend from Illinois, but I do not think this is the time or place to make such a radical increase of salary to the big fellows. So for the present I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1989) to amend the third paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the third paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act be amended and reenacted to read as follows: "Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice, and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, and subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, any Federal reserve bank may discount or purchase bills of exchange payable at sight or on demand which grow out of the domestic shipment or the exportation of nonperishable, readily marketable agricultural and other staples and are secured by bills of lading or other shipping documents conveying or securing title to such staples: *Provided,* That all such bills of exchange shall be forwarded promptly for collection, and demand for payment shall be made with reasonable promptness after the arrival of such staples at their destination: *Provided further,* That no such bill shall in any event be held by or for the account of a Federal reserve bank for a period in excess of 90 days. In discounting such bills Federal reserve banks may compute the interest to be deducted on the basis of the estimated life of each bill and adjust the discount after payment of such bills to conform to the actual life thereof."

With a committee amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "act," insert "(title 12, sec. 344, U. S. C.)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

QUARTERS FOR THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13370) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to assign to the Chief of Naval Operations the public quarters originally constructed for the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I contemplate offering an amendment. I have conferred with several parties. My amendment would authorize an appropriation not exceeding $30,000 for construction of quarters for the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. That would take care of the Chief of Operations. He could move into this other building, which is very large and suitable for that purpose. With that understanding I shall not object.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The transfer, as I informed the gentleman, would be a saving of $500 for the Government. The gentleman's proposition will entail a cost of $30,000 to the Government.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How much is the saving?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Five hundred dollars.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And that would represent how much a year?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. A year by the transfer.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Does the gentleman want the bill passed?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Of course we do.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then you will accept my amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. McCLINTIC. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO THE PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, COAST GUARD, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12032) to amend the act entitled "An act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved June 10, 1922, as amended.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. BLACK of New York. Reserving the right to object, does the gentleman understand that under the law and the appropriations the Coast Guard has sufficient money to compensate them?

Mr. McCLINTIC. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

SILVER SERVICE SET OF THE BATTLESHIP "LOUISIANA"

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13404) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Louisiana State Museum, of the city of New Orleans, La., the silver service set in use on the battleship *Louisiana.*

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Louisiana State Museum, of the city of New Orleans, La., for preservation and exhibition, the silver service set which was in use on the battleship *Louisiana: Provided,* That no expense shall be incurred by the United States for the delivery of such silver service set.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10431) to amend the act establishing the eastern judicial district of Oklahoma.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, this bill simply creates a new district. It does not create a new judge—that is correct, is it not?

Mr. HASTINGS. All it does is to establish a new place for holding court.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It does not create a new judge?

Mr. HASTINGS. It does not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That two terms of the court of two weeks each or more; in the discretion of the presiding judge, in the eastern judicial district of the State of Oklahoma, for the trial of civil and criminal cases shall, after the passage and approval of this act, be held at Durant, Okla., each year in said district: *Provided,* That suitable rooms and accommodations for holding court at Durant are furnished free of expense to the United States.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PUBLIC QUARTERS FOR CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that H. R. 13370 and H. R. 12032 be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. McCLINTIC. I object.

SILVER SERVICE OF THE BATTLESHIP "ALABAMA"

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13182) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the State of Alabama the silver service presented to the United States for the battleship *Alabama.*

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the State of Alabama, for preservation and exhibition, the silver service which was presented to the United States for the battleship *Alabama* by the citizens of that State: *Provided,* That no expense shall be incurred by the United States for the delivery of such silver service.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I offer a perfecting amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HILL of Alabama: On page 1, line 4, after the word "custody," insert "of the Department of Archives and History."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS UPON INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN COTTON

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13646) for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in cotton by regulating transactions on cotton futures, exchanges, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. McFADDEN and Mr. MOORE of New Jersey objected.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill just objected to be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

GAME REFUGES ON THE OUCHITA NATIONAL FOREST

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8130) authorizing the creation of game refuges on the Ouchita National Forest in the State of Arkansas.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object if an amendment will be accepted striking out lines 1 and 2, on page 2, so that hunting will not be permitted in this bird sanctuary. Seemingly there is no one interested in the bill present, so I ask unanimous consent to have the bill passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

DEFINITION OF THE PROMOTION-LIST OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13509) to define the promotion-list officers of the Army and to prescribe the methods of their promotion, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BACON and Mr. MILLER objected.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12619) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Evansville, Ind.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. KINCHELOE, Mr. BYRNS, and Mr. BROWNING objected.

NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9055) to detach Hardeman County from the Fort Worth division of the northern judicial district of the State of Texas and attach the same to the Wichita Falls division of said district.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, with the understanding that there will be no demand made for an additional judge at this time, I shall not object. That is the understanding, is it?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. This is simply to detach a county from one division and add it to another division.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is my understanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Hardeman County, of the Fort Worth division of the northern judicial district of the State of Texas be, and the same is hereby, detached from said division of said district, and attached to and made a part of the Wichita Falls division of said northern judicial district of the State of Texas.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF THE JUDICIAL CODE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12036) to amend section 71 of the Judicial Code, as amended by Public, No. 21, Seventieth Congress, approved February 7, 1928.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 71 of the Judicial Code, as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 71. (a) The State of Arkansas is divided into two districts, to be known as the western and eastern district of Arkansas.

"(b) The western district shall include four divisions, constituted as follows: The Texarkana division, which shall include the territory embraced on July 1, 1920, in the counties of Sevier, Howard, Little River, Pike, Hempstead, Miller, Lafayette, and Nevada; the El Dorado division, which shall include the territory embraced on such date in the counties of Columbia, Ouachita, Union, Bradley, and Calhoun; the Fort Smith division, which shall include the territory embraced on such date in the counties of Polk, Scott, Logan, Sebastian, Franklin, Crawford, Washington, Benton, and Johnson; and the Harrison division, which shall include the territory embraced on such date in the counties of Baxter, Boone, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Newton, and Searcy.

"(c) Terms of the district court for the Texarkana division shall be held at Texarkana on the second Mondays in May and November; for the El Dorado division, at El Dorado on the third Mondays in April and October; for the Fort Smith division, at Fort Smith on the second Mondays in January and June; and for the Harrison division, at Harrison on the first Mondays in April and October.

"(d) The clerk of the court for the western district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Texarkana, Fort Smith, El Dorado, and Harrison. Such offices shall be kept open all times for the transaction of the business of the court.

"(e) The eastern district shall include four divisions constituted as follows: The eastern division, which shall include the territory embraced on July 1, 1920, in the counties of Desha, Lee Phillips, St. Francis, Cross, Monroe, and Woodruff; the northern division, which shall include the territory embraced on such date in the counties of Independence, Cleburne, Stone, Izard, Sharp, and Jackson; the Jonesboro division, which shall include the territory embraced on such date in the counties of Crittenden, Clay, Craighead, Greene, Mississippi, Poinsett, Fulton, Randolph, and Lawrence; and the western division which shall include the territory embraced on such date in the counties of Arkansas, Ashley, Chicot, Clark, Cleveland, Conway, Dallas, Drew, Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lonoke, Montgomery, Perry, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Saline, Van Buren, White, and Yell."

SEC. 2. This act does not repeal or amend the remainder of section 71 of the Judicial Code as it applies to the eastern district of Arkansas.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 17, after the word "eastern," insert the words "or western."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 72 OF THE JUDICIAL CODE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12351) amending section 72 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 145), by changing the boundaries of the divisions of the southern district of California and terms of court for each division.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 72 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 145), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 72. The State of California is divided into two districts, to be known as the northern and southern districts of California. The southern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, and Tulare, which shall constitute the northern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura, which shall constitute the central division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of San Diego and Imperial, which shall constitute the southern division of said district. Terms of the district court for the northern division shall be held at Fresno on the first Monday in March and the second Monday in October; and for the central division, at Los Angeles on the first Monday in February and

the second Monday in September; and for the southern division, at San Diego on the second Monday in June and the second Monday in January. The northern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Mendocino, Lake, Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Placer, Solano, Sacramento, El Dorado, San Joaquin, Amador, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Alpine, and Mono, which shall constitute the northern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sant Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito, which shall constitute the southern division of said district. Terms of the district court for the northern division of the northern district shall be held at Sacramento on the second Monday in April and the first Monday in October, and at Eureka on the third Monday in July; and for the southern division of the northern district, at San Francisco on the first Monday in March, the second Monday in July, and the first Monday in November. The clerk of the district court for the northern district shall maintain an office at Sacramento, in charge of himself or a deputy, which shall be kept open at all times for the transaction of the business of the court."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 11, strike out the word "March" and insert in lieu thereof the word "April"; page 2, line 15, strike out the word "June" and insert in lieu thereof the word "July."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAFEGUARDING THE MAIL

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13114) to amend section 197 of the Criminal Code (sec. 320, title 18, U. S. C.).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, this bill would provide for death sentence by the Federal court in certain murder cases. Can the gentleman give me any instance where the State courts have failed to try these cases expeditiously and mete out proper punishment?

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman, I will say that the Postmaster General presented before the Committee on the Post Office at least a dozen cases meeting the situation where there had been attacks upon postal employees. Some had been injured and some killed, and thus far no one has been punished for the crime.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman will make no such statement, I am sure—have the men been apprehended.

Mr. KELLY. In some cases they have not been apprehended at all.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman can not blame the law for that.

Mr. KELLY. In other cases they have been arrested and there has been no punishment. Several cases cited dealt with bandits who had repeatedly attacked employees having charge of United States mail.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, this would simply transfer to the Federal courts crimes they now absolutely have jurisdiction to hear. Interference with the mail is now a Federal crime. This bill provides that if a man is killed in an attempt to rob the mails it is punishable by death. This is punishable by death in almost every State of the Union. I see no purpose in this bill. It would simply add more work to the Federal court.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. Let us put in an amendment to include the Federal prohibition agents that murder our citizens.

Mr. KELLY. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. KELLY. This bill is introduced at the request of the Postmaster General, who made a most earnest plea before the Post Office Committee for its passage. He insisted that its enactment would be a deterrent to the crimes being committed by bandits and potential murderers upon those charged with responsibility for United States mails.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I yield.

Mr. McSWAIN. Has this matter been referred to the Department of Justice for any report whatever—a matter affecting the jurisdiction of Federal courts? Was it referred to the Department of Justice?

Mr. KELLY. The legal department of the Post Office Department took it up with the Department of Justice, and sent the Post Office Committee a statement explaining the constitutional right of the United States Government to jurisdiction over offenses against United States mails. I do not believe there is any doubt of the rights of the Federal Government in such cases.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I object, Mr. Speaker, for the present.

OKANOGAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, WASHINGTON

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 298) providing for the delivery of water on the Okanogan irrigation project, Washington, during the season of 1928.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the subject matter of this resolution has been covered by legislation enacted since the resolution was introduced. I therefore ask that the resolution may be stricken from the calendar and laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the joint resolution will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST, OREG.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9770) authorizing the construction of a road in the Umpqua National Forest between Steamboat Bridge and Black Camas, in Douglas County, Oreg.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will withhold it, but I have definite views upon the matter.

Mr. HAWLEY. This is to construct a connecting link between two roads already constructed. On the west side Douglas County has constructed the road to a place called Steamboat Bridge. On the other side, Jackson County has, in part, constructed a road and has been helped some by the Forest Service.

Mr. CRAMTON. Let me ask the gentleman a question. This road is to be within a national forest?

Mr. HAWLEY. Twenty-two miles in the national forest.

Mr. CRAMTON. And is for the protection of the national forest?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes; and to connect with the road to Drumond and Crater Lakes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The Forest Service has seven and a half million dollars a year for this very purpose.

Mr. HAWLEY. But they say it will be several years before they can reach this road.

Mr. CRAMTON. Our efforts to get any money for building roads equally important outside of national forests has been blasted by a veto which this House has sustained. I feel, as long as we can not get money to build roads equally important outside of national forests upon Federal reservations, that the Forest Service must get along with seven and a half million dollars a year.

Mr. HAWLEY. The county built the eastern section of this road up to the forest reserve at the express request of the Forest Service and it would connect the Pacific highway with the Crater Lake Road.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the Forest Service will allocate the funds; they have the money.

Mr. HAWLEY. They have not the money, they say.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. Just why was this bill not referred to the Committee on Roads, where it belonged?

Mr. HAWLEY. It was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, as I understand, because it was for a road over the public domain.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me this is not a proper way to enact legislation. The Committee on Roads provides for the forest roads and trails, and gentlemen introduce bills and refer them to other committees and have them reported favorably for specific roads.

Now, I want to say to the gentleman that while I do not want to object to this I feel that every bill that pertains to the same question ought to come before the same committee. I think this bill ought not to pass because it has not had the consideration by the committee that has had that whole subject under consideration.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman's committee reported out the bill that was vetoed by the President?

Mr. DOWELL. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. This bill would have been included in that. How did the gentleman from Oregon vote on the veto bill?

Mr. HAWLEY. I voted for the bill and to pass it over the President's veto.

Mr. DOWELL. I want to say that I will object to every bill that has not been referred to the proper committee, and I object to this.

OREGON CAVES, SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3162) to authorize the improvement of the Oregon Caves in the Siskiyou National Forest, Oreg.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. I object, but I will withhold my objection for the present. I think it will be time enough to take this up when the department recommends it.

Mr. HAWLEY. But the department can not recommend it until there has been an authorization. It is necessary that these caves be lighted. They are visited by thousands of people. The caves now are only lighted by torches or candles. They propose to install electric lights and safety appliances so that people can go through them with safety and see more clearly the wonders contained in them. The amount to be appropriated is very small, and I am sure the Forest Service is in favor of the improvement.

Mr. CRAMTON. I feel obliged to object.

EXTENSION OF THE COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12898) to extend the collect-on-delivery service and limits of indemnity to sealed domestic mail on which the first-class rate of postage is paid.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 8 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L. 557, 558, 559, U. S. C., title 39, sec. 244), with respect to the insurance and collect-on-delivery services, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to extend the insurance and collect-on-delivery service to third-class mail, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 652, 653, U. S. C., title 39, sec. 244), and the further provisions of section 211, paragraph (c), of the act entitled "An act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. L. 1069, U. S. C., title 39, secs. 244, 246), are hereby extended so as to authorize the Postmaster General under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide collect-on-delivery service for sealed domestic mail matter of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate and to fix the fees and limits of indemnity for such service.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO INDIANS ON THE UMATILLA RESERVATION, OREG.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill S. 1191) to amend an act of March 3, 1885, entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. L. 340), be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to withhold from sale or disposition, for use as tribal grazing grounds, all unentered and undisposed of lands in township 2 south, range 34 and 35 east of the Willamette meridian, Oregon, formerly a part of the Umatilla Reservation.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out the word "range" and insert the word "ranges."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF TELEPHONE FROM FLAGSTAFF TO KAYENTA, ARIZ.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3779) to authorize the construction of a telephone line from Flagstaff to Kayenta, on the Western Navajo Indian Reservation, Ariz.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object—and I do not expect to object—I would like to give notice that I will offer two amendments, one providing that it shall be "not more than" and the other changing the reference from boarding school to a sanatorium, because the institution has been changed.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. I object.

SALE OF WAR DEPARTMENT REAL PROPERTY AT JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12689) authorizing the sale of surplus War Department real property at Jeffersonville, Ind.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the gentleman will accept an amendment striking out, after the word "thereof," on page 2, line 3, down to the word "and," in line 5, I shall not object.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, it is the fixed policy of the Congress now to place to the credit of the military post construction fund proceeds arising from the sale of property. It is a mere matter of bookkeeping. I do not know that it makes any special difference. If the gentleman insists upon the amendment, I shall agree to that.

Mr. COLLINS. I shall insist upon the amendment.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I object.

SETTLEMENT OF SUITS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3581) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER. I object.

FREE TEXTBOOKS IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12739) to provide books and educational supplies free of charge to pupils of the public schools of the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is no such thing as free school books and free educational supplies. Somebody has to buy them. The class that will have to pay for these under the bill is less able to pay for the school books than the class who will receive them free of charge. I reserve the right to object.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Kentucky will reconsider his objection to this bill. It provides for free textbooks in the high schools of the city of Washington. We now provide them for the grade schools. In view of the fact that it is a very small amount, compared with what is spent in the District of Columbia for public-school purposes, this ought to be granted. The cost of textbooks in families where a number of children attend school mounts considerably. I think this would very materially aid in our educational system and encourage children to attend school.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, the bill is wrong in principle. It does not affect so many. The poor people send their children to the grade schools and the department schools and the richer people send their children to the high schools and the higher educational institutions. I see no reason why the general taxpayers of the district should be taxed to furnish supplies to the children of Members of Congress and others who are well to do, and who can easily purchase textbooks for their own children in the high school.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I think it is very unfair to insinuate that Members of Congress are particularly interested in this. I am pleading for the poor boy and the poor girl who have to go out and make their own way through school and later through the world.

To buy these textbooks means real privation to many of them. It does not mean any particular privation for the children of a Member of Congress to buy textbooks, but it does for the boy and the girl in the schools when that boy or girl come from the homes of the poorer people in the District. I remember in my university days that the purchase of books was considerable of a privation.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There is no large city in this country that does not furnish textbooks free.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. And further, by law many children are compelled to go to the high school who are not financially able to buy their books.

Mr. GILBERT. This bill is economically unsound and inspirationly unwise. "Free school books" is a misnomer. The people will buy the school books either at the book store or at the tax collector's office. Officials will be necessary to distribute, check-up, and collect the school books. So the cost will be much smaller when paid at the book store than when paid to the tax collector.

The man who pays rent and not the man who owns the house pays the taxes, so you are not transferring any burden from the poor to the rich by this bill.

The bill is destructive rather than constructive in thought. It is destructive of economy, thrift, and inspiration. If there are several children in one family, the older will take care of the books for the benefit of those who will use them later but when the Government buys the books, the desire to protect and preserve will be destroyed. The bill is destructive of inspiration. The most valuable books one can have in his library are his old school books. The most wholesome and valuable lessons I have learned in life were in the old McGuffey's readers. Every child should be taught to carefully preserve and to treasure school books. This bill will be an incentive to carelessness and destruction. The whole principle is wrong. But this bill is peculiarly wrong in that it contemplates free school books for high-school children. Only one child out of 10 that enters the primary goes through high school. Those who do are, as a rule, children of those financially able to buy their own school books. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I object.

SETTLEMENT OF DAMAGES DONE BY ARMY AIRCRAFT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7939) to authorize settlement of damages to persons and property by Army aircraft.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill is much too broad. It refers to "operation of aircraft at home and abroad." If it is the intention of the committee to provide compensation for damages done in this country or in the insular possessions, there would be no objection, but what Army aircraft have we operating abroad?

Mr. JAMES. This is in order to take care of the language in the appropriation bill from year to year. We will accept any amendment the gentleman may suggest.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am going to make a friendly objection and ask that this bill be laid over. Under the present law, if the Army authorities want to take advantage of it, they have the right to settle damages up to $1,000. I am very much opposed to reducing that amount to $250, as is provided in this bill. As far as damages in foreign countries are concerned, they settle them to any amount, while the bill limits them here to $250.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Can not the War Department operate under the general law?

Mr. UNDERHILL. They ought to.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then let us object and get rid of the matter. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PURCHASE OF LAND NEAR CAMP BULLIS, TEX.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11071) providing for the purchase of 1,124 acres of land, more or less, in the vicinity of Camp Bullis, Tex., and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the department calls it to the attention of the committee that the price is excessive, and notwithstanding the recommendation of the department and the investigation it has made, the committee comes in and reports the bill with an excessive price. That is not good legislation.

Mr. JAMES. Read line 6, "or by condemnation proceedings."

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman knows that if you fix the price at $25,000 you can not get a board of commissioners on condemnation proceedings to give an award for less than that.

Mr. JAMES. You must put in some amount.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then put in $12,500.

Mr. JAMES. Let it be $15,000.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. All right. With that understanding I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a sum not to exceed $25,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of 1,124 acres of land, more or less, in the vicinity of and for use in connection with the present military reservation at Camp Bullis, Tex., and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such purchase.

With a committee amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "purchase," insert the words "by voluntary conveyance or by condemnation proceedings."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAGUARDIA: Page 1, line 3, strike out "$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$15,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

AWARD TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES, BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5780) to provide for the further carrying out of the award of the National War Labor Board of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. CLAGUE. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. CLAGUE. Yes; but I am going to object to it. We might as well hurry along.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

INTEREST AND USURY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12697) to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia relating to interest and usury.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, when the same bill was before the House last session I objected. The bill has since then been amended to meet the objections that we had from our experience in New York State with a similar bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. HOOPER. What is the purpose of the last proviso?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is the proviso that I put in. The bill provides that where a corporation borrows money it can not raise the defense of usury. We have a law like that in New York. The small householder is compelled to incorporate. This proviso of the bill now before us makes applicable the usury defense only in amounts of $100,000 or more and could not cause the trouble we have had.

Mr. HOOPER. Might there not be a constitutional question as to discrimination?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I think not.

Mr. SCHAFER. You would take care of 10,000 and leave 90,000 without protection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1181 of chapter 34 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia relating to interest and usury is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1181. If any person or corporation in the District shall directly or indirectly take or receive any greater amount of interest than is herein declared to be lawful, whether in advance or not, the person or corporation paying the same shall be entitled to sue for and recover the amount of the unlawful interest so paid from the person or corporation receiving the same: *Provided*, That said suit be begun within one year from the date of such payment: *Provided further*, That in any transaction involving $100,000 or more no corporation shall interpose a defense of or plead usury in any action at law or in equity."

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

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 2660) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the examination and registration of architects and to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia," approved December 13, 1924, and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 14, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the examination and registration of architects and to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia," approved December 13, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 714–718), be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

"SEC. 14. That, except as otherwise provided in this act, any person wishing to practice architecture in the District of Columbia under the title of architect shall, before being entitled to be or be known as an architect, secure from such board a certificate of qualifications to practice under the title of architect, as provided in this act.

"SEC. 16. That no person who was engaged in the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia on December 13, 1924, shall use or assume any title indicating that he or she is an architect, or any words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using them is an architect, unless he or she shall have qualified and obtained a certificate of registration as an architect, or unless he or she shall, within six months after the passage of this act, file with said board an affidavit establishing to the satisfaction of said board the fact that he or she was in practice as an architect in said District on and prior to December 13, 1924. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person who was engaged in the practice of architecture in said District on and prior to December 13, 1924, from applying to said board at any time for examination under this act. No firm shall be entitled to the style or designation 'architect' or 'registered architect' unless and until every member thereof shall be entitled to such designation. A corporation whose principal business, as shown by its charter, is the practice of architecture, may apply for and obtain a certificate of registration, provided all its executive officers and directors are registered architects. The same exemptions shall apply to partnerships and corporations as apply to individuals under this act.

"SEC. 19. That any properly qualified person who shall have been actually engaged in the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia on December 13, 1924, may be granted a certificate of registration without examination on condition that the applicant shall submit satisfactory evidence to the said board that he is qualified to practice architecture and by payment to the board of the fee required for certificate of registration as prescribed in section 23 of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent any person who was actually engaged in the practice of architecture under the title of architect prior to December 13, 1924, from continuing the practice of said profession without a certificate of registration and without the use in any form of the title 'registered architect' upon filing the affidavit required by section 16 of this act.

"SEC. 22. That an architect who has lawfully practiced architecture for a period of more than 10 years outside of the District of Columbia shall, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of section 21, be required to take only a practical examination, the nature of which shall be prescribed by the board of examiners and registrars of architects.

"SEC. 24. That all examination papers and other evidences of qualifications submitted by each applicant shall be filed with the board of examiners and registrars of architects, and said board shall keep a record of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension, and revocation of certificates of registration.

"The record shall also contain the name, known place of business and residence, and the date and number of the certificate of registration of every registered architect entitled to practice his profession in the District of Columbia."

"SEC. 25. That every registered architect in the District of Columbia shall annually, during the month of May, renew his certificate of registration and pay the renewal fee required by section 23 of this act. Any such architect who fails to pay the said renewal fee shall cease to be a registered architect, subject to restoration upon paying the fee therefor prescribed in accordance with section 23 of this act.

"A person who fails to renew his certificate of registration during the month of May in each year may not thereafter renew his certificate except upon payment of the fee required by section 23 of this act for the restoration of an expired certificate of registration.

"Every renewal certificate shall expire on the 30th day of April following the issuance."

"SEC. 26. Exemptions: That the following shall be exempted from the requirements of this act: (1) Any person practicing or desiring to practice architecture in the District of Columbia who shall have made application to the board for registration as an architect and who shall have paid the fee provided for in section 23 of this act, such exemption to continue only until the board shall have denied such application; (2) any officer or employee of the United States or the District of Columbia practicing architecture in that capacity alone.

"SEC. 27. Revocation of certificate: That the board of examiners and registrars of architects may revoke any certificate after 30 days' notice with grant of hearings to the holder thereof if proof satisfactory to the board be presented in the following cases:

"(a) In case it is shown that the certificate was obtained through fraud or misrepresentation.

"(b) In case the holder of the certificate has been found guilty by said board or by a court of justice of any fraud or deceit in his professional practice or has been convicted of a felony by a court of justice.

"(c) In case the holder of the certificate has been found guilty by said board of gross incompetency or of recklessness in the planning or construction of buildings.

"(d) In case a corporation holding a certificate of registration shall have as one of its executive officers or directors a person not a registered architect.

"SEC. 28. That the proceedings for the annulment of registration (that is, the revocation of a certificate) shall be begun by filing written charges against the accused with the board of examiners and registrars of architects by the board itself or by any complainant. A copy of the charges, together with a notice of the time and place of hearing, shall be served on the accused at least 30 calendar days in advance of such hearing, which shall be postponed if necessary to give the requisite notice. Where personal service can not be made within the District of Columbia, service may be made by publication or personal service in accordance with such rules as the board may adopt, following generally and in principle the provisions of sections 105 as amended, 106, and 108 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia. At the hearing the accused shall have the right to be represented by counsel, introduce evidence, and examine and cross-examine witnesses. The secretary of the board is hereby empowered to administer oaths. The board shall make a written report of its findings, which report, with a transcript of the entire record of the proceedings shall be filed with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and, if the board's findings shall be adverse to the accused, his or her certificate of registration shall stand revoked and annulled, at the expiration of 30 days from the filing of such report, unless within said period of 30 days a writ of error shall be issued as hereinafter provided, in which event said certificate shall stand suspended until the final determination of the court of appeals upon such writ of error. If an exception is taken to any ruling of the board on matter of law the exception shall be reduced to writing and stated in the bill of exceptions with so much of the evidence as may be material to the question or questions raised, and such bill of exceptions shall be settled by the board and signed by the secretary within such time as the rules of the board may prescribe. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the said board may seek a review thereof in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia by petition under oath setting forth concisely but clearly and distinctly the nature of the proceeding before said board, the trial and determination thereof, and the particular ruling upon matter of law to which exception has been taken, said petition to be presented to any justice of the court of appeals within 30 days after the filing of the report of said board with the commissioners, with such notice to the board as may be required by the rules of the court of appeals. If the justices shall be of the opinion that the action of the board ought to be reviewed, a writ of error shall be issued from the court of appeals, within such time as may be prescribed by that court, a transcript of the record in the case sought to be reviewed, and the Court of Appeals shall review said record and affirm, reverse, or modify the judgment in accordance with law."

Section 29 of the said act of December 13, 1924, is repealed. A new section, to be numbered section 29, is hereby enacted, as follows: "The said board shall have power to require the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers and to require such persons to testify in any and all matters within its jurisdiction. The chairman and the secretary of the board shall have power to issue subpœnas, and upon the failure of any person to attend as a witness when duly subpœnaed or to produce documents when duly directed by said board, the board shall have power to refer the said matter to any justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who may order the attendance of such witness or the production of such books and papers or require the said witness to testify, as the case may be; and upon the failure of the witness to attend, to testify, or to produce such books or papers, as the case may be, such witness may be punished for

contempt of court as for failure to obey a subpœna issued or to testify in a case pending before said court."

"SEC. 30. That any person who shall use the title 'architect' or 'registered architect' or any other words, letter, or figures indicating or intended to imply that the person using the same is an architect or a registered architect, without having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $200, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, prosecution therefor to be made in the name of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel."

SEC. 2. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the force and validity of any act of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects performed prior to its passage. The act of December 13, 1924, and this act may be cited and known as the architects' registration act.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DISPOSITION OF A CERTAIN LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13708) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of a certain lighthouse reservation and to acquire certain land for lighthouse purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 4309, which is similar to the House bill, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to substitute Senate bill 4309 for the House bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to lots 17, 18, and 19 in original water lot 35 in Chicago Dock & Canal Co.'s resubdivision of their subdivision of original water lot 35 and the accretion thereto, all of block 8 and accretion and of that part of block 19 lying east of subblock 2, all in Kinzie's addition to Chicago, according to the plat thereof recorded March 17, 1885, as document 610129, in book 19 of plats, page 77, situated in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; except the buildings placed on said lots 17, 18, and 19 by the United States, which buildings shall remain the property of the United States and shall be removed by the United States within six months after the exchange of lands herein authorized.

SEC. 2. The said conveyance of the aforesaid property to be given in exchange for and dependent upon the city of Chicago conveying to the United States of America the fee simple title, as evidenced by a quitclaim deed and abstracts acceptable to the Attorney General of the United States, to the following tract of land, described by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the west side of the dock on the east side of the Ogden Slip with the north line of the tract of land conveyed by the city of Chicago to the United States of America by deed dated August 10, 1920, and recorded December 8, 1921, as document 7347325 in book 16850, page 532; running thence east on the north line of said tract a distance of 80 feet; thence north at right angles to the north line of said tract 217 feet; thence west on a line parallel to and 217 feet north of the north line of said tract 100 feet, more or less, to the west side of said dock on the east side of the Ogden Slip; thence south and southeasterly on the west side of said dock to the place of beginning, the said tract of land conveyed by the city of Chicago to the United States of America, being described as follows: A parcel of land adjacent to the north Government pier, and bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, approximately 500 feet long in an easterly and westerly direction and 100 feet wide, described as commencing at the junction of the north side of the United States Government pier (running east from the Ogden Slip) with the east side of the north and south municipal pier for place of beginning, said place of beginning being 700 feet, more or less, south measured at right angles from a point in north line of East Illinois Street extended 1,500 feet, more or less, east of the east line of Peshtigo Court; thence northerly along the said north and south pier 108 feet; thence westerly at an angle from the south to west of 91°, a distance of 506 feet, more or less, to the west side of the dock on east side of the Ogden Slip; thence southerly at an angle from east to south 74° 30′ along the concrete dock 103 feet, more or less, to the United States Government pier; thence easterly at an angle from north to east 106° 40′ along the United States Government pier for a distance of 480 feet, more or less, to place of beginning.

SEC. 3. That in the exchange herein provided the city of Chicago shall provide suitable access or right of way to the property to be conveyed to the United States.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SALARY OF THE COMMISSIONER AND ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13506) fixing the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

NOTICE TO OWNERS IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4124) to provide for notice to owners of land assessed for benefits by the verdict of condemnation juries in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11719) to revise the boundaries of the Lassen Volcanic National Park, in the State of California, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the boundaries of the Lassen Volcanic National Park are hereby changed to read as follows:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 30 north, range 5 east, Mount Diablo meridian, on the present south boundary line; thence west on the section line between sections 29 and 32 and 30 and 31, township 30 north, range 5 east, and between sections 25 and 36 and 26 and 35 and 27 and 34 and 28 and 33 and 29 and 32 to the southwest corner of section 29, township 30 north, range 4 east; thence north on the section line between sections 29 and 30 and 19 and 20 and 18 and 17 and 7 and 8 and 6 and 5 to the northwest corner of fractional section 5, township 30 north, range 4 east; thence west on the township line to the southwest corner of section 31, township 31 north, range 4 east; thence north on the range line between townships 3 and 4 east to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 31 north, range 4 east; thence east on the quarter section line to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 1, township 31 north, range 4 east; thence south on the range line to the northwest corner of lot 3 in fractional section 7, township 31 north, range 5 east; thence east on quarter section line to a point on the present boundary line which is the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 11 in township 31 north, range 5 east; and

"Beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 24, township 31 north, range 6 east, a point on the present east boundary line; thence east between sections 13 and 24 to the northeast corner of section 24, said township; thence south on the range line 3 miles to the southeast corner of section 36, said township; thence west on the township line to the northeast corner of section 1, township 30 north, range 6 east; thence south on the range line to the southeast corner of section 25, said township; thence west along the section line to the southwest corner of section 26 on the present south boundary line; thence along the present boundary line and continuing on the section line to the southwest corner of section 28; thence north on the section line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 28; thence west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29; thence north to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section 29; thence west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 30; thence north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 30; thence west to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section 30; thence south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section 30; thence west to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of

said section 30; thence south to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 30; thence west to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 30, township 30 north, range 6 east, which is a point on the present boundary line.

"All of those lands lying within the boundary lines above described and the present boundary lines are hereby included in and made a part of the Lassen Volcanic National Park."

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the act of August 9, 1916, entitled "An act to establish the Lassen Volcanic National Park in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the State of California, and for other purposes," the act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary to and amendatory of said acts are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park: *Provided*, That the provisions of the act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An act to create a Federal Power Commission, to provide for the improvement of navigation, the development of water power, the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or extend over such lands.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, strike out all of lines 6 to 17, down to and including the word "and" in line 17, and insert: "east on the township line to the southwest corner of section 32, township 31 north, range 4 east; thence north on the section line between sections 31 and 32, 29 and 30, and 19 and 20, to the northwest corner of section 20, same township and range; thence west to the southwest corner of section 18, same township and range; thence north on township line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, same township and range; thence east on the quarter section line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 8, same township and range; thence north to the northwest corner of said section 8; thence east to the northeast corner of said section 8; thence north to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 4, same township and range; thence east on the quarter section line to the point where it intersects Lost Creek; thence following Lost Creek in a southerly direction to a point where it intersects the north line of section 14, township 31 north, range 4 east; thence east on said section line and along the section line between sections 12 and 13, said township and range, to intersection with the present park boundary; and

"Beginning at a point on the present north boundary which is the southwest corner of the southeast quarter section 8, township 31 north, range 5 east; thence north to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter, same section, township, and range; thence east on quarter section line to a point on the present park boundary which is the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 12, same township and range; and."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution, which I send to the Speaker's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $7,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal years 1928 and 1929, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the eradication or control of the European corn borer," approved May 24, 1928, including purchase of equipment and supplies, travel, rent, employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles outside of the District of Columbia, and for such other expenses as may be necessary for executing the purposes of said act: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed $65,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of this appropriation shall be conditioned upon the enactment by all the States in the proposed control area of such regulatory legislation, the promulgation of such regulations thereunder, and upon such enforcement thereof in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be necessary to prevent or control the spread of the European corn borer: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of this appropriation shall be conditioned upon the appropriation, subscription, or contribution by State, county, or local authorities, or individuals, or organizations of a sum or sums adequate in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be effective cooperation of all the States in such area.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me we should have some explanation of this resolution before it is allowed to go through by unanimous consent.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, the amount proposed in this resolution was submitted in an estimate from the Budget after the second deficiency bill had passed the House and after it had passed the Senate, so the only way in which it can be considered is by unanimous consent or under suspension of the rules.

Mr. SNELL. Is this an additional appropriation of $7,000,000?

Mr. WOOD. Yes; it is an additional appropriation of $7,000,000.

Mr. SNELL. Besides the one that was carried a little while ago?

Mr. WOOD. No. The last Congress passed an appropriation of $10,000,000 to eradicate the corn borer, $7,000,000 of which has been used, in round numbers.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. For what?

Mr. WOOD. In attempting to eradicate the corn borer.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. For a card index of each bug? That is about all they did.

Mr. WOOD. I do not know exactly how thy did it. But the present session of the Congress passed an additional authorization of $7,000,000, which is the amount carried in the resolution we have before us now for consideration. As I say, the estimate came too late to be considered by the House committee in connection with the second deficiency bill and too late to be considered in the Senate before that bill was passed.

If you listened to the reading of the resolution you noticed it provides there will not be any expenditure of this money unless, in the discretion of the Department of Agriculture, there is a real necessity for it, and the department informs us it is too late now to do any of this clean-up business, but that the department would like to have this amount of money available so that if, in their opinion, it is worth while to go further with this work they can use the money during the months of September, October, and November.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Has the gentleman seen the latest report gotten out by the Department of Agriculture from their experts they have had in Europe investigating the experience in Europe with respect to this particular borer, which proves it has done no damage over there? The report is just out this morning.

Mr. WOOD. I have not. I will say to the Members of the House that there is a great contrariety of opinion with reference to the corn borer and the damage it is doing.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The Department of Agriculture has had two or three experts on this matter studying it for two years, and I read this morning the statement that from the investigations they have made in Austria, Germany, and in other countries over there their final report is that the corn borer has done practically no damage over there and that we do not need to do this work over here.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is it not true that out of the $7,000,000 heretofore expended a great deal of machinery was purchased and that this machinery was found to be useless?

Mr. WOOD. Oh, no; I do not think so. The machinery that was purchased was applicable to this character of work and there will not be any further expenditure for that purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOOD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The statement was just made that the investigation may have shown that the corn borer had done no damage in Austria and in other countries, but does the gentleman know that damage was done in this country?

Mr. WOOD. The evidence before the committee was that in some few places in this country there was great damage done. It has done more damage in Canada than it has in our country, but it has done some damage in the New England States and, I think, in some few places in Michigan.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Then is not our concern for the United States rather than Austria or any other European country?

Mr. WOOD. Yes; I think so.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The report of the Department of Agriculture is as I have stated, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, by inserting the report of the Department of Agriculture upon this matter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, this will not be inserted in the speech of the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Oh, no; I just want permission to put it in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears at the close of debate on this bill.]

Mr. HOGG. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. HOGG. Does the gentleman from Indiana know that the reports show that no damage has been done anywhere in the United States by the corn borer?

Mr. WOOD. No; the reports do not show that. The reports do show, upon the contrary, that there are some places where it has done some damage. To what extent there has been damage, as I have said, is controversial.

Mr. SNELL. There is $3,000,000 available for this work at the present time.

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Now, is there any real reason for appropriating $7,000,000 more?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman is in error. They did not spend $7,000,000, they wasted $7,000,000.

Mr. SNELL. Well, it is gone.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes; it is gone.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. The hearings before the Committee on Agriculture, as I recall, indicated that there had been $4,000,000 spent for machinery out of the $7,000,000 which they have spent.

Mr. WOOD. No; I think there was about $3,000,000 spent for machinery and about $4,000,000 spent in helping farmers clean up their farms.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. And the contract under which this $3,000,000 of machinery was bought contained a provision that they were not to resell the machinery to farmers as secondhand machinery.

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. They are going to junk that machinery, I guess.

Mr. WOOD. The Government still has the machinery.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Why was a provision put in the contract when you bought this $3,000,000 worth of machinery that you would not sell it as secondhand stuff to the farmers?

Mr. WOOD. I do not know that there has been any attempt made to sell it.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. But why was that condition placed in the contract?

Mr. WOOD. I do not know anything about that, unless it was felt that the Government would need it.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Did that meet with the gentleman's approval?

Mr. WOOD. There are many things with reference to the administration of this corn-borer provision that has never met with my approval.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Would that kind of contract meet with the gentleman's approval?

Mr. WOOD. It would not unless there were some very good reason for it.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BYRNS. Is it not true that all these facts were investigated by the Committee on Agriculture and that that committee reported a bill to the House, which passed the House and the Senate, authorizing this appropriation?

Mr. WOOD. That is correct.

Mr. BYRNS. And this was after an investigation made by the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. WOOD. That is correct, and this is submitted by the Budget and the request is signed by the President.

Mr. BYRNS. And the Committee on Appropriations is simply following out the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture and the positive action of the House and the Senate in reporting this appropriation?

Mr. WOOD. That is correct.

Mr. SNELL. As I understand the situation, they used $7,000,000 last year, and over $3,000,000 went for machinery, which they have on hand at the present time. So they have as much cash authorized as they actually spent last year, outside of what they spent for machinery. How on earth are they going to use any more this year than they did last year?

Mr. WOOD. As I have said, the Department of Agriculture has indicated its desire and wish that this appropriation pass, so that in the event that in their discretion they find it is worth while to pursue this matter they may pursue it commencing this fall. It is now too late to do any clean-up work this summer.

Mr. SNELL. Can they spend any more than the $3,000,000 they have on hand now?

Mr. WOOD. I do not know whether they can or not.

Mr. SNELL. If there is any doubt about it, I think it is foolish to pass the appropriation.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. There is some money on hand that is being used for research and quarantine, but none of it is being allocated for clean-up. Quarantine work is to prevent its spread, and the research is to discover some fly that will eat the worm. The whole purpose of this is to see if they can find after experience what is needed. They did not clean up at all this year, but they can put on an extensive drive next fall to try and eradicate it and to keep it from spreading.

Mr. SNELL. Does the gentleman honestly believe that they can spend any more than they have on hand?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes; if they put on a drive to clean up they certainly can.

Mr. SNELL. What does the gentleman say as to the statement here that our own investigation has shown that it has not done any serious damage?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. With reference to commercial damage, it has done damage in what is known as the lowlands along the lake counties in northern Ohio and along the lowland counties up in Canada, and the low territory over near Boston, Mass. The question we are up against is whether the corn borer is going into the uplands and doing harm. If they find that it is—if they find that it is in there in such quantities as to do commercial damage, then certainly this Government should not stand in the way of a clean-up campaign.

Mr. SNELL. It should not stand in the way if a clean up is necessary, but the statement has been made here that our own investigation shows that it has not done any commercial damage.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The gentleman from New York ought to know that in his own State it has done a great deal of damage, and in New England they have spent a great deal of money.

Mr. SNELL. I never heard of the corn borer in New York State.

Mr. UNDERHILL. It came in there from Canada and has done a lot of damage. We have quarantined several areas in Massachusetts—would not allow some of them to plant corn. We instituted a campaign which required farmers to burn all their cornstalks and all the stubble, and eventually we got rid of the corn borer.

Mr. SNELL. How many years ago was that?

Mr. UNDERHILL. We have been at it for 10 or 15 years.

Mr. FREAR. Why do they not sell this machinery they have on hand to the farmers?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. They do not want to sell it if they have to have a clean-up campaign.

Mr. FREAR. Is it not true that they are not doing any clean-up work? Why was it not placed in the contract preventing them from selling to the farmers?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I do not know any reason, if they want to sell.

Mr. WOOD. The best answer is that if the Government makes a drive for a clean up they can use the machinery. This machinery is not junk.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. It is not junk at all. It is stored safely.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Is it not true with reference to them as it is in the War and every department that everything they have you can not sell it unless you sell it at auction, no matter how much junk you have?

Mr. WOOD. It ought not to be sold at all until the policy of the Government with reference to the corn borer is finally determined.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. It has been stated—I do not know how true it is that a good many automobiles have been bought by officers and people in charge of this corn-borer campaign.

Mr. WOOD. I do not know; I have heard that myself, but I do not know whether it is true.

Mr. MURPHY. If the gentleman will yield, I think I might answer that. I might say that in the State of Ohio, where the corn borer has been doing some damage, there has been some waste. It is in writing that over 800 automobiles were bought and paid for and used in fighting the corn borer in the State of Ohio. But that ought not to militate against the activities of the Government in trying to eradicate the corn borer. We in Ohio are not going to talk any politics, but I will say that the gentleman administering that money in our State belongs to

the gentleman's own party, and I hope he will not press it too far.

Mr. SCHAFER. What was the necessity for purchasing 800 automobiles for use in the gentleman's State? Could they not use some of those automobiles that have been confiscated from bootleggers there?

Mr. MURPHY. I suggest to the gentleman that he talk with Governor Donahey, in Ohio, and those who have charge of that particular activity out there. But, even so, even if it had all been wasted, they have made a distinct step forward toward the eradication of this evil. I am heartily in favor of this appropriation, because this corn borer is spreading. I know that he is spreading. He is down in my district, and part of my district is 100 miles along the Ohio River, in the lowlands, and we raise lots of corn there. We want protection, and if they buy a thousand automobiles and waste them all, if we can wipe out this pest we are for it.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio has made a suggestion here which I would like to follow up. In all of these eradications that we have had experience with in our part of the country the Federal Government has been in control of all of the Federal appropriations. How was this Federal appropriation turned over to the State authorities of Ohio?

Mr. MURPHY. The State authorities of Ohio matched the Federal money, and they worked it out through the machinery of the State, the machinery already set up by the department in the State of Ohio, and they did good work. And even though they expended money for 800 automobiles and a lot of other things that, perhaps, seem useless, nevertheless they gave a very good account of themselves, because they went in and they did clean up the farms, and they cleaned them up so well that they made some farmers angry in the northwestern part of Ohio. But the value of those farms has increased since they have learned much from these folks who were riding around in automobiles.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. In the extermination of the pink bollworm the expenditure of the money and the whole matter was under the administration of the Federal department. The same is true of the foot-and-mouth disease. The Federal authorities supervised the expenditure of every dollar of Federal money. How comes it that the Federal money was expended in Ohio through the State authorities? How did the State authorities get control of it?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, I think I can explain that. The Federal Government did control their part of that expenditure under the Federal law. However, under the law they had no right to go into the State of Ohio and spend that money unless the State of Ohio passed a law and permitted the eradication of the corn borer by the Federal Government. So the Federal Government, in the expenditure of the money, operated under the Ohio law and through the Ohio officials, but every penny of it was spent through the Federal Government, and by the agents of the Federal Government.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. That is what I wanted to bring out. So that the extravagance, if there was any, is chargeable to the Federal Government.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words about this appropriation. In the first place, it does not affect our section of the country. So far as my State is concerned, it is thousands of miles from the infested area. I frankly say to you, however, that the interest involved is too great, the destruction of the production of corn in our country as a resultant damage from it, is too important for us to take any chances on a little petty $7,000,000.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Is it not true that if this corn borer gets into the great Corn Belt, that we will be appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars around here to get rid of it?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Maybe so. It is true that the only commercial damage that has been done by this pest is in the lower lands, but in a year or two years or three years or four years it may become acclimated to the higher altitudes.

Mr. GARBER. The gentleman just said that the damage has been caused on the lowlands. To what extent? What is the amount of acreage damaged?

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is all of the lowlands around the Lakes, and it is all of the lowlands around the Lakes in Canada, and when it gets up to the higher lands the damage gradually diminishes to 10 or 15 per cent. A thorough investigation has been made of it.

Mr. GARBER. Is this appropriation asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It was not recommended by the Bureau of the Budget before my committee. A bill was introduced. The legislative Committee on Agriculture of the House conducted an extensive investigation. The bill was passed by the House and Senate and approved by the President, and now the Committee on Appropriations recommends an appropriation in response to this authorization of Congress.

Mr. GARBER. My question is, Does the Secretary of Agriculture request this appropriation at this time for this purpose?

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is requested at this time; yes. That is, Mr. Dunlap, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, now requests it with the statement that there will be none of the money expended until the fall. It is too late now to conduct a clean-up campaign, but in the months of September, October, and November, when they gather the corn, then is the time to commence a clean-up campaign. It can then be done more cheaply, and a greater percentage of the hibernating worm can be destroyed. The object of this appropriation is not a general clean-up throughout the infested area, but the object of it is to clean-up around the circumference of the infested area, the periphery of it, they call it, to keep it from spreading while the entomologists endeavor to discover a remedy to eradicate it. The national interest is so great, the value of the corn crop to the Nation and to the people of the Nation is so important, that we ought not to take any chances on a little $7,000,000 to stop the spread of this pest. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I object.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I submit the following upon Technical Bulletin 59-T, "The European Corn Borer and Its Controlling Factors," taken from an article in the Kansas City Daily Drovers' Telegram of date May 25, 1928:

CORN BORER IN EUROPE—DEPARTMENT SCIENTISTS STUDY INSECT IN ITS NATIVE COUNTRY—AS A RULE LITTLE DAMAGE TO CORN CROPS RESULTED FROM INFESTATION—MAKE SUGGESTIONS TO AMERICAN FARMERS

WASHINGTON, May 25.—In Europe farmers have learned to live with the corn borer and it does comparatively little damage. In fact, two entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture who have spent most of the last six years in France, Spain, and Italy report for that section that they have "never seen a single corn plant broken over or a single ear seriously injured through the attack of this insect." They went into districts where corn borers were at work in the fields and found that the farmers had no knowledge of the borer. In some districts of central Europe, where conditions and corn culture more nearly resemble those of the American Corn Belt, injury of economic importance was frequent and sometimes severe.

W. R. Thompson and H. L. Parker, entomologists of the Department of Agriculture, are authors of The European Corn Borer and Its Controlling Factors in Europe, which is just off the press as Technical Bulletion 59-T. They explain that in parts of Europe the borer seems to have reached a state of something like equilibrium of numbers with the balance struck by the normal reproductive capacity as opposed by the natural and artificial factors that limit the multiplication of the insect. These corn-borer experts see no reason to expect any such state of balance in the United States for at least 20 years, and they say that in the meantime corn growers here must expect to learn to live with the corn borer as it exists and to make any adjustments that prove necessary in gaining control of the insect.

GRANT OF CUARTEL LOT TO THE CITY OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12347) granting all right, title, and interest of the United States to the piece or parcel of land known as the Cuartel lot to the city of Monterey, Calif.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in the piece or parcel of land known as the Cuartel lot, situated in the city of Monterey, State of California, is hereby granted for municipal purposes to the said city of Monterey as the successor in interest of the Mexican Government.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

POINTE AUX HERBES LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION, LA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13644) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell at private sale a portion of the Pointe Aux Herbes Lighthouse Reservation, La.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce be, and is hereby, authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the Louisiana Highway Commission the following-described property: A portion of the Pointe Aux Herbes Lighthouse Reservation, La., bounded on the south by the southern boundary of the reservation and on the north by Lake Pontchartrain, and extending 200 feet on each side of a line running north 13° 22′ 20″ east, passing through a point on the southern boundary line of the reservation 393.36 feet from its westerly end, approximately 6.5 acres.

SEC. 2. In consideration of the conveyance herein authorized, the Louisiana Highway Commission shall pay to the United States the sum of $500, and all employees and officers of the United States, in the performance of their official duties, shall be allowed free passage across the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge and its approaches and over the property herein described, in accordance with the right retained by the United States in an agreement of September 21, 1926, between the United States and the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge Co., authorizing the said bridge company to occupy that portion of the tract hereinbefore described, extending 100 feet on each side of a line running north 13° 22′ 20″ east, through a point on the southern boundary line of the reservation 393.36 feet from its westerly end; and any agreement entered into between the Louisiana Highway Commission and the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge Co. or its successors or assigns authorizing the said bridge company or its successors or assigns to occupy the land to be conveyed under authority of this act shall provide for this right of passage.

SEC. 3. The New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge Co. and its successors and assigns shall have use for highway purposes and toll houses in connection with the operation of its bridge, of the tract to be conveyed under authority of this act, without charge from the Louisiana Highway Commission. If, within 60 days from the passage of this act, the Louisiana Highway Commission does not avail itself of the privilege of purchasing the said property, the conveyance shall be made by the Secretary of Commerce to the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge Co. or its successors or assigns for the consideration in section 2 of this act, and the New Orleans Pontchartrain Bridge Co. or its successors or assigns shall not sell the said property to the Louisiana Highway Commission or to the State of Louisiana for more than $500.

SEC. 4. The grantee in any conveyance made under authority of this act, and the successors and assigns of such grantee, shall provide a right of way 100 feet wide from either side of the tract so conveyed to the road leading to the bridge for the purpose of giving to the present or future owners or occupants of land lying adjacent to either side of the said tract access to the road from both its east and west sides; the southerly boundary of the said right of way to be at a distance of 300 feet north of the south line of the present lighthouse reservation.

SEC. 5. The proceeds of the sale authorized by this act shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 6. The property conveyed under the authority of this act shall be used solely for highway purposes and for toll houses in connection with the operation of the Pontchartrain Bridge.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

WATERSHEDS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIF.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4135) to conserve the water resources and to encourage reforestation of the watersheds of Los Angeles County by the withdrawal of certain public lands included within the Angeles National Forest from location and entry under the mining laws.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask whether under this bill the land becomes a part of the national forest?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Not as I understand it. It will not be withdrawn until it is shown to the Secretary of the Interior that it is of mineral character and valuable.

Mr. CRAMTON. This bill does not make it a part of the forest reserve?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. No.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have had some experience with the attitude of the Forest Service with reference to letting loose of any land that they have ever secured and which is wanted for any other governmental purpose, particularly parks. The Forest Service is not inclined to let loose of a piece of land when it once gets it. They seem to have a set of books and balance maintenance costs and what they can make out of it. If we want land for a park we must give them other land in place of it. An important case now pending is the case of the Yosemite National Park, where the timber in private portions is being cut over, to the great damage of the park. Now, when it is proposed to exchange we must pay to the National Forest Service this 10 per cent, as I recall, to be used on roads in national forests as well as pay the counties. They claim the land is theirs, and that if the Government wants to use the land it has got to settle with the Forest Service.

Now, so far as I am concerned, it is not going to be as easy hereafter as it has been heretofore to add land to the national forests. They accept thousands of acres of land and make no compensation. When we want to take a few acres out of a national forest to put in a national park, then we must come up to the counter and settle. Legislation which is tremendously important as to Yosemite National Park is being held up by a controversy between the Forest Service and the Budget with reference to these cash settlements that the Forest Service demands.

With the assurance that the gentleman from California gives me that this does not add to the acreage of the national forest, I shall not object. If it would, I should object.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. It does not.

Mr. GARBER. What is it that is proposed to be withdrawn?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Only certain sections—about 7,000 acres.

Mr. GARBER. It does not refer to watersheds?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. No.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. EVANS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the bill be dispensed with. The provisions of the bill refer chiefly to the number of sections of land.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the reading of the bill will be dispensed with and it will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the public lands of the United States within the boundaries of the Angeles National Forest located in the State of California and hereinafter described are hereby withdrawn from location or entry under the mining laws of the United States.

All Government lands in sections 6, 7, and 18, township 1 north, range 7 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, township 1 north, range 8 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, township 1 north, range 9 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 21, and 24, township 1 north, range 10 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, township 1 north, range 11 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, and 12, township 1 north, range 12 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30, and 31, township 2 north, range 7 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 2 north, range 8 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 2 north, range 9 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 2 north, range 10 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 2 north, range 11 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 2 north, range 12 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 23, 24, and 26, township 2 north, range 13 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, township 2 north, range 14 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 19 and 20, township 3 north, range 7 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, and 33, township 3 north, range 8 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33, township 3 north, range 9 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, township 3 north, range 10 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, and 35, township 3 north, range 11 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, and 35, township 3 north, range 12 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, township 3 north, range 13 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 3 north, range 14 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, and 36, township 3 north, range 15 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 21, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, township 4 north, range 8 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 4 north, range 9 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 19, 29, 30, and 31, township 4 north, range 10 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, township 4 north, range 11 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 24, 25, 31, 32, and 33, township 4 north, range 12 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 17, 18, 35, and 36, township 4 north, range 13 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 11 (inside forest), 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 (inside forest), township 4 north, range 14 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 27, 28, and 34, township 5 north, range 11 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 7 and 18, township 5 north, range 14 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, and 30, township 5 north, range 15 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 14, 23, 25, and 26, township 5 north, range 16 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 3, 4, 10, 15, and 22, township 5 north, range 18 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 7, 8, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, and 36, township 6 north, range 14 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 31, 32, 33, and 34, township 6 north, range 15 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 34, township 6 north, range 16 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, and 28, township 6 north, range 17 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in section 13, township 6 north, range 18 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in section 30, township 7 north, range 14 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, township 7 north, range 15 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, township 7 north, range 16 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 30, and 31, township 7 north, range 17 west, San Bernardino meridian.

All Government lands in section 36, township 7 north, range 18 west, San Bernardino meridian.

And all Government lands in sections 32, 34, and 35, township 8 north, range 17 west, San Bernardino meridian.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not defeat or affect any lawful right which has already attached under the mining laws and which is hereafter maintained in accordance with such laws: *Provided*, That the President, upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, may, by Executive order, when in his judgment the public interest would best be served thereby, and after reasonable notice has been given through the Department of the Interior, restore to location and entry under the mining laws any of the lands hereby withdrawn therefrom.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

INCREASE OF SALARIES OF FIRST-CLASS POSTMASTERS

Mr. SPROUL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 787, to the bill H. R. 5837.

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

There was no objection.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5837) to increase the salaries of certain postmasters of the first class.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to state to the House that I have never made a practice of objecting to the consideration of any bill unless I have been thoroughly familiar with the bill and have been convinced of its lack of wisdom. In this particular instance my attention was not directed so much to the bill as to the method of passing it by unanimous consent; a bill affecting 40 or 50 of the big postmasters of the United States—the highest priced, the highest paid, the highest salaried.

But I am informed by those who have studied the bill and who regret the situation of its being on this calendar as much as I that the bill is meritorious, and I do not care to take the responsibility under that situation of blocking its passage. So I withdraw any objection I have to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph under the heading "Reclassification of postal salaries," in section 1 of title 1 of the act of February 28, 1925, reclassifying the salaries of postmasters be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"First-class, $40,000 but less than $50,000, $3,200; $50,000 but less than $60,000, $3,300; $60,000 but less than $75,000, $3,400; $75,000 but less than $90,000, $3,500; $90,000 but less than $120,000, $3,600; $120,000 but less than $150,000, $3,700; $150,000 but less than $200,000, $3,800; $200,000 but less than $250,000, $3,900; $250,000 but less than $300,000, $4,000; $300,000 but less than $400,000, $4,200; $400,000 but less than $500,000, $4,500; $500,000 but less than $600,000, $5,000; $600,000 but less than $1,500,000, $6,000; $1,500,000 but less than $3,000,000, $7,000; $3,000,000 but less than $7,000,000, $8,000; 7,000,000 but less than $10,000,000, $9,000; $10,000,000 but less than $20,000,000, $10,000; $20,000,000 but less than $40,000,000, $11,000; $40,000,000 and upward, $12,000."

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FEDERAL POINT LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION, N. C.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4302) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to convey the Federal Point Lighthouse Reservation, N. C., to the city of Wilmington, N. C., as a memorial to commemorate the Battle of Fort Fisher.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is any Member particularly interested in this bill? I think the provisions in the second section are too broad and these provisions have been discarded by committees of the House for some time because they mean nothing. The conditions are so involved that the Government can never take advantage of them, so I will ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13461) to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11481) to make certain portions of Bayou Bartholomew in Arkansas nonnavigable.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

NEW YORK DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12895), granting the consent of Congress to the New York Development Association (Inc.), its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13318) authorizing the Val Verde County Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Langtry, Tex.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, let me ask the gentleman from Texas, in the absence of his colleague, if he is personally acquainted with the personnel of the makeup of the Val Verde County Bridge Co.?

Mr. LANHAM. I will say to the gentleman that I know only one of these gentlemen because most of them live in Mr. HUDSPETH'S district, who is not able to be here. Mr. HUDSPETH wrote to some of his friends with reference to the construction of this bridge at or near Langtry. This is an international boundary bridge and there is no bridge within 60 miles of Langtry on either side. This road is not within the system that gets Federal aid, so those people down there without this relief would be without a bridge absolutely.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They intend to construct a bridge?

Mr. LANHAM. Oh, yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I want to point out that we have had an experience with an international bridge through the bill introduced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON]. That bill provided a very satisfactory recapture clause, but you do not have any recapture provision in this bill at all.

Mr. LANHAM. This bill, of course, was drawn in accordance with the regular form for these international bridges.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, no; not since the Cramton bill, and I will tell you that should be a model, and if it was possible to do it in one instance it surely ought to be possible to do it in all instances.

Mr. DENISON. I will say to the gentleman from New York that this bill is drawn in accordance with the form that has been accepted and agreed upon by the committee in the House and the committee in the Senate. All international bridge bills have been passed in accordance with this bill except the one which was especially prepared by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], because the parties were on both sides of the line. Of course, there is no way that Congress can enforce such a provision.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Except by withholding permission. I am not going to object now, but in December, when we come back, there will be a new era.

Mr. DENISON. I will be very glad to have the gentleman from New York confer with us and make any suggestions he may like to make at that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate international commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Val Verde County Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Langtry, Tex., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act, and subject to the approval of the proper authorities in Mexico.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Val Verde County Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property in the State of Texas needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State of Texas, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The said Val Verde County Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge in accordance with any laws of Texas applicable thereto, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

SEC. 4. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act is hereby granted to the Val Verde County Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. CROIX RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13502) authorizing the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Stillwater, Minn.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have had an understanding with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN], so I do not care to explain to the House at this time the objections that exist. Of course, the gentleman knows what they are. I wish permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point to avoid taking up the time of the House. I object to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, the following correspondence relative to a bridge at Stillwater, Minn., is inserted to explain grounds on which objection is made to the consideration of H. R. 13502:

APRIL 27, 1928.

Mr. H. J. KUELLING,

Wisconsin Highway Commission, Madison, Wis.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter in reference to the bridge at Stillwater, Minn., to connect with Wisconsin side of the river.

I have had no information regarding the matter and supposed the bridge that now crosses the river at Stillwater was built under some authorization of Congress; but whenever it is brought up for action I will give it consideration. I assume the proposal would not be to put any bill through next session, because this session is about to close.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. FREAR.

No reply was offered to this letter, but I call particular attention to the fact that neither this letter nor the letter of April 25, to which it is a reply, in any way suggests that Wisconsin is to contribute toward the building of any bridge, but rather suggests that the Wisconsin commission desires to record its willingness toward a Minnesota project that had always been maintained as a Minnesota project at Stillwater's expense.

WISCONSIN HIGHWAY COMMISSION,

Madison, April 25, 1928.

Subject: Stillwater bridge.

Hon. JAMES A. FREER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Proceedings are being initiated by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin toward building a bridge at Stillwater, Minn., to connect with the Wisconsin side of the river.

I am taking this opportunity to remind you that our commission is in favor of such a bridge and that anything you can do toward assisting the necessary legislation will be very much appreciated.

As I understand it, the Minnesota people will ask that the bill be introduced by some one from that State, so all that is necessary from your standpoint is your support of the measure.

Thanking you very kindly for anything you can do, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. J. KUELLING,
State Highway Engineer.

This same highway commission letter was sent other Members of the Wisconsin delegation, including Representative JOHN C. SCHAFER, of Wisconsin, whose reply is noted because his pointed inquiry affecting the character of the bridge, Member introducing measure, and other important data was ignored by the commission, whether purposely or otherwise:

WISCONSIN HIGHWAY COMMISSION,
STATE CAPITOL ANNEX,
Madison, April 25, 1928.

Subject: Stillwater bridge.

Hon. JOHN C. SCHAFER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Proceedings are being initiated by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin toward building a bridge at Stillwater, Minn., to connect with the Wisconsin side of the river.

I am taking this opportunity to remind you that our commission is in favor of such a bridge and that anything you can do toward assisting the necessary legislation will be very much appreciated.

As I understand it, the Minnesota people will ask that be bill be introduced by some one from that State, so all that is necessary from your standpoint is your support of the measure.

Thanking you very kindly for anything you can do, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. J. KUELLING.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1928.

Subject: Stillwater bridge.

Mr. H. J. KUELLING,
State Highway Engineer,
Wisconsin Highway Commission, Madison, Wis.

MY DEAR MR. KUELLING: I have your letter of April 25, 1928, and will be very glad, indeed, to be informed when the Stillwater bridge bill is introduced, the name of the Member of Congress introducing same, and the number of the bill. I would also appreciate being informed whether the contemplated bridge is a free highway bridge, a public or private toll bridge.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN C. SCHAFER.

No answer was ever received from the Wisconsin Highway Commission by Mr. SCHAFER.

The RECORD shows that thereafter, on April 30, H. R. 13416 was introduced in terms as follows:

[H. R. 13416, 70th Cong., 1st sess.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 30, 1928.

Mr. ANDRESEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Stillwater, Minn.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Minnesota and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Croix River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Stillwater, Minn., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Thereafter on May 3, or three days later, a second bill affecting the same project was introduced, as follows:

[H. R. 13502, 70th Cong., 1st sess.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 3, 1928.

Mr. ANDRESEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

A bill authorizing the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Stillwater, Minn.

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the State of Minnesota be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Croix River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Stillwater, Minn., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the State of Minnesota all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. Speaker, under this bill does the State of Minnesota expect to come over to Wisconsin and there exercise the right of eminent domain, condemn property, and hold jurisdiction over the same as it does on the west bank of the St. Croix River a half mile distant? If not, why does the bill grant rights solely to Minnesota? If an oversight in the first instance, how can the same oversight occur when a corrected bill is filed and reported by the committee? All this is confusing excepting on the theory that some arrangement was under consideration to connect the State of Wisconsin that does not appear from the bill as introduced.

Again, it will be noted that this bill grants authority alone to the State of Minnesota that was authorized to enter on property, occupy and condemn "approaches in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated upon making compensation according to the laws of such State."

No intimation that Wisconsin had any financial concern in the matter appears from the record, nor was any information furnished affecting a proposed bridge to cost between a half million and a million dollars, or possibly more with the approaches. No one appears to be able to furnish the information or to give the names of those who are to pay the expense, excepting as the correspondence further shows. With a bridge that had previously been built and always maintained by Stillwater it was fairly assumed that a permit to Minnesota and to Minnesota alone with the knowledge of the Wisconsin Highway Commission, as shown by letter of April 25, would be built and maintained entirely at the cost of Minnesota. No one objects to that arrangement, but that is not the proposition as shown by telegram from the commission hereafter noted, which states on direct questioning that St. Croix County is to pay one-third of Wisconsin's half of the cost, whereas without special contributions from Washington County, that is especially benefited, Minnesota pays all of its half of the cost.

On May 18 my office located the Stillwater bridge situation through a report in a paper published in St. Croix County, Wis., which is as follows:

COUNTY BOARD SAYS "NOTHIN' DOING" ON PROPOSED BRIDGE AT STILLWATER, MINN.—BOARD VOTES ALMOST TO A MAN AGAINST BRIDGE IF ST. CROIX HAS TO PAY A PORTION OF IT—COMMITTEE OF FIVE REPORTED THE SENTIMENT OF THE BOARD BEFORE HIGHWAY COMMISSION WEDNESDAY

If the State Highway Commission of Wisconsin takes the opinion of the county board into consideration there will be no new bridge across the St. Croix River at Stillwater.

An informal meeting was held at Hammond Saturday, where the bridge question was discussed by board members and other interested parties. The discussion became a very heated one in some cases, but no blows were struck. After the discussion had been carried on for some length of time the vote of the board expressed very plainly that they were absolutely against the bridge if St. Croix County had to be taxed to stand a portion of the cost.

The bridge as proposed would be an interstate bridge, Minnesota paying half and Wisconsin the other half. Under the Minnesota law the State would pay their cost and so, of course, Stillwater is all for the bridge—they practically get something for nothing. Under the fool Wisconsin law, St. Croix County would be held liable to pay one-third the cost of the bridge.

The tax would be a direct tax against each person in the county. It has been estimated that should this bridge be built the tax for the county would be at least $100,000. Realizing as we all do that a bridge at Stillwater would not be of great benefit to a very great proportion of St. Croix County taxpayers, we are sure that all our readers agree with the sentiment of the board in opposing this bridge.

At the Hammond meeting Chairman Kelly appointed a special committee consisting of Supervisor John Sakrison, Deer Park; C. A. Smith,

Springfield; Andrew Bottolfson, Star Prairie; M. E. Fraher, Glenwood City; and Nels Swenumson, of Baldwin, to report the opinion of the board at the hearing of the highway commission at Hudson Wednesday.

The above-mentioned committee met with the highway commission as directed, and John Sakrison presented the view of the committee. It was admitted that a new bridge was needed but that the commission delay action on building said bridge until the present law (making the county liable for one-third payment) be repealed. The report brought out the injustice upon St. Croix County taxpayers to have to pay one-third the cost of a bridge used by less than one-eighth of the taxpayers. Others who supported the board's decision against the bridge were N. O. Varnum, Steven Eversen, C. A. Smith, and Judge Arnquist.

Our supervisor, Nels Swenumson, to whom we are indebted for this information, informed us that Stillwater interests attended this hearing with a very smooth-working and well-oiled machine, presenting every possible argument for the building of the bridge.

The commission, as usual, listened to all without any comments and will now go back to Madison and make their decision as they d—please.

Any clear-thinking human being can see the injustice of this county paying for an interstate bridge connecting State highways. It's so unreasonable it's a joke, and the fault was with the legislature of 1927 that let such a piece of purely sectional legislation slip by.

St. Croix County's board committee put up a good plea opposing the bridge on good, sound, economic reasons. Supervisor Swenumson said that even if the commission does go on record favoring the bridge he believes the county will fight the law.

Other press clippings I learn are to the same effect but the foregoing is the only one called to my attention.

Thereafter an immediate inquiry was had of the Minnesota Representative who had introduced the bill and whose action throughout has been proper and blameless.

The following report was located and a telegram thereupon sent to the Wisconsin Highway Commission which with their reply is as follows:

[H. Rept. No. 1678, 70th Cong., 1st sess.]

Mr. NEWTON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 13502):

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13502), authorizing the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Stillwater, Minn., having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

This bill is similar to H. R. 13416, which has the approval of the War and Agriculture Departments as will appear by the letters attached and which are made a part of this report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 7, 1928.*

Respectfully returned to the chairman Commitee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives.

So far as the interests committed to this department are concerned, I know of no objection to the favorable consideration of the accompanying bill (H. R. 13416, 70th Cong., 1st sess.) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Stillwater, Minn.

C. B. ROBBINS,
Acting Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1928.

Hon. JAMES S. PARKER,
Chairman Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. PARKER: Careful consideration has been given to the bill H. R. 13416, transmitted with your letter of May 1 with request for a report thereon and such views relative thereto as the department might desire to communicate.

This bill would authorize the State of Minnesota, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Croix River, at or near Stillwater, Minn. The location indicated for the proposed bridge is on the system of Federal-aid highways approved for Minnesota. Favorable action on the bill is recommended.

Sincerely,

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 23, 1928.*

SECRETARY STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION, or
H. J. KUELLING, *Engineer, Madison, Wis.:*

House bill 13502, introduced by ANDRESEN, Minnesota, reported by Bridge Committee, authorizes, as to be amended, States of Minnesota and Wisconsin to construct and operate a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River at Stillwater, Minn. St. Croix County board is reported to have protested against this bridge bill because bridge construction under existing Wisconsin law will cost St. Croix County taxpayers one-third of the total Wisconsin cost. Saw ANDRESEN this morning, also Chairman DENISON of committee, but before opposing bill's passage am wiring you to ascertain if Wisconsin State Highway Commission favors this Stillwater bridge; and if so, will St. Croix County be required to pay such county taxes toward bridge construction. The bridge is primarily for Stillwater's benefit. Please wire answer to-day.

JAMES A. FREAR,
Member of Congress.

MADISON, WIS., *May 23, 1928.*

Hon. JAMES A. FREAR,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Commission held hearing Stillwater bridge May 16. Finding not yet made. If favorable, St. Croix County would be assessed one-third of Wisconsin's share; benefits are mutual.

W. B. BUETOW,
State Highway Engineer.

It will be noted that on May 23 a finding had not yet been made by the Wisconsin commission on a bridge bill that on April 25, a month previously, the Wisconsin delegation had been requested by the commission to support, and which bill was reported to the House and placed on the calendar May 15. That in addition the reply wire cryptically states that if the Wiscousin commission decided favorably, "St. Croix County would be assessed one-third of Wisconsin's share; benefits are mutual," whatever that means. This is the first word from the commission that Wisconsin and St. Croix County would have anything to do with the bridge or with its cost. In fact, nothing connected Wisconsin with the building of the bridge until my direct question, based on the press notice. Thereupon I advised Chairman DENISON of the subcommittee of the situation, because of the fact that motion to adjourn which had passed the House to take effect May 29 on the passage in the Senate would thereafter suspend all rules so that the Speaker might recognize any Member with any bill without notice, and thereby Members would have no protection against surprises.

The letter to Chairman DENISON, his reply, and letter to the Wisconsin State Highway Commission regarding the Stillwater bridge proposal is self-explanatory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 24, 1928.*

Hon. EDWARD E. DENISON,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DENISON: I received a reply to my telegram which I took to your office to show you in which our State highway engineer, Madison, Wis., says that the Wisconsin State Highway Commission has not made a finding yet on the Minnesota bridge proposal at Stillwater, but if the finding should be in favor of the bridge, St. Croix County, under the law, would have to pay one-third of the Wisconsin tax. This would mean that a little county would be taxed approximately $100,000, according to the statement of their county board which opposes the bill for a bridge that is of practically no benefit to the county because it touches the north end, but it is for the benefit entirely of Stillwater, a city across the river. * * * I have no objection to the bridge nor to the State building the bridge, but it would be a tremendous burden for a little county that has other bonds outstanding.

I saw the Speaker and told him my predicament because of the fact that any suspension of rules enabled him to recognize anyone, and I wanted to be present at least if the bill was to be brought up in the House. He sympathized with my position and suggested that I see you and see that the bill will not be among those you would bring out (by suspension). Several of the Members, of course, and Senators would be with me on the proposition, but I take it that unless hard pressed you will not care to bring up the bill, but in any event, if so, would give me a chance to read the telegrams and explain the situation that would appeal to any Member as a valid objection.

* * * * * * *

Very sincerely,

JAMES A. FREAR.

[E. E. DENISON, twenty-fifth district, Illinois, member of Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1928.

Hon. JAMES A. FREAR,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FREAR: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th.

In view of the facts stated in your letter I will not move to suspend the rules to pass the bill referred to nor ask any special consideration of the bill.

If it should be called in regular course on the call of the Consent Calendar, you can object, and very properly so, and let the bill go over until next session.

Very truly,

E. E. DENISON.

MAY 25, 1928.

Mr. H. J. KUELING,
Engineer, Wisconsin State Highway Commission,
Madison, Wis.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of April 25 says that the Wisconsin State Highway Commission is in favor of a bridge across the St. Croix River at Stillwater and it asks for my support. At that time I answered it is very late in the session, but if presented I would give the matter careful consideration.

Have just learned that the St. Croix County Board of Supervisors has protested against building the bridge because of their understanding that it will cost St. Croix County, under the Wisconsin law, upward of $100,000 for its share. As the bill is on the calendar I wired your commission May 23 asking the facts and your reply of the same date is received wherein you state:

"Commission held hearing Stillwater bridge May 16. Finding not yet made. If favorable St. Croix County would be assessed one-third of Wisconsin's share. Benefits are mutual."

I am personally acquainted with existing conditions and have been over that road a hundred times. Presumably not 10 per cent of the people of St. Croix County will have occasion to use the bridge because of its location near the northern boundary of the county. It was originally owned by the city of Stillwater because of the interests of Stillwater business men in Wisconsin trade.

On what theory should St. Croix County contribute a tax of one-third of Wisconsin's share of the cost for a bridge located at Stillwater primarily for the benefit of Stillwater business men?

I am writing this because of your letter of April 25 and your telegram of May 23 in answer to mine based upon what I understand to be a protest of the St. Croix County board against contribution toward such bridge. In view of the fact that it was not reported until May 15, a little over a week ago, and that the facts have not been presented to Congress, I am asking if your commission still urges action requested in your letter of April 25?

Would it not be just for the State legislature to exempt from the provisions of the one-third tax payment by the county in case of construction of interstate bridges, which I understand is the law in Minnesota?

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. FREAR.

Mr. Speaker, no answer has been received by mail or wire to this letter and no further information is to be had prior to the bill's consideration if had without objection.

I offer only a brief comment on the record. The Wisconsin State Highway Commission's failure to apprise Wisconsin's Representatives of the facts is inexcusable. No corkscrew should have been necessary to learn the situation.

That St. Croix County, a comparatively small agricultural county, should be called upon to pay $100,000, or any other amount, toward a bridge that had been built by Stillwater and for nearly a half century maintained by Stillwater in order to secure Wisconsin trade is hard to understand and extremely unjust. By a peculiar difference in State laws not 10 per cent of the taxpayers of this same county have used the Stillwater bridge, because it is situated near the north end of the county, yet not only is this Wisconsin county to pay a large part of the construction cost in addition to its own share of the State tax, but Stillwater and Washington Counties, Minn., primarily benefited, pay no greater proportion of the Minnesota cost than does Winona or other cities a hundred miles distant.

These facts in themselves entitled Members who were asked to vote for the bill to a full statement of the situation from the Wisconsin Highway Commission. That has not been but seemingly avoided and it is hard to explain from any reasonable standpoint. That the Minnesota Stillwater bridge bill was to be amended before passage by inserting the word "Wisconsin" is not alone possible but probable, and that failing in the House, it would be inserted in the Senate and retained by the conferees, I have reason to believe without in any way impugning the motives of any Member. The deception, if such it be, must be charged to the responsible officers in my own State, who I submit, whether accidentally or purposely, did not give the information to which we were entitled.

I know the location and history of the old Stillwater bridge fairly intimately, and the facts of reconstruction have been learned by accident, because no word came from my State or from the county affected, other than correspondence with the State highway commission here inserted.

For reasons stated I have objected to the consideration of the bill.

Until the Wisconsin law is amended so that a small unprotected community will not be burdened with an additional grossly unjust and indefensible tax for an interstate bridge, this bill ought not pass.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 834, the bill (S. 4124) to provide for notice to owners of land assessed for benefits by the verdict of condemnation juries in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Reserving the right to object, what does the bill provide?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. It provides for methods of sending notices in condemnation cases made necessary by the decisions of the courts. It is a bill sent here by the District Commissioners to provide a form of notice where benefits are assessed in condemnation cases.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Does it change the law of condemnation to give them any more authority to condemn than they have had heretofore?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. It does not. It relates merely to notices sent to people who are assessed for benefits.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. It is a ministerial measure and does not go to the question of condemnation.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. No; that bill was objected to a few moments ago.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I have no objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That where in any condemnation proceedings instituted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with the provisions of subchapter 1 of chapter 15, or in accordance with the provisions of chapter 55 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, the jury of condemnation shall assess benefits against any land or parcel of land no part of which was taken by the condemnation proceedings, and the owner of the land or parcel of land so assessed for benefits was not served with notice of the condemnation proceedings, notice of such assessment for benefits shall be given by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by registered letter, mailed to the last known address of the person listed on the records of the assessor of the District of Columbia as the owner of the land or parcel of land so assessed, and, in addition thereto, the court shall give public notice of the land or parcels of land assessed for benefits, no part of which was taken by the condemnation proceedings, by advertisement once in each of three daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia showing the amount assessed against each such piece or parcel of land and stating the time within which interested parties may file with the court any objections or exceptions they may have to the verdict. The mailing by registered letter and the notice by publication herein provided for shall be sufficient notice to the owner of any land or parcel of land assessed for benefits as aforesaid. Nothing herein contained shall be considered to abrogate or nullify the option conferred upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the act of Congress approved May 28, 1926, entitled "An act to provide for the condemnation of land for the opening, extension, widening, or straightening of streets, avenues, roads, or highways in accordance with the plan of the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word simply to contribute this very brief observation on the question of condemnation proceedings.

The general bill, which is No. 841 on the calendar, was objected to. There has been quite a lively protest against this by the Woman's Party members. It should be noted in connection with this that the bill, No. 841, would not affect the Woman's Party building situation, since the bill expressly exempts from its operation cases where condemnation proceedings have commenced and commissioners have been appointed, and in the case of the Woman's Party building proceedings have been commenced, commissioners have been appointed, and proceedings are being held. So they are exempted from the provisions of the proposed law as reported to the House.

In this connection it is worthy of note as illustrating the importance of the legislation that the Woman's Party organization paid $134,000 for that piece of property and have testified under oath now that they value it at $1,000,000.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. What is the assessed valuation of that property?

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not know. I know they paid $134,000 for it and they are asking $1,000,000 for it. Personally, I am sorry the pending condemnation bill would not reach them, but it would not.

Mr. MACGREGOR. And that is a patriotic party.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT HASTINGS, MINN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13503) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Hastings, Minn., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OUACHITA RIVER, ARK.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13540) granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission of Arkansas to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ouachita River at a point between the mouth of Saline River and the Louisiana and Arkansas line.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MY RECORD IN CONGRESS

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, recently I sent a letter to my friend Mr. Wells, of my district, in which I stated that the activities of Congress during my 10 years' service, if complete, would be a very long story. During this period we have considered more than 5,000 bills. Probably 70,000 bills were introduced. Many of these measures affect an individual—such as payment of a claim against the Government. They may affect a community, such as a bridge bill. However, many of them, such as tax reduction, the tariff, women's suffrage, prohibition enforcement, and hundreds of others, affect the entire population of the country. Some bills are disposed of in an hour, others require many months.

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS MET

The reconstruction period following the greatest war in history has imposed on Congress and the country weightier problems than ever before known to America. As a Member of the House of Representatives during this period it has been my fortune to have had some part in this reconstruction program.

The Budget law, which we enacted several years ago, may not be very well understood but really concerns every taxpayer in the country. It estimates and balances future income and expenses and puts the Government on a business basis instead of the hit-and-miss plan that formerly prevailed. Under its operation we have cut Federal expenditures more than $2,000,000,000 annually.

We have taken 130,411 persons off the Federal pay roll. This alone results in a saving of more than a half million dollars a day.

We have cut Federal taxes four times in seven years.

We have relieved 3,000,000 of the smaller taxpayers from the payment of any Federal tax whatever. We have reduced the Federal tax burden for every man, woman, and child in the country. (Now please remember that real estate, personal, school, road, and all other general taxes paid to your city or county treasurer are levied, collected, and expended within the State and are not and can not be influenced in any way by Congress. Taxes levied by Congress are paid in our State to the collector of internal revenue at Tacoma.)

Meanwhile we have paid eight and three-quarter billion dollars on our public debt.

Annual interest payments have been reduced $300,000,000.

This financial record never has been equaled in the history of the world.

Staggering war taxes still prevail in other countries. A married man in the United States with a net income of $3,500 pays no income tax. In Great Britain, according to latest figures obtainable, he would pay $407; in Italy, $419; in France, $217; in Germany, very high, but I do not know the exact amount.

A calm survey of world conditions ought to make one happy that he lives in America.

LEGISLATION COVERS WIDE SCOPE

I only have time to mention a few of the other laws which I have helped enact, such as:

Repeal of war laws and again establishing friendly relations with the Central Powers.

An emergency farmers' tariff was soon enacted to shut out foreign farm products that were swamping our markets.

Restriction of immigration.

Federal water power act, which retains perpetual ownership of power sites by the Government for all the people.

Act for rehabilitation of those injured in industry, which is putting cripples into gainful employment where they support their families instead of sending them to the almshouse.

Enacted comprehensive prohibition law.

Adopted women's suffrage amendment.

Establishment of Veterans' Bureau, construction of hospitals, and numerous liberalizing laws for ex-service men.

Increased pension for Civil and Spanish War veterans and their widows.

General tariff law enacted.

Establishment of air mail.

Radio control law.

Establishment of an American merchant marine to carry our farm and factory products to the markets of the world.

Removal of all tax from automobiles and automobile parts.

Flood control.

Muscle Shoals.

Liberalized farm loans.

Established board of mediation to settle labor disputes and prevent strikes.

Liberalized homestead laws.

Antinarcotic laws.

Pass Hoch-Smith resolution to help reduce farm freight rates.

Several laws to encourage and assist aviation.

Deportation of aliens who violate the laws of this country.

Settlement of foreign debts.

Passed more than 50 laws requested by farmers.

Passed maternity act for protection of helpless mothers and babes.

Several hundred laws of general interest which we have helped enact could be mentioned.

National legislation must chiefly occupy the time and thought of a Representative in Congress. Legislation is prepared by patient investigation around the committee table where information is sought from all persons and all sources available.

Speech making may be the choice pastime of some Members, but they influence few if any votes. The chronic speech maker or orator only delays and hinders legislation rather than helps. The quiet, straightforward explanation of a bill gets results.

While national problems and legislation rank first, I conceive it as my duty to my constituents to render them and their communities every possible assistance. Our district is 3,000 miles from the Capital; too far for them to come and too expensive for them to send a special agent. While additional hours are required every day, it has been a great pleasure for me to help those who were not in position to help themselves.

OUR OWN PROBLEMS

I shall now refer to matters which concern our own State, district, and people.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS AND FREE BRIDGES

During my four years' service on the Roads Committee we wrote the present Federal aid road law requiring construction of more farm-to-market roads than interstate roads and guaranteeing free bridges when Federal funds are used. Also providing for $75,000,000 yearly Federal aid for post roads and $7,500,000 yearly for national forest roads.

In excess of $15,000,000 has been expended by Congress on roads in the State of Washington since I came here 10 years ago.

Secured $450,000 for Lola Pass or Lewis and Clark Highway, which will ultimately serve a throng of tourists entering the Pacific Northwest and will give better fire protection to a great national forest.

Secured survey of new toll gate road.

Wrote and have now pending Mount Adams Highway bill for construction of utility and scenic highway across Yakima Indian Reservation.

Have supported many other road bills.

Secured construction Mount Misery Garfield County road into national forest.

Wrote and secured enactment of bill for Burbank Bridge across the Snake River.

Wrote and secured enactment of bill for Pasco-Kennewick Bridge across the Columbia River.

Wrote and secured enactment of bill for Central Ferry as a free bridge across the Snake River.

Secured time extension resulting in the construction of Bridge of the Gods across Columbia River.

Wrote and secured enactment of bill for Vantage Ferry as a free bridge across the Columbia River.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE

Have aided materially in securing new rural mail routes and extension of old routes in every county in our district, giving better service to more than 15,000 constituents.

Had active part in securing village or city carrier service or otherwise improved service in Pullman (new building), Clarkston, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pasco, Kennewick, Yakima (addition to building), Ellensburg, Cle Elum, Roslyn, and Ephrata.

Air mail for east Washington terminating at Pasco.

Air-mail rate of 5 cents per ounce instead of 10 cents per half ounce.

Reduced postage on other mail and better pay for all postal employees and for fourth-class postmasters.

FARM LEGISLATION

Having quite full and detailed knowledge of diversified farm problems from many years' actual experience, and of the wheat growers and fruit growers' problems from my own personal experience during the past 20 years, I have recognized the seriousness of the farm situation and have at all times supported what I believed was the best farm-relief legislation obtainable.

While endeavoring to convince opponents of farm relief that conditions have changed, I related my experience in youth.

EARLY DAYS DOWN ON THE FARM

When I was a boy down on the farm we planted a few acres to corn, we sowed a few acres to wheat and oats and grass. We milked a few cows, we sold an occasional calf, we fattened a pen of hogs; a heterogeneous flock of poultry ran everywhere. A small band of sheep supplied blankets and socks, mittens, "pulse warmers," and red, white, and blue "comforters," and hoods for the girls.

The "Summers boys" worked early and late six days a week and cared for the stock all day Sunday. Any additional labor was procured at "50 cents a day and board," or 75 cents a day if the laborer boarded himself.

We took a few sacks of wheat to mill twice a year; that furnished flour and bread for the family for the entire year. We shelled a bushel of corn occasionally and took it to a near-by mill, waited for it to be ground, and returned with "the makings" of our corn bread and mush for winter evenings.

We swapped bacon for jeans and copper-toed boots. We swapped butter, at 8 to 18 cents a pound, and eggs, at 7 to 15 cents a dozen, for sugar and coffee and rice and "calico."

When we went courtin' we rode a mule or a stray colt. Those were the good old days our eastern friends still have in mind. No freight problem. No auto. No gasoline. No hard roads. No telephone. No radio. No phonograph. No piano. No organ—only a "Jew's harp," and I couldn't play that. No electric lights nor gas nor electric range. No coal bills. We cut our own fuel from our own or a neighbor's "woods" without restraint. No "store clothes" for Johnnie. No reaper. No mower. No "header." No "combine." Those were the days of the scythe and cradle. No movies. No soda fountains. No nothin' for a boy down on the farm but work, fishin', huntin', trappin', the old swimmin' hole, and school and spelling "bees" and games and "exhibitions" and church and Sunday school and "singings." That was the simple life.

Those were "the good old days" down on the farm. There was no farm problem then.

It has been difficult for the great industrial East to realize that agriculture has emerged from the shrouds of the Dark Ages.

SHIPPING-POINT INSPECTION HELPS PRODUCER

The shipping-point inspection law was written and piloted through Congress by me several years ago. It is now estimated to save growers and shippers of fruits and vegetables of our State more than $1,500,000 annually and the producers throughout the United States between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 annually. Federal fruit and alfalfa grades are also established under this law.

FAIR DEALING BILL WILL PREVENT LAWSUITS

I have now introduced a bill, H. R. 11414, to encourage fair dealing in fruits and other perishable farm products and to provide for arbitration of disputes between western shippers and eastern receivers. This bill is widely indorsed not only in the Pacific Northwest but in the Mississippi Valley and by southern fruit and vegetable men and by the Department of Agriculture.

One very reliable firm in Yakima writes me as follows:

> We are sure that with the system contemplated under your bill shippers would be able to operate on a much lower margin of profit than they are able to at the present time, thus reducing the eventual cost to the consumer.
>
> Your shipping point inspection bill, which you had passed some years ago, undoubtedly results in a tremendous saving to growers of fruit and produce in the United States since it has been in effect. The Federal inspection service now has the full confidence of practically all shippers and receivers. We are quite sure the enactment of your new bill would result in a very much greater saving even than has been accomplished under the Federal inspection service, resulting in good for growers, shippers, dealers, and consumers.

FARM QUARANTINE ACT SAVES ALFALFA FIELDS

When the United States Supreme Court in 1926 decided the farm quarantine act unconstitutional and thus would have permitted weevil-infested alfalfa, scabby potatoes, and a score of other disease-bearing products to invade our State, Mr. Barnes, the director of agriculture of the State of Washington, wired me asking for a new Federal quarantine law. A perilous situation existed. If our alfalfa fields became infested, they could probably never be rid of the weevil. In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, a new bill was drafted immediately. This Jones-Summers bill passed the Agricultural Committees of both Houses, was then passed by the House and Senate, signed by the President, and became our permanent farm products quarantine law six weeks from the day the Supreme Court handed down its decision.

SECURED APPROPRIATION TO CONTROL WIREWORMS

Wireworms are ravenous in the Yakima and Walla Walla Valleys. They nibble more than half a million dollars from our potatoes and onions every year. I have just secured a double appropriation to speed up the control work.

SPRAY DEPOSIT—PRECOOLING OF FRUITS

A few weeks ago I demonstrated the need and secured an appropriation of $19,400 for the study of the spray-residue problem, which I have been fighting for eight years, and for the study of precooling, storage, and transportation of fruits. It is believed by western growers this precooling study may result in a saving of railway icing charges, running to a million dollars a year or more for growers and shippers in the State of Washington. The benefits of these studies will go to every fruit grower in the State.

DUST FIRES—GRAIN BAGS

When dust explosions and resultant fires were frequent and heavy losses were common in our wheat fields we made a special appeal to the Department of Agriculture for help. An expert went into our harvest fields and did some good work. The problem is now largely solved.

Several years ago we had an active part in securing a Treasury ruling that imported jute bags might be branded by the bale instead of branding each bag separately. It was represented that this effected a saving of around a dollar a hundred on bags.

Recently I have petitioned for a study of the jute-bag question by the Tariff Commission and have asked for a 50 per cent reduction on such bags. Experience is a good teacher; last year my grain bags cost me $1,200; a few years ago they would have cost but half as much.

APPLE BOXES

A bill was pending in Congress standardizing fruit and vegetable containers. It was a good bill except that it proposed to change the size and shape of our established Northwest apple box. After showing the author of the bill and the Representative in charge of the bill that even a slight change would destroy our nationally established apple pack and complicate fabrication of boxes, he agreed to and did drop the Northwest apple box from the bill.

CHERRIES AND ONIONS NEED PROTECTION

During the past several years we have argued for an increased tariff on cherries and finally secured a personal visit to the Yakima Valley of the Tariff Commission investigators. The California-Oregon-Washington fight has resulted in a 50 per cent increased duty to protect our growers from Italian cherries.

A few months ago in behalf of Walla Walla and Yakima onion growers I appeared personally before the Tariff Commission and testified for them, asking for a 50 per cent increased duty on onions to protect our growers from onions grown in Egypt and Spain.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES URGED

We have never believed the "Portland differential" wheat rate was justified. I am convinced from my own experience and the experience of others that this preferential rate costs us about 3½ cents a bushel on all wheat grown south of the Snake River. I have in the past and shall in the future strive for a competitive market, which can only be secured by reducing rates to Puget Sound.

It was my good fortune to assist in enacting the Hoch-Smith resolution into law, and as one of an Appropriations Committee of five have helped to supply the Interstate Commerce Commission with necessary funds to put it into effect. I have strongly urged reduced rates under that resolution for all farm and orchard products. The resolution was intended for present relief; to help agriculture now, in 1928, and not at some distant date when the farmer is already bankrupt.

COOPERATION SECURES YAKIMA WEATHER STATION

When the need of a full-time, first-order weather station at Yakima was brought to my attention a few weeks ago by a Yakima lawyer, I immediately conferred with the proper authorities here, secured an estimate of cost, and wired the Yakima Chamber of Commerce to forward by air mail 10 best reasons why such an office should be established. Later this information was required by the chief forecaster at San Francisco. In both instances the Yakima chamber responded immediately, and with 12 good reasons. That was splendid cooperation which I greatly appreciated. After personally presenting all the evidence, the Weather Bureau, the Secretary of Agriculture, and finally the Appropriations Committee agreed that a valley and near-by territory that produces $75,000,000 of agricultural products, most of which are fruits and vegetables, and highly sensitive to weather changes, is entitled to a first-order weather station for the protection of its crops.

Twice a day passenger air service which was established May 15 between Yakima and Portland was another strong argument in behalf of the station. So on July 1 Yakima, the sixth agricultural county in the United States, will have a much-needed first-order weather station that will well serve every farmer in Yakima and adjoining counties.

SERVICE MEN

When the World War ended hospitals had to be provided for the disabled and those broken in health. My mind turned to Fort Walla Walla. In securing the necessary legislation for the conversion of old Fort Walla Walla, which had been idle for 10 years, into a veterans' hospital the Government was saved half a million dollars and the veterans were provided with one of the most desirable hospitals in the whole country. Within the last few days, after two years' effort, we have appropriated $250,000 for a badly needed new ward for bedfast patients.

RED TAPE CUT

Veterans' claims were hopelessly entangled with red tape. It has been my great pleasure to assist more than 1,025 of those patriotic young men in adjusting their claims with the Government. Awards varying from $1.25 to $10,000 have been secured. These cases have required from a few days up to 13 months for final disposition.

Civil War veterans, their widows and orphans, and veterans of Indian wars and of the Spanish-American War have had their difficulties. Five hundred and ninety-five of these have had my personal assistance in presenting their pension claims.

Abraham Lincoln admonished us "To care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan." This office has tried to be helpful in all cases.

LAKE KEECHELUS CAMP SITE SAVED

The tract of land known as Lake Keechelus Camp had been filed on in the nineties as a "lieu land claim." There was a cloud on claimant's title. Twenty years later the construction of a hard-surfaced road, the universal use of the auto, and abundant supply of cold spring water and shade made this a favorite outing place for Kittitas County and a resting place for cross-State tourists. Mr. Harry Averill, then of Cle Elum, who was my secretary at that time, informed me that this choice camp was "in danger of being lost to the public and that a parking fee would then no doubt be charged the hundreds of local people who picnic there on Sundays and holidays."

I protested against this beautiful site passing under private control unless claimant could show unquestioned title, and requested the Secretary of the Interior to search the records for 20 years back. Two or three failures to comply with the law were found. Lake Keechelus camp site was saved and remains a part of the national forest, with no wire fence and padlocks, and will be forever available to the public.

INDIAN RESERVATION

The welfare of the Indians has always had my sympathetic interest. The development of the Wapato project, including the Satus unit and the pumping unit, have had my full cooperation.

An agreement to cut repayment charges from $10 per acre (which was first written in the bill) to $5 and later to $2.50 was secured.

My Mount Adams Highway bill, for the construction of a highway across the reservation, would add nearly a million dollars to the value of Indian timber, make their mountain resorts accessible, and would serve the entire reservation and the Pacific Northwest. A two-day tour up the Columbia or Northbank Highway past snow-capped Mount Hood, through the beautiful white salmon country, under the shadow of snow-capped Mount Adams, through the Yakima Reservation and the highly developed Yakima Valley, over the beautiful new Naches Pass Highway, through Rainier National Park, and on to Tacoma, Seattle, and Puget Sound, could not be surpassed in this or any other country for beauty and variety of scenery.

CLAIMS ADJUSTED—FAMILIES REUNITED

Income, estate, and other claims (from 1 to 20 years old), totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been adjusted. You may be sure these are pretty knotty claims, as they only reach this office after having passed through many hands.

Youthful sons, who have run away and joined the Army or Navy, have been located and returned to their distressed or needy parents.

Two young girls lost to their parents in a foreign country for 10 years were located after many months in correspondence covering the United States, Russia, Germany, and England, and the family reunited.

Military decorations for heroic action in certain cases and from the King of Belgium were secured.

GUNS DONATED

The identical French 155-millimeter guns used so effectively by the One hundred and forty-sixth Field Artillery on the western front were permanently donated by my bill to Walla Walla, where the battalion was recruited—the only instance of this kind in the United States. As you know, these guns are now proudly resting in our city park.

Consent of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau was secured for establishment of Walla Walla airport on hospital grounds.

Consent of Federal Power Commission for wing dam in Snake River at Burbank was secured.

Bird sanctuary requested and granted on veterans' hospital grounds at Walla Walla.

Assisted in securing Interstate Commerce Commission hearings for railroad in Asotin County.

SAGE BRUSH OR CIVILIZATION

I believe in development. My family has pioneered across this country since 1637. I believe in good roads, good schools, good churches, good homes. If the State of Washington does not develop, then we will stagnate, become tax ridden, and out of step with civilization while development will go to other parts of the country.

Our national population increases 2,000,000 annually. Every year requires the products from at least 5,000,000 additional acres. These products will be grown in Australia, the Argentine, New Zealand, and Canada if they are not grown in the United States. I am for the United States. Development is a slow process. In 1919 I introduced the first bill for the Kittitas high line and helped secure final results. The heroic pioneers of that valley had been trying for this development for 35 years. The work is now well under way, but several years will yet pass before that project is fully developed.

I mention this to show that this generation need have no fear of irrigation. It requires from 25 to 50 years to develop a project.

The Roosa-Moxee-Sunnyside-Kennewick project will be next constructed. It will benefit all. It will hurt nobody. No doubt our ancestors once thought development should stop at the Connecticut River or the Hudson or the Appalachian Mountains. We know they opposed development west of the Missis-

sippi, and at a later date were shocked at suggested settlement and development west of the Rockies.

I have piloted five Columbia Basin bills through the House during the past 10 years; another bill is pending. Work as hard as we may we shall have 60,000,000 more mouths to feed when the project is completed and fully settled. At that time we will have a strong market for every pound of food produced in the United States and will be importing freely from the countries I have named.

Senator JONES and I introduced the first bills changing the repayment period on irrigation projects from 20 to 40 years and liberalizing the reclamation law in other respects.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

From the Members who have served longest in Congress and have been under observation for several years and who are believed to be qualified for the special service required the important committees are selected.

These are the words of Champ Clark after 22 years in Congress, 8 years as Speaker of the House of Representatives:

A man has to learn to be a Representative, just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor.

It is an unwise performance for any district to change Representatives at short intervals. A new Congressman must begin at the foot of the class and spell up.

No man should be elected to the House simply to gratify his ambition. All Members should be elected for the good of the country.

The best rule, it seems to me, is for a district to select a man with at least fair capacity, industrious, honest, energetic, sober, and courageous, and keep him here so long as he discharges his duties faithfully and well. Such a man will gradually rise to high position and influence in the House. His wide acquaintance with Members helps him amazingly in doing things. We live in parlous time. Abraham Lincoln's favorite argument for his own reelection was that it is unwise to swap horses in the middle of the river—which applies to Congressmen as well as Presidents.

My colleagues of the House have honored me with membership on the Appropriations Committee. This is said to be the first time a Member of the House from the State of Washington has ever been assigned to this committee.

The committee prepares all appropriation bills for every activity of the Federal Government. This large committee of 35 members function through 10 subcommittees of 5 members each.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee comprises Hon. L. J. DICKINSON of Iowa, chairman, who is familiar with agricultural problems in general and speaks with authority on agricultural requirements in the Mississippi Valley; Hon. EDWARD H. WASON, of New Hampshire, who speaks for New England and the East; JOHN W. SUMMERS, of Washington, who speaks for agriculture in the Intermountain and Pacific States; Hon. JAMES P. BUCHANAN, of Texas, and Hon. JOHN N. SANDLIN, of Louisiana, who speak for agriculture in the South. You will note your Representative is the only member west of Iowa and consequently the only member of the committee familiar with western agricultural problems.

My committee colleagues are capable men. We study the needs of agriculture conscientiously and sympathetically. We prepare a bill carrying a little less than the total amount recommended by the President and the Director of the Budget. However, our bill must provide funds for every agricultural college in the United States, for county agricultural agents, for extension work of all kinds, for the study of production of all farm crops, their pests of every kind, of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dairying, eradication of disease from plants and animals, codling moth, Japanese beetle, earwig, Mexican fruit worm, predatory-animal control, marketing at home and abroad, and hundreds of other farm activities of which I would write you if time permitted.

National forests and the Bureau of Public Roads are administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and about $85,000,000 are provided for roads in our bill. The bill carries a total of near $140,000,000 for all agricultural activities, including post roads and national forest roads and trails.

Our committee spent many weeks in preparing this bill. Specialists and practical farmers in every branch of agriculture testified before our committee. One thousand three hundred pages of their testimony is printed and is known as the "Hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill." My many years' experience in farming in the Mississippi Valley and in Washington served me well in considering these problems. This was the most interesting and probably the most valuable work I have done since coming to Congress 10 years ago. Nothing spectacular, no newspaper headlines, no speeches, just a lot of hard work around the committee table, where much of the real work of Congress is done, working out a thousand problems for six and a half million farmers.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The independent offices appropriation subcommittee, of which I am also a member, is composed of Hon. WILL R. WOOD, of Indiana, chairman; Hon. EDWARD H. WASON, of New Hampshire; JOHN W. SUMMERS, of Washington; Hon. THOMAS H. CULLEN, of New York; and Hon. FRED M. VINSON, of Kentucky. You will again note your Congressman is the only member of this committee west of Indiana.

This committee also spends many weeks listening to the reports of work done during the preceding year, the plans for future work, and the amount of money expended in the past and required for the future by the following activities of the Federal Government:

Executive (this includes all public expenditures by the President, including the White House).

Alaskan relief.

Alien Property Custodian.

American Battle Monuments Commission (World War monuments in France).

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.

Board of Mediation (which settles most all railway labor disputes).

Board of Tax Appeals (the final arbiter of income-tax controversies).

Bureau of Efficiency (which studies the operation of various departments and suggests money-saving methods).

Civil Service Commission.

Commission of Fine Arts (which approves the plans for all public and other important buildings in the Capital).

Employees' Compensation Commission.

Federal Board for Vocational Education (which cooperates with 41 States in rehabilitating industrial cripples).

Federal Power Commission.

Federal Radio Commission.

Federal Reserve Board.

Federal Trade Commission.

General Accounting Office (which must audit and O. K. every dollar expended from the Federal Treasury).

Housing Corporation (which is closing up war-housing activities).

Interstate Commerce Commission (which establishes all freight rates).

National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics (for improvement of flying craft).

Public Buildings and Public Parks.

Smithsonian Institution.

Tariff Commission.

United States Geographic Board.

United States Shipping Board.

United States Veterans' Bureau (with all its activities throughout the United States requiring $485,000,000 for the next fiscal year).

I may safely say no other committee of Congress covers so wide a field of activities as this.

These 26 activities of the Federal Government require a total of about $560,000,000 annually. This is the second largest bill prepared by any committee of Congress and ranks in amount next to the Post Office appropriation bill.

Every dollar of these vast requirements is first scrutinized by the Director of the Budget and the President and are then recommended to the Congress. They are then even more painstakingly scrutinized and investigated for several weeks by our committee which reduces the amounts wherever it can be done without crippling the work which is to be undertaken. The bill is then considered for several days by the House, then by the Senate Appropriations Committee, then by the Senate, then by a conference committee of the two Houses, and finally goes to the President for his signature. The funds then become available.

This is the Budget law, which we enacted in 1921, in operation. It saves tens of millions of dollars annually and has made it possible for Congress to cut—to reduce—Federal taxes four times during the past seven years.

I am deeply appreciative to the newspapers of our State, to chambers of commerce and many other organizations, and to my constituents and colleagues for their help and cooperation in all things.

I told my friend his letter would have no end if it included all the activities of Congress that affect our State and Nation. That I had tried to picture such activities

as would answer his inquiries and give him a general but close-up view of my work. Many friendly inquiries similar to his had been received, but it was obvious that I could not rewrite such a lengthy letter to all and that I was sure he would not object to my sending to others printed copies of what I had written him with the hope that they would be accepted by everyone as a personal statement from me.

He also was reminded that my office wanted to be of service not only in national affairs but also in matters where the community or the individual is concerned.

CONSENT CALENDAR

FOOT BRIDGE ACROSS THE FOX RIVER, DUNDEE, ILL.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13593) granting the consent of Congress to the city of Dundee, State of Illinois, to construct, maintain, and operate a foot bridge across the Fox River within the city of Dundee, State of Illinois.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill with committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER, DALE COUNTY, ALA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13651) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Alabama to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Choctawhatchee River in Dale County on the highway now under construction from Dothan to Enterprise.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill with the committee amendment, which was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE BLACK RIVER, JONESVILLE, LA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13687) authorizing H. M. Wheeler, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Black River at or near Jonesville, La.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OUACHITA RIVER AT HARRISONBURG, LA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13705) authorizing H. M. Wheeler, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ouachita River at or near Harrisonburg, La.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent this bill be passed without prejudice.

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

BRIDGE ACROSS LAKE CHAMPLAIN, ROUSES POINT, N. Y.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13707) authorizing Elisha N. Goodsell, his heirs and legal representatives and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Lake Champlain at or near Rouses Point, N. Y., and a point at or near Alburgh, Vt.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4203) authorizing J. H. Haley, his heirs and legal representatives and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River at or near a point where Olive Street Road, St. Louis County, Mo., if extended west would intersect the Missouri River.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Does the gentleman know J. H. Haley?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. A meeting was held in St. Louis County after I exposed the activities of E. M. Elliott, and I was notified Mr. Haley, a citizen of the county, was selected as the one to apply for the franchise. I was further advised he has no connection whatsoever with Elliott.

Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS. Let me say to the gentleman that the representative citizens of St. Louis County are all in favor of the construction of this bridge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATIONS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12533) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations and to acquire certain lands for lighthouse purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the Colonial Dames of America in Virginia a piece of land, another piece of land to the Ann Arbor Railroad Co., and the transfer of control of land from the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of the Navy, and it seems to me a bill like this ought not to be expected to be passed unless the membership is informed more fully about it.

Mr. MONTAGUE. As far as I am concerned, let me say to the gentleman I am only interested in the first piece of land. I want to say that the Government runs no risk in transferring this property. It is idle property. The particular piece of property that I am interested in the Government has more land than it needs for the lighthouse. They want to put up a historical monument there. The Lighthouse Service will not be impaired in anyway, and unless this is done by the 28th of June the rights will lapse.

Mr. SCHAFER. Why should the Government give the Ann Arbor Railroad title to land?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I can not answer the gentleman.

Mr. SCHAFER. I think we ought to strike out all of section 2 and pass the bill. If that is not done, I shall object.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Section 3 simply transfers from the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of the Navy. That is all right.

Mr. SCHAFER. How about the railroad?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. We can take that out.

Mr. SCHAFER. If an amendment be offered to that effect, all right.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I shall offer it. Mr. Speaker, with the understanding that I shall move to strike out section 2 on the ground that there is not sufficient information before the House to warrant its passage, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer to the Colonial Dames of America in Virginia the following-described portion of the Dutch Gap Lighthouse Reservation, Va.; Beginning at a stone marked "A" on blueprint No. 5624, on file in the office of the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Baltimore, Md., which is designated as the point of beginning in deed dated November 12, 1889, from the city of Richmond to the United States and recorded among the land records of Henrico County, Va., in deed book No. 128–A, page 301, etc., running thence south 40° west 122.98 feet to B, thence south 50° east 228 feet to C, thence north 40° east 160 feet to D, thence north 50° west 60 feet to E, thence north 40° east 162.98 feet to F, thence north 50° west 118 feet to G, thence south 80° west 78 feet to H, thence south 40° west 140 feet to A, the point of beginning, containing 1.43 acres, which includes all of the land conveyed from the city of Richmond to the United States by aforementioned deed, and all of first parcel described in deed of May 30, 1873, from city of Richmond, Va., to the United States recorded in deed book No. 92, page 72 etc., except plots D, E, F, J, which is retained by the Lighthouse Service. The property shall be used and maintained by the Colonial Dames of America in Virginia for historical purposes only. If at any time for a period of one year it should not be so used and maintained, it shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or other suit or proceeding. The United States reserves the right to locate and maintain upon the property so transferred any aids to navigation and in any locations thereon the Secretary of Commerce may deem necessary, and to enter and leave the property by the most convenient routes for this purpose.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the Ann Arbor Railroad Co., having its principal place of business at Toledo, Ohio, a tract of land lying south of the

harbor entrance connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Aux Bocs Sucs, at Frankfort, Mich., deeded to the United States by warranty deed on August 1, 1908, from Charles T. Parker, administrator de bonis non com testamento annexo of Henry Day, deceased, said deed being recorded February 23, 1909, in the register's office of Benzie County, Mich., in Liber 39 of Deeds, pages 57 and 58, described therein by metes and bounds, as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the fence situated on the west side of the buildings of the life-saving station 70 feet measured on said fence from the southerly boundary of the life-saving station reservation; running westerly 150 feet parallel with the south boundary of the reservation; thence true north 150 feet, more or less, to the face of the revetment; thence easterly along the face of the revetment to its intersection with the fence aforesaid; thence in a southerly direction along the line of said fence 150 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, being an area of land approximately 150 feet square, which land is situated in the southeast quarter northeast quarter section 28, township 26 north, range 16 west, Benzie County, Mich.; excepting perpetual easements for life-saving purposes granted to the United States of America in certain conveyances bearing dates, respectively, November 4, 1883, and June 3, 1889."

The said tract of land to be given in exchange for and dependent upon the Ann Arbor Railroad Co. conveying to the United States the fee-simple title, as evidenced by a warranty deed and abstracts acceptable to the Attorney General of the United States, to the following tract of land lying northerly of the said harbor entrance and described by metes and bounds, as follows:

"Starting at the common corner between sections 21, 22, 27, and 28, township 26 north, range 16 west, State of Michigan, running due west along the section line a distance of 690 feet; thence running due south a distance of 1,160.38 to a stake; thence north 86° 36″ west a distance of 291 feet to the place of beginning.

"Thence running south 3° 24″ west a distance of 80 feet to a stake; thence north 86° 36″ west for a distance of 281 feet to a stake; thence north 3° 24″ east for a distance of 80 feet to a stake; thence south 86° 36″ east for a distance of 281 feet to the place of beginning of the land hereby conveyed, containing ½ acre, more or less."

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer to the control of the Secretary of the Navy the parcels of land hereinafter described and forming portions of the Parris Island Lighthouse Reservation, S. C.:

Parcel No. 1: The tract of land, together with all buildings and appurtenances, which was formerly the site of the Parris Island Range Front Light, described as follows in a deed of July 26, 1878, from James C. Snyder to the United States, recorded June 12, 1879, in book No. 11, page 511, of Beaufort County register's office:

"All that piece or parcel of land being a part of a tract of land formerly known as the 'Means Plantation' and numbered according to a map of a survey on file in the office of Commissioners of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., as lot 23, section 20, township 2 south of Beaufort base line and 1 west of the St. Helena meridian in the county of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, to wit:

"'Commencing at a point on the shore of a creek known as "Means Creek" north 28° and 41″ west, 206 feet from the southeast corner of lot 23 of the aforesaid map and running thence north 77° and 30″ west 558 feet; thence north 72° and 15″ east 710 feet to Means Creek; thence southerly along the shores of Means Creek to the place of beginning, the whole containing 2¼ acres, more or less, and including the water privileges of the front on Means Creek, and * * * a right of way of sufficient width for the construction of an earthen causeway and for the procuring of the material to construct and keep in repair the same across the land lying between the aforesaid piece or parcel of land and an earthen causeway across the marsh to the southerly end of Parris Island.'"

Parcel No. 2: The tract of land, on which the Parris Island Range Rear Beacon is now located, described as follows in a deed of February 28, 1879, from Silas E. Taylor to the United States, recorded November 14, 1879, in book No. 11, page 576, of Beaufort County register's office:

"All that piece and parcel of land situated, lying, and being on Parris (or Parry) Island in the county of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, to wit:

"'All of the northeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter section 18, township 2 south, range 1 west, of Beaufort principal meridian, according to a plat of the United States survey on file in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., and numbered according to the said plat, lot 33, of the aforesaid section, containing 10 acres, more or less.'"

The Parris Island Range Rear Beacon shall be allowed to remain in its present position until removed or relocated by or with the permission of the Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service. The Department of Commerce Light House Service shall also retain the right of ingress and egress by the most convenient route across the above-described parcel No. 2, for maintenance, relocation, or removal of the said rear beacon of this range.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Department of Commerce for lighthouse purposes an additional strip of land 6 feet in width, extending in a southerly direction from Jefferson Avenue a distance of 150 feet, parallel and contiguous to the easterly line of the portion of the old Marine Hospital Reservation, Detroit, Mich., which was transferred to the Department of Commerce by authority of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1926.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out all of section 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAGUARDIA: Beginning on line 6, on page 3, strike out all of section 2.

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 310) authorizing an addition to the Cache National Forest, Idaho.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object simply to state that the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture should surely get together on these transfers of lands for national forests. It makes it extremely difficult for a Member of Congress to get all of the facts when the two departments are in conflict. They ought to adopt some policy so that we may have harmony between these two departments. I shall not object at this time, but at the next session of Congress unless the two departments can work out a program, I shall object to all of these bills.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to any valid existing claim or entry, all lands of the United States within the areas hereinafter described be, and the same are hereby, added to and made parts of the Cache National Forest, to be hereafter administered under the laws and regulations relating to the national forests; and the provisions of the act approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, are hereby extended and made applicable to all other lands within said described areas:

The west half of sections 6, 7, and 18, sections 19, 30, and 31, in township 8 south; section 6 and the west half of sections 7, 18, 19, and 30, in township 9 south, range 36 east of Boise meridian; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, in township 8 south; sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26, in township 9 south, range 35 east of Boise meridian, Idaho.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, after the word "south," insert "range 36 east, Boise meridian."

Page 2, line 6, after the word "south," insert "range 35 east, Boise meridian."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HIRING VEHICLES FROM LETTER CARRIERS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13451) to authorize the Postmaster General to hire vehicles from letter carriers for use in service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3850 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 52) be amended by the addition of the following:

"*Provided*, That beginning with the fiscal year 1928, and thereafter, the Postmaster General may hire vehicles from letter carriers for use in the city delivery and collection service, either under an allowance or on a contract basis."

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CESSION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN IDAHO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13144) to cede certain lands in the State of Idaho, in-

cluding John Smiths Lake, to the State of Idaho for fish-cultural purposes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ALABAMA NATIONAL FOREST

The next business on the Consent Calendar was Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 130) suspending certain provisions of law in connection with the acquisition of lands within the Alabama National Forest.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the State of Alabama agreed to this?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is the gentleman going to move to strike out the recitals?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. The recitals came over in this form from the Senate. We can not strike them out unless we send the joint resolution back to the Senate.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. You can not put them in the law. You might as well put in a Mother Goose rhyme.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. I have no objection to their going out.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I shall not insist upon their going out.

Mr. SCHAFER. Reserving the right to object, is the entire delegation in the Senate and the House from Alabama in favor of this bill?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. So far as I know.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. This is not in conflict with any policy announced by the Vatican, is it? [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Not that I know of.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas section 7 of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), provides "That no deed or other instrument of conveyance shall be accepted or approved by the Secretary of Agriculture under this act until the legislature of the State in which the land lies shall have consented to the acquisition of such land by the United States for the purpose of preserving the navigability of navigable streams"; and

Whereas the State of Alabama by an act approved November 30, 1907, consented to such acquisitions; and

Whereas the State of Alabama by an act approved September 28, 1923, repealed the aforesaid act of November 30, 1907; and

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture was not informed of said repeal and continued to contract for the purchase of certain lands within the present exterior boundaries of the Alabama National Forest, located in Winston, Lawrence, and Franklin Counties, in the said State of Alabama; and

Whereas the forestry officials of the said State of Alabama approved the policy of consolidation of lands within the present exterior boundaries of the aforesaid Alabama National Forest: Now therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of section 7 requiring the consent of the said State legislature for the acquisition of such lands be and the same are hereby suspended as to any unacquired lands within the present exterior boundaries of the said Alabama National Forest until and including December 31, 1930.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

INSURANCE ON WHEAT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 59) authorizing the President to ascertain, adjust, and pay certain claims of grain elevators and grain firms to cover insurance and interest on wheat during the years 1919 and 1920, as per a certain contract authorized by the President.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. STRONG] is interested in this bill and is temporarily out of the Chamber. I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over to be called up later by him.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, no; let us have it passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will go over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3361) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Hot Springs, Ark., all of lot No. 3 in block No. 115 in the city of Hot Springs, Ark.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, the only guaranty to the Government that this money will be used for the construction of this fire house is in the deed. The deed authorizes the city to sell part of this land. Surely that is not sufficient guaranty to carry out the intention of the bill that the land is given with the understanding that the fire house will be built upon the remaining land.

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reported the bill from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The bill provides:

The deed executed by the Secretary of the Interior shall contain the express condition that if the proceeds of any such sale or other disposition are not used for the construction of such building or if the city uses or permits to be used for any other purposes than that herein authorized that part of the lot upon which such building is erected or attempts to alienate it, the title to that part of such lot shall revert to the United States.

Mr. HILL of Washington. Yes; that part that is to be used as a site for the fire station. It authorizes the sale of so much of that part of the land which is not to be used as a site for a fire station, and if the proceeds of the part sold are not used in the construction of this fire-station building, then the 50-foot front on the part reserved on which the fire station is to be erected shall revert to the United States.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Exactly.

Mr. HILL of Washington. It does authorize that portion of the land that is not to be used as a building site for the fire station.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The bill is poorly drawn.

Mr. HILL of Washington. It is a Senate bill.

Mr. CRAMTON. The bill to my mind is of very questionable propriety. The Government gave this land to the city. Now the city wants to sell a part of it and use the money in building a fire house. The city ought to build its own fire house, and in the city, which is a health and recreation center, it would not hurt at all to have a little green park around the fire house. It seems to me a very shortsighted policy for them to make this proposal.

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

GRANT OF LAND TO SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASH.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12775) providing for a grant of land to the county of San Juan, in the State of Washington, for recreational and public park purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the title and fee to lot 2 of section 2 in township 35 north, range 2 west, Willamette meridian, in San Juan County, in the State of Washington, being situated within an abandoned military reservation on Lopez Island in said county, said lot containing 22 acres, be, and the same is hereby, granted, on the payment to the United States of $1.25 per acre subject to the condition and reversion hereinafter provided for, to the said county for recreational and public-park purposes in addition to and enlargement of the park granted to said county of San Juan, State of Washington, by the act of Congress of April 17, 1926: *Provided,* That if said lands shall not be used for the purposes hereinabove mentioned, the same or such part thereof not used shall revert to the United States: *Provided further,* That there shall be reserved to the United States all gas, oil, coal, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the said lands and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

With a committee amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 7, after the words "United States," insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided further,* That said land shall be subject to the right of way for county roads granted to the county

authorities of San Juan County, State of Washington, by the act of Congress of February 21, 1925 (43 Stat. 957)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ISSUE PATENTS FOR LANDS HELD UNDER COLOR OF TITLE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3776) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, here, indeed, we have something novel in connection with the law of adverse possession. The bill seeks to validate title where land has been held adversely for 20 years. But the bill goes further than that, and, something that I have never seen in the law of adverse possession, it authorizes the giving of title not only when held in adverse possession for 20 years, not to the grantee, but to the grantor. If one has held adversely, he must have been in possession for 20 years, but here one could have held adverse possession and without color of title sell this title. Surely that is not the intention of the bill.

Mr. COLTON. This bill was introduced by the chairman of the committee at the request of the Secretary of the Interior to correct this situation. We have frequent bills coming before our committee to quiet title to tracts of land that have been held for long periods of time.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Exactly.

Mr. COLTON. And very frequently valuable improvements have been placed upon these tracts of land.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. True.

Mr. COLTON. When the examination is made of the abstract the chain of title is incomplete, and it requires in each case almost a perfunctory matter of coming before the Committee on Public Lands and getting a bill through.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But you can not have a chain of title if the land is held adversely, because the person holding has no title, and surely he can not convey that which he has not got.

Mr. SCHAFER. Does the gentleman from Utah state that the committee does not go into the matters when the matters come before the committee?

Mr. COLTON. I did not say that.

Mr. SCHAFER. You say it considers them perfunctorily.

Mr. COLTON. I say in almost all instances we are compelled to rely on the report of the Secretary of the Interior. That is the only source of information we have, so that in the last analysis it is left to the Secretary of the Interior. This bill authorizes him, when he finds on investigation that those who are claiming the land are entitled to it, to issue a patent for less than 160 acres; only in those cases.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If the law would read, "Has been held in good faith for more than 20 years," there would be no objection.

Mr. COLTON. Some of these cases go back for 25 or 30 years.

Mr. HUDSON. Regular order, Mr. Speaker!

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is, Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Of course, if anyone wants to object, he can do so.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BRIDGES ON THE SAN CARLOS INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4321) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of two bridges on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona, and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, if the bill is considered I want to offer an amendment providing that if the money is received it shall be paid to these Indians.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, may I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that all this bill seeks to do is to sell the bridges and give a salvage right to the bridges. That is satisfactory, but I fear the way the bill is drawn we may be selling the right to use these bridges. Let us assume these bridges are sold and the purchasers demand their rights as owners of bridges.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am familiar with the situation, because I have visited this locality. These bridges will be under water the greater part of the year, and there will be no rights connected with them. There was a road which these bridges served, but the San Carlos Dam, which will be completed this fall, will flood all of this area and cover the road leading to the bridges, and during the greater part of the year water will cover the bridges. So they will have no value except to be removed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But that is not clear in the bill. Unless the gentleman puts in the bill a statement showing that is all which is sold I fear there might be some claim made by the purchasers of the bridges that they have rights as owners of bridges. I am fearful of selling bridges that are under water.

Mr. CRAMTON. The bill provides that these bridges will no longer be serviceable after the completion of the Coolidge Dam, and that makes it clear that the bridges are to be removed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The intent now is to simply sell these bridges as junk?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And no rights are to be acquired to operate bridges?

Mr. CRAMTON. None whatever.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized under such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, to dispose of two bridges, one across the Gila River on the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz., and the other across the San Carlos River on that reservation, constructed in pursuance to a provision in an act approved July 15, 1913 (38 Stat. L. 85), that will no longer be serviceable after the completion of the Coolidge Dam now being constructed across the Gila River in Arizona.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. CRAMTON: On page 2, line 2, strike out the period after the word "Arizona" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "the proceeds from such sale to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the San Carlos Indians and draw interest at 4 per cent per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

OLEOMARGARINE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10958) to amend the definition of oleomargarine contained in the act entitled "An act defining butter; also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1131) to encourage and promote the production of livestock in connection with irrigated lands in the States of Wyoming, Montana, and New Mexico.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice. This bill was reported out of the committee with the understanding that it would not be called up at this session.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I hope the understanding will extend to the next session as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

ASSIGNMENT OF RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 58) to authorize the assignment of railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks to temporary employment as substitute sea-post clerks.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized to assign railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks to temporary employment as substitute sea-post clerks whenever, in his opinion, such employment is necessary. Such employees shall receive credit on their Railway Mail Service records for the time employed in the sea-post service, but shall be allowed the salary and expenses of a Class I sea-post clerk, payable out of the appropriation available for maintaining sea-post service, in lieu of any other salary and expense.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FEDERAL BUILDING IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4035) authorizing conveyance to the city of Hartford, Conn., of title to site and building of the present Federal building in that city.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I simply do so in order to call attention to the fact that here is another bill that is improperly drawn. The bill contains a recital of fact, which is highly improper. The gentleman from Hartford tells me this is a Senate bill and he is anxious to have it passed without going back. I simply want to call attention to the fact that the bill provides:

That in consideration of the fact that the site of the present Federal building at Hartford, Conn., was originally donated to the United States for Federal uses, the Secretary of the Treasury—

And so forth. Those first five lines should not be in the bill at all and whoever drew the bill did a poor job.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in consideration of the fact that the site of the present Federal building at Hartford, Conn., was originally donated to the United States for Federal uses, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Hartford, Conn., title to said site and the Federal building thereon, upon completion and occupancy of the new Federal building authorized to be construction in said city.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PUBLIC MARKET ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was Senate Joint Resolution (S. J. Res. 50) providing that the Secretary of Agriculture be directed to give notice that on and after January 1, 1929, the Government will cease to maintain a public market on Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth Streets NW.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

DIVERSION OF THE WATERS OF THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER CASPER-ALCOVA RECLAMATION PROJECT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13420) to provide for the storage and diversion of the waters of the North Platte River and construction of the Casper-Alcova reclamation project.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

SARATOGA RECLAMATION PROJECT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13421) to provide for the storage and diversion of the waters of the North Platte River and construction of the Saratoga reclamation project.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it the intention that this bill will be called up again at this session?

Mr. SIMMONS. I will say to the gentleman that I am personally opposed to both of the bills, and I am taking this action hoping that Nebraska and Wyoming during the recess of Congress can agree on the terms of them.

Mr. GILBERT. I am very much opposed at this time to adding other tillable lands, in face of the surplus of agricultural projects we now have on hand, and if there is any prospect of these bills being called up again at this session I want to object.

Mr. SIMMONS. They are not my bills and I am opposed to them, but I am taking this course hoping that the objection which Nebraska has can be met during the recess of the Congress.

Mr. GILBERT. In view of the gentleman's statement, I will consent that they be passed over.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska that the bills be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

FILLING OF VACANCY IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4183) authorizing the filling of a vacancy occurring in the office of the district judge for the northern district of Illinois created by the act entitled "An act for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fourth judicial circuit, for the appointment of additional district judges for certain districts, providing for an annual conference of certain judges, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, as to this bill and all bills of a similar character, I am going to ask that they be passed over without prejudice. If there is going to be opposition to one or two of these bills for purely personal, political reasons, we might as well know it now and there will be opposition to all of them. I ask unanimous consent to have this bill passed over without prejudice.

Mr. GRAHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this bill simply provides for removing the disqualifying clause——

Mr. LAGUARDIA. We will come back to it.

Mr. GRAHAM. We may not get back to it. We may adjourn. This is a case where the judge is very ill, lying at the point of death.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. This is not to cure the judge?

Mr. GRAHAM. No; but it is to give the President power to appoint a man in his place. The delegation is all clamorous for it, the business of the court needs it, and the Department of Justice has specifically requested it. Our committee, as I remember it, reported it without objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And may I say to the distinguished chairman of the great committee that we have a very bad situation in New York in the southern district and in the eastern district. We will take them all up together in a proper legislative manner, and not in this way. I object.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Mr. REED of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 871, the bill (S. 3361) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Hot Springs, Ark., all of lot No. 3 in block No. 115 in the city of Hot Springs, Ark.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think in the future I will have to object to returning to bills on the calendar. It slows up the business of the day, but I will not object in this particular case.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Hot Springs, Ark.,

subject to the provisions of section 2 of this act, all of lot No. 3 in block No. 115 in the city of Hot Springs, Ark., the use and occupation of which by such city was authorized by the act entitled "An act authorizing the city of Hot Springs, Ark., to occupy and construct buildings for the use of the fire department of said city on lot No. 3, block No. 115, in the city of Hot Springs, Ark.," approved August 21, 1912.

SEC. 2. The lot shall be used by the city for fire-department purposes only, except that the city may sell or otherwise dispose of so much of the lot as may be necessary to provide funds for the construction of a new building for its fire department. The deed executed by the Secretary of the Interior shall contain the express condition that if the proceeds of any such sale or other disposition are not used for the construction of such building or if the city uses or permits to be used for any other purpose than that herein authorized that part of the lot upon which such building is erected or attempts to alienate it, the title to that part of such lot shall revert to the United States.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE WATERS OF THE CIMARRON RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6496) granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of New Mexico and Oklahoma with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Cimarron River and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment to suggest to this bill and the bills to follow to this effect:

Other than the compensation and expenses of such representative, the United States shall not be liable for any expenses in connection with such negotiations, compacts, or agreements. The payment of such expenses of such representative is authorized to be made from the appropriations for cooperative and general investigation for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. MORROW. That is all right.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, in reading these bills I do not see that they add any tillable area to the United States. Not being familiar with such subjects, I want to ask the gentleman if my understanding about this is correct.

Mr. MORROW. That question does not enter into the proposition at this time.

Mr. GILBERT. That is what I thought.

Mr. MORROW. The question is one of reserving to each State the proper part of its water whenever the State can use it.

Mr. GILBERT. This just authorizes the States to enter into an agreement about it.

Mr. MORROW. That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. And make an amicable adjustment of the water rights of the two States.

Mr. HASTINGS. And this law is necessary in order to be able to do that.

Mr. COLTON. Reserving the right to object, what is the purpose of having a representative of the Interior Department?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The Secretary of the Interior requested that they be represented and this section was put in the bill for that purpose.

Mr. COLTON. I may not be right about it, but as I recall, in the compact for the settlement of the waters of the Colorado River, it was left to the discretion of the President of the United States to appoint a representative.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I have forgotten about that, but, Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Utah that all of these nine bills are in identically the same language as the three bills that have been passed during a former session of Congress and all of them by consent of the States and the representative of the Interior Department.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the compact measure?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. This is between New Mexico and Arizona.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is Arizona going to consent to anything now?

Mr. HASTINGS. I meant to say Oklahoma.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. I think these bills are not urgent at this time at all. I had an understanding in the committee with the gentleman from Colorado that I was to have an opportunity to examine them and perhaps offer an amendment. There is one paragraph which I think is objectionable. I therefore object.

Mr. CRAMTON. Instead of doing that, would the gentleman be willing to have the bill passed over without prejudice? This will give the gentleman an opportunity to make his examination.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. I have no objection to that.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I may say to the gentleman from Utah that there are nine of these bills in identically the same language and they all apply to agreements between States.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. It is my desire that none of these bills pass to-day, and the one directly affecting the State of Utah and the Colorado River I shall object to that being considered anyway at this time.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Is the gentleman objecting to the bills that do not pertain to the Colorado River?

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. I think they all ought to go over at this time. I ask that they go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bills H. R. 6496, H. R. 6497, H. R. 6498, H. R. 6499, H. R. 7024, H. R. 7025, H. R. 7026, H. R. 7027, and H. R. 7028 will be passed over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

JAMES RAYBORN MOORE

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the oration of James Rayborn Moore, from my district, who won the national oratorical contest last Saturday night. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, during the past five years there has been a nation-wide oratorical contest among the high-school students. This has been instituted and carried on by the great newspapers of the country. Among these is the Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky. This year about 2,500,000 high-school students of the United States set about in an elimination contest to select seven regional representatives. The seven successful regional competitors were James Rayborn Moore, of Somerset, Ky.; Frederic R. Johnson, of Cairo, Ill.; Charles J. Olson, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph West, Omaha, Nebr.; Ralph Zabludofsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elliott Norquist, Kansas City, Mo.; and Benjamin E. Hinden, of Washington, D. C.

On last Saturday night these seven young men, representing the seven regional districts of the United States, met in the Washington Auditorium, Washington City, in a most colorful and memorable contest to decide the oratorical championship of the United States. Perhaps 7,000 people were present, distinguished men and women in all walks of life. Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, delivered an address, in which he praised the young men and lauded the sponsors of this splendid enterprise and commended the high character and splendid spirit of the American youth, but he pointed out that in order for America to render her greatest service at home and abroad she must remain American, with a heart sympathetic and generous, yet always intensely national in its fervent loyalty to those institutions of government which have done so much not only to make this Nation great, but to release the energies of individual men and women and establish equality of opportunity among them.

Music was furnished by the United States Marine Band orchestra. Mr. Reinald Werrenrath, one of America's great singers, rendered some beautiful selections. The timekeepers of the speakers were Rear Admiral Richard Henry Leigh and Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune. The judges were Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice Sanford, Mr. Justice Butler, and Mr. Justice Stone, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The program was broadcasted to millions of listeners by the National Broadcasting Co.

The subject of these young orators was the Constitution. By the unanimous decision of the judges, Mr. James Rayborn Moore, of Somerset, Ky., whose subject was "The present significance of the Constitution," was declared the winner. The tremendous applause given young Mr. Moore at the conclusion of his speech proved conclusively that he had won the audience as well as the decision of the judges. Mr. Elliott Norquist was given second place and Mr. Charles J. Olson third. Mr. Moore, as the winner, receiver a beautiful silver loving cup, and he will represent the high-school students of the United States in the international contest to be held in the city of Washington in October, 1928, where he will meet the victors from England, France, Germany, Canada, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, Japan, and Mexico. We confidently believe that Mr. Moore will win the international honors. Mr. Moore's speech is as follows:

The love of liberty is instinctive to all men in all ages. To the Latin and Slavonic races liberty has been like some heavenly nebula, luminous and unattainable. To the fierce and practical Saxon it was a concrete thing upon which he must verily lay his hands.

The story of the American Constitution is the story of the Anglo-Saxon race. Its realization is the outcome of a slow process of historical development from the Norman Conquest to the surrender at Yorktown.

The seeds of Anglo-Saxon self-government fruited at Runnymede when the barons of England forced King John to sign the Magna Charta. They fruited again when Oliver Cromwell drove his worthless sovereign from the English throne. They reproduced a thousandfold when Washington, submerged in the wintry snows of Valley Forge, called upon his God to deliver his Nation from the British chains of despotism. From the days of Magna Charta to the days of George III liberty has been developing.

DESTINY OF PIONEERS

America is the destiny of a masterful, pioneering people determined to preserve in the New World the fruits of a thousand years' struggle for freedom in the Old. The story of our country is grander than that of the Greek and nobler than that of the Roman. Its struggle for existence, its heroism, its expansion, and the courage and endurance of its men and women challenge the best and noblest of all the recorded past.

From the earliest colonial period all the aspirations for political security and progress led to the establishment of the principle of representation in government. The characters under which the colonists built their settlements, the laws they made, their attempts at union, and their growing independence up to 1789, all form the background of our Constitution. Starting with the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1619, there was a continuance in the growth of representative assemblies in all of the Colonies, so that by the time of the Revolution the political struggle had become one between Parliament on the one hand and the representative assemblies on the other.

When English liberties failed the North American colonists they petitioned the King. In vain they appealed to Parliament for the rights of English men. The answer to this petition and appeal was fleets and armies, the blood of Lexington, and the fires of Charleston.

The Colonists writhed under the principle of "taxation without representation," and strong only in the justice of their cause and the stoutness of their hearts, they flung defiance in the face of the mightiest military power in Christendom.

Then dawned a new era for the whole country, because the divine spark of nationality first kindled by that act was fanned into a mighty flame, which immediately spread throughout the 13 Colonies. Union! Union! was the instinctive and simultaneous cry throughout the land. Independence was declared, and the illustrious Washington led his country through a long, despairing revolution to victory over a people who had acknowledged no victor for 700 years.

VETERANS SAW PROMISE

The veterans who stood with Washington and Lafayette at Yorktown saw gleaming the rainbow promise of a new nation under whose institutions liberty, order, and opportunity should be enjoyed by millions. They saw a new nation with new ideals and new purposes, conceived in the holy thoughts of "liberty, equality, and freedom," the most sublime doctrine since the Sermon on the Mount.

Let us never forget that we possess a noble inheritance bought for us by the toil and suffering and the blood and sacrifice of our ancestors.

At the close of the Revolution "the liberated colonies were drifting into anarchy and chaos" for the need of an effective central government. In 1777 Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation, which were ratified by the States in 1781. These soon proved inadequate. No mere confederacy could answer the needs of the new American people. That people needed a national government.

It was providential that the ineffectiveness of the confederation was so soon recognized, and that there was at hand the leadership of such men as Washington, Madison, Franklin, Hamilton, and others to guide a distraught people to so sound a basis of nationality. These great names and their services to the Union adorn the pages of our history as the stars the glittering firmament. They gave us our independence, our Constitution, our Union, and our freedom.

The Constiutional Convention met in Philadelphia May 14, 1787, to revise the Articles of Confederation, but "with admirable boldness its members resolved to cast these aside and to draft a wholly new Constitution." This famous assembly of 55 delegates, 39 of whom signed the Constitution, were students of governmental experiments and had the experience of the English constitution and of their colonial and State governments. Combined in that notable gathering were the vigor and enthusiasm of youth and the counsel and moderation of age.

WORK IS ACCOMPLISHED

After four months of arduous labor through a scorching Philadelphia summer, a colossal work was accomplished "the results of which were to affect the whole future of the human race."

In a document containing only 4,000 words and 150 distinct provisions the fathers of this Nation laid deep and strong the foundations of the most perfect and enduring temple ever conceived by the wisdom of sages or consecrated by the blood of heroes.

This supreme law of our land consists of a preamble and seven articles to which only 19 amendments have been added during the 140 years of its existence. The three chief articles deal, respectively, with the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of government—that marvelous system of checks and balances which is the very cornerstone of American democracy. The first 10 amendments, known as the bill of rights, gave permanence to the great declaration that men possess inalienable rights, such as freedom of religion, of speech, of assembly, of the press, and trial by jury.

A dual form of government is embodied in this sacred instrument which has made it possible for 13 weak States to grow into 48 great Commonwealths. Never before in the history of man has a Government struck so fine a balance between State rights and the powers of the National Government, each with its legislative, its executive, and its judiciary moving one within the other noiselessly and without friction.

That which distinguishes the American Republic from the other republics in the past, which have failed, is the fact that its Constitution has made it a representative government. The ideal of local self-government is one of our most priceless heritages. This is our Government! Our country! How enviable our lot who live under such a Government as this!

CALLED ADAPTABLE

The vitality of our Constitution is due to the fact that by usage, judicial interpretation, and amendment it can be adapted to the ever-accelerating changes of the most progressive age in history. Through his interpretation John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during 34 of the crucial years of this Republic, breathed into the Constitution the breath of life and solidified the Union. It has withstood shocks of foreign conflict and the perils of domestic strife.

Upon our flag have been written six memorable conflicts, each one ultimately inevitable. Wherever our battle flag has been raised its purpose has been to relieve suffering humanity from the hand of oppression. From the time of the opening volley of flintlock musketry at Bunker Hill to that day in the Argonne Forest when the news of the armistice was flashed around the world American men have fought for ideals of liberty.

We have made our place in the world through the Union and the Constitution. A challenge comes to every American citizen to uphold this Constitution by defending our institutions from all sinister influences, both foreign and domestic, that our flag may represent 150 years hence, as it has represented for 150 years past, humanity's best hope for ordered freedom and enlightened progress.

I wish to extend to the Courier-Journal my sincere thanks for being one of the sponsors of this great enterprise.

Mr. Moore is less than 18 years of age, but his oration would do credit to men of more mature years and wider experience. His victory should be an inspiration to every boy and girl of this Nation. Mr. Moore comes from the great highland region of Kentucky, the district I have the honor to represent. He says the story of the American Constitution is the story of the Anglo-Saxon race. He comes from that section of the highlands of our country where lives the pure strain of the Anglo-Saxon.

Every State of the galaxy of 48 has furnished men and women who shed luster on the pages of American history. However small or new, they have wrought gloriously for the upbuilding of the Republic. Their splendid achievements excite nothing but admiration in my bosom.

I am sure you will pardon me for recalling a few of the characteristics and achievements of the people of the section from which Mr. Moore comes. You will better understand his viewpoint. He comes from the hill country. We know that political and religious freedom found their first expression in the highlands. Is it too much to say that the hope of the perpetuity of our Constitution and our American institutions is more nearly secure in the highlands than any other part of our country? History tells us how the sharpshooters from the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee marched with that grand old hero, General Jackson, to New Orleans, delivering his country from peril and making himself immortal. The story of Zachary Taylor, Jefferson Davis, and many others from the foothills of Kentucky, when they carried the Stars and Stripes to victory in the land of Monterey, is familiar to every American girl and boy. The immortal Lincoln himself came from the Kentucky hills. When the great question of freedom and the union pressed upon our country in 1861, more men and boys entered the Union Army in many of the counties than there were voters.

When the Spanish-American War came on, in many of these mountain counties more than three times as many young men offered themselves to redress the wrong of the Maine and give

freedom to Cuba than could be accepted. Breathitt County, another mountain county of Kentucky, did not have a drafted man in the World War. More young men volunteered than was necessary to fill the quota. From the mountains of Leslie County came Sergt. Willie Sandlin, who, according to the records of the War Department, killed more Germans single-handed than any other soldier in that Great War and for which he was given the congressional medal of honor and the highest honors granted by the allied countries to noncommissioned officers.

During the World War no man, woman, or child from this congressional district was indicted and convicted for disloyalty and no one was sent to a concentration camp. The people of this section love the Constitution and the institutions of our country. Their ancestors were the actors in the great drama in winning the wilderness and in building the Republic. They suckle their Americanism and their patriotism from their mothers' breast, and they have heard the story of the sacrifices and struggles that made this Republic on their fathers' knees. There is no room in the mountains of Kentucky for the red flag of anarchy. We know there but one loyalty, one flag, and one country. Young Mr. Moore was brought up in the surroundings that inspired him to make the splendid speech that won for him the applause of his countrymen and the praise of 2,500,000 high-school boys and girls of America. We know that in the great international contest he has the prayers and good wishes of not only the people of the hills of Kentucky, but also the 120,000,000 of loyal Americans.

NATURALIZATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13791) relating to the naturalization of certain aliens.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. This looks like a bill for a particular case.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It is not. This is a meritorious bill. It affects a soldier who except for this would be debarred from citizenship. He served in the Army and is on the compensation list. He saw active service and should be relieved. We are unable to bring in individual bills.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no alien shall be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States on the ground that he withdrew his intention to become a citizen of the United States in order to secure discharge from the military service, if such discharge took place after November 11, 1918.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OLEOMARGARINE

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the bill H. R. 10958.

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

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, the bill (H. R. 10958) to amend the definition of oleomargarine is before Congress to-day upon the Consent Calendar, and will be objected to. I am unalterably opposed to this bill. It takes from the people a product which does not resemble butter in its packing nor in any other manner except that it has somewhat of a butter color.

This product sells at 25 cents per pound to the consumer, and if this bill is passed it would add 10 cents per pound as a tax, and thereby cost the consuming public that much additional for every pound.

SHOULD INCLUDE ALL PRODUCTS COLORED BY ANY INGREDIENT

If we intend to tax products which are colored and add 10 cents per pound as such tax, then we should amend the oleomargarine law so that it will include all products colored, not only by artificial means, as now provided in the law, but those colored by "any ingredients." At the present time the packers who control the meat product are able to get a yellow fat from old cattle and use this in the coloration of their products. This not being an artificial coloration is subject alone to one-fourth cent per pound tax, whereas all the people not able to get this natural product which the packers control would, under the proposed bill, be compelled to pay 10 cents per pound whether it resembled butter in its preparation and packages or not and would therefore be eliminated from competition and driven out of business.

DEPARTURE FROM THE ORIGINAL PURPOSES

It is undisputed that the purpose of the original oleomargarine legislation was to prevent fraud by regulation of the sale of oleomargarine for butter. The proposed bill abandons this purpose entirely and makes taxable every combination of the fats of cattle, hogs, sheep, fish, and so forth, whether it is solid or liquid, a food article or not, if it have a moisture content of more than 1 per cent. This in no way tends to protect butter from fraudulent substitutes.

SUGGESTED BILL OF 2 CENTS PER POUND

I am of the opinion that if we should pass a bill which provided that any product colored by "any ingredient" or artificial coloration should be subject to a tax of 2 cents per pound, a sufficient sum would be realized to cover all overhead charges of enforcing the law, and in addition thereto the proper inspection of the various premises where the product is produced. The public would then be better protected and there would be equal justice to all manufacturers, no matter how the product was colored. The proposed bill is neither just nor fair—it discriminates. This method would give to the people a chance to buy a product thoroughly clean and wholesome at a very much lower price than they are now compelled to pay.

The dairy interests would be abundantly protected, and there would be, to my mind, very little grounds for complaint. The dairy business is no longer an infant industry. It has grown to be a collossal business; in fact it is the largest industry of our country; it even overtops the steel industry in the present year. I do not believe it needs to worry about any competition, because certain oleomargarine or other similar products are not in the same class with the dairy products, and a bill as I suggest of a 2-cents-per-pound tax, would protect the dairy interests and the people from all competition or fraud.

CHANGES IN PRESENT LAW AS SOUGHT BY PROPOSED BILL

The present oleomargarine law was passed August 2, 1886, and amended May 9, 1902. Section 2 of the act defines the substances which are taxable under section 8.

This bill seeks to amend section 2 of the act of 1886, by inserting on line 11 of the bill the words "fish oil or fish fat," and inserting a comma preceding the word "annotto." On line 12 inserts the figure "(1)", on line 13 inserts the figure "(2)", and omits the words "when so made" preceding the word "calculated." Beginning with line 14 is inserted new provisions as follows:

Or (3) churned, emulsified, or mixed in cream, milk, water, or other liquids, and containing moisture in excess of 1 per cent. This shall not apply to (1) puff-pastry shortening not churned or emulsified in milk or cream, and having a melting point of 118° F. or more, nor (2) to any of the following containing condiments and spices: Salad dressings, mayonnaise dressings, or mayonnaise products.

BILL ENLARGES PRESENT ACT BY INCLUDING VEGETABLE OILS AND FISH OILS

By the insertion of a comma preceding the word "annotto," in line 11, page 2, which is not in the original act, the bill plainly brings all mixtures and compounds which contain vegetable oil within the definition of oleomargarine, whereas there has heretofore been some question raised as to whether or not by the omission of the comma in the original act it did not refer to a dye known as "vegetable-oil annotto," and aside from this animal fats and oils only.

By the insertion of the words "fish oil or fish fat" the bill makes all products containing fish oils or fats taxable as oleomargarine. These oils are very extensively used for medicinal and industrial purposes. The amendment sought by this bill does not require the oil or fat to be solidified or crystallized or to appear like oleomargarine or butter, the only test being that it contain more than 1 per cent of moisture.

TESTS OF TAXABILITY UNDER PRESENT LAW

The courts have held that the present law sets up two tests; that is, (a) if the substance containing any of the enumerated ingredients be made in imitation or semblance of butter it is taxable as oleomargarine; and (b) if it be so made in imitation or semblance of butter and is calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter it is taxable.

In the recent case of Jelke against United States, the United States Court of Claims said:

Plaintiff's product is taxable if (a) made in imitation or semblance of butter, or (b) when so made calculated or intended to be sold as or for butter. It is not necessary that both conditions be present, if made in imitation or semblance of butter it is subject to tax under the oleomargarine law.

THE PROPOSED LAW SETS UP A THIRD TEST NOT LIMITED TO FOOD PRODUCTS

By the addition of the words in clause (3), lines 15, 16, and 17, the bill makes a third test entirely independent of the two

preceding. It does not restrict the article taxable as oleomargarine to substances made in imitation or semblance of butter or to substances calculated or intended to be sold as or for butter, or even to food products, but opens the door and declares taxable every and all combinations or mixtures of certain animal, fish, or vegetable fats or oils regardless of taste, smell, texture, or use, if they contain more than 1 per cent moisture. This would plainly tax as oleomargarine such articles as soaps, cod-liver emulsion, and probably dozens of substances not in any way related to oleomargarine.

That this is the opinion of the experts of the Department of Agriculture is shown by the following extract of a letter of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture R. W. Dunlap in answer to an inquiry by Hon. CHARLES L. MCNARY.

Omitting the introduction, it says:

The bill amending the definition of oleomargarine in the act entitled "An act defining butter, and also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, as amended in its definition of oleomargarine, appears to be sufficiently broad to cover a number of products now in commerce other than those commonly regarded as oleomargarine. Stripped of excess verbiage, the definition of oleomargarine may be read as "all mixtures or compounds of animal oil or fat, vegetable oil annotto, and other coloring matter, churned, emulsified, or mixed in cream, milk, water, or other liquid, and containing moisture in excess of 1 per cent." The department believes that this definition could be held to cover commercial ice cream, which is animal fat, i. e., butter, emulsified and mixed with milk; processed cheese, which consists of an animal fat, butter emulsified with milk, water, or other liquids and usually containing vegetable color; cod-liver-oil emulsion, an animal oil, emulsified with sirup and water. It seems that butter itself, although defined in another section of the act, is really an animal fat churned, emulsified, or mixed in cream or milk. Mayonnaise salad dressing clearly seems to fall within this definition.

THE TEST UNDER THE PRESENT LAW IS ADEQUATE AND LEAVES QUESTIONS OF FACT AS TO INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS TO A BOARD AND TO THE COURTS

Section 14 of the present act provides for a board of expert chemists and microscopists, with authority to examine and analyze all substances in contested cases and determine whether they should be taxable as oleomargarine under the law, and the decision of this board is final. If this board, after analysis and examination, decides that a product is "made in imitation or semblance of butter, or when so made calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter," it is taxable and there is no appeal from their decision, except to the courts. Under our theory of law questions of fact should be left to the courts for decision and not descend to particulars in the law itself.

UNDEFINED EXEMPTIONS ARE EASILY EVADED

By that portion of the bill following line 17, the bill endeavors to exempt certain articles or substances from the general provisions of the law, the first of which is referred to as "puff-pastry shortening." This will plainly exempt any substance which might be used or referred to as shortening for puff pastry if it have a melting point of 118°. "Puff pastry" in a legal sense is an undefined article. What it might include is in no way limited, defined, or standardized by the bill or the present law.

That portion of the bill following clause (2), line 20, is subject to all the criticism directed to the exemption of puff-pastry shortening and, in addition, abandons any restriction, such as moisture content or melting point. The words "salad dressings, mayonnaise dressings, and mayonnaise products" are all undefined terms and open to exemption any substance which any manufacturer might see fit to call such name, regardless of its appearance or use. It is therefore my opinion that the proposed bill is too broad in its terms and would open up unlimited litigation and contention, where the present law has been fully adjudicated by both the Supreme Court and the inferior courts. U. S. *v.* McCray (195 U. S. 27); U. S. *v.* Ciff (195 U. S. 159).

I am opposed to using the taxing power of the Government for the destruction of any legitimate industry of our country. I am opposed to adding additional taxes to food products which will further burden the consuming public. I am opposed to increasing the burden upon the public merely because the great dairy interests and packing interests are in combination and demanding the increase of taxes upon certain products that they may the better drive them out of business. This is not the time for further taxing the people for the benefit of special interests. Let us rather include oleomargarine and all similar products when colored by "any ingredients" under a bill prescribing a 2-cents-per-pound tax, which will accomplish more and in a better way than the proposed Haugen oleomargarine bill. I am for the consumers and the reduction of the cost of living.

REPAIRS TO CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11616) to authorize alterations and repairs to certain naval vessels.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I object.

INCREASING LIMIT OF COST ON ONE FLEET SUBMARINE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13248) to authorize an increase in the limit of cost of one fleet submarine.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the limitation imposed in the Navy Department and naval service appropriation act, fiscal year 1925, on construction and machinery expenditures on account of one fleet submarine (mine-laying type), increased to $6,300,000 by the act of March 2, 1927 (44 Stat. L. 1343), is hereby further increased to $6,500,000.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK EXPERIMENT STATION, LEWISBURG, TENN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13447) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a dairy and livestock experiment and demonstration station for the South at or near Lewisburg, Tenn.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS DISPOSED OF BY WILL

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10372) regulating Indian allotments disposed of by will.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of an act entitled "An act to provide for determining the heirs of deceased Indians, for the disposition and sale of allotments of deceased Indians, for the leasing of allotments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910, as amended by the act approved February 14, 1913, entitled "An act regulating Indian allotments disposed of by will," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That any persons of the age of 21 years having any right title, or interest in any allotment held under trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienation or individual Indian money or other property held in trust by the United States, shall have the right prior to the expiration of the trust or restrictive period and before the issuance of a fee simple patent or the removal of restrictions, to dispose of such property by will, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided however*, That no will so executed shall be valid or have any force or effect unless and until it shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may approve or disapprove the will either before or after the death of the testator, and in case where a will has been approved and it is subsequently discovered that there was fraud in connection with the execution or procurement of the will, or that the will was mistakenly approved, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, within one year after the discovery of the fraud, or within one year after the approval of the will where mistake is discovered, to cancel the approval of the will; and the property of the testator shall thereupon be disposed of as though such will had not been made: *Provided further*, That the approval of the will and the death of the testator shall not operate to terminate the trust or restrictive period, but the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, cause the lands to be sold and the money derived therefrom, or so much thereof as may be necessary, used for the benefit of the heir or heirs entitled thereto, remove the restrictions, or cause patent in fee to be issued to the devisee or devisees, and pay the money to the legatee or legatees either in whole or in part, from time to time, as he may deem advisable, or use it for their benefit: *Provided further*, That sections 1 and 2 of this act shall not apply to the Five Civilized Tribes or the Osage Indians."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after "1910," insert "(36 Stats. L. 855, 856; U. S. C., title 25, sec. 373)."

Page 1, line 8, after "1913," insert "(37 Stat. L. 678; U. S. C., title 25, sec. 373)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES JUDGES, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9200) to provide for the appointment of three additional judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. WELLER. I object.

Mr. COHEN. I object.

Mr. BOYLAN. I object.

Mr. SIROVICH. I object.

Mr. CAREW. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE, UNITED STATES COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5774) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. I object.

Mr. CULLEN. I object.

Mr. WELLER. I object.

Mr. COHEN. I object.

Mr. BOYLAN. I object.

Mr. SIROVICH. I object.

Mr. CAREW. I object.

LICENSING OF PATENTS OWNED BY UNITED STATES

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12695) to authorize the licensing of patents owned by the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have two amendments to offer and will object unless I can do so. It seems to me that no exclusive license should be granted. That could be corrected by striking out in line 9 "unless approved by the President." Then, after that I would provide that rights are reserved to the United States to manufacture, produce, or acquire any article covered by such patents without the payment of royalty or other fees.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, I do not think it is necessary to have that amendment, since the Government of the United States owns these patents. The Government is only going to give licenses. I have no objection to that amendment, but I do think there are patents owned by the Government of the United States in which an exclusive license ought to be granted. They have some patents where it will require the expenditure of two or three million dollars. The passage of this legislation means the bringing in of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Treasury of the United States. There are thousands of patents that the Government owns lying there.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman accept my amendment?

Mr. VESTAL. I have no objection to the last amendment.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That will cover it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. With that understanding, I shall not object.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That under such regulations as the President may prescribe, licenses under patents or applications for patents owned by the United States may be issued to individuals, firms, or corporations upon such terms and conditions as may best serve the public interest: *Provided,* That no exclusive licenses issued under said patents and applications for patents shall be valid unless approved by the President: *And provided further,* That all moneys received in respect of licenses issued under the provisions of this act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. LAGUARDIA: Page 1, line 9, after the word "President," insert the following: "*And provided further,* That rights are reserved to the United States to manufacture, produce, or acquire any article covered by said patents without the payment of royalty or other fee."

The amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

INSURANCE ON WHEAT

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 870, authorizing the President to ascertain, adjust, and pay certain claims of grain elevators and grain firms to cover insurance and interest on wheat during the years 1919 and 1920, as per a certain contract authorized by the President, which was passed over without prejudice a short time ago.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, I have suggested certain amendments to the resolution which I think are agreeable. The amendments would strike out the declaration that these amounts are now justly due and would limit the appropriations or the liability to $1,000,000.

Mr. BURTNESS. Those arrangements are agreeable.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I object.

OPERATORS' PERMITS, GOVERNMENT-OWNED VEHICLES

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1281) to amend section 7 (a) of the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1119), as amended by section 2 of the act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 812), so as to provide operators' permits free of cost to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard operating Government-owned vehicles in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BUSBY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CARE OF INSANE CITIZENS, ALASKA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 170) to provide for the care of insane citizens of the Territory of Alaska.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CONSOLIDATING ACTS RESPECTING COPYRIGHTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8913) to amend sections 27, 42, and 44 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BUSBY. I object to that, because this is the second time it has come up on the Consent Calendar, and there is no use of watching it any further.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BUSBY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I object.

REQUIRING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TO CARRY THE MAIL

The next business on the Consent Calendar was (H. R. 6864) to authorize the Postmaster General to require steamship companies to carry the mail when tendered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I call attention to the fact that this bill deals with the clearance of vessels of the United States from ports of the

United States. I conceived that to be a matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and not of the Post Office Committee. I am not going to object.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I am.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. I suggest that hereafter questions of this character be left with the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Further reserving the right to object, this seeks to compel foreign steamships to accept mail on penalty of not receiving a clearance. The clearance of foreign ships is covered by treaties. The Department of State has not been heard from on this. Until we get the opinion of the Department of State. I shall object to the passage of any legislation of this kind. I object.

RELIEF OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3917) for the relief of the State of Florida.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3646, as amended, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture is authorized and directed to issue, without the requirement of an indemnity bond, a duplicate of original check numbered 1567677, drawn August 22, 1927, in favor of "State treasurer of Florida" for $11,789.53 and lost, stolen, or miscarried in the mails.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN MAIL

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6865) to prescribe more definitely the rates of compensation payable to steamships of United States registry for transportation of foreign mails.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill deals specifically with the rates of compensation to be paid to American vessels for the carriage of mail. Since the bill was introduced, the merchant marine act of 1928 has been passed, authorizing contracts for carrying the mail and fixing the limit of compensation to be paid. I have been somewhat concerned lest this bill might, being subsequent in point of time, limit the authority given to the Postmaster General under the merchant marine act. I wanted to offer an amendment providing that "nothing herein should be construed to limit the authority of the Postmaster General under the act of 1928."

Mr. HOGG. I do not think it is necessary, but that will be satisfactory.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4009 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 900), is hereby amended as to subdivision (a) thereof to read as follows:

"(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), for transportation of mails, (1) between the United States or its Territories or possessions and any foreign country, (2) between the United States and its possessions or its naval or military forces abroad, or (3) between any such possession or naval or military forces and any other such possession or naval or military forces, the Postmaster General may allow, in the case of a vessel of the United States, compensation not in excess of 80 cents a pound for letters and post cards and 8 cents a pound for other articles (including parcel post), and in the case of a foreign vessel, compensation not in excess of the sea transit rates prescribed from time to time by the Universal Postal Union Convention."

With committee amendments as follows:

Page 1, line 3, after the word "that," insert "subdivision (a) of."

On page 1, line 5, after the word "large," insert "part 2." And on the same line, after the figures "900," insert "(U. S. C., title 39, sec. 651)."

On page 1, line 6, after the word "amended," strike out the words "as to subdivision (a) thereof."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "of," insert the word "the."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of Maine: At the end of the bill strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That nothing herein shall limit the authority of the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for the transportation of mail under the provisions of the merchant marine act of 1928 at the rates of compensation therein authorized."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

GRANT OF LAND TO THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12988) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to grant certain land to the city of St. Paul, State of Minnesota.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I would like to ask the gentleman from Minnesota as to the purpose of the proviso.

Mr. MAAS. I am going to move to substitute the Senate bill 4148 for the House bill, providing that it shall be paid within one year and paid for by the Federal Government if used for other than public purposes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That would provide in this bill that you would have to pay any price at which it was appraised?

Mr. MAAS. Yes. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to substitute the Senate bill 4148 for the House bill.

Mr. SCHAFER. Reserving the right to object, you have a saving clause there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota to substitute the Senate bill 4148 for the House bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4148) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to grant certain land to the city of St. Paul, State of Minnesota

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to grant to the city of St. Paul, Minn., the lot of land described as follows: Lot No. 3 in block No. 31, St. Paul proper, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the register of deeds in said county of Ramsey and all that part of lot 4, in said block 31 aforesaid according to the recorded plat thereof described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. 4, block No. 31, St. Paul proper, thence running northerly along the west line of said lot aforesaid 107.31 feet to an alley, thence at right angles easterly along the southerly line of said alley to the easterly line of said lot 4, thence southerly along said east line of lot 4 to the southeast corner of said lot 4, thence easterly along the northerly line of Second Street to the place of beginning; for the sum of $34,750: *Provided,* That said sum is paid to the United States within one year from the date of the approval of this act, or sooner if funds are made available: *Provided further,* That the conveyance of said tract of land to the said city of St. Paul shall be upon the condition and limitation that said property shall be limited to the retention and use for public purposes, and upon cessation of such retention and use shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or action brought.

SEC. 2. The net proceeds derived from the grant of such land shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the military post construction fund.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The similar House bill was laid on the table.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE IN THE ARMY

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13244) to make chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches of the Army eligible for appointment as general officers of the line.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY POSTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13825) to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think the chairman of the committee ought to give the House some explanation of this bill. It authorizes an appropriation of approximately $15,000,000.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, last year we had an authorization bill which died in the Senate because of the filibuster. The authorization bill which we passed at this session of Congress was over in the Senate between two and a half and three months. The next session will be the short session of Congress and unless this bill passes at this session of Congress it will not get over there until about the third week and there will be about two months left, so that I am afraid it might die on the calendar.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The necessities are very great?

Mr. JAMES. Yes. I have visited practically every post named in this bill.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. And the necessities exist all over the country?

Mr. JAMES. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will this complete your program?

Mr. JAMES. This is the fourth year of the five-year aircraft program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $14,200,260, to be expended for the construction and installation at military posts of such buildings and utilities and appurtenances thereto as may be necessary, as follows:

Albrook Field, Canal Zone: Dispensary, $30,000.

Corundu, Canal Zone: Barracks, $357,500.

France Field, Canal Zone: Barracks, $360,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, $324,000; officers' quarters, $427,200; dispensary, $30,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Department: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $100,000; officers' quarters, $300,000.

Wheeler Field, Hawaiian Department: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $111,600; officers' quarters, $150,000; dispensary, $40,000.

San Juan, Porto Rico: Barracks, $10,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, $11,600; officers' quarters, $150,000; dispensary, $40,000.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: Hospital, $60,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $54,000; service club, $50,000.

Fort Benning, Ga.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $526,000; officers' quarters, $114,000; dispensary, $60,000.

Fort Bragg, N. C.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $144,000; nurses' quarters, $60,000; officers' quarters, $496,000; hospital, $100,000.

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.: Mess hall and kitchen, $110,000.

Crissy Field, Calif.: Barracks, $158,400; noncommissioned officers' quarters, $144,000; officers' quarters, $150,000.

Camp Devens, Mass.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $36,000; officers' quarters, $164,000.

Fort Douglas, Utah: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $54,000; officers' quarters, $75,000.

Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio: Hospital, $75,000.

Fort Humphreys, Va.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $274,000.

Fort Jay, N. Y.: Hospital, $400,000.

Langley Field, Va.: Barracks, $764,160; noncommissioned officers' quarters, $216,000; officers' quarters, $480,000; hospital, $175,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Hospital ward, $75,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Md.: Noncommissioner officers' quarters, $50,000; nurses' quarters, $40,000; officers' quarters, $210,000.

Letterman General Hospital, Calif.: Hospital ward, $150,000.

Camp Lewis, Wash.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $93,000; officers' quarters, $215,000.

March Field, Calif.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $100,800; hospital, $150,000.

Marshal Field, Kans.: Barracks, $125,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, $144,000; officers' quarters, $300,000.

Maxwell Field, Ala.: Officers' quarters, $300,000.

Camp McClellan, Ala.: Hospital, $100,000.

Mitchel Field, N. Y.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $216,000; officers' quarters, $660,000; hospital, $150,000.

Fort Monmouth, N. J.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $100,000; officers' quarters, $250,000.

Fort Monroe, Va.: Officers' quarters, $200,000.

Camp Normoyle, Tex.: Barracks, $180,000.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.: Barracks, $45,000; addition to hospital, $55,000.

Raritan Arsenal, N. J.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $42,000; hospital, $50,000.

Fort Riley, Kans.: Officers' quarters, $200,000.

Rockwell Field, Calif.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $108,000; officers' quarters, $150,000.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $150,000; officers' quarters, $250,000.

San Antonio primary training school, San Antonio, Tex.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $61,200; officers' quarters, $600,000; completion of hospital, $50,000.

Selfridge Field, Tex.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, $230,400; officers' quarters, $465,000.

Fort Slocum, N. Y.: Barracks, $180,000.

Fort Snelling, Minn.: Officers' quarters, $54,500.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.: Barracks, $50,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, $30,000.

Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia: Nurses' quarters, $300,000.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire by purchase or condemnation real estate adjacent to Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., for extension and development of said flying field; and there is authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed $666,000 for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, not to exceed $200,000, to be expended for the construction of a sea wall, and for necessary fill for improvement of landing field at Langley Field, Va., as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MONUMENT ON THE SITE OF BATTLE BETWEEN NEZ PERCES INDIANS AND THE COMMAND OF NELSON A. MILES

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8109) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a monument on the site of the battle between Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph and the command of Nelson A. Miles.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to erect a suitable monument and historical tablet on the northwest quarter section 12, township 30 north, range 19 east, Montana meridian, owned by the United States, the site of the battle between Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph and the command of Nelson A. Miles.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the State of Montana, or Blaine County, Mont., or citizens of Montana, or either or any of them, for the care and upkeep of the herein-described lands and the monument herein authorized.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "$3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act," and insert "$1,500, no part of which shall be made available until a like amount has been raised by private subscription and deposited with the Secretary of the Interior."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12521) creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purpose and powers.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the introducer of this bill if it is proposed to erect a statue of the President in South Dakota, and why there have not been plans made to add the statue of President Wilson to the statues of the patriots, Washington, Jeffer-

son, Lincoln, and Roosevelt? I have a news story to the effect that it is intended to put there a statue of President Coolidge and I would like to know if there is anything in that.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is no such purpose stated in the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this bill by inserting certain amendments I have in mind to offer, which I understand are acceptable to those in charge of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, under the permission given me to extend my remarks on S. 3848 (H. R. 12521), I submit the following amendments, which I have suggested to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. WILLIAMSON], and which I am advised are acceptable to him:

Page 2, lines 3 to 8, inclusive, strike out all of the proviso.

Page 3, line 5, after the word "Dakota," insert the following: "No charge shall ever be made for admission to the memorial grounds or for viewing the memorial. No money hereby authorized to be appropriated shall be expended until the Secretary of the Treasury receives satisfactory assurance that said memorial when completed will be suitably maintained by the State of South Dakota."

Page 3, line 11, strike out the comma and the words "solicit, and collect."

Page 3, strike out all of lines 16 to 18, inclusive.

Page 3, line 19, strike out "(d)" and insert in lieu thereof "(c)."

Page 3, strike out lines 24 and 25, inclusive, and lines 1 and 2, on page 4.

Page 4, line 3, strike out "(f)" and insert in lieu thereof "(d)."

Page 4, line 5, insert after the word "that," the words "not more than."

Page 4, lines 6 and 7, strike out the words "an appropriation of" and after the word "authorized" insert the words "to be appropriated."

Page 4, line 13, strike out the word "collected" and insert in lieu thereof the word "advanced."

Page 4, line 13, strike out the word "by" and insert the word "to."

With these amendments the bill would read as follows:

H. R. 12521

A bill creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purpose and powers

Be it enacted, etc., That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission (hereafter referred to as the commission), to consist of 12 members who shall be appointed by the President. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the President, who shall fill all vacancies that from time to time occur.

The members of the commission shall serve without compensation except that their actual expenses in connection with the work of the commission may be paid from any funds appropriated for the purposes of this act, or acquired by other means hereafter authorized.

SEC. 2. The commission when appointed shall organize by electing a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer: *Provided*, That a treasurer may be selected outside of the commission and may be a bank or trust company. Such treasurer shall execute a bond so conditioned and in such amount as shall insure the protection of funds coming into his possession.

The commission may also create from its own membership an executive committee of five which shall exercise such powers and functions within the purview of this act as may be authorized by the commission.

SEC. 3. The purpose of the commission is to complete the carving of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial to consist of heroic figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, together with an entablature upon which there shall be cut a suitable inscription to be indited by Calvin Coolidge, and to landscape the contiguous grounds and construct the entrances thereto. Such memorial is to be constructed according to designs and models by Gutzon Borglum now owned or contracted for by the Mount Harney Memorial Association of South Dakota. No charge shall ever be made for admission to the memorial grounds or for viewing the memorial. No money hereby authorized to be appropriated shall be expended until the Secretary of the Treasury receives satisfactory assurance that said memorial when completed will be suitably maintained by the State of South Dakota.

SEC. 4. The commission is authorized—

(a) To receive and take over all property, contracts, rights, and moneys now in the hands of and possessed by the Mount Harney Memorial Association, including memoranda, records, sketches, models, and the incompleted figures on Mount Rushmore.

(b) To receive funds and pledges to cover the expense of finishing such memorial and to pay out the same upon properly receipted vouchers to persons entitled.

(c) To employ the services of such artists, sculptors, landscape architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary to complete said memorial, including the landscaping of the grounds and construction of the entrances thereto.

(d) To exercise such powers and functions as are necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 5. That not more than one-half of the cost of such memorial and landscaping shall be borne by the United States, and not to exceed $250,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose. Upon requisition of the executive committee herein provided for, the proportionate share of the United States shall be advanced to the treasurer of said commission from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any available appropriation, and in sufficient amounts to match the funds advanced from other sources to said commission, whether such funds are in the hands of its treasurer or have already been expended upon such memorial by the commission or by its predecessor, the Mount Harney Memorial Association: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall first be satisfied that the funds received from sources other than the United States are actually available in the hands of the treasurer of the commission or have been properly expended in carrying out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 6. That such commission, on or before the 1st day of December of each year, shall transmit to Congress a report of its activities and proceedings for the preceding year, including a full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.

The effect of my amendments is to do away with the salaried secretary, relieve the Federal commission of the task of soliciting funds from private sources to match the Federal contribution, forbid commercializing the memorial, and provide for maintenance by the State of South Dakota.

MOUNT RUSHMORE MEMORIAL BILL

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on H. R. 12521.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Springfield Republican of May 23, 1928, carried the following article, which has not been positively denied by the sponsors of the bill:

PROPOSES COOLIDGE BUST IN MOUNTAINS—BILL WOULD IMMORTALIZE HIM IN SOUTH DAKOTA STONE WITH WASHINGTON, CONGRESSMAN LUCE RECOMMENDS

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A bill which would immortalize Calvin Coolidge in mountain stone of South Dakota in company with Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt has been reported to the House by Congressman ROBERT LUCE, of Massachusetts, chairman of its Library Committee.

An appropriation of $250,000 would be authorized for a national memorial to be carved by Gutzon Borglum on the side of Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota, where Mr. Coolidge went on his vacation last summer. He dedicated the site, at the request of the State, and Borglum showed him a space reserved for his bust next to that of Roosevelt.

The project also contemplates a mammoth tablet, 80 feet wide and 120 feet high, on which would be inscribed a story of America written by President Coolidge. The report favoring the bill mentions Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, but not Coolidge, because his inclusion, it was feared, would incur disapproval of the White House but the State of South Dakota is firmly resolved to so honor him in gratitude for his visit and in admiration of his statesmanship.

The busts would be of heroic proportions of 465 feet high, disappearing into the ledge at the waist lines and showing the heads above the sky line.

This article should not go by without some comment in Congress. The Mount Rushmore Memorial in South Dakota should bear this inscription: "The farmers asked of Coolidge bread, and he gave them this stone."

The memorial is to have statues of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt. There may be no statue to Coolidge in deference to Cal's well-known interest in art. A very fitting memorial to Cal will be an empty space on the tablet.

However, future generations may decide that a bust of Cal should be erected. That would be a bust. The statue of the other patriots would fall off their pedestals laughing at Cal in a Tom Mix suit, riding an iron horse with the sofa only 20 feet away. Or perhaps there will be a frieze (or freeze) of Cal, couchant, a la Big Chief Pain-in-the-Neck, making funny faces at a couple of little brook trout rampant. Better there should be three figures, a farmer prostrate, a Coolidge triumphant with foot on farmer's neck, Big Interest gloating with approving hand on Calvin's shoulder. This last suggestion should appeal to the good folks of the Northwest for whom the memorial is to be erected.

Cal is to write a history of America that is to be cut into the tablet. Instead he should have inscribed his McNary-Haugen veto set at the music of "Down on the Farm" (in fact very down on the farm).

There are two main objections to the bill—the omission to honor Wilson and the great cost of the memorial. As a good Democrat, though, I should be glad that Wilson is not to be used as one of a supporting cast to the real intent of the memorial to commemorate Coolidge. Of course, though the presence of a Coolidge reminder might serve to emphasize the greatness of the other Presidents.

Why in this age of economy spend $250,000 on a memorial to Cal in the Black Hills? It is not needed there. The ghost of its funny little cowboy of 1927 will go tripping around on its spurs forever in the manner of the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow. Why a memorial to Cal in the Black Hills? I am sure in these days of stock-market prosperity a fund for a monument to him to be erected at Broad and Wall Streets, New York City, could be raised in five minutes. If we can not afford a Navy, if we can not take care of our disabled emergency officers, or of our night post-office workers, or of the fourth-class postmasters, or of our gold-star mothers, surely we can not spend $250,000 on a memorial to Cal in the Black Hills.

Then why have a great artist like Borglum? Let us have a statue of Cal if Daddy Stearns wants it, but let us do Cal justice and have it made by Rube Goldberg or by the creator of Andy Gump.

I predict this is one bill that economy will not require to be vetoed.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN, VA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 279) establishing a commission to formulate and submit plans for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute House Concurrent Resolution 43. It is identical in language, and the committee intended to report it as a concurrent resolution rather than as a joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to substitute a concurrent resolution for the joint resolution. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission) and to be composed of 10 commissioners, as follows: Five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The commissioners shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners to prepare and report a plan or plans and a program for the commemoration of the seige of Yorktown, Va., and the surrender of Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, with an estimate of the probable cost; to give due and proper consideration to such plan or plans as may be submitted to them for said celebration; to confer with such civic associations and organizations and with such other commissions, Federal, State, or municipal, as may be appointed for purposes similar to the purposes of this resolution, and to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by State commissions or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective States and by representative civic bodies; and to do all such other things as may be necessary to carry into full effect the intents and purposes of this resolution.

SEC. 3. That the commission, after selecting a chairman and a vice chairman from among their members, may employ a secretary and such other assistants as may be needed for clerical work connected with the duties of the commission: *Provided*, That said commission can so arrange that no part of the pay or expense of said secretary and other assistants, if any, shall be paid by the United States.

SEC. 4. The commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and necessary traveling, hotel, and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, and the same shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the House and Senate.

SEC. 5. That the said commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized to call upon the Commission of Fine Arts, in Washington, for their assistance and advice in connection with any plan or plans that may be submitted or considered, and the said Commission of Fine Arts is directed to render such assistance and advice as its other duties may permit and as may be within its power.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall, on or before the 15th day of December, 1928, make a report to the Congress, in order that enabling legislation may be enacted.

SEC. 7. That the commission hereby created shall expire within two years after the expiration of the celebration.

SEC. 8. That this concurrent resolution shall take effect immediately.

The concurrent resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the concurrent resolution was passed was laid on the table.

House Joint Resolution 279 was laid on the table.

DRY VALLEY ROAD

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12662) to provide for the paving of the Government road known as the Dry Valley Road, commencing where said road leaves the La Fayette Road, in the city of Rossville, Ga., and extending to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, constituting an approach road to said park.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the War Department says that this road, like others we have acted on, is principally needed, not for the purpose of reaching the park but for the use of the general public. Certain provisions have been put into other bills, and I have amendments here uniform with the provisions that were put into the Ringgold road bill and the La Fayette extension road bill, both in the gentleman's district, providing that half the cost be taken care of by the State or locality and providing for acceptance of the road by the community before the expenditure is made. I have discussed it with the gentleman from Georgia and I understand he does not feel he is in a position to accept those amendments in this case.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. This road, which is covered by the provisions of this bill, is a part of the road leading from Lookout Mountain to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

One-half of this road will be paved under an act passed by this Congress, which provides for no contribution by the local authorities and which runs through the State of Tennessee and up to the Georgia line. This merely provides for the paving of the remainder of the road. The other bill provided for $20,000 per mile, whereas this bill provides for only $15,000 a mile. You can not, without discriminating against the portion of the road which lies in my district, require the sort of amendment upon which the gentleman insists, and, therefore, I can not agree to it.

Mr. CRAMTON. I would state to the gentleman it is unfortunate we were overgenerous in the case he speaks of.

Mr. TARVER. I do not think you were overgenerous——

Mr. CRAMTON (continuing). And inasmuch as this is for a public commercial use, we are doing pretty well when we contribute one-half of the cost of an approach road. In no other case do we contribute one-half of the cost of approach roads. Even as to national parks we do not build the approach roads.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman will permit me to proceed for a moment, I want to say that these roads belong to the Government of the United States. The Government of the United States through the War Department is anxious to surrender jurisdiction over the roads and avoid the expense of their upkeep. The other day the gentleman was very anxious to have passed here a bill which provided for the expenditure of several million dollars on Indian reservations out West without any local contribution.

Mr. CRAMTON. May I ask the gentleman how he voted upon that bill?

Mr. TARVER. It depends entirely upon whose ox is being gored. That case was not nearly as deserving as this.

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; it makes a difference whose ox is being gored.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will not let me complete my statement.

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not yield. The bill the other day meant nothing to my State, but was for the building of roads by the United States across lands exclusively owned by the United States.

Mr. TARVER. Across Indian reservations.

Mr. CRAMTON. And where there was no available property for taxation, because the lands are exempt from taxation. This bill proposes that through a settled, well-developed, and I assume highly civilized community we shall build roads outside

of any national reservation and for the convenience of the public. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the status with regard to the bill which is pending on the calendar to which the gentleman has referred is not what he has stated to the House. The road, which is proposed to be improved under the provisions of this bill, is a road belonging in fee simple to the Government of the United States.

Mr. CRAMTON rose.

Mr. TARVER. I will not yield to the gentleman because he has already made his objection.

The War Department, the Bureau of the Budget, the President of the United States himself, desire that this road shall be surrendered to the jurisdiction of the local authorities in order that the Government may avoid the expense of its upkeep, and as I have already stated, another portion of the road has already been provided for under legislation passed at this Congress. The gentleman's objection therefore, apparently, does not come because of a conscientious objection to the legislation, but because of a desire to discriminate between the part of the road which lies in Georgia and the part which lies in Tennessee, the improvement of which has already been authorized.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I will only make this observation. The gentleman from Georgia at this session has gotten through two of these bills with an expenditure totaling over $300,000 for improvement of roads in his district. I think the gentleman ought to be happy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. I object.

MONTEREY, CALIF.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13033) authorizing the Secretary of War to convey certain portions of the military reservation at Monterey, Calif., to the city of Monterey, Calif., for the extension of Alvarado Street.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey to the city of Monterey, Calif., by suitable instrument, an easement for a right of way over that portion of the military reservation at Monterey, Calif., particularly described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the south line of the United States Military Reservation, Monterey, Monterey County, Calif., which bears north 80° east, 75.16 feet distant from the point of intersection of said line of said reservation with the east line of Lighthouse Road (sometimes called Lighthouse Avenue), and running thence north 80° east 62.13 feet to a point which is 25 feet distant westerly from the center line of the Southern Pacific Railroad track; thence northerly on a curve of 630 feet radius, curving to the right (long chord, north 5° 17½′ west 346.77 feet) 351.3 feet to a point on the east line of said Lighthouse Road and 20 feet distant west from the center line of said Southern Pacific Railroad track; thence south 18° 35½′ west, along the east line of Lighthouse Road, 283 feet; thence south 19° 41′ east 138.6 feet to the point of beginning, subject to such conditions, restrictions, and reservations as the Secretary of War may impose for the protection of the reservation and subject to a perpetual right of way over said land for the uses of any department of the Government of the United States.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF NANCY HART

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7452) for the erection of a tablet or marker to be placed at some suitable point at Alfords Bridge in the county of Hart, State of Georgia, on the national highway between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, to commemorate the memory of Nancy Hart.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, this Congress can not afford to adopt the policy which the Committee on the Library seems to advocate of appropriating money for markers and tablets all over the United States. No doubt there have been thousands of such occurrences as are referred to here and of equal merit. It would be quite praiseworthy for the communities to take some note of it, but the expense would be unending for the Federal Government. I felt that I should withdraw my objection to his bill to glorify the memory of Kettle Creek. I am obliged to object to this bill for several reasons. In the first place I do not think we should dim the glory of Kettle Creek and then the example of English set forth in the bill is one that we ought not to glorify by embalming in the statutes.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that Nancy Hart was one of the most noted characters in the Revolutionary history. From her descended a long line of the most illustrious men in this country.

Mr. CRAMTON. If her descendants are numerous enough they, with the gentleman from Oklahoma and myself, can contribute $5 apiece and put up the marker.

Mr. McKEOWN. Thomas Benton and Henry Clay were two of her descendants.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the chairman of the Library Committee or some member of that committee may be heard on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Objection has been made.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Then I ask to speak for two minutes.

Mr. HOLADAY. I object.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Who objected?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. A parliamentary inquiry. Can a Member object without rising?

Mr. HOLADAY (rising). I object.

JUVENILE INSURANCE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3694) regulating juvenile insurance by fraternal beneficial associations in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I object.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION—DEATH BENEFITS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3844) amending the fraternal beneficial association law for the District of Columbia as to the payment of death benefits.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, the provisions of this bill are very far reaching, and I ask that it go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND, FLA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3991) declaring certain designated purposes with respect to certain parts of Santa Rosa Island in Florida to be "public purposes" within the meaning of the proviso in section 7 of the act approved March 12, 1926, entitled "An act authorizing the use for permanent construction at military posts of the proceeds from the sale of surplus War Department real property, and authorizing the sale of certain military reservations, and for other purposes."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. If the gentlemen who are for this bill will consent to an amendment striking out on page 2, lines 7, 8, and 9, including the word "described," in line 10, I shall not object. The bill turns over property for park purposes and then it proceeds to confer authority under such regulations and restrictions to charge certain rates to the public.

Mr. JAMES. There is no charge for admission to the grounds.

Mr. McSWAIN. If this amendment is adopted, it will necessitate the bill going to conference.

Mr. GREEN. I would prefer that it be amended and go to conference rather than to kill the bill.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Further reserving the right to object, I would like to know just what is meant by declaring something to be a public purpose in an act of Congress, whereas as a matter of fact, and probably as a proposition of law, it is not a public purpose.

Mr. GREEN. The department has carefully considered this matter and holds that bathing purpose is a public purpose, the

same as park purposes. They have authority to build two bridges already granted by Congress, going over to this, and without this legislation they can not go ahead with the improvement of the park.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. If the present act of March 7, 1926, does not properly define a public purpose, then that act should be amended generally.

Mr. GREEN. This is a special amendment to cover this, whereby they may erect a beach resort and make certain that the provisions of the old act do not interfere with it. It is approved by the department.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. My purpose is to call attention to the fact that in this legislation you are for this specific purpose and this specific purpose only giving a new definition to the words "public purposes." I withdraw the reservation. I am not intending to object to the bill, but I think it is so anomalous that we ought to call attention to what is being done.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, with that understanding I shall not object.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the words "public purposes" in the proviso in section 7 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the use for permanent construction at military posts of the proceeds from the sale of surplus War Department real property, and authorizing the sale of certain military reservations, and for other purposes," approved March 12, 1926, shall be so construed as to include and permit any lands being a part of Santa Rosa Island in the State of Florida, acquired by said State or by a county or municipality thereof under the provisions of that act to be used for recreational, amusement, and bathing purposes by said State, county, or municipality, or by any person or corporation or their assigns with its authority under such regulations and restrictions and at such rates of charge to the public as such State, county, or municipality shall prescribe, provided no charge for admission to the grounds shall ever be made.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAGUARDIA: Page 2, strike out all of lines 7, 8, 9, and down to and including the word "prescribed" in line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the word "shall" in line 1 on page 2, be properly spelled.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 827, H. R. 5780, to provide for the further carrying out of the award of the National War Labor Board, of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 827. Is there objection?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. TARVER. I reserve the objection.

Mr. KENT. Just a few moments ago the gentleman from Minnesota objected to the immediate consideration of this bill. He did so under a misapprehension. I have conferred with him and he has consented to withdraw his objection. I sincerely hope the gentleman from Georgia will not object at this time.

Mr. TARVER. I am sorry, but I feel it my duty to object.

Mr. KENT. Will the gentleman withhold for a moment. This is nothing more than enabling legislation. It is carrying out the provisions of legislation passed in the Sixty-eighth Congress. It is nothing more than an administrative matter which must be taken care of in order that the provisions of the award of the War Labor Board may be carried out. I have had a long conversation with the gentleman who objected to its consideration and he did so under a misapprehension.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman now addressing me does not appear to be the author of the bill.

Mr. KENT. The author of the bill is here, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUSHONG], in an adjoining district to mine. I sincerely hope the gentleman will not interpose an objection to this meritorious legislation.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW, ARK.

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 842 (H. R. 11481) a bill to make certain portions of Bayou Bartholomew in Arkansas not navigable. I think the objection was made inadvertently or without knowledge of just what the bill provides.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to return to Calednar No. 842. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object in order to state to the gentleman that there was no inadvertence on the part of the gentleman who objected. The department responsible for the administration of this subject says that this bill ought not to pass.

Mr. PARKS. But the department itself misunderstands it.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will explain it to the department and get their approval, then I will withdraw my objection.

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, let me explain the matter to the gentleman. The department objected to the bill as originally drawn. Then I amended it. This is a little bit of a stream down there, and under this amended bill it will be made nonnavigable on the upper stretches of it. There has never been any improvement out there where the department objects to this bridge being built. We want this in order that the county court may build a little wooden bridge across this stream. It is a little bit of a stream and there never was any navigation on it.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will not the gentleman from Arkansas do this. Let us pass this over without prejudice, and let it hold its old place on the calendar, and then the gentleman can get a report from the department, withdrawing their objection.

Mr. PARKS. I do not think the department will withdraw any objection to any bill that they have already objected to. We pass these bridge bills every day that the department is objecting to strenuously.

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not know of any bridge bill that has been passed that the department objected to.

Mr. PARKS. Oh, I can name them one after another. This does not interfere with navigation. The department has never spent a dollar on this place. I ask that it be made nonnavigable. We have to build this bridge, and it must be built in the summer time.

Mr. CRAMTON. I happen to have had some experience with this part of the law. If all the purpose of this bill is to build a little wooden bridge——

Mr. PARKS. That is all——

Mr. CRAMTON. If there is no navigation, all the gentleman has to do is to go to the War Department, not come to Congress, and ask for a permit for the building of that bridge. Of course, the law provides that whenever a bridge does interfere with navigation, on the statement of the War Department it has to be removed, but under the gentleman's statement he would have no trouble in getting a permit without coming to Congress. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PHILLIPPINES

Mr. GUEVARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the inaugural address of the Governor of the Philippine Islands on the morning of March 1, 1928.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GUEVARA. Governor Stimson has admirably set forth in that speech certain principles upon which the relationship between the United States and the Philippine Islands ought to rest. I am happy to say that Governor Stimson has expressed in his speech the real thought of American statesmen and the high ideals of this Nation in its dealing with the people living under its flag.

Governor Stimson has patriotically laid down the basis for mutual and friendly understanding between the two peoples—a step advantageous to both parties while we remain under your flag, and beneficial when the Congress of the United States shall deem it proper to settle our ultimate destiny in the future.

The matter referred to is as follows:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GENERAL STIMSON DELIVERED ON THE NEW LUNETA UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ON THE MORNING OF MARCH 1, 1928

Fellow countrymen, I thank you for the warmth of your greeting. Previous contact with the people of these islands has acquainted me with their kindness to the stranger, and I welcome it now as a hopeful augury of success in the difficult task before me. What we have to

accomplish together in the successful administration of government in these islands can only be achieved by the fullest possible measure of sympathetic and patient cooperation. For my own part I shall use my utmost endeavor to establish such harmonious cooperation under the organic law under which it is our joint duty to labor.

It is not within the province of the Governor General to determine the future relations of the inhabitants of these islands to the United States; that duty rests with the Government of the United States. But it is his duty, so long as the present connection remains, to endeavor to make that union a happy and fruitful one, and to carry on the government of these islands, so far as it rests in his hands, in full conformity with the noble and unselfish purpose of the American leaders who in past years have devised, created, and administered it.

It has been my good fortune during my life to come into close contact with several of these men. I have sustained both personal and official relations with that statesman who, as Secretary of War, first laid the broad and enduring foundations of American policy in the Philippines upon which all subsequent growth has been predicated, Elihu Root; with that devoted founder of your civil government and laws, William Howard Taft; with that efficient administrator, so justly beloved throughout the Archipelago, W. Cameron Forbes; and finally with that faithful friend of the Filipino people whose recent labors have made possible, we believe, a new era of constructive accomplishment, Leonard Wood. These great men, each in his own time and way, have helped to formulate the doctrine of trust responsibility which underlies the sovereignty of America in these islands and places upon the shoulders of the Governor General a duty of protection toward the liberties of the humblest citizen. No one can approach such a task, in the light of such examples, in any other than a spirit of profound humility.

For many years I have earnestly followed and observed the development of government in the Philippines and have noted with gratification the progress which has been made. During the past two years I have had occasion to visit and study other peoples both in the Orient and in the Americas, and I congratulate you on the contrast between the peace, the order, the general contentment prevailing here, and conditions which I observed in some of these countries.

I congratulate you especially upon the zeal which you have consistently displayed toward education and the progress which has been made through that instrumentality in the direction of achieving national consciousness and a common language. In so doing you have grasped at one of the basic necessities of a self-governing people, and the vigor and readiness to make sacrifices which have accompanied your efforts have been in a high degree remarkable and encouraging. Errors in the methods and character of education have possibly been committed; by too many students it has been regarded as the object and end of their endeavor, instead of merely the means toward further effort in the never-ending struggle of life. Yet when all is said, in following the injunction of Solomon to take fast hold of instruction, you have taken a long step forward on what President Roosevelt has called, "the stony and difficult path which leads to self-government."

I venture to hope that during my administration further progress may be made along that same road, and among the various matters which I deem important, I lay particular stress upon industrial and economic progress. It has often seemed to me that sometimes in our insistence upon political development we overlook the importance of the economic foundations which must underlie it and upon which it necessarily rests. By some of us, industrial development has even been dreaded as if it were inconsistent with the liberties of a people. As a general proposition, I believe that no greater error could be made. History shows that it has been the great commercial and industrial nations which have first developed individual liberty and free institutions and which have most tenaciously clung to them. It has shown further that within such countries it has been the middle artisan class, produced by industry and commerce, which has been the pillar and support of their free institutions. The industrial guild, in ancient times, was a birthplace of common rights, and in later days the trade-union brought forth by industrial development has often been a bulwark against governmental oppression. On the other hand, those nations which have depended solely upon agriculture and the tillage of the soil, where there was no commerce or industry and no middle class of citizens engaged in them, have been the ones most prone to drift into the abuses of serfdom and peonage and other varying forms of servitude. If there is danger to-day of the loss of personal freedom in these islands, if for example the threat of the usurer overhangs any class of your citizens, it is the tillers of your rice paddies who are subject to the danger rather than the artisans of your shops and factories.

Furthermore, the world has now reached a stage of progress where government is expected to engage in activities for the social benefit or protection of the individual, all of which are expensive and require greater governmental revenues. The constantly expanding system of public education, to which I have just alluded, is but a single example. The government of to-day is expected to furnish not only schools and colleges, but also hospitals, asylums, libraries and museums, public roads, aqueducts, and post offices, and a constantly increasing variety of services of health and education, travel and communication, protection, and social welfare which modern civilized life regards as essential. All of these services minister to the comfort and welfare of the individual citizens; some of them, like education, directly conduce to his ability to govern himself.

Some of them are particularly necessary in the Tropics, with its constant threat of epidemic disease. But they all cost money. They all make inroads on the revenues which come from taxation. To support them a community must possess the wealth which comes only with industrial development. To-day your budget and your tax laws indicate that you are already reaching the limit of the revenues obtainable upon your present economic development. You are faced with the alternative of increasing your taxable wealth or checking and holding back some of the necessary activities of your government and important public improvements.

In short, it is the simple truth not only that individual freedom and the practice of self-government are found to be most prevalent and firmly held in those communities and nations which have a highly developed system of industry and commerce as a foundation, but it is also true that only in such communities and nations can the average citizen attain the degree of individual comfort, education, and culture which modern civilization is coming to demand.

Is there any reason why the Filipino people should not attain such an economic development? Manifestly, it lacks it to-day. Manifestly, its attention during the past generation has been more concentrated upon political than economic development, with the result that progress in the latter field has not kept place with the exceptional progress made in education and public affairs.

But the Philippine Islands to-day are possessed of a political connection with the foremost industrial nation in the world—the nation where not only has mechanical invention made the greatest advances but where the organization and methods of industry and the relations of capital and labor are more enlightened and fruitful than in any other country under the sun. Is it not the part of wisdom and of prudence for this people to absorb to the uttermost the lessons and benefits which can be derived from the teaching of such a successful practitioner?

Have not the people of the United States sufficiently demonstrated the unselfishness of their attitude toward the islands in the matter of political development to make them worthy of confidence in the matter of economic development? I believe that nowhere in the world are the relations of capital to the public watched with a more jealous eye than to-day in the United States. The abuses of capital which excited criticism a generation ago have been curbed. The American captains of industry of to-day have a very different standard of duty toward the public from their predecessors of the nineteenth century. It should be an easy matter for wise statesmanship to gain for these islands the inestimable benefit of the guidance of American industrial experience and capital, upon terms which would not only share present profits with the Filipino people but would also leave their rights and resources unimpaired for the generations to come.

Moreover, I believe that the establishment of such industrial relations with the United States would greatly benefit the social relations of the two peoples. Business relations between worthy partners tend to produce mutual confidence. On a small scale I witnessed a striking example of this tendency when I visited Hawaii on my journey hither.

The Filipino laborers who go from here to the Hawaiian sugar plantations occupy a very different position in that community to-day than they did 10 years ago. They have won their place in the confidence of those with whom they come in contact. They have become almost indispensable to the industry of those islands, while at the same time they have themselves derived corresponding benefit in training, in responsibility, and in earning power. As I listened to the generous praise spoken of them by their employers in Hawaii, I could not help feeling that if such a change of sentiment could be effected by the mere contact of a few laborers engaged in field labor, what an enormous social benefit could be derived should the Filipino people in large numbers and of all classes, laborers, artisans, and investors, be brought into friendly, profitable, and cooperating contact with the representative business men of industrial America.

Three centuries ago, under the leadership of Spain, you turned your faces from the Orient toward the Western World. You accepted a civilization and a religion which marked you as a separate people from those who surrounded you. Now, with the passage of those three centuries, your connection with the West has itself become transformed into a promise of new opportunities. The Nation with which you are now connected represents not only political freedom, but the highest average standard of social and material welfare which has yet been developed in this world.

I can not believe that this opportunity will not be grasped by the Filipino people. On the contrary, I believe that it will, and through it that they will press forward into new stages of political freedom, individual comfort, and social welfare.

I have addressed myself thus far to the Filipino people, because the steps necessary for the solution of the problem which I have been discussing must primarily be taken by them. Before, closing, may I

add a word of appreciation and good wishes to the American residents of these islands. I am keenly sensible of the debt of gratitude which both the Filipino people and the people of the United States owe to them and of the duty which rests upon the shoulders of the Governor General to protect their legitimate rights and interests. Whether in the military uniform of the United States, whether as civil servants and teachers of this government, or whether as business men risking their all in the development of its resources, these Americans have rendered inestimable service to this land. They have been the pioneers in the performance of an American service to an Oriental people, such as no other nation of the world has even attempted. It would be a shortsighted policy indeed which allowed them to be treated either with neglect or injustice, for such a policy could result only in ultimate injury to this country where their service was rendered.

In the conduct of this office into which I have now been inducted, it will be my earnest endeavor to be watchful of the interests of both Americans and Filipinos alike, to be equally accessible to all and patient in hearing all sides of such issues as may rise.

Working all of us together, in a spirit of sympathetic cooperation, I trust that under the providence of God, we may be successful in carrying forward the high aims and purposes of the noble men who have preceded us.

MANILA, *March 1, 1928.*

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, you will recall that when the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GILBERT] was making his able and informative speech regarding the Philippine Islands on March 28, 1928, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] brought a question about the Fourth of July celebration at Manila. He said that Senator Quezon and other prominent Filipino leaders did not occupy a place on the platform during the celebration nor took part in the parade, and concluded that they refused to take part in the celebration. At that time I emphatically denied that any Filipino has ever refused to attend a celebration of the Fourth of July. I may say that every Filipino—men and women—regards the Fourth of July as the most sainted day in the world, for it stands for liberty, not only of the American people but of all human beings as well.

To-day I stand ready to prove why Senator Quezon and some Filipino leaders did not take part in this celebration. I have at hand a telegram I received from Senator Quezon which I think justified their act beyond question. It reads:

Hon. PEDRO GUEVARA,
Washington, D. C.:

It is true that I refused to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July last year because the reading of the Declaration of Independence was excluded from the program and replaced with a speech by Admiral Kittelle which I knew would ridicule the ideals of self-determination and national independence. Such a program and such a speech I contend is not a celebration, but rather a derision of the great event which is commemorated on the Fourth of July, and I shall not be a party to it. To every Filipino aspiring for the freedom of his country the Fourth of July is both a hope and an inspiration. He will not join those who would use the Fourth of July as an occasion to deny the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence and who would refuse to read such a declaration.

QUEZON.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to take up the valuable time of this House. But I wish you would realize how sacred a day we hold the birth of your great Nation. We look to it as the inspiration in our struggle for freedom. It is an encouragement to us, for we believe in the lofty ideals and principles of the illustrious founders of this great Republic. But when the reading of the Declaration of Independence is omitted in the celebration of the Fourth of July it ceases to be a July Fourth celebration because that for which the day is celebrated is left out. In the one celebrated in Manila last year, when Senator Quezon and other Filipino leaders refused to participate, the reading of the Declaration of Independence was deliberately stricken from the program. And they went further than that. In its place they substituted a speech, repugnant to ever American ideal—a speech that repudiates all the principles for which your forefathers have stood, fought for, and defended.

A like celebration in any part of the United States will not be attended, and I doubt if it will be tolerated.

JUVENILE INSURANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 922, to the bill S. 3694. I understand there will be no objection from the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 922.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, my objection was made to the part of the bill that I believed was new. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. ZIHLMAN] stated that it was already in the law. He was right and I was in error.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall be known as the juvenile fraternal act.

SEC. 2. That any fraternal benefit society authorized to do business in the District of Columbia may provide in its laws, in addition to other benefits provided for therein, for insurance and/or annuities upon the lives of children, at any age, upon the application of some adult person, as the laws of such society may provide. Any such society may, at its option, organize and operate branches for such children, and membership in local lodges and initiation therein shall not be required of such children, nor shall they have any voice in the management of the society.

SEC. 3. That contributions to be made upon such certificates shall be based upon the Standard Industrial Mortality Table or the English Life Table No. 6, or the society may use a table based upon its own juvenile experience of at least 10 years and covering not less than 100,000 lives with a rate of interest not greater than 4 per cent per annum, or upon a higher standard.

SEC. 4. Any society issuing such benefit certificates shall maintain on all such certificates the reserve required by the standard of mortality and interest adopted by the society for computing contributions as provided in section 3.

SEC. 5. Any society shall have full power to provide for means of enforcing payment of contributions, designation of beneficiaries, and changing such designations, and in all other respects for the regulation, government, and control of such certificates and all rights, obligations, and liabilities incident thereto and connected therewith, not at variance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

AWARD OF NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 827.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 827. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER. I object.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. SCHAFER. I do not think it is necessary to withhold it. I think we should proceed with the calendar. After we shall have completed the calendar we may go back. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF BRIG. GEN. CASIMIR PULASKI—UNITED STATES PULASKI SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the resolution (H. J. Res. 304) providing for the observance and commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, and establishing a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission.

The title of the resolution was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission) and to be composed of five commissioners as follows: One person to be appointed by the President of the United States, two Senators by the President of the Senate, and two Members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Any vacancy in the office of a commissioner shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The commissioners shall serve without compensation therefor from the United States. The commission shall select a chairman from among its members.

SEC. 2. The commission is authorized to arrange in cooperation with any organization or society without cost to the United States an appropriate observance and commemoration to take place in the month of October, 1929, of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the

death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, and to participate, on behalf of the United States, in such manner as it deems advisable, in any other observance or celebration of such anniversary which may be held in the United States during the year 1929.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I know that the people of the Nation, particularly those of Polish descent, will greatly appreciate the passage of the pending resolution by this Congress. The resolution provides for the observance and commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski and the establishment of a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission. This commission is authorized to arrange, in cooperation with any organization or society, an appropriate observance and commemoration in the month of October, 1929.

Count Casimir Pulaski was born in Podolia, Poland, March 4, 1748. He became interested in military affairs before he reached his majority, and served in the guard of Duke Charles, of Courland, before he reached the age of 20. In 1768 he joined his father, Joseph Pulaski, in Poland, as one of the eight original associates of the Confederation of Barr. He and his father pledged their time and fortunes and lives to accomplishing the redemption of Poland. He carried on a partisan warfare after his father's death, and in 1769 raised a revolt in Lithuania. He finally forced the Russians to withdraw from the fortified monastery of Czenstochova, to which he had been driven, and took an active part in forcing them across the Vistula.

Subsequent unfortunate events caused Pulaski to leave his native land. He went to Turkey, but when the Sultan refused to aid him he removed to Paris in 1775. It was in the French capital that he made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin. After his talks with Franklin he became interested in the American struggle for independence and came to this country in March, 1777, immediately joining General Washington's staff in Philadelphia. In the Battle of Brandywine, in company with Greene, Wayne, Sullivan, and Lafayette, he struck his first blow in behalf of the American cause. His great service in this engagement was to defeat the attempt of the enemy to cut off the line of retreat. He executed his task so successfully and promptly that, upon the recommendation of Washington, he was commissioned as brigadier general by Congress and assigned to command the Cavalry. General Washington, in his letter to Congress recommending Pulaski for this place, said:

> This gentleman has been, like us, engaged in defending the liberty and independence of his country and has sacrificed his fortune to his zeal for these objects. He derives from hence a title to our respect that ought to operate in his favor as far as the good of the service will permit.

Pulaski later saved the Army from a surprise at Warren Tavern, near Philadelphia, and took part in the Battle of Germantown. In the winter of 1777–78 he took part in the operation of Gen. Anthony Wayne and helped defeat a division of British troops at Haddonfield, N. J. Subsequently he was assigned to special duty at Valley Forge.

Congress, upon General Pulaski's suggestion and upon the recommendation of General Washington, authorized the formation of a corps of lancers and light infantry to be commanded by Pulaski. This corps, which was recruited mostly in Baltimore, later became famous under the name of Pulaski's Legion.

When he was stationed at Minisink, N. J., during the following winter, under a petty command which he did not like, he expressed himself as wishing to return to Europe, but Washington persuaded him to remain. On the 8th of May, 1779, he entered Charleston, S. C., and three days later, May 11, the city was invested by 900 British troops from General Prevost's army. Pulaski's assault was unsuccessful, but he held the city until the arrival of reinforcements on May 13.

In the siege of Savannah, which resulted in his death, he rendered distinguished service. In the assault of October 8 he commanded the entire cavalry, both French and American. In the course of the battle he received a wound in his right thigh, which proved fatal. He was taken from the battle field after the conflict to the brig *Wasp* for transfer to Charleston. Head winds delayed the ship for several days, and Pulaski died as the ship was leaving the river. He was buried at sea, but funeral services were held afterwards in the city of Charleston.

General Pulaski by birth and alliance was connected with some of the noblest families in the Kingdom of Poland, especially with the princely house of Czartorinsky. He was a patriot of the most self-sacrificing type and one of the outstanding heroes of the American Revolution.

Mr. Speaker, from the time of General Pulaski and General Kosciusko American citizens of Polish extraction have patriotically and unselfishly carved a record of honorable achievement in the history of the Republic.

The district which I have the honor to represent has a large number of residents of Polish extraction. They are a bulwark of strength to the Republic and among the leaders in political and economic progress. In the dark days of war the citizens of Polish extraction have emulated that high patriotism of Gen. Casimir Pulaski and Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko and have given unstintingly of their life blood in order to protect the high ideals and liberties of the American Government. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, under the permission granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD on House Joint Resolution 304 to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, I wish to offer the following tribute to this son of the Polish people:

Casimir Pulaski, patriot, soldier, hero of two continents.

October 11, 1928, will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his death—death encountered while contending for the great principle of liberty. Born in 1748 he was but 31 years old at the time of his death, yet had rendered a full life of service to humankind. His youth was spent in the struggle of his native land—Poland—for liberty. He drank deep of its passion for freedom. Risked his all and by the Russian Government expatriated and sent into exile.

Then in exile in France the American patriots found him, told him the story of the struggle of the Colonies to attain to the goal his life had been dedicated to in his own land. It is not strange, therefore, that we find this brave, strong soul joining his fortunes with that of Washington and his army.

Coming to America in 1777 he won distinction and a great victory at Brandywine. There he was made brigadier general. Two years later in the seige of Sanannah he was mortally wounded, from which injury he died two days later. A great soul giving his all for the betterment of the people of all time.

The descendants of his people have wrought through these years of nation building their best into the fabric of our common life. As his contribution was noble and lasting, so has been theirs.

The sixth district of Michigan has many of these sons and daughters of Poland. They have builded schools, churches, and homes. They have toiled, saved, and now in industry, commerce, and learning are contributing no mean part in the Nation's wealth, culture, and position of the day.

I proudly join in the indorsement of the legislation providing for the commission to celebrate the life and sacrifice of this great soldier and patriot. In this connection I want to read the resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Detroit indorsing the establishment of the proposed commission, which resolution will not, I am sure, receive a single opposing vote.

> A concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to enact House Joint Resolution 27, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, and establishing a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission
>
> Whereas on October 11, 1929, will occur the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; and
>
> Whereas the service rendered by him was of great value and assistance to the cause of American independence of such high importance that on September 15, 1777, he was appointed brigadier general of the Continental Army and chief of dragoons, and on March 28, 1778, he was designated commander of an independent corps known as Pulaski's Legion; and

Whereas he died on October 11, 1779, of wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah: Therefore be it

Resolved (by the Council of the City of Detroit), That we urge upon, and respectfully memorialize, the United States Congress to enact legislation which will provide for the effective carrying out of the provisions of the said bill whereby commission would be established by Congress to arrange an appropriate observance and commemoration to take place during the month of October, 1929, of such anniversary, and to participate, on behalf of the United States, in such manner as it deems advisable, in any other observance or commemoration of such anniversary which may be held in the United States during the year of 1929.

SEC. 2. Suitable copies of this resolution shall be sent by clerk of the city of Detroit to the President of the United States, presiding officers of both branches of Congress, to the members of the congressional Committee on Library, and to Senators and Members of the Congress representing the State of Michigan.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1609) entitled "An act recognizing the heroic conduct, devotion to duty, and skill on the part of officers and crews of the U. S. S. *Republic*, *American Trader*, *President Roosevelt*, *President Harding*, and the British steamship *Cameronia*, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had—

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be respectfully requested to return to the Senate the bill (H. R. 13622) entitled "An act to amend and supplement the Code of the Laws of the United States of America."

The message further announced that the Senate disagrees to House Concurrent Resolution No. 41, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the first session of the Seventieth Congress by adjourning their respective Houses on the 29th day of May, 1928, at 5 o'clock p. m.

CONSENT CALENDAR

TRANSFER OF SURPLUS MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AT WEST POINT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6655) to authorize the transfer of surplus materials for construction of buildings at West Point.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, is there any gentleman here from the Committee on Military Affairs? I shall offer an amendment to strike out, on line 5, the word "all," so that the bill will read, "That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to turn over to the United States Military Academy, without expense, surplus tools and materials as may be available," and so forth.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM. That is satisfactory.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. With that understanding, I shall not object.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to turn over to the United States Military Academy, without expense, all such surplus tools and materials as may be available and necessary for the construction of buildings or for use in the instruction of cadets in the academy.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, on page 1, line 5, to strike out the word "all."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAGUARDIA: Line 5, strike out the word "all."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

ADDITIONAL JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13116) to provide an additional justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF THE JUDICIAL CODE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9054) to amend section 118 of the Judicial Code, to provide for the appointment of law clerks to the United States circuit judges.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill

Mr. ROMJUE, Mr. TARVER, and Mr. COLLINS objected.

AGE LIMIT OF PERSONS CONFINED AT INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12249) to remove the age limit of persons who may be confined at the United States Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. GILBERT, Mr. LAGUARDIA, and Mr. VINSON of Kentucky objected.

AGRICULTURAL DAY

The next business on the Consent Calendar was Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 61) to provide for an agricultural day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GILBERT, Mr. LAGUARDIA, and Mr. CRAMTON objected.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE WHITE RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13108) granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission of Arkansas to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the White River at or near Newport.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State Highway Commission of Arkansas to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge and approaches thereto across the White River, at a point suitable to the interest of navigation, at or near Newport, Jackson County, State of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906: *Provided*, That the State Highway Commission of Arkansas obtains Federal aid for the construction of the bridge as provided in the act entitled "An act to permit the granting of Federal aid in respect of certain roads and bridges," approved March 3, 1927: *Provided further*, That the State Highway Department of Arkansas shall not issue and sell bonds on the project in excess of the difference between the cost of same and the amount of Federal funds actually used in its construction.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, after the figures "1906" strike out the balance of line 1 and all of lines 2 to 10, inclusive.

Page 2, add a new section as follows:

"SEC. 2. If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient (1) to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches; (2) the interest on borrowed money necessarily required and financing charges necessarily incurred in connection with the construction of the bridge and its approaches; and (3) to provide a sinking fund sufficient to retire the bonds issued and sold in connection with such original construction. All revenue received from the bridge shall be applied to the foregoing purposes, and no bonds issued in connection with the construction of the bridge and its approaches shall be made to mature later than 20 years after the date of issue thereof. After a fund sufficient to retire such bonds in accordance with their provisions shall have been so provided, the bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated as a free highway bridge, upon which no tolls shall be charged. An accurate and itemized record of the original cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, the interest charges paid, and the tolls charged and the daily revenues received from the bridge shall be

kept by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas and shall be available at all reasonable times for information of all persons interested."

Page 3, line 10, strike out the figure "2" and insert "3."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE SABINE RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13777) authorizing the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Sabine River at or near Burr's Ferry.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Louisiana Highway Commission and the State Highway Commission of Texas be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Sabine River, between Vernon Parish, La., and Newton County, Tex., at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Burr's Ferry, La., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Louisiana Highway Commission, and the State Highway Commission of Texas all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out the name "Burr's" and insert the name "Burr."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "Ferry" insert the word "Louisiana."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13848) to legalize a bridge across the Potomac River at or near Paw Paw, W. Va.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the bridge now being constructed across the Potomac River at or near Paw Paw, W. Va., by the State of West Virginia and the State of Maryland, or any county or counties thereof, if completed in accordance with plans accepted by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, as providing suitable facilities for navigation and operated as a free highway bridge, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, other than those requiring the approval of plans by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers before the bridge is commenced.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS WHITE RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4344) granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission of Arkansas to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across White River at or near Clarendon, Ark.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State Highway Commission of Arkansas to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the White River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Clarendon, Ark., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient (1) to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches; (2) the interest on borrowed money necessarily required and financing charges necessarily incurred in connection with the construction of the bridge and its approaches; and (3) to provide a sinking fund sufficient to retire the bonds issued and sold in connection with such original construction. All revenue received from the bridge shall be applied to the foregoing purposes, and no bonds issued in connection with the construction of the bridge and its approaches shall be made to mature later than 25 years after the date of issue thereof.

After a fund sufficient to retire such bonds in accordance with their provisions shall have been so provided, the bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated as a free highway bridge upon which no tolls shall be charged. An accurate and itemized record of the original cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, the interest charges paid, and the tolls charged and the daily revenues received from the bridge shall be kept by the State Highway Commission of Arkansas, and shall be available at all reasonable times for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 13, strike out "25" and insert "20."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11800) to establish a commission for the participation of the United States in the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Commission on the Battle of Rhode Island (hereinafter referred to as the commission), and to be composed of five commissioners, as follows: One to be appointed by the President of the United States, two Senators by the President of the Senate, and two Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker. The commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,000 to be expended by the commission for actual and necessary traveling expenses and subsistence while discharging its official duties outside the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $6,500 to be utilized in the discretion of the commission for the appropriate participation on the part of the United States in the celebration and observance on the island of Rhode Island of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the historic battle of Rhode Island on the 29th day of August, 1928.

With the following committee amendment:

Beginning on line 9, page 2, strike out all of section 3.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ENLARGING OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13929) to provide for the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the commission created by the act entitled "An act to create a commission to be known as the Commission for the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes," approved April 11, 1928, is authorized and directed to carry out the plan for the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds recommended by the commission in scheme B of its report to the Congress contained in House Document No. 252, Seventieth Congress, first session, as follows:

(1) Provision for an avenue extending from the western fountain in front of the Union Station southwesterly to Pennsylvania Avenue, joining said avenue between Second and Third Streets NW.;

(2) Closing of North Capitol Street south of D Street;

(3) Closing of C Street to vehicular traffic between New Jersey Avenue and First Street NE., and removal of street-car tracks from C Street and relaying them in a subway passing under Delaware Avenue;

(4) Removal of street-car tracks from Delaware Avenue and B Street (including the spur extending from Delaware Avenue into the Capitol Grounds) and relaying them on First Street NE., and establishing a convenient subway connection with the basement of the Senate Office Building;

(5) Construction of an underground garage extending from Delaware Avenue to New Jersey Avenue;

(6) Acquisition of private property and removal of existing buildings, as hereinafter provided; and

(7) Construction of terraces and fountains, grading, landscaping, and architectural treatment.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, under the direction of the commission—

(1) To acquire, on behalf of the United States, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, all or any part of the privately owned lands, including buildings and other structures, in lot 800 of square No. 574; square No. 575; lots 1, 2, and 818 of square No. 630; lot 1 of square No. 631; the western half of square No. 633; and reservation No. 12, as such squares and reservation appear on the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia as of the date of the approval of this act. Any condemnation proceedings instituted under authority of this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1890, as amended.

(2) When title to the property specified in subdivision (1) of this section has been vested in the United States, to provide for the demolition and removal, as expeditiously as possible, of any structures thereon; and to provide for the demolition and removal, as expeditiously as possible, of any structures on other lands within the area of the proposed development.

(3) To enter into contracts, to purchase materials, supplies, equipment, and accessories, in the open market, to employ the necessary personnel, including professional services without reference to section 35 of the act approved June 25, 1910, and to make such expenditures, including expenditures for advertising and travel and the purchase of technical and reference books, as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. All privately owned lands acquired under the provisions of this act, together with all other lands within the area of development proposed in Scheme B of House Document No. 252, Seventieth Congress, first session, including streets and roadways, shall be a part of the Capitol Grounds under the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, and all lands within such area heretofore under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol; except that any street or roadway within such area under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol until such time as the Architect of the Capitol files notice in writing with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that such transfer is necessary for the proposed development.

SEC. 4. (a) It shall be the duty of any street-railway company, the removal of whose tracks is necessary under the plan of the proposed development, when so requested in writing by the Architect of the Capitol, to remove any of such tracks, to repair and restore the space vacated, and to relay such tracks on the streets designated, as may be directed by the Architect of the Capitol, the total cost thereof to be borne by said companies.

(b) Whenever, in carrying out the provisions of this act, it becomes necessary to change the grade of any street occupied by the tracks of any street-railway company the company shall adjust the grade of such tracks to the new grade of the street, the total cost of such adjustment to be borne by said company.

SEC. 5. The Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is hereby authorized and directed to proceed with the development of that part of the public grounds in the District of Columbia connecting the Capitol Grounds with the Washington Monument and known as the Mall parkway, in accordance with the plans of Major L'Enfant and the so-called MacMillan Commission, with such modifications thereof as may be recommended by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and approved by the Commission for the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds. Such development shall include the grounds now occupied by the Botanic Garden between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues west of Fifteenth Street, and, as to such grounds, the development shall be in accordance with the approved plans for enlarging the Capitol Grounds. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, jurisdiction over that part of the public grounds the development of which is herein authorized shall be transferred to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital at such time as may be approved by the Joint Committee on the Library.

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $4,912,414, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Commission for the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds to carry out the provisions of this act relating to the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds. Appropriations made under authority of this section shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 5, line 24, strike out the word "Fifteenth" and insert the word "First."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD upon some methods and practices of teaching the Federal Constitution in the public high schools of the several States.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, it seems but yesterday since on July 7, 1896, Nicholas Murray Butler, while delivering an address before the National Educational Association at Buffalo, N. Y., made this statement:

> The material advances made since the present century opened are more numerous and more striking than the sum total of those that all previous history records. We find it difficult even to imagine the world of our grandfathers, and almost impossible to appreciate or understand it. Without the factory, without the manifold products and applications of steam and electricity, without even the newspaper and the sulphur match, the details of our daily life would be strangely different. In our time wholly new mechanical and economic forces are actively at work, and have already changed the appearance of the earth's surface. What another hundred years may bring forth no one dares to predict.

When Doctor Butler talks about steam and electricity, newspapers and the sulphur match, to us of this day, 31 years later, it is as if we were reading the translation of a tablet recently unearthed in the tomb of King Tut. We are now speaking in terms of automobiles, airplanes, and radio. We are talking around the world without wires, and flying around the world with mechanical wings. The geometric rate of the world's progress has accomplished more marvels in the first quarter of the present century than it did in the whole preceding century. If the nineteenth century witnessed greater conquests over nature and greater advances in what we call civilization than all preceding centuries, what shall we say of the first 25 years that most of us have witnessed in the current century?

This enormous rapidity of development emphasizes and enforces the necessity for formal and systematic education. The world is developing so rapidly that the individual can not be expected merely to absorb the necessary knowledge and obtain the necessary training by mere accidental contact and haphazard information. In order to prepare the individual to comprehend the multitudinous forces playing about him and through him, the progress of the world up to date must be epitomized, the knowledge derived through long years of history must be

systematically arranged and named "science," in order that each individual may be quickly put in possession of this inheritance of the ages.

Thus the successive generations rise upon the shoulders of the preceding generations as if the race were ascending a ladder.

Under republican institutions, where the ideals of democracy permeate the foundations of government, both Federal and State, there is no alternative save formal public education. The equality among men announced in the Declaration of Independence must be translated into equality of opportunity, into the chance for every boy and girl to make of himself and for himself all that his capabilities and his character justify. But it must not be forgotten that this public education, under these popular institutions of government, is not alone for the benefit of the individual as such, not alone to equip him to run the economic race, not alone to enable him to compete in business with his fellows, not alone to qualify him for financial success, but there is the deeper, broader, and oft overlooked proposition that our American system of education exists primarily and essentially for the benefit of society itself. Government is the mere agency of society to protect, preserve, and promote society. Our educational institutions and system are but the instrumentalities of the Government for the perpetuation and perfection of that government and of society.

In an address delivered by Rev. Lyman Abbott to the National Educational Association in 1897, he summarized the commanding and paramount importance of education in the estimate of the people at that time in these words:

> We have entered in this country upon a sublime and even awful experiment. We have here 60,000,000 people, soon to become 100,000,000, without any common traditions, any common religious belief, any common race connection, any common language or literature, any government or authority over them, any trained aristocracy to lead them. We have gathered here to try an experiment never before tried in the history of the world, and certainly not on any considerable scale. Aristotle said there is government by the one, government by the few, and government by the many. We have added a fourth: Government by all—self-government.

But startling as were the facts then recited by him, the passage of 31 swift years since then has completely changed the picture. It is now 120,000,000 people; we have approximately 27,000,000 human beings in school taught by approximately 1,000,000 teachers, representing an annual outlay of approximately $3,000,000,000 and functioning in plants worth approximately $7,000,000,000.

This is America's pledge to education. This is the material manifestation of her faith in education. This is the proof of the power of such faith. These results indicate how deeply the conviction has gripped the minds and hearts of men that education is the supreme task of each generation.

But education in a democracy is inspired by entirely different ideals from education in an autocracy. Education where republican institutions prevail is not merely for the benefit of the individual, not merely to enable the person to be more efficient as a worker, or more accomplished as a scientist, or more successful as a professional man.

Where government rests upon the consent of the governed, as here, education is for the benefit of the entire community and to enable the citizens, both individually and collectively, to function as a self-governing people. Therefore, such education must ever have in mind its social and civic aspect, and these must dominate not alone the courses of study, but the discipline and the inspirational features. For this reason we insist that the flag, State and National, should be above every schoolhouse; that patriotic songs should be taught to and sung by the students; that all shall be subjected to the same rules and regulations; that, without respect to conditions of wealth or station, all should march to the same time, salute the same flag, pronounce the same American creed, voice the same prayer, and look through literature, history, science, and nature up to the God above all and in all.

Every President of the United States, from Washington to Coolidge, has emphasized the vital connection between education and the life of the Republic. In summarizing a lifetime of wide experience and reflection, and leaving his counsels as a testament of richest heritage to the Nation that his constancy and courage had done so much to establish, in his farewell address, Washington employed these memorable words:

> Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened.

In the foreword to the sixth edition of that scholarly and comprehensive treatise upon the "Constitution of the United States," JAMES M. BECK, distinguished and widely read and traveled lawyer, President Coolidge gave utterance to his conviction of the importance of instruction in our constitutional system.

> It is of first importance that the study of the Constitution should be an essential part of the education of the American youth.
>
> While we can not all be trained in the technicalities of the law, we should all have some idea of our fundamental institutions.
>
> The Constitution is not self-perpetuating. If it is to survive, it will be because it has public support.
>
> To live under the American Constitution is the greatest political privilege that was ever accorded to the human race.

Most textbooks on Civil Government include a course on the Constitution of the United States. As it is ordinarily taught, especially to high-school students, it is exceedingly dry and perhaps unprofitable. It is difficult for young persons to comprehend the framework, the mere outline, the bony structure of government set up by the Constitution. All persons can easily understand the Declaration of Independence. It deals first with generalities and then proceeds to outline a bill of particulars against the misdeeds of the British Government. All of us can grasp the ethical significance of both the general propositions and the particular charges. But when we pass to the Constitution of the United States and to that of the several States, we enter a field that takes perhaps years of study and reading to enable a person to grasp the significance of the words.

But our American constitutional system can be taught so that the flesh and blood and nerve of the moral and ethical conception back of the Constitution may be comprehended. Merely by way of suggestion, I offer 10 propositions that might be characterized as the landmarks of our constitutional government and if these should be memorized and understood as the touchstone and key to the Constitution itself, the student would be greatly assisted and inspired. These 10 foundation stones, that are not written into the Constitution, but are implied in the system, are present as the major premise in the mind of every court that comes to construe the Constitution. They are as follows:

First. Properly and naturally, any government set up by people that have subscribed to the Declaration of Independence which pronounced that the Government rests upon the consent of the governed and may be altered by the governed at any time, might be called popular sovereignty, should take first place and be number one. Popular sovereignty implies the supremacy of the ballot box.

The one distinctive, unique, and original proposition in the Declaration of Independence was the assertion of "the right of the people to alter or to amend their form of government at will." That this proposition is carried into the Federal Constitution as an implication thereof is supported by the statement of Chief Justice William Howard Taft in an address by himself while President delivered before the National Educational Association at Boston on July 4, 1910:

> The Constitution was a charter of fundamental law, the most concise and comprehensive ever written, elastic enough to meet all contingencies and yet restrictive enough always to preserve intact the original plan. It established a Government on the principles set out in the Declaration of Independence. It executed the general promises of the declaration.

The second corner stone of the American system is "the equality of every citizen before law." It was a new thing in the world to build a government upon the conception of equality in the courts and in the legislative acts and in administrative measures based upon the unvarying assumption that every man, irrespective of inherent power or weakness, irrespective of poverty or wealth, irrespective of ignorance or learning, stands absolutely equal to every other man. Of course, in this proposition the word "man" is used generically to include women and children.

The third fundamental principle of American political life is that "ours is a government of laws and not of men." Laws must speak in general terms and individuals are considered only as they shall transgress general laws. Class legislation is universally denounced by us as un-American and unfair. Legislation or administration or judicial action in the interest of any individual, of a kind and to a degree different from what other individuals would receive, would be utterly unthinkable to the American mind and utterly abhorrent to the American heart.

The fourth distinguishing characteristic of our Government is the thought that lies embedded in the phrase "due process of law" and finds expression in the proposition that "every man must have his day in court." It simply means that governmental agencies hear before they condemn; that they proceed only by general and public investigation and render judgment only after a public trial when both sides or all sides shall have been given ample and free opportunity to present every argu-

ment and consideration affecting in any way the matter in hand. Such a procedure is so inherently just as to receive the universal approval of men everywhere since we commenced calling attention to it.

The next and fifth distinguishing feature that I call to your attention is the peculiar invention of American statesmanship; it is the division of governmental powers between the Federal Government and the several State governments whereby each is utterly independent and sovereign within its own sphere, operating at the same time within the same territory upon the same people, and yet occupying spheres so distinctly separated and marked as to bring since 1860 but infrequent and minor clashes. In this respect, the American system is novel and original; no government in any part of the world had ever before undertaken such a separation of powers. Though this experiment resulted in a great civil war that cost much in life and treasure, yet the impartial student of history must finally accord to it a high appraisement of merit and influence in contributing to the spectacular development of our Nation. The wonderful contrivance whereby general matters affecting the whole continent, relating to national defense and international relations and interstate transaction, were assigned to one continent-wide government, while on the other hand local interests left to the people of the separate States, has brought about such an enlistment of the interest and such an awakening of the activities of the whole people as to insure progress, development, and expansion along all lines. After according the highest place to the influence of racial stock, and after yielding second place to the geographical and climatic influences, combined with natural resources, the next highest factor in explaining the power and progress of the people of this country must be ascribed to this wonderful system of separating governmental powers designed by our fathers nearly 150 years ago.

The sixth and next touchstone of American life that I have singled out for mention is closely related to and correlated with the one last discussed. It is the existence of a system of checks and balances within our Government whereby one department is set over against another department, and one branch over against another branch, and one State over against another State, and all the States over against the Federal Government, and the small States over against the large States all worked out in such a wonderfully simple and harmonious way as to prevent runaway reform, to check radical progressivism, to insure sufficient stability and permanency without preventing desirable and well-considered progress.

The seventh test and measure of Americanism is the universal and unquestioned right of the majority to rule. This lies at the very base of any popular government and especially of our American constitutional government. The system of checks and balances just discussed insures to every individual the enjoyment of his life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness according to his own personal ideals, and subject to that fundamental conception the right of the majority to decide and determine what laws shall be passed and what amendments to the Constitution shall be made, and what shall be repealed, is as inherent in the American system as is the conception of loyalty to the King in the British system. The philosophy of our political action rests upon the propostion that the whole people agree, when proceeding into an election, that the majority shall be constituted the agent of the whole people for the election of the officers of the Government, who in turn shall enact the laws to govern us or repeal some of them, and we agree in advance to ratify and confirm the action of the majority so that whomsoever the majority selects and installs into office he may become the official voice and agent and representative of the whole people. In America no group nor section nor party can say to another group or section or party, "He is your President, not mine; that is your Supreme Court, not mine; this is your Congress, not mine; this is your law, not mine; this is your Constitution, not mine."

The President of the United States, of whatever party, during his term of office is my President; the Supreme Court is always my Supreme Court; the Congress is always my Congress; the Constitution from first to last is my Constitution; and the laws made in pursuance of that Constitution are my laws, and bind me, whether I voted for them or not and whether I personally approve of them or not, and as a loyal American citizen I am equally bound to respect and obey and enforce all of the laws constitutionally enacted, without discriminating in favor of some and against others, and if I fail in carrying out this cornerstone of American Government to that extent, I fail in my duties as an American citizen, and I fall short of my ideal of Americanism and I am to that extent disloyal to American ideals.

The next and eighth base upon which rests the American system is individualism as contrasted with socialism, the independence of every person as contrasted with group or class or sectional obligation, the privilege accorded to the individual to work out his own destiny and to carve out his own fortune and to accomplish his own ideal. Here we are reminded again of the thought wrapped up in the Declaration of Independence; if each individual be equally free from other individuals, if individuals owe no group allegiance and are entitled to no class distinctions, so all are equally bound to that collective group called society, equally obligated to strive in peace and in war for the defense of society and equally bound in peace and in war to promote the happiness and prosperity of society. The American conception is that the progress of all is best promoted by permitting the highest liberty of individual action and endeavor, so that the resultant of the struggles of each may more rapidly advance the civilization of all.

The next and ninth implied proposition contained in our system is education—not merely the right and privilege of each individual to have access to the means of education, but the duty, the obligation, of the State as one branch of the complete governmental system to see that, the door of school and college having been opened, the citizens to be shall have every inducement and assistance to enter and to remain and to develop under the guidance of such school and college. This function of education was reserved to the States; and from the earliest times the States have encouraged, though never financially aiding, denominations to establish schools and colleges to help the State discharge its function to educate. This great variety and diversity of agencies in the field of education has great merit and has contributed mightily to our Nation's power. The number of our strongest and best men and women that have come from our smallest and weakest colleges is marvelous. This diversity rests upon that conception of individualism already referred to. This diversity also creates a generous rivalry and stimulates progress through such rivalry, and calls into being the voluntary spirit in education and gives play to the capabilities of our men and women to administer our own affairs. Thus I hold that every denominational college in the land, even down to the small, oft derided and sneered at "collegette," is performing its part and playing its useful rôle in the cause of American education. If our men and women will contribute freely of their means, will sacrifice and save in order to have means so to contribute to the schools and colleges of their own choice, then I say the existence of such colleges is rendering a double service, in that they not only educate young men and women within their halls, but they are indirectly educating the men and women already come to maturity who are contributing to their support, who are managing their affairs, and who are busily sustaining the interest of the denominations in such institutions.

This is the very heart of the American educational system. Some cynically say such haphazard irregular agencies constitute "no system"; but we must remember the free spirit of man, especially of Americans, can not be chained, and the individualism of man can not be developed by molding all in the same pattern and marching all to the same music.

The tenth and last proposition to which I invite your attention might well have been classed as the first and foremost in importance; it is the place of religion in the life of America. This is not mentioned as cant or servile lip service to prevailing sentiment. Roger W. Babson, great exponent of American business and financial statistics, neither a politician nor educator nor a minister, announces this solemn proposition:

> The American people have gone wild over railroads, ships, buildings, and horsepower, but have forgotten the human soul from which all these things originated and upon which all these things depend.

Theodore Roosevelt lying on his deathbed, widely experienced in American life, profoundly versed in American history, deeply in sympathy with the American heart, said to his friend, Newell Dwight Hillis:

> Hillis, I think we have a 50-50 chance yet to save America.

He was not talking about saving America from a foreign foe; he was not filled with forebodings of any early overthrow of the American Government; he was not anticipating any pestilence or failure of food supplies from an impoverished soil for a multiplying population. The context shows that Roosevelt had in mind the thought that the heart, the sentiment, the soul, the spirit, of a nation is its real life, and that if it be lost, all is lost; if it be saved, all is saved.

Bigots pretended to believe that because the Constitution of the United States made no direct reference to the Deity and no appeal to Divine Providence that it would be a Godless Government. Others, pretending to fear that the powers of government might be stretched to permit the setting up of some favorite sect, insisted that the first amendment should become part of

our organic law prohibiting Congress from enacting any law respecting an establishment of religion, and at the same time denying to Congress the power to prohibit the free exercise on the part of every citizen of his own religious faith and practice. Strangers to our system might not understand that such a constitutional system could rest upon an implied faith in the power and providence of God, since there is no formal declaration of such. But as education, an activity peculiarly close to the breasts and bosoms of the people, was left to the State governments, so religion, the handmaid of government, the light of civilization, the soul of humanity, was left to the people of the several States, and by those States has ever been left, and probably ever will be left, to the conscience of the citizen himself. But essentially entwined with the American conception of government, part of the very bone and sinew and nerve of every conception of American life, is the separation, complete and perpetual, between church and state. Since Jefferson's preamble to the Virginia statute for religious liberty sounded first this call to conscience and common sense, the people of this Nation have increasingly and constantly become confirmed in their conviction that these two mighty pillars of civilization, these two mighty agencies for organizing the forces of humanity, that these two centers for the crystallization of human sentiment and human action shall stand separate, distinct, unalterable, and unvarying so long as the Constitution itself shall stand.

THE TARIFF

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AYRES] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the tariff.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, on February 9 I introduced bill H. R. 10758, which is intended to amend the tariff measure of 1922, commonly known as the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act. I am endeavoring, under Title I, to amend a number of paragraphs of Schedule 3, two paragraphs of Schedule 4, several paragraphs of Schedule 9, a paragraph of Schedule 10, several of Schedule 11, several of Schedule 12, and not only amending a number of paragraphs but also adding a paragraph to Schedule 7. I am also seeking to amend Schedule 15 of Title II of such act. In presenting this measure I make no claim that it is scientifically drawn; that is, from the viewpoint of a tariff expert, nor from the viewpoint of the highly protected interests. I do claim, however, that it is equitably framed from the viewpoint of the farmer, the laborer, and the great consuming masses.

The farmer has been complaining for some time of the discrimination against his industry in favor of the manufacturing industry as under the present tariff act. In answer to this complaint he is told that the reason and sole reason is the large surplus of agricultural products, and with this continuing surplus of such products it is impossible to stabilize the market of his production. Therefore he must cease to produce so much. I am wondering if it is known that there was imported into this country in 1926 more agricultural products than we exported. Government statistics show that in 1926 (which is the latest complete statistics available) we imported in round numbers $3,500,000,000 worth of raw and manufactured agricultural products of various kinds, about two-thirds of which entered this country free of duty to compete with American farmers and fruit producers who are compelled to pay protection prices for all they purchase.

It is contended that a tariff on many farm products now allowed to enter free and an increase of the rates on those carrying a small tariff would do no good. My answer is that it certainly would do no harm. I am endeavoring in my proposed measure to enable the producers of the raw material to secure some of the benefits of the tariff as well as the producers of the finished product. To accomplish this it is proposed to take some of the farm products now on the free list and put them on the protected list, to increase the rates on other products now carrying a small rate, to take some of the highly protected manufactured articles off of the protected list and restore them to the free list, and to reduce very materially the rates on many other articles. So, with that in mind, I am proposing to increase the rate of 1½ cents per pound on cattle weighing less than 1,050 pounds to 3 cents per pound and to increase the rate of 2 cents per pound on cattle weighing more than 1,050 pounds to 4 cents per pound. Notwithstanding the present rates, 211,598 cattle were imported for food purposes in 1926, and 436,204 cattle were imported for food purposes in 1927.

Also I propose to increase the rate on sheep from $2 per head, which is the present rate, to $3 per head, and to increase the present tariff rates on live hogs for slaughtering from one-half cent per pound to 3 cents per pound. Under the present tariff rates, 17,930,865 pounds were imported into this country in 1926, and this was more than doubled last year, there being 35,883,850 pounds imported in 1927.

I am seeking to amend Schedule 7 by adding an entire new paragraph, designated as 706A, which removes hides from the free list of the present tariff act, and provides a tariff rate of 6 cents per pound on dry cattle hides, 5 cents per pound on cattle hides wet-salted, 15 cents per pound on calfskins dry, and 8 cents per pound on calfskins wet-salted. It might be of interest to call attention to the imports of these hides within the past two years. There were 150,451,522 pounds of cattle hides imported into this country in 1926, and last year this was almost doubled, the figure being 237,233,752 pounds. And over 45,000,000 pounds of calfskins were brought into this country in 1926, and about the same amount last year. There is no protection whatever for this industry under the present law.

Under the present law there is a tariff rate of 3 cents per pound on live poultry. We imported 2,107,707 pounds of live poultry into this country in 1926, and about the same amount last year. I am endeavoring to protect this industry by increasing the rate to 8½ cents per pound. Dead poultry carries a rate of 6 cents per pound. I am proposing to increase this rate to 11 cents per pound, for in the years 1926 and 1927 over 10,000,000 pounds were brought into this country.

The measure I am proposing provides for an increase in the tariff rates on such farm products as barley, from the present rate of 20 cents to 30 cents a bushel; on corn from 15 cents to 30 cents per bushel; on oats from 15 cents to 25 cents per bushel; on paddy or rough rice from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound; on brown rice from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound; on milled rice from 2 cents to 3½ cents per pound; on broken rice from one-half cent to 1 cent per pound; on rye from 15 cents to 30 cents per bushel; on wheat from 42 cents to 50 cents per bushel; on peanuts not shelled from 4 cents to 5 cents per pound; on alfalfa seed from 4 cents to 8 cents per pound, and other grass seed accordingly; on beans, green or unripe, from one-half cent to 1 cent per pound; on dried beans from three-quarters cent to 3 cents per pound; on onions from 1 cent to 3 cents per pound. There are several other agricultural products that are carried in the bill introduced by me, but do not deem it necessary to mention them in detail at this time.

At the beginning I stated that I was not only endeavoring to increase the tariff rates on many farm products but was also endeavoring to decrease the rates on manufactured products that are highly protected and which the agriculturist is compelled to purchase. Here is where we meet face to face the bald, bold claim by high protectionists that the present tariff is very beneficial to labor, and that if the present rates should be lowered it would result in lower wages for employees of the manufacturing industries, and that the increased rates as provided in the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act were needed to increase the factory employees wages. This claim is not substantiated by statistics. It might prove of interest to note that these employees are not the only people who were benefited.

In fact, the latest available Government statistics show that the increased rates carried in the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act have not added to the wages of employees in any way comparable with the profits of the manufacturer or with the increased costs of living; in fact, they show that during the years the Fordney-McCumber tariff law has been in operation there has been a decided increase in overhead and profits as compared with the increases paid wage earners, which would seem to convict many of these industries either of gross mismanagement of their affairs or of reaping wonderful if not unconscionable profits. I shall endeavor to point this out as I proceed.

I am seeking to reduce the present tariff rates on foundry and machine-shop products, such as bolts, nuts, rivets, studs, steel points, washers, and many other articles of this kind, most of which carry a tariff rate of anywhere from 5 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem. Some of these articles were on the free list prior to the Fordney-McCumber Act. The measure introduced by me reduces these rates to a straight 5 per cent ad valorem. Many of these articles are used daily by the farmers in repairing machinery and for other purposes. When such a modification of the present law is suggested, as I have said, we are met with the old argument that the increase in rates in the present law was granted to care for the wage earners producing such articles. Suppose we analyze this proposition by referring to the latest statistics obtainable. For instance, in 1919 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $1,341,182,000. Of this amount, $622,571,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $718,611,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses.

Thus it can be seen that the wage earners received 46 per cent of such reported amount. Compare this with 1925, three years after full operation of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, and we find that this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $1,349,278,000. Of this amount, $590,801,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $758,477,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses, the wage earners receiving only 43 per cent instead of the 46 per cent under the old law.

The present law provides tariff rates in some instances double and treble, and even five to six times as high as the rates in the former law, on such articles as animal clippers, pruning and sheep shears, all scissors and other shears, blades, pliers, pincers, files, shovels, spades, scoops, scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives, drainage tools, and many, many more of such articles, many of which were on the free list under the Underwood tariff but now carry a rate of anywhere from 10 per cent ad valorem to 40, 60, and even in some cases as high as 85 to 210 per cent ad valorem equivalent. These are articles all of which are used by the farmer. It might be interesting to see who gets the major portion of the benefits from this increase in rates. Statistics show that in 1919 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $47,152,000. Of this amount, $20,048,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $27,104,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses. Thus it can be seen that the wage earners received 42 per cent of this reported amount. Under the present law, in 1925 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $59,701,000. Of this amount, $20,226,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $39,475,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses, the wage earners receiving only 33 per cent, as compared with 42 per cent in 1919, and when the articles produced carried less than one-third the tariff they do at the present time. I am unable to see where the American wage earner in these industries got the biggest proportion of the increase. I am endeavoring to reduce these high and unconscionable rates, for it is evident they are not needed, in the first place, to protect the manufacturers of the same against foreign competition, nor are they used to increase the wages of the wage earners in these industries.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff act increased the tariff rates very materially on such articles of wearing apparel as gloves, hosiery, underwear, clothing of all kinds made of cotton, wool, silk, flax, and so forth, and also on threads of all kinds, knit fabrics, blankets, rugs, in fact all such articles, and various kinds of cloth made from wool, cotton, flax, and silk. It would be interesting to show just how the tariff rates on these articles have more than doubled, and in many instances trebled, all in the name of American labor. I am seeking to reduce these rates for the benefit of the American laborer and the American farmer, as well as all others who have to purchase such articles as a matter of necessity. A fair illustration as to how much the wage earner in these industries has been benefited by these increases can be seen, for example, in the industry of linen goods. In 1919 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $2,808,000. Of this amount $1,636,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $1,172,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses. Thus it can be seen that the wage earners received 58 per cent of such reported amount. Under the present law, in 1925, this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $4,762,000. Of this amount $2,462,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $2,300,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses, the wage earners receiving only 51 per cent instead of 58 per cent under the old law. It can be seen the wage earner did not get all of the increase. Another illustration is in the production of women's clothing. In 1919 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $528,136,000. Of this amount $195,296,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $332,840,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses, showing that the wage earners received 36 per cent of such reported amount. Now suppose we turn to 1925. This industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $569,406,000. Of this amount $175,045,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $394,361,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses, the wage earners receiving 30 per cent of such reported amount as compared with 36 per cent in 1919, before this tariff law went into effect.

Take some of the other industries, like the aluminum industry. In 1919 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $26,006,000. Of this amount $13,327,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $12,679,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses. Thus it can be seen that the wage earners received 51 per cent of such reported amount. The aluminum producers sought a higher rate and obtained an almost unbelievable increase, no doubt on the basis of caring for American wage earners. It will be interesting to see who received most of the benefits from this increase. In 1925, after these increased tariff rates had been enjoyed for three years, we find that the industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $42,846,000. Of this amount $19,753,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $23,093,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses, giving the wage earner 46 per cent instead of the 51 per cent which he received prior to the increase in tariff rates. It is not at all difficult to see who is the real beneficiary. The manufacturer reaped the benefits and the consumer, or user, paid the bill for the increase.

In almost all of the speeches made on the tariff by those who favor the present law the speakers invariable call attention to the fact that farm machinery is on the free list. They do not, however, call attention to the fact that all of the component parts of this machinery bear a high tariff rate, but when the question is asked why it is that farm machinery has more than doubled, in fact, in many instances, tripled in price to what it was in 1914, the answer, almost invariably is, that it is due to the increase in wages of the labor used in producing it, so it might prove interesting to analyze this situation.

Therefore, beginning with 1919 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $160,389,000. Of this amount $66,705,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $93,684,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses. Thus it can be seen that the wage earners received 41 per cent of such reported amount. In 1925 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $95,618,000. Of this amount $37,388,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $58,230,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses, giving the wage earner 39 per cent as compared with 41 per cent in 1919, under the Underwood tariff. The question is, "Who got the benefit of this increased cost of farm machinery?" It is not difficult to answer. The next question is, "Who pays for it?" Ask the farmer.

I want to call your attention to one other item and then I am going to stop, and that is sewing machines. In almost every American home there is a sewing machine. In addition to this, hundreds of thousands of good, honest American women earn their living with a sewing machine. They were on the free list until the Sixty-seventh Congress passed the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act and then they were placed on the protected list. Why it was done no one except the producers, who already had a monopoly, can tell. However, a rate of from 15 to 30 per cent was provided, and in 1925 there were exported 262,536 machines, valued at $8,743,670. The imports were negligible. Why make this monopoly all the more secure in its graft? I can not answer it. It may be that the housewives in the millions of American homes, or that the hundreds of thousands of women who earn their living with these machines, can answer it. Now what do we find as to this industry when it comes to the labor question? In 1919 this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $33,536,000. Of this amount $24,494,000 was paid to the workers as wages, and $9,042,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses. Thus it can be seen that the wage earners received 73 per cent of such reported amount.

Now, in 1925, three years after they had succeeded in persuading Congress to take these machines from the free list and give them an unconscionable high tariff rate, we find that this industry reported the value of their products, exclusive of the costs of materials, to be $27,689,000. Of this amount $16,100,000 was paid to the workers as wages and $11,589,000 went into profits and other overhead expenses, giving the wage earner only 58 per cent as compared with 73 per cent in 1919. Yet these people would have you believe that the 15 and 30 per cent ad valorem tariff rates are going to the workers in this industry. I am seeking to put these machines back on the free list, where they should be.

It would be very illuminating to go into the question of labor in many of these industries not mentioned, but I realize it would drag this out so long that no one would listen to it or take the time to read it. The American people are too busy to pay attention to such matters. I often wonder if the agriculturist, who is so vitally affected by the tariff, ever stops to consider it. I know that the proponents of such measures feel sure they can depend on the political orator going before the farmers at the proper time and convincing them if it were not for the tariff he would be in a worse condition than the peasant farmer of Europe. So far it seems they have been successful, but I am inclined to believe that the farmer is waking up to the fact that

he has been a victim of that game which has been so successfully played for the past few years; that is, the game of fooling the farmer.

TO AMEND SECTION 266 OF THE JUDICIAL CODE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill H. R. 13852.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time in support of the bill introduced by me, known as H. R. 13852, which is an amendment to section 266 of the Judicial Code, and the text of which is as follows:

A bill to amend section 266 of the Judicial Code

Be it enacted, etc., That section 266 of the Judicial Code (U. S. C., title 28, par. 380) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"No district court or circuit court of appeals of the United States, or judge thereof, or the United States Supreme Court, or any judge thereof, shall have jurisdiction of any action or proceeding instituted by a public utility, contesting the validity under the Constitution of the United States of any rate or charge fixed by or under authority of the law of any State, in so far as such rate or charge applies to the intrastate business of such public utility, unless such public utility has first exhausted all remedies afforded by State law. The term 'public utility,' as used in this paragraph means any individual, partnership, association, or corporation engaged in the business, if affected with a public interest, of (1) a common carrier; (2) producing, manufacturing, or selling gas or electricity; or (3) receiving or transmitting messages for hire by telephone or telegraph.

"SEC. 2. This act shall be effective in respect to all actions and proceedings pending at the time of its enactment."

I was moved to introduce this bill by the acute crisis which now exists in my home city due to the repacious conduct of a utility corporation, which for many years sought to obtain all advantages out of its operation of our local transit system. At this time, it has cast aside all desire to serve the public and intends merely to enrich its treasury out of the pennies contributed to it by every man, woman, and child of the city of New York.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Co. was a very prosperous railroad corporation for a good many years and in 1916 this company while raising a loan for its purpose from the sale of bonds, advertised in all the newspapers how wonderfully prosperous it was. It pointed out that for many years it had been paying high dividends to its stockholders. In fact the year in question it was paying a 16 per cent dividend on its common stock. Those were the days when the company was prosperous, but instead of dividing its prosperity with the public, instead of reducing the rates of fare which it was then charging for transportation on passengers, it chose to distribute its surplus earnings among its stockholders and as a result thereof, when the purchasing power of the dollar fell, it had no reserve funds with which to meet the deficit. I am speaking of a deficit although I do not believe the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. has a deficit in its operations. The company, however, saw fit to create an artificial deficit in this manner: The Interborough Rapid Transit Co. operates in New York City what is known as the "subway system," as well as four elevated lines. The four elevated lines are technically owned by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Co. This company has leased its elevated system to the Interborough. The Interborough agreed to pay as a rental a fixed 7 per cent on the capital stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Co. The stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Co. is not an honest stock. It is what is known in common parlance as "watered" stock. This railroad company is seemingly capitalized at $30,000,000. It is not worth it. It is not even worth $5,000,000, and yet the dividends to be paid on its stock amounts to 7 per cent of $30,000,000. Of course, it can not be paid and, of course, if the Interborough is to pay it, it must have a deficit. True, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad has a lease, but what is the worth of the lease if the rental paid for it is far above its value? As a matter of fact, a good many stockholders in the Manhattan Railroad Co. realizing the hopelessness of their position, voluntarily agreed to a reduction of the rent from 7 per cent to 3 per cent. This in itself shows how little real value there is in the stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Co.

The city of New York contends right along that it would be making money if not for the Interborough's unprofitable lease with the Elevated Railroad, but the managers of the Interborough are likewise the managers of the Elevated Railroad Co. and the stockholders of the Interborough are the stockholders of the Elevated. In this way the gentlemen pay each other dividends out of the moneys which they should really use for betterments and improvements.

Any member of this body who had occasion to visit the city of New York will not hesitate to testify with me that the subway service is scandalous; that the cars are overcrowded; that particularly during the rush hours, conditions are so indecent that any self-respecting woman would not use this means of conveyance from place to place. No attempt has been made by the management of the Interborough to improve conditions and whenever our public supervisory body, the transit commission, issues an order for more cars or the lengthening of platforms, the railroad company does everything to obstruct and delay compliance for as long as possible.

The city of New York made a contract with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. whereby it, the city of New York, built the new subway lines and turned them over to the Interborough for management. The agreement was that the city and the Interborough were ultimately to become partners in the operation of the subway and the city was to retain 2 cents out of every nickel collected and the Interborough was to retain 3 cents out of every nickel collected. In 1913 when the contract was made the fare of 5 cents was not only satisfactory to the company but was very munificent. As I stated before, the company was able to pay as much as 16 per cent dividends on the 5-cent fare. If the Interborough did not want to take advantage of this contract with the city, the city could have very easily obtained another transportation company to run its subway lines and in fact, could very easily run its subway itself. The contract with the Interborough was largely in favor of the Interborough and hardly in favor of the city.

When the contract was made between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. it was provided in the first place that before the city can share in any profits or in any income from the operations of the subway, the Interborough should first be entitled to a so-called "preferential" in the sum of $6,000,000, and until this "preferential" has been earned by the Interborough, the city was not to have any part of the fare paid by the passengers. You can see at once how unfair this contract was to the city and how the company was really the sole beneficiary under this contract. The fare is made high, at least it was high in 1913 when the company was able to pay 16 per cent dividends and notwithstanding this high fare, the city is not to share in any of the profits until $6,000,000 has passed into the company's treasury. Observe also the fact, gentlemen, that this $6,000,000 is net and not gross. In other words, all operating expenses and all charges will be deducted before the company will charge itself with the profit of $6,000,000.

Needless to say that owing to the existing conditions the company has not yet been able of its own volition to obtain the $6,000,000 surplus or "preferential" and the city of New York has not yet seen a cent out of this investment from the subway.

The city of New York has built the subway at its own cost and expense and spent $300,000,000 out of its own moneys and has paid interest on the bonds issued for the purpose of completing this subway. The railroad company had no expenses in connection therewith. It is the city's money which built the railroad and it is the city's money that is paying interest on the bonds and yet, not the city but the railroad company is getting this "preferential" before any money is turned into the treasury of the city.

Along came 1917—the war—and the cost of living went up. The company thinks it will have a loss, and in fact is unable to operate the subway at a profit as long as it has to pay high dividends on the elevated. So what does the company do? It suddenly discovers that the contract it made with the city of New York is no contract at all. The company does not say the contract is not valid where it favors the company. It does not say that it should not collect the $6,000,000 "preferential" which the contract gives to it. It does not say that it should give up all the great advantages which it derived from its contract, but it does say that when the 5-cent fare was written into the contract it did not mean anything. It reminds one very much of Kipling's story about the baby elephant. The baby elephant does not like to get spanked, but it enjoys very much spanking other baby elephants. The railroad company does not like to give up provisions in the contract which it deems beneficial to itself. Oh, no. As to that, why, a contract is a sacred thing, and you knew what the Constitution of the United States says about a contract: "No law should be passed impairing the obligations of a contract." Oh, no. No law should be passed impairing the obligations of a contract. That is, in so far as it does us good; but when a contract gets to be onerous, when its provisions get to be unpleasant, why, gentlemen, then it is a different story altogether. Along come fine

counsel for the Interborough and tell the story to the New York court that when the contracts were made between the Interborough and the city they did not really mean what they said. Why, gentlemen, we have a public service law in the State of New York which permits our regulatory body to fix the rate of fare to be charged by public utilities for their services. Now, if we have such a body, why should not such a body fix such a rate of fare? To be sure there is a contract, but what is a contract, my dear friends?

The Public Service Commission of the State of New York took the stand that a contract meant what it said, and when the railroad company decided to charge a 5-cent fare, in fact insisted, and the city permitted the charge of this fare, which, as I said before, was a high fare in 1913 when the contract was made, then certainly if the fare gets to be low it should have no cause to complain. Contracts are made not to be broken but to be upheld. Our entire civilization is based on the sanctity of contracts, and if we permit a body engaged in public service to break its contract it will spell an end to all human civilization.

Do you see, gentlemen, the danger in which we let ourselves into? If a railroad company can break its contract, why not a coal company or a company manufacturing a commodity or any business organization? Suppose you had a contract for the supply of coal at $15 a ton and suppose the price of coal went up and the company was unable to supply you with coal except at a loss, would any court relieve the company of its contract simply because it may not be profitable? I can not see whether a utility company differs in that respect from a coal company. A contract is a contract, and the sooner we learn to respect the sanctity of our obligations the better.

Somehow or other our local Federal courts have been very lenient with public-service corporations. When the New York Telephone Co. wanted to increase its rates it went to the United States district court and obtained its increase. When the gas companies wanted to obtain an increase, they went to the United States district court and obtained an increase. Now the Interborough is doing the same and is using the machinery of the local Federal court to obtain an increase in its fare against all law of justice and against their own solemn and sacred contract.

As I am saying these words, the United States Supreme Court is considering the application of the city of New York for reversal of the lower court which granted a temporary increase of the fare. The decision of the United States Supreme Court is not yet known. I do not doubt that the city of New York will win and the company will be told to respect a contract solemnly entered into, but until the decision of the United States Supreme Court is handed down our local Federal court is giving the railroad company an increase in the fare.

My bill aims to overcome this local Federal jurisdiction so inimical to the public and so precious to the railroad company. I do not want any local Federal court to pass on our local transit affairs. I believe that our State courts are fully competent to discharge their duty and to interpret the law applicable to the management of our public utilities. The Interborough has a perfect right to go to the State courts and if the State courts were against it, it had a right ultimately to go to the United States Supreme Court, but until it exhausted its remedies in the New York State court it should not have invoked the jurisdiction of our local Federal courts. This thing ought to stop, and the passage of my bill will put an end to such activities. Let us once for all limit the right of transportation and public utilities companies to go to our State courts before they proceed in inventing excuses for Federal jurisdiction. If my bill passes, this will be the last attempt of a public-utility company to use the machinery of the Federal courts for a purely local affair. Let us hope, gentlemen, that the Committee on the Judiciary, to which this bill was referred, will report it favorably and when this bill comes up on the floor of the House you and each of you will vote for it.

PULASKI AND KOSCIUSKO

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the resolution (H. J. Res. 304) introduced by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HICKEY].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the Hon. ANDREW J. HICKEY has introduced a resolution known as House Joint Resolution 304, which provides for the commemoration and observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski and for the establishment of a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission. The resolution was very properly referred to the Committee on the Library of the House, and after careful consideration and deliberation that committee through its chairman, the Hon. ROBERT LUCE, reported the same to the House with a favorable recommendation. A copy of the report accompanying House Joint Resolution 304 follows:

(Report to accompany H. J. Res. 304)

The Committee on the Library, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 304, providing for the observance and commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski and establishing a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission, report thereon favorably with the recommendation that the resolution do pass without amendment.

General Pulaski was born in Podolia, Poland, March 4, 1748. He became interested in military affairs before he reached his majority and served in the guard of Duke Charles of Courland before he reached the age of 20. In 1768 he joined his father, Joseph Pulaski, in Poland as one of the eight original associates of the Confederation of Barr. He and his father pledged their time and fortunes and lives to accomplishing the redemption of Poland. He carried on a partisan warfare after his father's death, and in 1769 raised a revolt in Lithuania. He finally forced the Russians to withdraw from the fortified monastery of Czenstochova to which he had been driven, and took an active part in forcing them across the Vistula.

Subsequent unfortunate events caused Pulaski to leave his native land. He went to Turkey, but when the Sultan refused to aid him he removed to Paris in 1775. It was in the French capital that he made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin. After his talks with Franklin he became interested in the American struggle for independence and came to this country in March, 1777, immediately joining General Washington's staff in Philadelphia. In the Battle of Brandywine, in company with Greene, Wayne, Sullivan, and La Fayette, he struck his first blow in behalf of the American cause. His great service in this engagement was to defeat the attempt of the enemy to cut off the line of retreat. He executed his task so successfully and promptly that, upon the recommendation of Washington, he was commissioned as brigadier general by Congress and assigned to command the Cavalry. General Washington, in his letter to Congress recommending Pulaski for this place, said:

"This gentleman has been, like us, engaged in defending the liberty and independence of his country and has sacrificed his fortune to his zeal for these objects. He derives from hence a title to our respect that ought to operate in his favor as far as the good of the service will permit."

Pulaski later saved the Army from a surprise at Warren Tavern, near Philadelphia, and took part in the battle of Germantown. In the winter of 1777–78 he took part in the operations of Gen. Anthony Wayne and helped defeat a division of British troops at Haddonfield, N. J. Subsequently, he was assigned to special duty at Valley Forge.

Congress, upon General Pulaski's suggestion and upon the recommendation of General Washington, authorized the formation of a corps of lancers and light infantry to be commanded by Pulaski. This corps, which was recruited mostly in Baltimore, later became famous under the name of Pulaski's Legion.

When he was stationed at Minisink, N. J., during the following winter, under a petty command which he did not like, he expressed himself as wishing to return to Europe, but Washington persuaded him to remain. On the 8th of May, 1779, he entered Charleston, S. C., and three days later, May 11, the city was invested by 900 British troops from General Prevost's army. Pulaski's assault was unsuccessful, but he held the city until the arrival of reinforcements on May 13.

In the siege of Savannah, which resulted in his death, he rendered distinguished service. In the assault of October 8 he commanded the entire cavalry, both French and American. In the course of the battle he received a wound in his right thigh which proved fatal. He was taken from the battle field after the conflict to the brig *Wasp* for transfer to Charleston. Head winds delayed the ship for several days and Pulaski died as the ship was leaving the river. He was buried at sea, but funeral services were held afterwards in the city of Charleston.

The citizens of Savannah erected a monument to the memory of Count Pulaski. It was completed on January 6, 1855.

For the past few years Polish-Americans have been urging that General Pulaski and his services in the Revolutionary War be recognized by the erection of a suitable memorial; South Bend, Ind., having been suggested as a suitable site for such a monument. They now desire to follow the plan adopted by Swedish-Americans in connection with the erection of the monument to John Ericsson, raising by private subscription such amount as may be possible for this purpose. In order to institute a campaign for such subscriptions and to provide for commemoration of Pulaski's death, it has been thought desirable to establish a commission for the purpose of having a central body around which suitable arrangements can be made. The commission is also intended to represent the Federal Government in connection with any exercises that may be arranged for commemorative purposes in October, 1929.

In connection with our consideration of this meritorious resolution I desire to call the attention of the House to the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the statues of Brig. Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski and Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, which were held in the Nation's Capital on Wednesday, May 11, 1910. On that auspicious occasion and amid impressive patriotic ceremonies which included a parade of all the Regular Army and National Guard troops in the District, the high school cadet regiment, several thousand members of the Polish National Alliance and other Polish societies, these statues of the two great Polish-American heroes, Pulaski and Kosciusko, were unveiled.

The names of these two splendid Polish patriots who offered their services to General Washington when they were most sorely needed are inseparably associated with the terrific struggle that gave birth to this glorious Republic of ours.

It was eminently fitting that the monuments erected to these two heroes should be unveiled in the city of Washington on the same day. Their lives were given in furtherance of the same sacred cause. Prior to their departure for America they both fought for Poland and for the liberty of their own land in which a brave and loyal people were struggling to overthrow the rule of a foreign monarch. Here they found a congenial feeling of effort for the same principles for which they fought at home.

Brigadier General Pulaski, the ideal dashing cavalryman, intrepid, unafraid, the idol of his followers, an invaluable officer in assisting the morale of a fighting army, he gave his life for the American cause. In an effort to serve the flag before Savannah, he was mortally wounded, and no better American ever fell in the cause of this new Republic than this heroic youthful Polish soldier. The American Congress in recognition of his superb ability and his splendid services consummated the movement that resulted in the erection of a suitable memorial to commemorate his military accomplishments and his immortal fame in America.

General Kosciuszko not only differed from Pulaski in temperament, but differed as well in his services and in the circumstances associated with his life. His ability as an engineer of the first rank stood the Continental forces in good stead, and on many an occasion his services brought forth the commendation of the commander in chief of the American forces. History has termed him "the scientist of the Revolution."

The designer of fortifications, he proved an invaluable officer in the administrative and constructive work of our armies. When the call to battle sounded this dashing soldier displayed the same fiery temperament under the enemy's fire as did his patriot companion Pulaski. Kosciuszko survived the Revolution and returned to Europe in the hope that he could once again enter the military forces of his native land to fight for its freedom, but this fond desire, so near to the heart of this heroic figure, never was fulfilled. He never forgot the United States, but ever referred to it as his adopted mother country and held it in the highest reverence. In company with his fellow countryman, Pulaski, the name of Kosciuszko is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people made free by reason of the services they helped to render to the American cause under the leadership of their friend and commander, George Washington.

So it is that these two monuments, "America's tribute to its Polish friends in its hour of need," attest to more than the services of Pulaski and Kosciuszko. They are also tributes to the rich contributions that have been made by the Polish people to American progress and American civilization. The Polish people of our Nation have proven themselves a most valuable addition to our population. In the World War thousands upon thousands of the Polish youth of the land journeyed across the sea, imbued with the indomitable spirit of Pulaski and Kosciuszko to fight for the same cause and in the same Army as did these two pioneer patriots. Their contribution to the progress and prosperity of America is among the jewels of the race and the admiration of the world.

I include in my remarks a copy of the program and order of exercises on the occasion of the unveiling of the statues of General Pulaski and General Kosciuszko, together with a short biographical sketch of their lives and services:

PROGRAM OF THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUES OF BRIG. GEN. COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI AND BRIG. GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO, AT WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910

Pulaski and Kosciusko Statue Commissions: Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, chairman; George P. Wetmore, chairman of the Committee on the Library of the Senate; James T. McCleary, chairman of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses; T. M. Helinski, president of the Polish Monument Central Committee; Col. Spencer Cosby, United States Army, executive and disbursing officer; W. R. Pedigo, secretary.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE PULASKI STATUE

Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, presiding.
Invocation, Rt. Rev. Paul P. Rhode, D. D.
Address, Mr. John F. Smulski.
Unveiling of statue, Mr. T. M. Helinski.
Salute, Battery D, Third Field Artillery.
Star-Spangled Banner, United States Marine Band.
Address, the President of the United States.
Parade, troops and Polish-American societies.
Sculptor of the Pulaski statue, Kasimiriez Chodzinski.
Sculptor of the Kosciusko statue, Anton Popiel.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FOR THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES

Frederick D. Owen, chairman; Dr. Wm. W. Ayres, Edward T. Bates, James Berrall, Sidney I. Besselievre, Philander Betts, Dr. Frank L. Biscoe, Paul Brockett, Frederick C. Bryan, John D. Carmody, Lewis P. Clephane, John C. Dalphin, P. L. Dougherty, F. G. Eiker, John E. Fenwick, John H. Finney, H. C. Gauss, Francis F. Gillen, Albert J. Gore, F. W. Graham, Harry O. Hall, Samuel Herrick, Dr. Edwin A. Hill, W. R. Hollisbee, Frederick B. Hyde, John G. Johnson, Myron J. Jones, J. Jerome Lightfoot, H. S. McAllister, Caleb G. Magruder, jr., Earl G. Marsh, James Henry Moser, Henry W. Samson, Philip Walker, William P. Van Wickle, Dr. W. D. Wirt, John L. Wirt.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE KOSCIUSKO STATUE

Music, United States Marine Band.
Address (in Polish), Mr. M. B. Steczynski.
Presentation of the statue to the United States, Mr. Anthony Schreiber, on behalf of the Polish-American organizations.
Unveiling of the statue, Mr. Julian Szajnert.
Salute, Battery D, Third Field Artillery.
Star-spangled Banner, United States Marine Band, accompanied by Polish singing societies.
Acceptance of the statue, the Secretary of War, on behalf of the United States.
Benediction, Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington.
Music, United States Marine Band.

COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI

Born in Lithuania, March 4, 1748, the son of Count Joseph Pulaski. Joined in the movement to liberate his country in 1769. Was accused, unjustly, of complication in the plot to abduct King Stanislas Poniatowski from Warsaw in 1771, and was outlawed and deprived of his estates. Escaping to Turkey, he passed thence to France, where he met Franklin and was induced to offer his services to the cause of American independence. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1777; served first as a volunteer, and for his gallantry at the Battle of Brandywine was appointed chief of dragoons with the rank of brigadier general. He took part in the Battle of Germantown, and then resigned his command. In March, 1778, with the consent of Congress, he organized an independent corps called "Pulaski's Legion," composed principally of foreigners. With this force he took part in various engagements in the North and then went South and participated in the operations around Charleston. He was later placed in command of the American and French Cavalry engaged in the siege of Savannah, where he was mortally wounded during the attack of October 9. He was taken on board the U. S. S. *Wasp*, and died October 11, 1779, being buried at sea.

GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO

Born in Lithuania, February 12, 1745. Received a military education at Warsaw and Versailles and became a captain in the Polish Army. He came to America in 1776, and, through letters from Franklin, obtained a colonel's commission and was attached to General Gates's army operating in northern New York. The excellent strategic position taken by the American Army at Bemis Heights, near Saratoga, was largely planned by Kosciuszko. He was later engaged, as chief engineer, in the construction of the fortifications of West Point, and afterwards became adjutant to General Washington. At the conclusion of the war he received the thanks of Congress and the brevet of brigadier general. He returned to his native country in 1786, and three years later was made a major general in the Polish Army. Later, as a lieutenant general, he distinguished himself in the war with Russia. After the second partition of Poland he was made dictator and defeated the Russians at the Battle of Raclawice. He was finally, however, defeated by an allied army of Russians and Prussians at the Battle of Macieowice and taken prisoner. He was confined at St. Petersburg for three years, being released by the Emperor Paul in 1796. He returned to the United States and was given a pension and a grant of land; but after the passage of the alien act by Congress he returned to Europe, living for a time in France and later moving to Switzerland, where he died at Soleure, October 17. 1817.

EXPERIMENT AND DEMONSTRATION STATION AT LEWISBURG, TENN.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 901, the bill (H. R. 13447) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a

dairy and livestock experiment and demonstration station for the South at or near Lewisburg, Tenn. The gentleman who objected, I think, has some information he did not have then and is now satisfied.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, which I do not intend to do, the gentleman from Tennessee has a favorable report from the Department of Agriculture which does not appear in the committee report and which I understand he will put in the RECORD.

Then what can the gentleman from Tennessee advise us with reference to the purchase of land necessary as a site for this institution?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I will state that this bill, unlike all previous bills of this kind, not only does not authorize the purchase of land, but it is provided that this station shall be established upon the condition that sufficient lands are furnished by the State or local authorities. The Secretary of Agriculture indicated they would like to have 480 acres for this purpose. I took it up with the local organizations, the Chamber of Commerce, and various other people, and they authorized me to state that they will meet all the requirements in that particular.

Mr. CRAMTON. As I understand, this means that they will buy 480 acres of land which the gentleman estimates will cost from $50,000 to $60,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. In view of that situation I withdraw my objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to establish at or near Lewisburg, Tenn., a dairying station for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in the dairy industry, and the problems pertaining to the development of such industry in the South, and for investigations, demonstrations, assistance, and service in dairy livestock breeding, growing, and feeding, and dairy products manufacture.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, to carry out the provisions of this act, including the construction of buildings, the acquirement of equipment and apparatus, the purchase of livestock, and the employment of necessary persons; and each fiscal year thereafter necessary appropriations for the maintenance of said station as contemplated by this act: *Provided*, That suitable lands are furnished by the State or other interests.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, some time ago the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH] spoke of the dairy development in his State, and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. BUSBY] made interesting and illuminative speeches in the House on the great dairy development in the South, with particular reference to their own State.

These gentlemen are to be congratulated upon the showing made, and I rejoice with them on the strides being made in Dixie toward diversification.

Undoubtedly there is a great development of the dairy industry in Mississippi. There is likewise a successful dairy development in various other Southern States.

However, the greatest and most rapid dairy development in this country is taking place in Tennessee, especially in middle Tennessee; in fact, the largest dairy development that has ever taken place in the same length of time in any section of this country.

The establishment and maintenance of a dairy and livestock experiment and demonstration station for the South, as provided in the bill under consideration, will prove of great value to this rapidly developing dairy industry in Tennessee and other Southern States; it will encourage, instruct, and direct dairymen and farmers to conduct their dairying activities along scientific, sanitary, and economic lines. There is no Government dairy station in Tennessee or any of the eight adjoining States.

Lewisburg, which is the county seat of Marshall County, is the center of this rapidly growing dairy industry.

Marshall County and the surrounding counties of Rutherford, Bedford, Lincoln, Giles, Maury, and Williamson, as well as most of the other counties in middle Tennessee, produce a large amount of blooded livestock of all kinds.

For many years Marshall County has been noted for its fine dairy cattle, which are shipped all over the country. Marshall County Jerseys have taken the highest rank, have won prizes throughout the country, and have won many championships. The same is true with respect to many of the surrounding counties.

This entire section is well watered, enjoys an adequate and equable rainfall, is free from destructive droughts, has a mild climate, and grazing is good during most of the year. Blue grass is indigenous to this region and grows luxuriantly. In fact, all the grasses, hays, legumes, grain, cotton, and practically every crop that can be produced in a temperate climate, is produced commercially and successfully in this section.

Marshall County was the first county in the South to be officially declared free of bovine tuberculosis. Other counties in that section have since attained that standard. The counties are making appropriations to wholly eliminate bovine tuberculosis, and work along this line is rapidly progressing.

Recognizing the various superior advantages of Marshall County and this section from a dairying standpoint, the Borden Milk Co. last year constructed a large milk plant at Lewisburg, and also other plants in four adjoining counties, at Fayetteville, Pulaski, Columbia, and Shelbyville. This company has expended on these plants upward of $2,000,000, this being the largest single development made at the same time by this company. These plants have been in operation only 11 months, and yet they are now receiving milk at the rate of about 6,000,000 pounds per month, or the large amount of about 72,000,000 pounds per annum; and the business is rapidly increasing. Some of the national officials of the Borden Co. were present at the opening of their plants and predicted that this would become one of the great dairy sections of this country. One of their officials stated that the "Borden Co. investigated conditions all over the United States and found the conditions for dairying to be better in middle Tennessee than anywhere else." Officials of this company also stated that "this dairy experiment and demonstration station is one of the main things that the farmers need more than anything else, that it would raise the production of milk, lessen the cost of production, and elevate the type of cattle."

The Carnation Milk Products Co., after a thorough investigation, likewise constructed a large milk plant last year at Murfreesboro, in a county adjoining Marshall County; they have since had to increase their facilities, and have expended $600,000 or $700,000 on their Murfreesboro plant. This plant has broken all records of the Carnation Co. After being in operation for less than 11 months, this plant is receiving more milk than any of the 42 condensaries of the Carnation Co. It is now receiving milk at the rate of about 4,500,000 pounds per month or 54,000,000 pounds per annum. The Carnation Co. has branch plants at Bellbuckle and Watertown, in adjoining counties. The business of these plants has doubled since the first of the year, and the business is still experiencing a phenomenal growth. There are now 25,000 dairy cows in Rutherford County alone.

The Carnation Co. likewise has a large condensary at Greeneville, Tenn.

Officials of the Carnation Co. state that they consider this an ideal dairy section, and predict that it will become one of the greatest dairy sections in the country.

There is also located at Murfreesboro, in a county adjoining Marshall County, the Rutherford County Cooperative Creamery Association, which has experienced a most substantial growth. During 1927 this creamery received 1,882,247 pounds of butter fat, for which they paid the dairymen and farmers $727,857.70; this was an increase of 416,119 pounds over the previous year. This creamery has broken all previous records for each month during the present year. It is now the largest cooperative creamery in the entire country.

There are numerous cheese factories, creameries, and dairy associations in middle Tennessee. In other sections of Tennessee are numerous condensaries, cheese factories, and large dairy developments. A rapid development of the dairy industry is also taking place in surrounding States. In connection with this very large and rapid development those already in

the dairy industry have rapidly expanded their herds and production, and thousands of farmers have gone and are going into the dairy industry without previous experience or knowledge of the subject. Naturally they need advice, instructions, and demonstrations upon all phases pertaining to the dairy industry, to the end that they may conduct dairy husbandry along the most scientific, economical, and sanitary lines.

Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, in his last annual report told of the results obtained by the employment of approved, modern methods through 837 groups of about 25 farmers each in dairy herd-improvement associations. Doctor Larson reported that "360,000 cows in these associations during 1926 produced as much milk as 584,000 average cows and returned as much income over cost of feed as 640,000 average cows.

The National Dairy Association held its annual meeting at Memphis, Tenn., last year, and will hold its annual meeting this year at the same place.

Upon the suggestion of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] and with the consent of the House I hereby insert in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House with respect to the bill under consideration:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1928.

Hon. G. N. HAUGEN,
Chairman Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HAUGEN: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter transmitting copy of H. R. 13447, authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a dairy and livestock experiment and demonstration station for the South at or near Lewisburg, Tenn.

This section of Tennessee is one of the finest livestock and dairy sections of the South and is representative of the conditions favorable to the highest development of the dairy and livestock interests in the South. The State has a general livestock station at Columbia, so that it would not be necessary to emphasize that feature at Lewisburg. Lewisburg does, however, offer an opportunity to conduct work in a rapidly developing dairy section, typical of the best in the South, and where there is also a rapidly developing dairy products manufacturing interest.

The Borden Milk Co. has constructed one of its large plants at Lewisburg, investing, we understand, nearly $2,000,000. Such a location would give us an opportunity to conduct dairy work that would be of value to such regions in the South generally.

This station would therefore fall in the regional group, which is the only type we can approve under our established policy of not taking up strictly local problems that are or can be handled by the States.

The promotion of the dairy industry in the South is a matter of such great importance to the health and welfare of southern people that I feel I should approve this bill, subject, of course, to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. I understand that the proposal has the hearty approval of the University of Tennessee and the State Department of Agriculture of Tennessee.

Very truly yours,

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary.*

Submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to Circular No. 49 of that bureau, and returned to the Department of Agriculture under date of May 10, 1928, with the advice that the legislation contained in H. R. 13447 would be in conflict with the financial program of the President.

In further explanation of the need of such a station and of the hearty assurance of cooperation on the part of the authorities of Tennessee, and likewise under the consent granted by the House, I insert herewith a letter from the commissioner of agriculture of Tennessee, a letter from the president of the University of Tennessee to the Secretary of Agriculture, and another letter from him to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, February 17, 1928.

Hon. EWIN L. DAVIS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DAVIS: Your letter of February 8 relative to the establishment of a dairy demonstration station at or near Lewisburg, Tenn., has gone unanswered while I was attempting to secure an audience with the governor in reference thereto. It was my privilege to have a short talk with the governor this morning, and I find that he is very much interested in this bill you have introduced going through.

I personally am in hearty sympathy with your effort in this direction and trust that you will be able to push this bill through. With our unprecedented dairy expansion in Tennessee and with our natural adaptability to dairying, we should by all means have an educational institution that will aid our farmers in making a success of dairying.

It goes without saying that this proposed experimental station will have the unqualified support of the department of agriculture so long as I am head of it. I wish to congratulate you because of your activity in this respect. I further wish to assure you of my active support in any way that will aid you in securing the passage of this bill providing for the station. Any time you need my assistance, command me.

Yours very truly,

HOMER HANCOCK, *Commissioner.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 21, 1928.

Secretary W. M. JARDINE,
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SECRETARY JARDINE: The Hon. EWIN L. DAVIS has brought to my attention his bill to establish a regional dairy and livestock experiment station at Lewisburg, in Marshall County, Tenn.

The proposed bill has our hearty approval. The dairy industry in the South as compared to its development in the upper Mississippi Valley is in its infancy. No phase of agriculture in the South is enlisting equal interest.

Should this station be established the University of Tennessee would cooperate with the Federal department in every way and would take very great pleasure in the promotion of its program.

We very much appreciate the interest of Mr. DAVIS in the agricultural development of our State and the South. We would heartily approve an additional dairy and livestock station similar to that at Beltsville in Marshall County, Tenn., to serve the South not only because of the existing development of dairy husbandry in the county but because it is the center of an extensive section especially adapted to dairy farming. This county is easily accessible to Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. We believe that such a station would serve a most useful purpose in this region of great dairy possibilities. We hope that through the contacts of your department with this great region and its possibilities for dairy development that you will heartily approve Mr. DAVIS's bill.

Very truly yours,

H. A. MORGAN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, April 12, 1928.

Hon. GILBERT N. HAUGEN,
Chairman Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HAUGEN: I am writing you in the interest of a regional dairy and livestock experiment station for the South, this station to be under the United States Department of Agriculture.

There has been forced on this great southern area conditions for which no one is responsible. The boll weevil, plant diseases, and economic conditions growing out of the World War have so materially affected agricultural procedure in the South that a transition very vital to the welfare of the Nation is taking place. If a permanent program of agriculture is to be established in this region at least 50 per cent of the income of the farms must eventually come from livestock. We believe that the honorable Secretary of Agriculture will agree with this conclusion if we are to maintain our position as a Nation in cotton production.

The people of the South are turning their attention to dairying and livestock as logical under conditions of forced readjustment and in their effort to discover and adopt an economic and permanent agricultural program.

A regional station under the Federal Department of Agriculture seems very essential to the future agricultural interests of the South. Your committee has made significant analyses of our national agricultural problems, and, we are sure, will give serious consideration to the request for a southern dairy and livestock station.

Congressman DAVIS, of Tennessee, has foreseen the situation growing out of this transition in agricultural conditions and has introduced a bill (H. R. 13489) looking to the establishment of a livestock and dairy station at Lewisburg, Tenn. This bill is most meritorious and should it pass, this institution, with its research and teaching agencies, would give its fullest cooperation.

Yours very truly,

H. A. MORGAN, *President.*

EMPLOYEES OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

Mr. BUSHONG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 827, the bill (H. R. 5780) to provide for the further carrying out of the award of the National War Labor Board of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the gentleman will turn to page 3, lines 23 and 24, the amendment to the bill provides that the provisions of previous acts "are hereby extended to include the claims for additional

compensation for work performed as employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co," and the Director of the Budget says, "It seems that the observation of the Secretary of the Navy that the law should not be opened to permit any new claims to be filed is well founded." How does the gentleman reconcile these statements?

Mr. UNDERHILL. There are no new claims in this. They have all been approved, every one of them.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And this does not open the door to any new claims?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The chairman of the committee absolutely refused to open up any more claims.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Therefore it is not the intent of the bill, as stated now by the chairman of the committee which reported this bill and the introducer of the bill, to open the door to any new claims?

Mr. BUSHONG. Absolutely not.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. All right; I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the unexpended balance, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the amount appropriated in the act of March 4, 1925, entitled "An act to provide for the carrying out of the award of the National War Labor Board, of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.," as amended by the act of April 6, 1926, entitled "An act amending the act of March 4, 1925, for the relief of employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.," is hereby made available to pay and discharge the claims of machine-shop workers and employees of other departments and crafts (or the legal representatives of such persons) of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., for additional compensation for work performed as employees of such company from or after August 1, 1918, to February 28, 1919, inclusive, in the execution of contracts made by such company and the United States for the manufacture of war materials for the use of the Navy Department or the naval forces of the United States: *Provided*, That such payments shall be based upon the principles laid down in the award of the National War Labor Board, of July 31, 1918, and shall be in accordance with the interpretations and the classifications and adjustments made under the direction of the board in pursuance of such award, which shall not exceed in the aggregate the findings of the War Department Claims Board of 24.993 per cent as the Navy Department's share: *Provided further*, That with respect to any claimants to whom classifications and adjustments have not been made in pursuance of such award and interpretations thereof, the Secretary of War shall make the classifications and adjustments necessary for the payment and discharge of their claims: *And provided further*, That no payment shall be made after the expiration of two years from the date of the passage of this act, unless prior to the expiration of such time a claim therefor is presented to the Secretary of the Navy in such manner as he shall by regulation prescribe, and no claim arising under the provisions of this act shall be paid until it shall have been settled and adjusted by the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of section 1 of this act shall not apply to any employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co. with reference to whom the award of the National War Labor Board was carried out nor be construed to prejudice any claims which the employees receiving the benefits thereof may have in respect of contracts made by the said Bethlehem Steel Co. and the United States for the manufacture of materials for the use of any departments or service of the Government other than the Navy Department or the naval forces of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for carrying out the award of the National War Labor Board of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.,' approved March 4, 1925, and amended March 3 and April 6, 1926, are hereby extended to include the claims for additional compensation for work performed as employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co. on contracts made by or under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy. For the purpose of this award, the findings of the War Department Claims Board reporting the Navy's share as 24.99 per cent is approved to be paid to such claimants as have filed claims in accordance with the act of March 4, 1925. All provisions contained in the said act of March 4, 1925, as amended, not in conflict with this act, are continued in full force and effect.

"The unexpended balance of the appropriation carried by the act of March 4, 1925, as amended, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, is hereby made available for the payment of the claims herein referred to and for the payment of the incidental and necessary administrative expenses."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATIONS

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 864, H. R. 12533, and vacate the proceedings of the House by which the bill was amended and passed. An amendment was adopted which should not have been made.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 864, H. R. 12533, and vacate the proceedings by which the bill was passed. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, if the gentleman will give the information, which the report does not, concerning the purpose or desirability of transferring property from the Government to the Ann Arbor Railroad, I shall not object.

Mr. SCHAFER. If the gentleman will undertake to give the approximate value of the property which is to be transferred and which the report does not contain, I shall not object.

Mr. HUDSON. Neither did the report contain information regarding other sections of the bill except the first section. The gentleman from Virginia drew the report, and he only mentioned the first item.

Mr. SCHAFER. There is a great deal of difference between transferring property from one department of the Government to another and transferring it to a railroad company. I shall object to returning to this bill unless we have an explanation.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The other provision of the bill was for transferring land from one department of the Government to another. We do not need to have any information in the report on that, for the title to the property remains in the Government.

Mr. HUDSON. That may be true, but you insisted on information.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I am not a mind reader.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The land in question is in my district. A new harbor is being constructed and it is necessary to change the location of the life-saving station. The Coast Guard Service and the Light House Service are interested and both have considered the matter and approved it. One of these pieces of land is 150 feet square and the other piece contains a half acre. They are practically of no value except for the purposes for which they are to be used. I am very familiar with the location and the new construction and the purpose of the bill and the purpose that the bill has in mind.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If the gentleman had given this information either in the report or in the bill as called up there would have been no objection. The gentleman ought not to blame the objectors to the bill.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I am blaming nobody except myself for not giving earlier attention to it.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, in view of the gentleman's explanation, I shall not object.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill be passed without amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to returning to Calendar No. 864?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12533) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations and to acquire certain lands for lighthouse purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer to the Colonial Dames of America in Virginia the following-described portion of the Dutch Gap Lighthouse Reservation, Va.: Beginning at a stone marked "A" on blue print No. 5624, on file in the office of the superintendent of lighthouses, Baltimore, Md., which is designated as the point of beginning in deed dated November 12, 1889, from the city of Richmond to the United States, and recorded among the land records of Henrico County, Va., in deed book No. 128–A, page 301, etc., running thence south 40° west 122.98 feet to B, thence south 50° east 228 feet to C, thence north 40° east 160 feet to D, thence north 50° west 60 feet to E, thence north 40° east 162.98 feet to F, thence north 50° west 118 feet to G, thence south 80° west 78 feet to H, thence south 40° west 140 feet to A, the point of beginning, containing 1.43 acres, which includes all of the land conveyed from the city of Richmond to the United States by aforementioned deed, and all of first parcel described in deed of May 30, 1873, from city of Richmond, Va.,

to the United States recorded in deed book No. 92, page 72, etc., except plots D, E, F, J, which is retained by the Lighthouse Service. The property shall be used and maintained by the Colonial Dames of America in Virginia for historical purposes only. If at any time for a period of one year it should not be so used and maintained, it shall revert to the United States without notice, demand, or other suit or proceeding. The United States reserves the right to locate and maintain upon the property so transferred any aids to navigation and in any locations thereon the Secretary of Commerce may deem necessary, and to enter and leave the property by the most convenient routes for this purpose.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the Ann Arbor Railroad Co., having its principal place of business at Toledo, Ohio, a tract of land lying south of the harbor entrance connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Aux Bocs Sucs, at Frankfort, Mich., deeded to the United States by warranty deed on August 1, 1908, from Charles T. Parker, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Henry Day, deceased, said deed being recorded February 23, 1909, in the register's office of Benzie County, Mich., in Liber 39 of Deeds, pages 57 and 58, described therein by metes and bounds, as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the fence situated on the west side of the buildings of the life-saving station 70 feet measured on said fence from the southerly boundary of the life-saving station reservation; running westerly 150 feet parallel with the south boundary of the reservation; thence true north 150 feet, more or less, to the face of the revetment; thence easterly along the face of the revetment to its intersection with the fence aforesaid; thence in a southerly direction along the line of said fence 150 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, being an area of land approximately 150 feet square, which land is situated in the southeast quarter northeast quarter section 28, township 26 north, range 16 west, Benzie County, Mich.; excepting perpetual easements for life-saving purposes granted to the United States of America in certain conveyances bearing dates, respectively, November 4, 1883, and June 3, 1889."

The said tract of land to be given in exchange for and dependent upon the Ann Arbor Railroad Co. conveying to the United States the fee-simple title, as evidenced by a warranty deed and abstracts acceptable to the Attorney General of the United States, to the following tract of land lying northerly of the said harbor entrance and described by metes and bounds, as follows:

"Starting at the common corner between sections 21, 22, 27, and 28, township 26 north, range 16 west, State of Michigan, running due west along the section line a distance of 690 feet; thence running due south a distance of 1,160.38 feet to a stake; thence north 86° 36' west a distance of 291 feet at the place of beginning.

"Thence running south 3° 24' west, a distance of 80 feet to a stake; thence north 86° 36' west, for a distance of 281 feet to a stake; thence north 3° 24' east, for a distance of 80 feet to a stake; thence south 86° 36' east, for a distance of 281 feet to the place of beginning of the land hereby conveyed, containing one-half acre, more or less."

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer to the control of the Secretary of the Navy the parcels of land hereinafter described and forming portions of the Parris Island Lighthouse Reservation, S. C.:

Parcel No. 1. The tract of land, together with all buildings and appurtenances, which was formerly the site of the Parris Island Range Front Light, described as follows in a deed of July 26, 1878, from James C. Snyder to the United States, recorded June 12, 1879, in book No. 11, page 511, of Beaufort County register's office:

"All that piece or parcel of land being a part of a tract of land formerly known as the Means Plantation and numbered according to a map of a survey on file in the office of Commissioners of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., as lot 23, section 20, township 2 south of Beaufort base line and 1 west of the St. Helena meridian in the count of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, to wit:

"'Commencing at a point on the shore of a creek known as Means Creek north 28° 41' west, 206 feet from the southeast corner of lot 23 of the aforesaid map and running thence north 77° 30' west 558 feet; thence north 72° 15' east, 710 feet to Means Creek; thence southerly along the shores of Means Creek to the place of beginning, the whole containing 2¼ acres, more or less, and including the water privileges of the front on Means Creek, and * * * a right of way of sufficient width for the construction of an earthen causeway and for the procuring of the material to construct and keep in repair the same across the land lying between the aforesaid piece or parcel of land and an earthen causeway across the marsh to the southerly end of Parris Island.'"

Parcel No. 2. The tract of land, on which the Parris Island range rear beacon is now located, described as follows in a deed of February 28, 1879, from Silas E. Taylor to the United States, recorded November 14, 1879, in book No. 11, page 576, of Beaufort County register's office:

"All that piece and parcel of land situated, lying, and being on Parris (or Parry) Island in the county of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, to wit:

"'All of the northeast quarter northeast quarter southeast quarter section 18, township 2 south, range 1 west, of Beaufort principal meridian, according to a plat of the United States survey on file in the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., and numbered according to the said plat, lot 33, of the aforesaid section, containing 10 acres, more or less.'"

The Parris Island range rear beacon shall be allowed to remain in its present position until removed or relocated by or with the permission of the Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service. The Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service shall also retain the right of ingress and egress by the most convenient route across the above-described parcel No. 2, for maintenance, relocation, or removal of the said rear beacon of this range.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Department of Commerce for lighthouse purposes an additional strip of land 6 feet in width, extending in a southerly direction from Jefferson Avenue a distance of 150 feet, parallel and contiguous to the easterly line of the portion of the old Marine Hospital reservation, Detroit, Mich., which was transferred to the Department of Commerce by authority of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1926.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight to-night to file a conference report upon the bill (H. R. 13512), the Inland Waterways Corporation bill, for printing under the rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to have until midnight to-night to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 13512. Is there objection?

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

UVALDA BOOSTER CLUB

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 4487) authorizing the Uvalda Booster Club, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Altamaha River at or near Towns Bluff Ferry, connecting Montgomery and Jeff Davis Counties, Ga., and ask for its present consideration, a substantially similar House bill having been reported and now on the Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of S. 4487. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the Postal Service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Uvalda Booster Club, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Altamaha River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Towns Bluff Ferry, connecting Montgomery and Jeff Davis Counties, Ga., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Georgia, any political subdivision thereof within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of such State governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation or expropriation. If at any time after the expiration of 20 years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion cost, not to exceed 10 per cent of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interests in real property; and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

SEC. 3. If such bridge shall at any time be taken over or acquired by the State of Georgia, or by any municipality or other political subdivision or public agency thereof, under the provisions of section 2 of this act, and if tolls are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reason-

able interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 20 years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 4. The Uvalda Booster Club, its successors and assigns, shall, within 90 days after the completion of such bridge, file with the Secretary of War and with the highway department of the State of Georgia, a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor, and the actual financing and promotion costs. The Secretary of War may, and at the request of the highway department of the State of Georgia shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed, and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said Uvalda Booster Club, its successors and assigns, shall make available all of its records in connection with the construction, financing, and promotion thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 2 of this act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

SEC. 5. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act is hereby granted to the Uvalda Booster Club, its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

SEC. 6. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I believe that H. R. 12521, creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, was objected to under a misapprehension. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks with reference to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, the proposal to carve a great national memorial on Mount Rushmore in South Dakota was the outcome of a number of conferences between Gutzon Borglum, Senator PETER NORBECK, Doane Robinson, for many years State historian for South Dakota, and a number of other prominent citizens of my State.

By the act of March 3, 1925, Congress authorized the Mount Harney Memorial Association, created by the Legislature of South Dakota (ch. 232, session laws of South Dakota, 1925), "to carve a memorial in heroic figures commemorative of our national history and progress upon a suitable exposure of the Harney Mountain Range, located within the boundaries of the Harney National Forest in the State of South Dakota," and further authorized the association "to select the name, location, and design of such memorial." Since the creation of the association I have had the honor of being a member of the national advisory committee of that body and as such have been consulted from time to time with reference to the subjects and design of such memorial. A report to the effect that the association contemplated including in such memorial the figure or portrait of a man now living seems to have gained some circulation in this body. There is absolutely no foundation for such report. The possibility of a man now living being included in the group has never been discussed or considered by the association. I was personally present at a number of conferences with the sculptor and members of the association when the characters to be included in the group were discussed. After much historical research and consideration it was decided that the characters named in section 3 of the bill would come nearer symbolizing the history and progress of the Nation than any other that could be chosen. Such a thing as party or political significance was never thought of by anyone who has had anything to do with the project. I hope, therefore, that the memorial will be considered strictly on its merits by Members of this body.

In the daring of its conception, the magnitude of its proportions, and the magnificence of its setting it is in a class by itself. The Sphinx of Egypt and the Lion of Lucerne would be mere pygmies at the base of this revolutionary colossus. As already indicated, the memorial will consist of the figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt and is intended to depict the history and progress of our country from the prerevolutionary period to the present time. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor under whose directing genius the memorial will be created, was born in the West under the shadow of giant snow-capped mountains. Their massive grandeur made a deep impression upon him during the formative period of his career and has caused him to dream of and envisage memorials on a scale quite beyond the vision of any of his contemporaries. The struggle for independence and the romance of that constant progress of our people toward the setting of the sun have gripped his imagination and fired his zeal to construct, in the very heart of the continent, a memorial in keeping with the high ideals and great accomplishments of our people.

The figures scale to the proportions of men 465 feet in height. The head of Washington will be 60 feet from chin to top of forehead and in exact proportion to the living man. So with all the other subjects. As set out in the brief report of Senator FESS:

> The purpose of the memorial is to commemorate the founding, expansion, preservation, and unification of the United States with colossal statues of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, and a vast entablature 80 feet wide and 120 feet high, bearing deeply incised the story of America written by President Coolidge.

It does more than that. It idealizes our progress, stimulates our patriotism, and adds luster to our achievements. Of our generation, thousands will come to see it annually and millions in the years to come. It will forever remain an inspiration to youth, the pride and hope of full maturity, and the solace of old age. Who can measure its value and influence upon our future citizenship! We spend untold millions upon internal improvements and to advance the material progress of our people, why not spend just a little to advance the spiritual ideals of our great Nation?

Rushmore Mountain is a striking feature of the Harney Range and towers to a height of about 7,000 feet above sea level. It is a sheer upthrust of solid, flawless granite of more than 300 feet upon which the figures will be carved. The heads will stand out against the horizon and the bodies shade off into the ledge at the waist line.

The area in which the mountain is located is a part of the Harney National Forest and well within the outer boundaries of the Custer State Park. For rugged attractiveness and sheer beauty this region has few equals in the United States. Its location within the State park on Government land will prevent the project ever becoming commercialized and insure free access to the people. As an investment in loyalty and love of country it will bring rich returns, and as a sculptural achievement it will attract the artists of all climes and countries.

It is planned to erect, entirely from private donations, a small museum and studio in the vicinity which will be available to art students and others who may desire to make a special study of the memorial or the region round about. Indeed, the proposal is wholly altruistic and patriotic and entirely apart from any possible benefit to any town or locality.

The whole project is symbolical and allegorical. Washington symbolizes the founding of our country and the stability of our institutions; Jefferson our idealism, expansion, and love of liberty; Lincoln our altruism and sense of inseparable unity; while Roosevelt typifies the soul of America—its restless energy, rugged morality, and progressive spirit. The memorial, as a whole, will idealize all that is best in our national traditions, principles, and form of government. It will symbolize maturity, stability, noble purpose, and liberty of thought and action.

The State of South Dakota has agreed to advance $200,000 in building a highway to the memorial, of which about $45,000 has already been expended. The memorial itself and landscaping will cost nearly $500,000, of which it is proposed that the Federal Government shall pay not to exceed one half. The other half has already, in part, been contributed by popular subscription and the balance must be raised in advance of a corresponding contribution by the Treasury.

WHAT THE FOUNDING FATHERS SAID AND WROTE ON THE SUBJECT OF IMMIGRATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, by printing

some digests of statements made by the founders of the Republic on the question of immigration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I desire to present for the information of Members of the House and students of national problems generally the wise assertions of the statesmen living at the time of the formation of our Government touching on the subject of immigration.

The compilation of quotations here presented was edited by Hon. Madison Grant and Hon. Charles Stewart Davison, of New York, both of whom have stood for years in the forefront among those who believe that our great country should build its future greatness on the capacities and the qualities of the children of America, without thought of reliance upon human contributions from the Old World.

In the words of the founding fathers will be found many references to problems peculiar to the times of a century and a half ago, which have but slight, if any, bearing on the problems of to-day. Yet in touching on the great question of population increase, on the assimiliation of foreign-born peoples, on the peculiarities of race, the wisdom of colonial and early national times is the soundest of doctrine to-day.

With the permission of the compilers and of the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, I incorporate in my remarks the following extracts from the work entitled "The Founders of the Republic on Immigration, Naturalization, and Aliens":

THE FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC ON IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, AND ALIENS

"Every society from a great nation down to a club has the right of declaring the conditions on which new members should be admitted." (Gouverneur Morris.)

(Collected for and edited by Madison Grant and Charles Stewart Davison. Research work by Ogden A. Kelley)

FOREWORD

The conviction grows that this Republic will perish, if at all, from internal, not external, cause. The assaults upon the Republic, upon its traditions and institutions, are from within and are constant and progressive. One major danger lies in the influx of alien races, unfitted, by habit of mind and inheritance, to uphold a form of government, traditions, and institutions which their mentality ignores. To call it merely a major danger is to minimize. It is the foundation of substantially all the serious dangers which threaten the preservation of constitutional liberty in America. Bear in mind that constitutional liberty means merely liberty under law, coupled with a capacity for self-government and an inherent recognition of the safety embodied in a representative form of government, which is the great, but to almost all unknown, distinction between a republic and that form of alternate, individual absolutism and of the tyranny of the mob, called a democracy. Our Government is and always has been a Republic. Our danger lies in our steady and increasing degeneration into a democracy, and thereupon will follow chaos, and the formation thereafter of a number of separate political entities of various sorts (see Fisher Ames, p. 23). Were people from these other races—alien as they are in mind, in outlook, and in instinct—actually needed for any purpose, or to the extent to which they were ever needed, excuse in whole or in part might be proffered for introducing the seeds of fatal discase into the body politic. The questions then arise, Were they needed? and Has there been any counterbalancing gain? It would seem not. The best authorities agree that the introduction of aliens into this country has not increased its population by a single unit during the last 150 years, that the population of the United States would have reached approximately its present figure had all immigration ceased with the Declaration of Independence. A vivid example is found in the fact that the population of the United States increased during the period of 70 years, from 1776 to 1846, from approximately 3,000,000 to approximately 21,000,000, and that during that entire time the total immigration into this country did not exceed 1,500,000 persons (see Stoddard, "Reforging America," Chap. III). The truth of the general proposition has been long known. In articles 21 to 23 of his "Observations concerning the increase of mankind, etc." (see p. 24 et seq.), Franklin sets it forth with his customary clear thought and concise expression. So also Jefferson, making his calculations for Virginia alone (see p. 58 et seq.), pointed out as well the lack of need as the dangers to arise to the body politic from the immigration of other races (see p. 39 et seq.). The demonstration of what they said has followed upon the precept. The preempting of the less desirable occupations by the newcomers, willing to work for a lesser wage and under harder conditions, has been a continuous process. As that has occurred those occupations have been removed as possible employments for descendants of the older, more homogeneous stock (see Jefferson, pp. 65, 69). We have then been merely substituting new and alien stocks for the earlier stock. That the process of introducing discordant elements into the body politic is fraught with danger has been the opinion of the thoughtful for many years (see Hamilton, pp. 49, 50; Jefferson, p. 68; Washington, pp. 89–92). The founders of this Republic were not unadvised on the subject. These pages contain, without comment, extracts taken from the writings and sayings of a number of our early leaders. They will repay study.

MADISON GRANT.
CHAS. STEWART DAVISON.

FEBRUARY 18, 1928.

JOHN ADAMS, JUNE 29, 1780

In a letter to the President of Congress, written from Paris June 29, 1780, he wrote:

"I would, therefore, beg leave to propose to appoint a consul without loss of time to reside at Nantes, and to him consign all vessels from the United States. I think it should be an American, some merchant of known character, abilities, and industry, who would consent to serve his country for moderate emoluments. Such persons are to be found in great numbers in the United States. There are many applications from French gentlemen. But I think that from a want of knowledge of our language, our laws, customs, and even the humors of our people, for even these must be considered, they never would be able to give satisfaction or to do justice. Besides, if it is an honor, a profit, or only an opportunity to travel and see the world for improvement, I think the native Americans have a right to expect it; and further, that the public have a right to expect that whatever advantages are honestly to be made in this way should return some time or other to America, together with the knowledge and experience gained at the same time." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 7, p. 209.)

JOHN ADAMS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1783

In a letter to the President of Congress, written from Paris September 5, 1783, he says:

"Our country has but lately been a dependent one, and our people, although enlightened and virtuous, have had their minds and hearts habitually filled with all the passions of a dependent and subordinate people; that is to say, with fear, with diffidence, and distrust of themselves, with admiration of foreigners, etc. Now, I say that it is one of the most necessary and one of the most difficult branches of the policy of Congress to eradicate from the American mind every remaining fiber of this fear and self-diffidence on one hand and of this excessive admiration of foreigners on the other." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 8, p. 144.)

JOHN ADAMS, MARCH 4, 1797

In his inaugural speech to both Houses of Congress, March 4, 1797, he said:

"* * * if a love of science and letters and a wish to patronize every rational effort to encourage schools, colleges, universities, academies, and every institution for propagating knowledges, virtue, and religion among all classes of the people, not only for their benign influence on the happiness of life in all its stages and classes and of society in all its forms, but as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, profligacy, and corruption, and the pestilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of destruction to elective governments * * * can enable me in any degree to comply with your wishes, it shall be my strenuous endeavor that this sagacious injunction of the two Houses shall not be without effect." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 108.)

JOHN ADAMS, MAY 16, 1797

In his speech to both Houses of Congress on May 16, 1797, he said: "It must not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States will support the Government established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free choice; or whether, by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own Government, they will forfeit the honorable station they have hitherto maintained." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 118.)

JOHN ADAMS, MAY 2, 1798

In his address to the citizens of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Md., of May 2, 1798, he says:

"Republics are always divided in opinion concerning forms of governments and plans and details of administration. These divisions are generally harmless, often salutary, and seldom very hurtful, except when foreign nations interfere, and by their arts and agents excite and ferment them into parties and factions. Such interference and influence must be resisted and exterminated or it will end in America, as it did anciently in Greece and in our own time in Europe, in our total

destruction as a republican Government and independent power." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 186.)

JOHN ADAMS, JUNE 25, 1798

In his address to the inhabitants of Arlington and Sandgate, Vt., June 25, 1798, he said:

"If you have long seen foreign influence prevailing and endangering the peace and independence of our country, so have I. * * * If you have no attachments or exclusive friendship for any foreign nation, you possess the genuine character of true Americans." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 202.)

JOHN ADAMS, AUGUST 13, 1799

In a letter to T. Pickering, Secretary of State, written from Quincy, August 13, 1799, he says:

"At the time when we were inquiring for an agent to conduct the affairs of the United States before the commissioners at Philadelphia, Mr. Cooper wrote to me a solicitation for that appointment, and Doctor Priestly wrote me a letter strongly recommending him. Both made apologies for his reputation as a Democrat and gave intimation of a reformation. I wondered that either could think it possible that the people of the United States could be satisfied or contented to intrust interests of such magnitude to an Englishman, or any other foreigner. I wondered that either should think it compatible with my duty to prefer a stranger to the great number of able natives who wished for this trust. But so it was. * * *

"Having long possessed evidence the most satisfactory to my mind that Collot is a pernicious and malicious intriguer, I have been always ready and willing to execute the alien law upon him. We are now about to enter on a negotiation with France, but this is no objection against expelling from this country such an alien as he is. On the contrary, it is more necessary to remove such an instrument of mischief from among our people, for his whole time will be employed in exciting corrupt divisions, whether he can succeed or not. As to Letombe, if you can prove 'that he paid the bribes ordered by the French Minister, Adet,' or anything like it, he ought to be sent away, too. But perhaps it would be better to signify that it is expected that he go than to order him out at first by proclamation. There is a respect due to public commissions which I should wish to preserve as far as may be consistent with safety.

"The alien law, I fear, will upon trial be found inadequate to the object intended, but I am willing to try it in the case of Collot." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 13.)

JOHN ADAMS, AUGUST 14, 1800

In a letter to J. Marshall, Secretary of State, written from Quincy, August 14, 1800, he wrote:

"* * * relative to the consulate of Madeira. If there is a necessity of removing Mr. John Marsden Pintard, a native American and an old consul, why should we appoint a foreigner in his stead? Among the number of applications for consulates can not we find an American capable and worthy of the trust? Mr. Lamar is a partner in a respectable house, but it is said to be an English, or, rather, a Scotch house. Why should we take the bread out of the mouths of our own children and give it to strangers? We do so much of this in the Army, Navy, and especially in the consulships abroad, that it frequently gives me great anxiety." The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 77.)

JOHN ADAMS, JULY 25, 1800

In a letter to S. Dexter, Secretary of War, written from Quincy, July 25, 1800, he wrote:

"I am very much pleased with your plan for executing the existing laws for the instruction of the artillerists and engineers. * * *

"I wish you may easily find teachers. What think you of Captain Barron for one? Everyone speaks well of Mr. Bureau de Pusy. But I have an invincible aversion to the appointment of foreigners, if it can be avoided. It mortifies the honest pride of our officers and damps their ardor and ambition. I had rather appoint the teachers and form the schools and take time to consider of an engineer." (This is the foundation of the Military Academy at West Point.) (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 65.)

JOHN ADAMS, MARCH 31, 1801

In a letter to Benjamin Stoddert, written from Quincy, March 31, 1801, he says:

"A group of foreign liars, encouraged by a few ambitious native gentlemen, have discomfited the education, the talents, the virtues, and the property of the country." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 582.)

[NOTE.—The reference is to Mr. Jefferson having been elected President by the foreign vote. (See pp. 33, 34, and 45.)]

JOHN ADAMS, 1809

In "letter 12" of his correspondence originally published in the Boston Patriot in 1809 he says:

"My worthy fellow citizens, our form of government, inestimable as it is, exposes us, more than any other, to the insidious intrigues and pestilent influence of foreign nations. Nothing but our inflexible neutrality can preserve us." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 277.)

JOHN ADAMS, JANUARY 22, 1825

In a letter to Thomas Jefferson written from Quincy, January 22, 1825, he says:

"Your university is a noble employment in your old age, and your ardor for its success does you honor; but I do not approve of your sending to Europe for tutors and professors. I do believe there are sufficient scholars in America to fill your professorships and tutorships with more active ingenuity and independent minds than you can bring from Europe. The Europeans are all deeply tainted with prejudices, both ecclesiastical and temporal, which they can never get rid of." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 10, page 414.)

JOHN ADAMS, APRIL 16, 1801

In a letter to Christopher Gadsden, written from Quincy, Mass., April 16, 1801, he wrote:

"'Foreign meddlers,' as you properly denominate them, have a strange, a mysterious influence in this country. Is there no pride in American bosoms? Can their hearts endure that Callendar, Duane, Cooper, and Lyon should be the most influential men in the country, all foreigners and all degraded characters? * * * The plan of our worthy friends, John Rutledge, relative to the admission of strangers to the privileges of citizens, as you explain it, was certainly prudent, Americans will find that their own experience will coincide with the experience of all other nations, and foreigners must be received with caution, or they will destroy all confidence in Government." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol 9, p. 584.)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JANUARY 14, 1797

In a letter written from The Hague to John Adams, he wrote:

"The President, indeed, has told us, and I am profoundly convinced of the justice and importance of the advice, that we ought not to involve ourselves at all in the political systems of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it. But even to effect this, constant and early information of the current events and of the political projects in contemplation is no less necessary than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary for the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them. From one of the quotations in this letter, it is observable that France very formally considers the United States as forming a weight in the balance of Europe. France must, therefore, necessarily conduct itself toward us upon this supposition. Britain will with equal certainty do the same. It behooves us to be the more cautious and vigilant to counteract all their intrigues and exertions on either side to make us the instruments or the victims of their conquering or plundering ambition." (The Writings of John Quincy Adams, edited by Worthington C. Ford, vol. 2, p. 88.)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, APRIL 9, 1799

In a letter to William Vans Murray, he wrote:

"I have likewise, in a paper of February 5, an excellent address from the minority in the Virginia House of Delegates to the people of the State, upon the resolutions of the majority against the alien and sedition laws. A sober, temperate, and unanswerable argument, signed by 58 members, which proves that good sense and honesty have not wholly abandoned the ancient dominion, however they may be out of favor." (The Writings of John Quincy Adams, edited by Worthington C. Ford, vol. 2, p. 403.)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, FEBRUARY 8, 1816

In a letter to James Monroe, Secretary of State, written from London, he wrote:

"Copies have been transmitted to you of the note I have addressed to Lord Castlereagh concerning a discrimination made in the ports of Ireland between British and American vessels in regard to the number of passengers which they are allowed to take in proportion to their tonnage upon voyages to the United States, of his answer, and of my reply. As no answer to this has been returned and no determination of the Government upon my application had been known to me, I spoke of these papers, but he avoided any explicit assurance concerning it. He said that the regulation had perhaps been made before the convention had been concluded. 'But,' said he, 'we might question the application of it to the case, as the convention was not intended to

interfere in any restrictions under which we may think proper to prevent emigration from Ireland.' I assured him that my intention has not been to object to the regulation as a restriction upon emigration; that, I was aware, must be exclusively the consideration of this Government. We had nothing to say about it. It was the discrimination between the shipping of the two countries of which I had complained. I presumed that an order to the port office would remove the distinction. He said he did not know that. It might be by act of Parliament, and they might question our right to consider passengers as articles of merchandise. They might regard the discrimination itself as a mode of restriction upon emigration. 'You do not want our people,' said he, to which I readily assented, observing that our increase of native population was sufficiently rapid so far as mere public policy was concerned. We invited no foreigners. We left all to individual option. 'No,' he repeated, 'our people and our seamen—you really do not want them.' I observed that if that were the case, this country should rather be under obligation to us for relieving it of such unprofitable subjects. He did not assent to this conclusion and left me uncertain whether the regulation in question would be removed or retained." (The Writings of John Quincy Adams, edited by Worthington C. Ford, vol. 5, p. 509.)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JUNE 19, 1823

In a letter written from Washington to Charles Jared Ingersoll, he wrote:

"There is, however, a philosophical point of view in which this comparative state of things may be exhibited, which might present very interesting results, but which you or I could scarcely treat in a popular discourse without being liable to the charge of partiality, and which would be closely proximate to and perhaps inseparable from considerations of a character somewhat invidious. All our institutions partake of the nature of our Government. All have a tendency to the level. Our average of intellect and intellectual power is higher than in any part of Europe, but the range above and below the horizontal line is not so great. In the physical and mathematical sciences, in the fine arts, and in the literature of imagination we are far below the standards of England, France, Germany, and perhaps Italy, and very disadvantageously so, inasmuch as speaking the language of England we can not contribute a tolerable proportion to her literature. Our great superiority is in political science, government, and political morality. The European and South American nations which have received and are acting under the impulse given by us seem destined only to illustrate that superiority. They have all caught from us the infection of making constitutions, and not one of them has yet been able to make a constitution which will work to secure the enjoyment of liberty, property, and peace. Their constitutions result in nothing but civil war. In 40 years we have not had one execution for treason, with a population multiplied from three to ten millions. The Europeans improve upon our theories until they become impracticable. In 1793 France set herself and the world on fire for a legislature in a single assembly. In 1823 Spain is doing the same thing. They are unable to form the conception of a legislature in two branches without privileged orders. We have reduced it universally to practice. The influence of our example has unsettled all the ancient governments of Europe. It will overthrow them all without a single exception. I hold this revolution to be as infallible as that the earth will perform a revolution around the sun in a year. But whether Europe will ever establish governments capable of securing to individuals all the benefits of good government, almost without use of force, and altogether without violence, is doubtful. If ever, certainly not within half a century." (The Writings of John Quincy Adams, edited by Worthington C. Ford, vol. 7, p. 487.)

FISHER AMES, DECEMBER 18, 1798

In a letter to Christopher Gore on the alien law he says:

"The salus Reipub. so plainly requires the power of expelling or refusing admission to aliens, and the rebel Irish and negroes of the West Indies so much augment the danger, that reason, one would think, was disregarded by the Jacobins, too much even to be perverted." (Works of Fisher Ames, edited by his son, Seth Ames (1856), vol. 1, p. 247.)

FISHER AMES, OCTOBER 31, 1803

In a letter on the purchase of Louisiana to Thomas Dwight, from Dedham, Mass., says incidentally:

"* * * as to principles, the otters would as soon obey and give them effect, as the * * * omnium gatherum of savages and adventurers, whose pure morals are expected to sustain and glorify our Republic." (Works of Fisher Ames, edited by his son, Seth Ames (1856), vol. 1, p. 329.)

FISHER AMES, JANUARY 12, 1807

In a letter to Timothy Pickering, on the dangers of popular licentiousness, from Dedham, Mass., he says:

"You describe our dangers and disgraces with so just a discernment of their causes, and with so much feeling for the public evils that will be their consequences, that I am ready to acquit former Republics from a good deal of the reproach that has survived their ruin—the reproach of wanting sense to see it, when it was obvious and near. Probably, however, we shall yet find evidence enough in the works of their great writers to prove that the wise and good among their citizens did foresee their fate, and would have resisted it if they could; but that a republic tends, experience says, irresistibly toward licentiousness, and that a licentious republic or democracy is of all governments that very one in which the wise and good are most completely reduced to impotence." (Works of Fisher Ames, edited by his son, Seth Ames (1856), vol. 1, p. 385.)

[NOTE.—Aristotle's "Politikon" (Books III and IV) are illuminating on the above thoughts.]

FRANKLIN, 1751

In his paper entitled "Observations Concerning the Increase of Mankind and the Peopling of Countries," we being then still colonists of Great Britain, he wrote:

"21. The importation of foreigners into a country that has as many inhabitants as the present employments and provisions for subsistence will bear, will be in the end no increase of people, unless the new comers have more industry and frugality than the natives, and then they will provide more subsistence and increase in the country; but they will gradually eat the natives out. Nor is it necessary to bring in foreigners to fill up any occasional vacancy in a country for such vacancy (if the laws are good, see secs. 14, 16) will soon be filled by natural generation. Who can now find the vacancy made in Sweden, France, or other warlike nations, by a plague of heroism 40 years ago; in France, by the expulsion of the Protestants; in England, by the settlement of her colonies; or in Guinea, by 100 years' exportation of slaves, that has blackened half America? The thinness of inhabitants in Spain is owing to national pride and idleness and other causes, rather than to the expulsion of the Moors or to the making of new settlements.

"22. There is, in short, no bound to the prolific nature of plants or animals, but what is made by their crowding and interfering with each other's means of subsistence. Were the face of the earth vacant of other plants it might be gradually sowed and overspread with one kind only, as, for instance, with fennel; and were it empty of other inhabitants it might in a few ages be replenished from one nation only, as for instance, with Englishmen. Thus, there are supposed to be now upwards of 1,000,000 English souls in North America (though it is thought scarce 80,000 has been brought over sea), and yet perhaps there is not one the fewer in Britain, but rather many more, on account of the employment the colonies afford to manufacturers at home. This million doubling, suppose but once in 25 years, will in another century be more than the people of England, and the greatest number of Englishmen will be on this side the water. What an accession of power to the British Empire by sea as well as land! What increase of trade and navigation! What numbers of ships and seamen! We have been here but little more than 100 years, and yet the force of our privateers in the late war, united, was greater both in men and guns than that of the whole British Navy in Queen Elizabeth's time. How important an affair then to Britain is the present treaty for settling the bounds between her colonies and the French, and how careful should she be to secure room enough since on the room depends so much the increase of her people.

"23. In fine, a nation well regulated is like a polypus. Take away a limb, its place is soon supplied; cut it in two, and each deficient part shall speedily grow out of the part remaining. Thus, if you have room and subsistence enough, as you may, by dividing, make 10 polypuses out of 1, you may of 1 make 10 nations, equally populous and powerful, or rather increase a nation tenfold in numbers and strength.

"And since detachments of English from Britain sent to America will have their places at home so soon supplied and increase so largely here, why should the Palatine boors be suffered to swarm into our settlements and, by herding together, establish their language and manners, to the exclusion of ours? Why should Pennsylvania, founded by the English, become a colony of aliens, who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of our Anglifying them, and will never adopt our language or customs any more than they can acquire our complexion?

"24. Which leads us to add one remark, that the number of purely white people in the world is proportionably very small. All Africa is black or tawny, Asia chiefly tawny, America (i. e., aboriginal America; the reference is to the Indians, exclusive of the newcomers) wholly so. And in Europe the Spaniards, Italians, French, Russians are generally of what we call a swarthy complexion, as are the Germans also, the Saxons only excepted, who, with the English, make the principal body of white people on the face of the earth. I could wish their numbers were increased. And while we are, as I may call it, scouring our planet by clearing America of woods and so making this side of our globe reflect a brighter light to the eyes of inhabitants of Mars or Venus, why should we, in the sight of superior beings, darken its people? Why increase the sons of Africa by planting them in America, where we have so fair an opportunity, by excluding all blacks and tawnys, of increasing the lovely white and red? But perhaps I am

partial to the complexion of my country, for such kind of partiality is natural to mankind?" (The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin, compiled and edited by John Bigelow, Letterpress Edition, 1887, vol. 2, p. 231.)

FRANKLIN, MAY 9, 1753

In a letter to Peter Collinson, written from Philadelphia, he says:

* * * * * * *

"I am perfectly of your mind that measures of great temper are necessary with the Germans; and am not without apprehensions that through their indiscretion or ours, or both, great disorders may one day arise among us. Those who come hither are generally the most stupid of their own nation, and as ignorance is often attended with credulity when knavery would mislead it and with suspicion when honesty would set it right, and as few of the English understand the German language, and so can not address them either from the press or the pulpit, it is almost impossible to remove any prejudices they may entertain. Their clergy have very little influence on the people, who seem to take a pleasure in abusing and discharging the minister on every trivial occasion. Not being used to liberty, they know not how to make a modest use of it. And as Holben says of the young Hottentots, that they are not esteemed men until they have shown their manhood by beating their mothers, so these seem not to think themselves free till they can feel their liberty in abusing and insulting their teachers. Thus they are under no restraint from ecclesiastical government; they behave, however, submissively enough at present to the civil government, which I wish they may continue to do, for I remember when they modestly declined intermeddling in our elections, but now they come in droves and carry all before them, except in one or two countries. [He is writing of Pennsylvania.]

"Few of their children in the country know English. They import many books from Germany, and of the 6 printing houses in the Province 2 are entirely German, 2 half German half English, and but 2 entirely English. They have one German newspaper and one half German. Advertisements, intended to be general, are now printed in Dutch and English. The signs in our streets have inscriptions in both languages and in some places only German. They begin of late to make all their bonds and other legal instruments in their own language, which—though I think it ought not to be—are allowed good in our courts, where the German business so increases that there is continued need of interpreters; and I suppose in a few years they will also be necessary in the assembly to tell one-half our legislators what the other half say.

"In short, unless the stream of their importation could be turned from this to other colonies, as you very judiciously propose, they will soon so outnumber us that all the advantages we have will, in my opinion, be not able to preserve our language, and even our Government will become precarious. The French, who watch all advantages, are now themselves making a German settlement back of us, in the Illinois country, and by means of these Germans they may in time come to an understanding with ours; and, indeed, in the last war (the French-Indian War) our Germans showed a general disposition that seemed to bode us no good. For, when the English (i. e., English colonists), who were not Quakers, alarmed by the danger arising from the defenseless state of our country, entered unanimously into an association, and within this Government and the lower counties raised, armed, and disciplined near 10,000 men, the Germans, except a very few in proportion to their number, refused to engage in it, giving out, one amongst another, and even in print, that if they were quiet the French, should they take the country, would not molest them; at the same time abusing the Philadelphians for fitting out privateers against the enemy and representing the trouble, hazard, and expense of defending the Province, as a greater inconvenience than any that might be expected from a change of government. Yet I am not for refusing to admit them entirely into our colonies. All that seems to me necessary is to distribute them more equally, mix them with the English, establish English schools where they are now too thickly settled, and take some care to prevent the practice, lately fallen into by some of the shipowners, of sweeping the German gaols to make up the number of their passengers. I say I am not against the admission of Germans in general, for they have their virtues. Their industry and frugality are exemplary. They are excellent husbandmen, and contribute greatly to the improvement of a country." (The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin, compiled and edited by John Bigelow, Letterpress Edition, 1887, vol. 2, p. 291.)

FRANKLIN, 1789

In an article on "On sending felons to America," from the Pennsylvania Gazette, written in 1789, he said:

"We may all remember the time when our mother country, as a mark of her parental tenderness, emptied her gaols into our habitations 'for the better peopling,' as she expressed it, 'of the Colonies.' It is certain that no due returns have yet been made for these valuable consignments. We are therefore much in her debt on that account; and as she is of late clamorous for the payment of all we owe her, and some of our debts are of a kind not so easily discharged, I am for doing, however, what is in our power. It will show our good will as to the rest. The felons she planted among us have produced such an amazing increase that we are now enabled to make ample remittance in the same commodity. And since the wheelbarrow law is not found effectually to reform them, and many of our vessels are idle through her restraints on our trade, why should we not employ those vessels in transporting the felons to Britain?

"I was led into this thought by perusing the copy of a petition to Parliament, which fell lately by accident into my hands. It has no date, but I conjecture from some circumstances that it must have been about the year 1767 or 1768. (It seems, if presented, it had no effect, since the act passed.)

* * * * * * *

"On second thoughts I am of opinion that besides employing our own vessels as above proposed every English ship arriving in our ports with goods for sale should be obliged to give bond before she is permitted to trade, engaging that she will carry back to Britain at least one felon for every 50 tons of her burthen. Thus we shall not only discharge sooner our debts but furnish our old friends with the means of 'better peopling,' and with more expedition, their promising new colony of Botany Bay." (The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin, compiled and edited by John Bigelow, Letterpress Edition, vol. 10, p. 119.)

FRANKLIN, JANUARY 4, 1793

In his reply to Messrs. Henry Royle, Thomas Helt, Joseph Heathcote, John Rowbotham, and John Schofield, manufacturers at Hatherton, near Stockport (England), writing from Passy (France), he said:

"There is no doubt but that a body of sober, industrious, and ingenious artisans (English), men of honest and religious principles, such as you and your friends are described to be, would be a valuable acquisition to any country; and I am certain you would meet with a kind and friendly reception in Pennsylvania and be put into possession of all the rights and privileges of free citizens; but neither that government nor any other in America that I know of has ever been at any public expense to augment the number of its inhabitants. All who are established there have come at their own charge. The country affords to strangers a good climate, fine, wholesome air, plenty of provisions, good laws, just and cheap government, with all the liberties, civil and religious, that reasonable men can wish for. These inducements are so great, and the number of people in all nations of Europe who wish to partake of them is so considerable, that if the States were to undertake transporting people at the expense of the public, no revenues that they have would be sufficient. Having therefore no orders or authority either from the Congress or the State of Pennsylvania to procure settlers or manufacturers by engaging to defray them [sic], I can not enter into the contract proposed in your second article. The other articles would meet with no difficulty. Men are not forced there [America—he was writing in France] into the public service, and a special law might easily be obtained to give you a property for seven years in the useful inventions you may introduce." (The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin, compiled and edited by John Bigelow, Letterpress Edition, 1887, vol. 7, p. 345.)

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, MARCH 11, 1801

In a letter to John Adams, written from Charleston, March 11, 1801, he wrote:

"God grant that the recollection of your ungrateful treatment may not deter truly firm, virtuous men from venturing their names to be held up to the public on such elections! I am not without my suspicions that foreign meddlers must have had this deep political slyness in view.

"Many of our newcomers, cajoled and imposed upon by emissaries from without and egged on by a numerous or rather innumerable tribe of young law followers amongst ourselves, especially in the circuits, have brought on a strange renversement in our State. Our old-standers and independent men of long, well-tried patriotism, sound understanding, and good property, have now in general very little influence in our public matters. Our too easy admittance of strangers has entangled us in this evil, and when or where it will end God only knows!

"But here, my dear sir, I must confess my own credulity and shortsightedness, who was amongst the most zealous in that overhasty and not sufficiently guarded step, which we now have good reason to lament as big, with innumerable mischiefs. Our worthy deceased friend, John Rutledge, looking further, was for giving them every reasonable protection and encouragement, but for admitting only their sons born amongst us into such complete citizenship as to vote either at State or Congress elections; and when unsuccessful in this point, was then for extending the time to 10 years at least. Had even this been carried, it would have given newcomers full time to look so deliberately about them as greatly to have deterred and hindered all designing tamperers and deceivers in most of their infernal views and mischievous suggestions, and, much better, in all probability this would have been for

the peace, safety, and lasting political security of both." (The Works of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 1856, vol. 9, p. 578.)

[NOTE.—The references of this letter are to Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presidency by the foreign vote. (See pp. 22, 33, 34, and 45.)]

GENERAL GREENE, MAY 28, 1777

In a letter among Washington's papers written on the 28th of May, 1777, General Greene wrote:

"A good nursery of officers, nursed by experience, firmly attached to the interest of the country, is a great security against foreign invaders. The only tie that we have upon foreigners is the sentiment of honor, too slender for the happiness of a country to depend upon, while officers created among the people are bound not only by the ties of honor but by that of interest and family connection." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 5, p. 406.)

[NOTE.—Presumably this letter was written to Washington, though this does not affirmatively appear.]

HAMILTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1775

In his paper entitled "The farmer refuted" he wrote:

"Is there no difference between one system of laws and another? Are not some more favorable and beneficial to the subject, better calculated to preserve his life and personal liberty than others? It is evident they are. Suppose, instead of the present system established among us, the French laws were to be introduced for the good of all the Colonies, should we have the same security for our lives which we now have? I presume we should not. I presume, also, that a revolution in our laws might and would gradually take place." (The Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Collector's Federal Edition, vol. 1, p. 119.)

HAMILTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1775

In the paper entitled "The farmer refuted" he wrote:

"It (Great Britain) is rather overstocked with inhabitants; and were it not for its extensive commerce it could not maintain near the number it does at present. This is acknowledged on all hands. None but yourself would hazard the absurdity of a denial. The emigrations from Great Britain, particularly from the north part of it, as well as the most authentic accounts, prove the contrary of your presentations. Men are generally too much attached to their native country to leave it and dissolve all their connections, unless they are driven to it by necessity. The swarms that every year come over to America will never suffer any reasonable man to believe, upon the strength of your word, that the people in Scotland or Ireland are even in tolerable circumstances." (The Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Collector's Federal Edition, vol. 1, p. 150.)

HAMILTON, JULY 17, 1793

In an article from the Gazette of the United States, "Pacificus," No. VI, he wrote:

"The information which the address of the convention contains ought to serve as an instructive lesson to the people of this country. It ought to teach us not to overrate foreign friendships and to be upon our guard against foreign attachments. The former will generally be found hollow and delusive; the latter will have a natural tendency to lead us aside from our own true interest and to make us the dupes of foreign influence. Both serve to introduce a principle of action which, in its effects, if the expression may be allowed, is antinational. Foreign influence is truly the Grecian horse to a republic. We can not be too careful to exclude its entrance. Nor ought we to imagine that it can only make its approaches in the gross form of direct bribery. It is then most dangerous when it comes under the patronage of our passions, under the auspices of national prejudice and partiality." (The Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Collector's Federal Edition, 1904, vol. 4, p. 481.)

HAMILTON, DECEMBER 7, 1796

In his first draft of Washington's speech to Congress he wrote:

"To render the people of this country as homogeneous as possible must tend as much as any other circumstance to the permanency of their union and prosperity." (The Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Collector's Federal Edition, 1904, vol. 8, p. 217.)

HAMILTON, OCTOBER 6, 1799

In a letter to Colonel Moore he says:

"Particular attachment to any foreign nation is an exotic sentiment which, where it exists, must derogate from the exclusive affection due to our own country." (The Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Collector's Federal Edition, 1904, vol. 7, p. 148.)

HAMILTON, JANUARY 7, 1802

In the seventh of his papers entitled "Examination of Jefferson's message to Congress of December 7, 1801," he wrote:

"The next most exceptional feature in the message is the proposal to abolish all restriction on naturalization arising from a previous residence. In this the President is not more at variance with the concurrent maxims of all commentators on popular governments than he is with himself. The 'Notes on Virginia' are in direct contradiction to the message, and furnish us with strong reasons against the policy now recommended. The passage alluded to is here presented. Speaking of the population of America, Mr. Jefferson says: 'Here I will beg leave to propose a doubt. The present desire of America is to produce rapid population by as great importations of foreigners as possible. But is this founded in good policy? Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles. Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the English constitution, with others, derived from natural right and reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. Yet from such we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants.

"'They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. Their principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us in the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience during the present contest for a verification of these conjectures, but if they be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our Government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable? Suppose 20,000,000 of republican Americans, thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that Kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners to our present numbers would produce a similar effect here.' Thus wrote Mr. Jefferson in 1781. Behold the reverse of the medal. The message of the President contains the following sentiments: 'A denial of citizenship under a residence of 14 years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? Might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to everyone manifesting a bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?'

"But if gratitude can be allowed to form an excuse for inconsistency in a public character—in the man of the people—a strong plea of this sort may be urged in behalf of our President. It is certain that had the late election been decided entirely by native citizens, had foreign auxiliaries been rejected on both sides, the man who ostentatiously vaunts that the doors of public honor and confidence have been burst open to him, would not now have been at the head of the American Nation. (See pp. 22, 33, and 34.) Such a proof, then, of virtuous discernment in the oppressed fugitives had an imperious claim on him to a grateful return, and without supposing any very uncommon share of self-love would naturally be a strong reason for a revolution in his opinions.

"The pathetic and plaintive exclamations by which the sentiment is enforced might be liable to much criticism, if we are to consider it in any other light than as a flourish of rhetoric. It might be asked in return, Does the right to asylum or hospitality carry with it the right to suffrage and sovereignty? And what, indeed, was the courteous reception which was given to our forefathers by the savages of the wilderness?

"When did these humane and philanthropic savages exercise the policy of incorporating strangers among themselves on their first arrival in this country? When did they admit them into their huts, to make part of their families, and when did they distinguish them by making them their sachems? Our histories and traditions have been more than apocryphal, if any thing like this kind and gentle treatment was really lavished by the much-belied savages upon our thankless forefathers. But the remark obtrudes itself. Had it all been true, prudence requires us to trace the history further and ask what has become of the nations

of savages who exercised this policy and who now occupies the territory which they then inhabited? Perhaps a lesson is here taught which ought not to be despised.

"But we may venture to ask, What does the President really mean by insinuating that we treat aliens coming to this country with inhospitality? Do we not permit them quietly to land on our shores? Do we not protect them, equally with our own citizens, in their persons and reputation, in the acquisition and enjoyment of property? Are not our courts of justice open for them to seek redress of injuries, and are they not permitted peaceably to return to their own country whenever they please and to carry with them all their effects? What, then, means this worse than idle declamation?

"The impolicy of admitting foreigners to an immediate and unreserved participation in the right of suffrage, or in the sovereignty of a republic, is as much a received axiom as anything in the science of politics, and is verified by the experience of all ages. Among other instances, it is known that hardly anything contributed more to the downfall of Rome than her precipitate communication of the privileges of citizenship to the inhabitants of Italy at large. And how terribly was Syracuse scourged by perpetual seditions, when, after the overthrow of the tyrants, a great number of foreigners were suddenly admitted to the rights of citizenship. Not only does ancient, but modern, and even domestic, story furnish evidence of what may be expected from the dispositions of foreigners when they get too early a footing in a country. Who wields the sceptre of France, and has erected a despotism on the ruins of her former government? A foreigner. Who rules the councils of our own ill-fated, unhappy country? and who stimulates persecution on the heads of its citizens for daring to maintain an opinion, and for daring to exercise the rights of suffrage? A foreigner! (This would seem to refer to Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and yet the latter part of the question is so unlike Mr. Gallatin that we are almost forced to suppose that it is a fling at some one else who can not be now identified.) Where, then, is the virtuous pride that once distinguished Americans? where the indignant spirit, which, in defense of principle, hazarded a revolution to attain that independence now insiduously attacked?" (The Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Collector's Federal Edition, vol. 8, pages 284–288.)

HAMILTON, JANUARY 12, 1802

In his "Examinations of Jefferson's message to Congress of December 7, 1801," he says in Paper VIII:

"Resuming the subject of our last paper, we proceed to trace still further the consequences that must result from a too unqualified admission of foreigners to an equal participation in our civil and political rights.

"The safety of a republic depends essentially on the energy of a common national sentiment; on a uniformity of principles and habits; on the exemption of the citizens from foreign bias and prejudice; and on that love of country which will almost invariably be found to be closely connected with birth, education, and family.

"The opinion advanced in the 'Notes on Virginia' (Jefferson's 'Notes on Virginia') is undoubtedly correct, that foreigners will generally be apt to bring with them attachments to the persons they have left behind, to the country of their nativity, and to its particular customs and manners. They will also entertain opinions on government congenial with those under which they have lived; or, if they should be led hither from a preference to ours, how extremely unlikely is it that they will bring with them that temperate love of liberty so essential to real republicanism? There may, as to particular individuals, and at particular times, be occasional exceptions to these remarks, yet such is the general rule. The influx of foreigners must, therefore, tend to produce a heterogeneous compound; to change and corrupt the national spirit; to complicate and confound public opinion; to introduce foreign propensities. In the composition of society the harmony of the ingredients is all important, and whatever tends to a discordant intermixture must have an injurious tendency.

"The United States have already felt the evils of incorporating a large number of foreigners into their national mass by promoting in different classes different predilections in favor of particular foreign nations, and antipathies against others it has served very much to divide the community and to distract our councils. It has been often likely to compromit the interests of our own country in favor of another. The permanent effect of such a policy will be that in times of great public danger there will be always a numerous body of men of whom there may be just grounds of distrust; the suspicion alone will weaken the strength of the nation, but their force may be actually employed in assisting an invader.

In the infancy of the country, with a boundless waste to people, it was politic to give a facility to naturalization; but our situation is now changed. It appears from the last census that we have increased about one-third in 10 years; after allowing for what we have gained from abroad, it will be quite apparent that the natural progress of our own population is sufficiently rapid for strength, security, and settlement. By what has been said it is not meant to contend for a total prohibition of the right of citizenship to strangers, nor even for the very long residence which is now a prerequisite to naturalization, and which of itself goes far toward a denial of that privilege.

"The present law was merely a temporary measure adopted under peculiar circumstances, and perhaps demands revision. But there is a wide difference between closing the door altogether and throwing it entirely open, between a postponement of 14 years and an immediate admission to all the rights of citizenship. Some reasonable term ought to be allowed to enable aliens to get rid of foreign and acquire American attachments; to learn the principles and imbibe the spirit of our Government; and to admit of a probability, at least of their feeling a real interest in our affairs. A residence of not less than five years ought to be required.

"If the rights of naturalization may be communicated by parts, and it is not perceived why they may not, those peculiar to the conducting of business and the acquisition of property might with propriety be at once conferred upon receiving proof, by certain prescribed solemnities, of the intention of the candidates to become citizens, postponing all political privileges to the ultimate term. To admit foreigners indiscriminately to the rights of citizens, the moment they put foot in our country, as recommended in the message, would be nothing less than to admit the Grecian horse into the citadel of our liberty and sovereignty." (The Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Collector's Federal Edition, vol. 8, pp. 288–291.)

HAMILTON, JANUARY 18, 1802

In his "Examination of Jefferson's message to Congress of December 7, 1801," he says in Paper No. IX:

"In the recommendations to admit indiscriminately foreign emigrants to the privileges of American citizens on their first entrance into our country there is an attempt to break down every pale which has been erected for the preservation of a national spirit and a national character, and to let in the most powerful means of perverting and corrupting both the one and the other." (The Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Collector's Federal Edition, vol. 8, p. 292.)

PATRICK HENRY, JANUARY 8, 1799

In a letter to Archibald Blair, written from Red Hill, Charlotte, January 8, 1799, he says:

"This virtue, morality, and religion is the armor, my friend, and this alone, that renders us invincible. These are the tactics we should study. If we lose them we are conquered, fallen indeed * * * so long as our manners and principles remain sound, there is no danger. But believing, as I do, that these are in danger, that infidelity in its broadest sense, under the name of philosophy, is fast spreading, and that * * * everything that ought to be dear to man is covertly but successfully assailed, I feel the value of those men amongst us who hold out to the world the idea that our continent is to exhibit an originality of character; and that instead of that imitation and inferiority which the countries of the Old World have been in the habit of exacting from the new we shall maintain that high ground upon which nature has placed us, and that Europe will alike cease to rule us and give us modes of thinking." (Patrick Henry; Life, Correspondence, and Speeches, by William Wirt Henry, 1891, vol 2, p. 591.)

JOHN JAY, JULY 25, 1787

In a letter to George Washington, written from New York, he wrote:

"Permit me to hint whether it would not be wise and reasonable to provide a strong check to the admission of foreigners into the administration of our National Government and to declare expressly that the command in chief of the American Army shall not be given to nor devolve on any but a natural-born citizen." (The Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay, edited by Henry P. Johnston, Letterpress Edition, 1891, vol. 3, p. 250.)

JOHN JAY, JANUARY 19, 1796

In a letter to Robert Goodloe Harper (a Member of Congress), written from New York January 19, 1796, he says:

"It certainly is chiefly owing to institutions, laws, and principles of policy and government, originally derived to us as British colonists, that, with the favor of Heaven, the people of this country are what they are." (The Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay, edited by Henry P. Johnston, Letterpress edition, 1890, vol. 4, p. 200.)

JOHN JAY, MAY 13, 1798

In a letter to Timothy Pickering, written May 13, 1798, he wrote:

"It is said that the naturalization act is to be revised and amended. Permit me to suggest an idea which I have for many years deemed important. We doubtless may grant to a foreigner just such a portion of our rights and privileges as we may think proper. In my opinion, it would be wise to declare explicitly that the right and privilege of being elected or appointed to or of holding and exercising any office or place of trust or power under the United States, or under any of them, shall

not hereafter be granted to any foreigner, but that the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, be nevertheless at liberty to appoint a foreigner to a military office." (The Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay, edited by Henry J. Johnston, Letterpress edition, 1890, vol. 4, p. 241.)

JEFFERSON, JUNE, 1776

In his proposed Virginia Constitution he wrote: "The administrator (governor) * * * shall not possess the prerogative * * * of making denizens (citizens)." (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Ford Edition, vol. 2, pp. 18–19.)

JEFFERSON, 1782

In his "Notes on Virginia" (query 8) he writes:

"During the infancy of the Colony, while numbers were small, wars, importations, and other accidental circumstances render the progression (of population) fluctuating and irregular. By the year 1654, however, it becomes tolerably uniform, importations having in a great measure ceased from the dissolution of the company, and the inhabitants became too numerous to be sensibly affected by Indian wars. Beginning at that period, therefore, we find that from thence to the year 1772 our tythes had increased from 7,209 to 153,000. The whole term being 118 years, yields a duplication once in every 27¼ years. The intermediate enumeration taken in 1700, 1748, and 1759 furnish proofs of the uniformity of this progression. Should this rate of increase continue, we shall have between six and seven millions of inhabitants within 95 years. If we suppose our country to be bounded at some future day by the meridian of the mouth of the great Kanhaway (within which it has been before conjectured, are 64,491 square miles) there will then be 100 inhabitants for every square mile, which is nearly the State population of the British islands.

"Here I will beg leave to propose a doubt. The present desire of America is to produce rapid population by as great importations of foreigners as possible. But is this founded in good policy? The advantage proposed is the multiplication of numbers. Now let us suppose (for example only) that, in this state, we could double our numbers in one year by the importation of foreigners, and this is a greater accession than the most sanguine advocate for immigration has a right to expect. Then I say, beginning with a double stock, we shall attain any given degree of population only 27 years and 3 months sooner than if we proceed on our single stock. If we propose four millions and a half as a competent population for this State, we should be 54½ years attaining it, could we at once double our numbers, and 81¼ years if we rely on natural propagation, as may be seen by the following table:

	Proceeding on our present stock	Proceeding on a double stock
1781	567, 614	1, 135, 228
1808¼	1, 135, 228	2, 270, 456
1835½	2, 270, 456	4, 540, 912
1862¾	4, 540, 912	----------

"In the first column are stated periods of 27¼ years; in the second are our numbers at each period, as they will be if we proceed on our actual stock; and in the third are what they would be at the same periods were we to set out from the double of our present stock. I have taken the term of four million and a half of inhabitants for example's sake only. Yet I am persuaded it is a greater number than the country spoken of, considering how much inarable land it contains, can clothe and feed without a material change in the quality of their diet. But are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society to harmonize as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles. Ours perhaps are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. Yet from such we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience during the present contest for a verification of these conjectures. But, if they be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience 27 years and 3 months longer for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected? May not our Government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable?

"Suppose 20,000,000 of republican Americans thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners to our present numbers would produce a similar effect here. If they come of themselves they are entitled to all of the rights of citizenship; but I doubt the expediency of inviting them by extraordinary encouragements. I mean not that these doubts should be extended to the importation of useful artificers. The policy of that measure depends on very different considerations. Spare no expense in obtaining them. They will after a while go to the plough and the hoe; but, in the meantime, they will teach us something we do not know. It is not so in agriculture. The indifferent state of that among us does not proceed from a want of knowledge merely; it is from our having such quantities of land to waste as we please. In Europe the object is to make the most of their land, labor being abundant; here it is to make the most of our labor, land being abundant." (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Ford Edition, vol. 3, p. 188.)

JEFFERSON, 1782

In his Notes on Virginia, in query 19, he wrote:

"The mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of pure government, as sores do to the strength of the human body. It is the manners and spirit of a people which preserve a republic in vigor. A degeneracy in these is a canker which soon eats to the heart of its laws and constitution." (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Washington Edition, vol. 8, p. 406; The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Ford Edition, vol. 3, p. 269.)

JEFFERSON, JANUARY 24, 1786

Writing from Paris in answer to questions propounded by M. de Meunier, he says:

"By the close of the year 1785 there had probably passed over about 50,000 emigrants. Most of these were Irish. The greatest number of the residue were Germans. Philadelphia receives most of them, and next to that, Baltimore and New York." (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Washington edition, vol. 9, pp. 284. The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Ford edition, vol. 4, p. 140.)

JEFFERSON, JUNE 20, 1791

In writing to Washington (then President) from Philadelphia, he says:

"The papers from the free people of color in Grenada * * * I apprehend it will be best to take no notice of. They are parties in a domestic quarrel, which, I think, we should leave to be settled among themselves. Nor should I think it desirable, were it justifiable, to draw a body of 60,000 free blacks and mulattoes into our country." (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Ford edition, vol. 5, p. 342.)

JEFFERSON, APRIL 29, 1795

In a letter to M. de Meunier from Monticello, showing that all employments were then still open to Americans, he writes:

"Our public economy also is such as to offer drudgery and subsistence only to those intrusted with its administration, a wise and necessary precaution against the degeneracy of the public servants. In our private pursuits it is a great advantage that every honest employment is deemed honorable. I am myself a nail maker. * * * My new trade of nail making is to me in this country what an additional title of nobility or the ensigns of a new order are in Europe. * * * But I think I have observed that your countrymen who have been obliged to work out their own fortunes here, have succeeded best with a small farm. Labor indeed is dear here, and rents are low, and on the whole a reasonable profit and comfortable subsistence results. It is at the same time the most tranquil, healthy, and independent." (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Ford Edition, vol. 7, p. 13.)

JEFFERSON, MAY, 1797

In a letter to Elbridge Gerry written from Philadelphia, he wrote:

"I do sincerely wish that we could take our stand on a ground perfectly neutral and independent toward all nations. It has been my constant object through my public life, and with respect to the English and French, particularly, I have too often expressed to the former my wishes, and made to them propositions, verbally and in writing, officially and privately, to official and private characters, for them to doubt of my views, if they would be content with equality. Of this they are in possession of several written and formal proofs, in my own handwriting. But they have wished a monopoly of commerce and influence with us; and they have in fact obtained it. When we take notice that theirs is the workship to which we go for all we want; that with them center either immediately or ultimately all the labors of our

hands and lands; that to them belongs, either openly or secretly, the great mass of our navigation; that even the factorage of their affairs here is kept to themselves by fictitious citizenships, that these foreign and false citizens now constitute the great body of what are called our merchants, fill our seaports, are planted in every little town and district of the interior country, sway everything in the former places, by their own votes, and those of their dependents, in the latter, by their insinuations and the influence of their ledgers; that they are advancing rapidly to a monopoly of our banks and public funds, and thereby placing our public finances under their control; that they have in their alliance the most influential characters in and out of office; when they have shown that by all these bearings on the different branches of the Government, they can force it to proceed in whatever direction they dictate, and bend the interests of this country entirely to the will of another; when all this, I say, is attended to it is impossible for us to say we stand on independent ground, impossible for a free mind not to see and to groan under the bondage in which it is bound.

"If anything after this could excite surprise, it would be that they have been able so far to throw dust in the eyes of our own citizens as to fix on those who wish merely to recover self-government the charge of serving one foreign influence because they resist submission to another. But they possess our printing presses, a powerful engine in their government of us. At this very moment they would have drawn us into a war on the side of England had it not been for the failure of her bank. Such was their open and loud cry, and that of their gazettes, till this event. After plunging us into all the broils of the European nations, there would remain but one act to close our tragedy—that is, to break up our Union—and even this they have ventured seriously and solemnly to propose and maintain by arguments in a Connecticut paper. I have been happy, however, in believing, from the stifling of this effort, that that dose was found too strong and excited as much repugnance there as it did horror in other parts of our country, and that, whatever follies we may be led into as to foreign nations, we shall never give up our Union, the last anchor of our hope, and that alone which is to prevent this heavenly country from becoming an arena of gladiators. Much as I abhor war and view it as the greatest scourge of mankind, and anxiously as I wish to keep out of the broils of Europe, I would yet go with my brethren into these rather than separate from them. But I hope we may still keep clear of them, notwithstanding our present thraldom, and that time may be given us to reflect on the awful crisis we have passed through, and to find some means of shielding ourselves in future from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever other form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between us and the Old World." (In the draft of the letter this paragraph was changed to the form above printed. Before the alteration it read: "I shall never forget the prediction of the Count de Vergennes, that we shall exhibit the singular phenomenon of a fruit rotten before it is ripe, nor cease to join in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between us and the Old World. Indeed, my dear friend, I am disgusted with this entire subjection to a foreign power, that if it were in the end to appear to be the wish of the body of my countrymen to remain in that vassalage, I should feel my unfitness to be an agent in their affairs and seek in retirement that personal independence without which this world has nothing I value. I am confident you set the same store by it which I do; but perhaps your situation may not give you the same conviction of its existence.") (Ford Edition, vol. 7, p. 123.) (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Washington Edition, vol. 4, p. 172; The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Ford Edition, vol. 7, p. 121.)

JEFFERSON, NOVEMBER 24, 1801

In a letter to James Monroe (then Governor of Virginia) from Washington, he wrote:

"The same question to ourselves would recur here also as did in the first case: Should we be willing to have such a colony in contact with us? However our present interests may restrain us within our own limits, it is impossible not to look forward to distant times when our rapid multiplication will expand itself beyond those limits and cover the whole northern, if not the southern, continent with a people speaking the same language, governed in similar forms, and by similar laws; nor can we contemplate with satisfaction either blot or mixture on that surface." (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Ford Edition, vol. 8, p. 104.)

JEFFERSON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1817

In a letter to George Flower from Popular Forest, Va., he wrote:

"I sincerely wish that your proposition to 'purchase a tract of land in the Illinois on favorable terms for introducing a colony of English farmers' may encounter no difficulties from the established rules of our land department. * * * For although as to other foreigners it is thought better to discourage their settling together in large masses wherein, as in our German settlements, they preserve for a long time their own languages, habits, and principles of government, and that they should distribute themselves sparsely among the natives for quicker amalgamation. Yet English emigrants are without this inconvenience. They differ from us little but in their principles of government, and most of those (merchants excepted) who come here are sufficiently disposed to adopt ours. What the issue, however, of your proposition may probably be, I am less able to advise you than many others; for during the last 8 or 10 years I have no knowledge of the administration of the land office or the principles of its government. Even the persons on whom it will depend are all changed within that interval, so as to leave me small means of being useful to you. Whatever they may be, however, they shall be freely exercised for your advantage, and that not on the selfish principle of increasing our own population at the expense of other nations, for the additions to that from emigration are but as a drop in the bucket to those by natural procreation * * *." (The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Washington Edition, vol. 7, p. 83.)

RUFUS KING, JANUARY 20, 1797

In a letter to General Pinckney, written from London, January 20, 1797, he says:

"Principles more and more national appear in every quarter of the Union; strong marks of displeasure on the subject of foreign influence and foreign interferences in our affairs are likewise seen in the different newspapers; so that I think it will be soon perceived that we are neither Greeks nor Trojans but truly Americans." (The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D., 1894–1900, vol. 2, p. 134.)

RUFUS KING, JUNE 14, 1798

In a letter to the Secretary of State (No. 78) written from London, England, June 14, 1798, he said:

"In case the rebellion is suppressed * * * thousands of the fugitives will seek an asylum in our country. Their principles and habits would be pernicious to the order and industry of our people, and I can not persuade myself that the malcontents of any character or country will ever become useful citizens of ours. It is my duty seasonably to apprize you of the probability of this emigration; but it belongs to others to decide what the safety and welfare of the country may require to be done, should it actually take place." (The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D., 1894–1900, vol. 2, p. 348.)

RUFUS KING, JULY 19, 1798

In a letter to Colonel Pickering, written from London, England, July 19, 1798, he wrote:

"As I have intimated to you would probably be the case, I perceive that numbers of the disaffected * * * will be expelled and that they will be disposed to plant themselves among us. It was the practice of the emigrants from Scotland to bring with them certificates from the religious societies to which they belonged, of their honesty, sobriety, and generally of their good character. Why should we not require some such document from all emigrants, and it would be well to add to the testimonial that the person to whom it was granted was not expelled from his country and had not been convicted of any crime. I am, I confess, very anxious upon this subject. The contrast between New England and some other parts of the United States is in my view a powerful admonition to us to observe greater caution in the admission of foreigners among us. If from the emigrations of past time we have suffered inconvenience and our true national character has been disfigured, what are we to expect from the emigrants of the present day? * * *" (The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D., 1894–1900, vol. 2, p. 371.)

RUFUS KING, JULY 28, 1798

In a letter to the Secretary of State (No. 87), written from Margate, England, July 28, 1798, he wrote:

"* * * the rebellion is at an end, a general amnesty with a few exceptions will soon be proclaimed; many of the inferior chiefs will be permitted to go into exile. I have before intimated the probability of such a measure, and hope the President will have power to exclude from our country all such foreigners whose residence among us would be dangerous." (The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D., 1894–1900, vol. 2, p. 373.)

MADISON, AUGUST 27, 1782

In a letter to Edmund Randolph (from the Madison Papers (1840)), written from Philadelphia, he wrote:

"Your favor of the 16th came duly to hand yesterday. The hints which it gives with regard to merchandise imported in returning flags, and the intrusion of obnoxious aliens through other States, merit attention. The latter subject has, on several occasions, been men-

tioned in Congress, but I believe no committee has ever reported a remedy for the abuse." (The Writings of James Madison, edited by Gaillard Hunt, Letterpress Edition, 1900, vol. 1, p. 226.)

MADISON, FEBRUARY 22, 1819

In a letter to Richard Peters, he says:

"Our kind reception of emigrants is very proper, but it is dictated more by benevolent than by interested considerations, though some of them seem to be very far from regarding the obligations as lying on their side. * * * According to the general laws of Europe, no emigrant ceases to be a subject. With this double aspect, I believe it can not be doubted that naturalized citizens among us have found it more easy than native ones to practice certain frauds. I have been led to think it worthy of consideration whether our law of naturalization might not be so varied as to communicate the rights of citizens by degrees, and in that way preclude or abridge the abuses committed by naturalized merchants, particularly shipowners. The restrictions would be felt it is true by meritorious individuals, of whom I could name some and you doubtless more, but this always happens in precautionary regulations for the general good." (Mad. MSS.) (The Writings of James Madison, edited by Gaillard Hunt, Letterpress Edition, 1904, vol. 8, p. 424.)

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

From Madison's notes at the Constitution Convention of the addresses made by Gouverneur Morris and others:

He said that "the lesson we are taught is that we should be governed as much by our reason and as little by our feelings as possible. What is the language of reason on this subject? That we should not be polite at the expense of prudence. * * * He ran over the privileges which emigrants would enjoy among us, though they should be deprived of that of being eligible to the great offices of government; observing that they exceeded the privileges allowed to foreigners in any part of the world; and said that, as every society from a great nation down to a club had the right of declaring the conditions on which new members should be admitted, there could be no room for complaint." (The Writings of James Madison, edited by Gaillard Hunt, Letterpress Edition, 1904.)

WASHINGTON, JULY 7, 1775

General order to the Army of the above date:

"The general has great reason (to be); and is highly displeased with the negligence and inattention of those officers who have placed as sentries at the outposts men with whose characters they are not acquainted. He therefore orders that for the future no man shall be appointed to those important stations who is not a native of this country, or has a wife, or family in it, to whom he is known to be attached. This order is to be considered as a standing one and the officers are to pay obedience to it at their peril." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1899, vol. 3, p. 6.)

WASHINGTON, JULY 10, 1775

In the Gaines Mercury of July 24, 1775, there appears the following:

"On July 10 (1775) General Gates issued an order to be observed by the recruiting officers, who were immediately sent upon that service: '* * * You are not to enlist any person who is not an American born unless such person has a wife and family and is a settled resident in this country.'" (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 3, p. 17.)

[NOTE: Professor Garis in his recent work Immigration Restriction (p. 22) ascribes this order to Washington, and Ford supplies it as a footnote to a letter written by Washington to the President of Congress from the camp at Cambridge of the same date as the order. (See Ford, 1889, vol. 3, p. 8.)

[From the tenor of the letter to the President of Congress it would appear that Washington was responsible for the order.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30, 1777

In a letter to Col. Alexander Spotswood, written from Morristown, April 30, 1777, he says:

"I want to form a company for my guard. In doing this I wish to be extremely cautious, because it is more than probable that in the course of the campaign my baggage, papers, and others matters of great public import may be committed to the sole care of these men. This being premised, in order to impress you with proper attention in the choice, I have to request that you will immediately furnish me with four men of your regiments; * * * I think it (fidelity) most likely to be found in those who have family connections in the country. You will therefore send me none but natives, and men of some property, if you have them." (The same letter was sent to various other colonels.) (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Letterpress Edition, 1889, vol. 5, p. 349.)

[NOTE: Doubtless the origin of the legendary phrase: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night."]

WASHINGTON, MAY 31, 1777

In a letter to the President of Congress, written from Middlebrook, he wrote:

"I would only observe, without insinuating the most distant shadow of distrust of Monsieur Ducoudray's honor, candor, or integrity, that, on the general maxims of prudence and policy, it may be questioned with much propriety, whether so important a command as that of the artillery should be vested in any but a native, or one attached by the ties of interest to these States." (Read in Congress June 2. Referred to the Board of War.) (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 5, p. 402.)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19, 1777

In a letter to Colonel Baylor, written June 19, 1777, he wrote:

"You should be extremely cautious in your inquiries into the character of those who are not natives who offer to enlist. Desertions among men of that class have been so frequent that unless you find 'em on examination to be of good and unsuspicious conduct, they should not be taken by any means. Otherwise, most probably, they will deceive you—add no strength to our arms, but much expense to the public account and upon first opportunity will join the enemy." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 5, p. 441.)

WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1778

In a letter to Henry Laurens, written from camp, near White Plains, July 24, 1778, he wrote:

"I will further add, that we have already a full proportion of foreign officers in our general councils; and, should their number be increased, it may happen upon many occasions, that their voices may be equal if not exceed the rest. I trust you think me so much a citizen of the world, as to believe I am not easily warped or led away by attachments merely local or American; yet I confess I am not entirely without 'em, nor does it appear to me that they are unwarrantable, if confined within proper limits. Fewer promotions in the foreign line would have been productive of more harmony, and made our warfare more agreeable to all parties. The frequency of them is the source of jealousy and of disunion." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Letterpress Edition, 1889, vol. 7, p. 121).

WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1778

In a letter to Gouverneur Morris, written from White Plains, July 24, 1778, he says:

"Baron Steuben, I now find, is wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent to the brigadiers. In a word, although I think the baron an excellent officer, I do most devoutly wish, that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 7, p. 116.)

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1789

In a letter to Alexander Spotswood, written from Philadelphia, he wrote:

"But I will take the liberty of advising such as are not 'thoroughly convinced,' and whose minds are yet open to conviction, to read the pieces and hear the arguments which have been adduced in favor of as well as those against the constitutionality and expediency of those laws (the alien and sedition laws) before they decide, and consider to what lengths a certain description of men in our country have already driven, and seem resolved further to drive matters, and then ask themselves if it is not time and expedient to resort to protecting laws against aliens (for citizens you certainly know are not affected by that law), who acknowledge no allegiance to this country, and in many instances are sent among us (as there is the best circumstantial evidence to prove) for the express purpose of poisoning the minds of our people and to sow dissensions among them, in order to alienate their affections from the Government of their choice, thereby endeavoring to dissolve the Union, and, of course, the fair and happy prospects which were unfolding to our view from the Revolution." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 14, p. 122.)

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1794

In a letter to John Adams, written Saturday, 15th, 1794, he wrote:

"My opinion, with respect to emigration, is that except of useful mechanics and some particular descriptions of men or professions, there is no need of encouragement while the policy or advantage of its taking place in a body (I mean the settling of them in a body) may be much question, for by so doing they retain the language, habits, and principles (good or bad) which they bring with them." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 12, p. 489.)

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1796

From the Farewell Address to the people of the United States (September 17, 1796) he said:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 12, p. 315.)

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1799

In a letter to Patrick Henry (confidential), written from Mount Vernon, he wrote:

"Vain will it be to look for peace and happiness, or for the security of liberty or property, if civil discord should ensue. And what else can result from the policy of those among us, who, by all the measures in their power, are driving matters to extremity, if they can not be counteracted effectually? The views of men can only be known, or guessed at, by their words or actions. Can those of the leaders of opposition be mistaken, then, if judged by this rule? That they are followed by numbers, who are unacquainted with their designs, and suspect as little the tendency of their principles, I am fully persuaded. But, if their conduct is viewed with indifference, if there is activity and misrepresentation on one side and supineness on the other, their numbers accumulated by intriguing and discontented foreigners under proscription, who were at war with their own governments, and the greater part of them, all governments, they will increase, and nothing short of omniscience can foretell the consequences." (The Writings of George Washington, collected and edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, 1889, vol. 14, p. 139.)

EXTENDING BENEFITS OF HATCH ACT AND SMITH-LEVER ACT TO ALASKA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13882) to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following acts, to wit, an act entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto," approved March 2, 1887, as amended and supplemented, and known as the Hatch Act; and an act entitled "An act to provide for cooperative and extension work between the agricultural colleges in the United 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," approved May 8, 1914, and known as the Smith-Lever Act, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the Territory of Alaska: *Provided*, That no appropriations shall be made under this act until annually estimated as to funds and amounts by the Secretary of Agriculture; the estimates to be based upon his determination of the ability of the Territory of Alaska to make effective use of the funds.

With the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, agricultural experiment substations, to the number of not more than two, may be maintained under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

STABILIZATION OF PRICE LEVEL OF COMMODITIES

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report from the Committee on Printing.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 37

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act, approved March 1, 1907 (U. S. C., title 44, 154), the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives is empowered to have printed for its use 3,000 additional copies of the hearings held before such committee during the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, on the bill (H. R. 7895), relating to the stabilization of the price level of commodities.

The resolution was agreed to.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged report from the Committee on Printing, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 229

Resolved, That there shall be printed 5,000 additional copies of House Report No. 1124, Seventieth Congress, first session, entitled "Inter-American highway," accompanied by a translation of such document into the Spanish language as prepared under direction of the Director General of the Pan American Union for distribution through the Committee on Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Pan American Union.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 1, after the word "that," strike out "there shall be printed 5,000 copies of"; and in line 4, strike out "of such documents" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thereof"; and in line 6, strike out "for distribution through the committee," and after the word "affairs" insert "for distribution"; and after the word "Union," in line 8, and insert "be printed as a House document and that 5,000 copies be printed for the House committee," so that it will read:

"That House report No. 1124, Seventieth Congress, first session, entitled 'Inter-American Highway,' accompanied by a translation thereof into the Spanish language as prepared under direction of the Director General of the Pan American Union be printed as a House document and that 5,000 additional copies be printed for the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for distribution in cooperation with the Pan American Union."

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman give us some explanation of this resolution?

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this resolution comes from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is a report on the Pan American automobile highway. The Pan American Union has requested a reprint of it in the Spanish language for circulation in the South American countries, and the translation has been made without expense. The publication of these additional reports can be made at an expense of about $145.

Mr. SNELL. What is the Pan American highway?

Mr. COLE of Iowa. It is for the building of an automobile road through the United States, through Mexico, through Central America, and the South American countries. The proposition comes from the Latin-American countries and not from us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

BATTLES OF COWPENS AND KINGS MOUNTAIN

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged report from the Committee on Printing, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 230

Resolved, That the historical statements concerning the Battle of the Cowpens, S. C., of January 17, 1781, and the Battle of Kings Mountain, S. C., October 7, 1780, both prepared by the historical section of the Army War College, be printed, with illustrations, as a document.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF AERIAL LEGAL EXPERTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 311) to provide an annual appropriation to meet the quota of the United States toward the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment to suggest. This resolution provides for the payment of $250 as the quota of the United States for the maintenance of the committee. I believe it ought to be amended providing that the payment of the quota shall not be construed as accepting or agreeing to any of the findings of the committee unless approved by the Congress.

Mr. PORTER. I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. With that understanding I shall not object.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Joint Resolution 311

Resolved, etc., That a sum not to exceed $250 is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to pay the quota of the United States toward the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, beginning with the calendar year 1928.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

Amendment offered by Mr. LAGUARDIA: Page 1, line 7, strike out the period and insert a colon and add the following:

"*Provided*, That the payment of said quota shall not be construed as accepting or agreeing to any of the findings or recommendations of the said committee unless approved by Congress."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13512) entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress, as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the transportation act, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1924."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 164. Joint resolution to appoint a board of engineers to examine and report upon the dam to be constructed under H. R. 5773, the Boulder Dam bill.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 13512) entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress, as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the transportation act, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1924," disagreed to by the House of Representatives, agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MCNARY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SACKETT, Mr. FLETCHER, and Mr. RANSDELL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

RELIEF OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3097) for the relief of the State of North Carolina.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the balance due the State of North Carolina of $118,035.69, as certified by the Comptroller General of the United States as of February 29, 1928.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

HALF HOLIDAYS FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3116) providing for half holidays for certain Government employees.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. I object.

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will reserve it; but I will object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

CONSTRUCTION AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11469) to authorize appropriations for construction at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $609,000 to be expended for the construction and installation at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., of such buildings, utilities, and appurtenances as may be necessary as follows: For officers' quarters, $384,000; for noncommissioned officers' quarters, $150,000; for veterinary hospital, $25,000; for alterations to the West Academic Building, $50,000: *Provided*, That the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., with the approval of the Secretary of War, is authorized to employ architects to draw the necessary plans and specifications from funds herein authorized, when appropriated.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF NEWSPAPERS ADVERTISING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3294) for the relief of certain newspapers for advertising services rendered the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, and I am going to object——

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ASSAY OFFICE AT DAHLONEGA, LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12451) to establish an assay office at Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, Ga.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection for four or five minutes in order that I may have an opportunity to explain something about this legislation and the necessity for it?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, this is not merely a local proposition but it is of general interest. I have no doubt it will affect the district of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] as much as it will affect my district in Georgia.

The decrease in the output of gold in the United States is alarming. I wish the gentleman had made some inquiry of the Treasury Department with reference to this matter. However, I have figures here supplied to me by the Director of the Mint. I learn from him that the output of gold in the United States in the year 1900 was $79,171,000. In the year 1910 the output was $96,269,100. In the year 1920 it was $51,186,300. In the year 1927, just last year, the output had decreased to $45,027,300.

There are companies operating in and around Dahlonega, and these operators want an assay office established at Dahlonega, in Lumpkin County, Ga. They recently shipped 2,000 pounds of gold-bearing ore to Canada to have it assayed. The nearest assay office to the Dahlonega gold field is New Orleans, about 600 miles away.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Why did they ship it to Canada?

Mr. BELL. This is a Canadian company, and probably that is the reason why they shipped it to Canada. They have been shipping gold also to Philadelphia.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How much gold was mined in Georgia last year?

Mr. BELL. Very little. And that is the reason for the establishment of an assay office at Dahlonega.

Does the gentleman know how much a pound of gold is worth? May I say to the gentleman that prior to the year 1861 there was $17,000,000 worth of gold mined at Dahlonega, Ga.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is a long time ago.

Mr. BELL. Yes; that is a long time ago, and the decrease in mining requires some sort of activity.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The Treasury Department does not recommend it.

Mr. BELL. That is no doubt true; but the Treasury Department knows very little about the reasons for the establishment of the assay office. They say "no" without giving any figures with reference to it at all.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. Certainly.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. I am quite sure, if the gentleman from New York had been before our Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and had heard the arguments in behalf of this bill, showing the need for greater production of gold in our country and the certainty of production down there in Georgia if these miners could get a chance to have their ore assayed without sending it so far away at great expense—I say, I am sure the gentleman from New York would withdraw his objection.

Mr. BELL. The need for an assay office at Dahlonega, Ga., is self-evident. There is gold to be found in abundance in nearly every county in north and northeast Georgia, western North Carolina, and east Tennessee; all these sections are in close proximity to Dahlonega and our gold fields. There is gold in large quantities in Lumpkin, White, Dawson, Cherokee, Union, Towns, Rabun, Gilber, Pickens, Gwinnett, Hall, and Fannin Counties in northeast Georgia, Dahlonega being the center of present activities. Gold is to be found in Milton, Walker, Cobb, Catoosa, and Murray in north Georgia. Lately gold has been found in Wilkes County. The oldest gold mine in continuous operation is the Creighton Mines in Cherokee County, having been operated for more than 70 years. We have in our section other mineral products which may prove valuable if proper attention is given to appropriate investigation, and in this way an assay office will be invaluable to our section. We have silver, copper, and iron ore which may prove of interest to people who would be glad to prospect and invest in such properties. Asbestos is to be found in Habersham, Rabun, and White Counties. The finest gold ore in the South is found in quantities in Union County, known as the "Coosa gold," which has the highest coinage value of any gold to be found anywhere.

I want to discuss for a few moments the adverse report received from the Treasury Department and the Director of the Mint. The strongest point they make in their reports is that there is very little gold mined in Georgia now, which is true. That is one of the reasons I have introduced this bill, which would, in my opinion, very much stimulate the mining of gold in the State of Georgia, because we all know that there is plenty of gold in the State of Georgia, and in 15 or 20 counties of the State especially. Moreover, we all know that there is gold in South Carolina, North Carolina, east Tennessee, and portions of Alabama, and that it is very difficult for those people who are interested in mining there to get samples of their ores analyzed. There is no near-by assay office down there. There was an assay office at Charlotte, N. C., you will remember, but it was discontinued because there was very little gold mined in and around Charlotte or in that section of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD as part of my remarks a letter from Dr. Craig Arnold, one from Hon. John H. Moore, one from Hon. T. F. Christian, and one from Mr. L. R. Johnson, president of the Saprolite Gold Mining Co., Dahlonega, Ga., each of which gives important data bearing upon the necessity of the establishment of an assay office at Dahlonega. Also an editorial from the Atlanta Georgian.

The matter referred to is as follows:

GEORGIA HIGHWAYS,
Atlanta, April 23, 1928.

Hon. THOMAS M. BELL,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Your telegram of the 20th is before me.

The gold deposits of the Appalachian Mountains, especially in north Georgia, produced the first gold discovered in America in the early part of the nineteenth century, and so important became this discovery that the Federal Government erected its first mint there for the exclusive coinage of that metal.

In the early fifties the exodus to California began, due to the discovery of gold in that State, and when the deposits there began to wane, the miners returned to Georgia to take up the fields they foresook.

But the Civil War devastated the State to such an extent that mining took a spasmodic course only, money not being available for necessary equipment to operate the harder veins, and mining was limited to the easier placer or surface diggings.

However, up to the outbreak of the War of 1861 there was coined in the United States mint at Dahlonega over $6,000,000 in gold coins, and the United States mint record places the additional gold obtained from this locality at nearly $23,000,000.

No doubt that the greater part of this enormous wealth was procured by the negro slaves who worked the deposits during the winter months and were then transferred to the cotton fields during the summer months.

The early seventies saw the advent of the stamp or pounding mill; this made amendable the harder quartz ores, but was limited to such ores that held the gold in a free or oxidized state. These surface ores were soon exhausted, although new ones are being discovered from time to time.

With depth were encountered the auriferous sulphides, and the old stamp mill was found wanting in recovering the values contained therein, although this method was kept in operation for well nigh thirty-odd years.

Many of the western mines have become exhausted; labor conditions have mitigated against the handling of lower grade ores there as well as in other mining districts.

In the Georgia gold fields, at a time when the old-time miners had actually discovered pay ore, they were compelled to suspend operations for the simple and single reason they were without capital to erect a modern mill and the necessary knowledge of the metallurgy of the ores.

To the trained mind the question has now resolved itself into purely a metallurgical one, science has advanced to a well-nigh perfected state regarding the treatment of rebellious ores, because all ores that are not simple and free milling are classed as rebellious ores.

Large interests with which capital is no object are now investigating this Dahlonega field, and the prospects are very promising that this problem is going to be solved commercially and large investments will be made.

Within the past few months a testing mill has been erected by interests associated with the Hollinger Gold Mines, of Timmons, Canada, for the sole purpose of determining upon the ground the method that will be enlarged upon in a mill to be built based upon these tests.

Another corporation, of Washington, D. C., has just placed in operation a new plant testing out another method of extracting the gold, and a third company, from Ohio, is erecting a plant to test out its method of recovery of values.

To sum up the numerous gold-bearing deposits is to state that an area of some 5 miles in width and upward of 50 miles in length is auriferous; an attempt at estimating either the amount in tonnage or the value in gold would prove futile. It is no exaggeration to state that it passes the comprehension of man.

Probably the greatest boon that the renewal of gold mining in this district could crave would be the establishment by the United States Government of an assay office, for the reasons that none is available in the South and samples must be sent afar for testing, and, as these assay offices are operated commercially, the prospector is compelled to pay for the work done. This is a hardship to the man who locates a gold vein on his property and is generally without means and knowledge how to proceed.

Then, if the Government owned and operated an assay office for the free testing of ores and the purchase of gold, as was done prior to the war, the stimulating effect of this office would encourage many natives as well as others to prospect, knowing that they will be rewarded by a report under Government supervision that is correct and secretive. It goes without saying that while Dahlonega is the center of gold activity at this time, an assay office would be useful to those States in which gold is also found, namely, Alabama, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, so it appears that this office would enjoy a wide range of usefulness.

All the large properties of which I had charge for several years were suspended when auriferous sulphides were encountered, and at that time no economical method was known to science, but in the last twenty-odd years the commercial extraction is now an exact science.

The celebrated Barlow mine, from which the late Samuel J. Tilden amassed a fortune of several million dollars, the Consolidated, the Findley, and others that were under my charge for several years are now in the hands of new owners, who are testing them preparatory to erecting large and suitable mills for handling large quantities of ore.

Yours truly,

CRAIG R. ARNOLD.

DAHLONEGA, GA., *April 24, 1928.*

The Hon. THOS. M. BELL,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This is in reply to your telegram requesting information regarding the mining situation in this district at the present time. Your telegram requested further, I believe, an expression of opinion as to the advisability of establishing a Government assay office at Dahlonega.

There is at the present time quite a pronounced revival of interest in gold mining in north Georgia and elsewhere along the gold belt. Personal observation and information otherwise available would seem to indicate that gold-mining operations now in progress and others in various stages of preparation will be more permanent and successful than many such ventures in the past.

New types of mining and milling machinery capable of handling large tonnage at a small cost per unit for mining and milling appear to be the basis of present and proposed operations. This would seem to be the ideal arrangement for the low-grade gold ores of this belt.

Since the lands containing these gold deposits are owned by individuals or groups of individuals who, in most instances, understand agriculture better than prospecting and developing mineral deposits, there has been very little done in the way of locating and ascertaining the extent and value of the low-grade gold deposits in the Carolinas, Alabama, and Georgia.

It is my belief that the people owning land in the above-named States and the mineral industry in general would derive considerable benefit from the establishment of a Federal assay office here.

Trusting that this complies with your request, and with best wishes to you personally, I am

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. MOORE & SON.

BANK OF DAHLONEGA,
Dahlonega, Ga., April 21, 1928.

Hon. TOM BELL,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The business interests of the Dahlonega gold belt are greatly interested in your bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives to have a Government assay office established at Dahlonega. As a banker of the district numerous representatives of the gold and other business organizations have appealed to me to write to you urging you to press for favorable action on the bill.

Of course, it is a matter of record that a Government mint with its assay service was in operation at Dahlonega, the accepted center of the Dahlonega gold belt, from 1838 to 1861, when the War between the States began. That mint while in operation coined $6,106,569 in gold, according to the records of the United States Treasury Department. The records of the United States Department of the Interior show that approximately $17,000,000 in gold has been recovered from the belt.

The discovery of free gold in California, Canada, and Alaska in great quantities drew attention away from the Dahlonega gold belt. The placer gold miners went to places where gold mining in the engineering sense was not necessary.

Recently, with the advent of more scientific and economical engineering methods for the extraction of gold from the gold-bearing ores, the Dahlonega gold belt had again become an important field for operations. Proof of this statement is found in the fact that within the last year three gold-mining corporations of reputable financial responsibility and earnest business intentions have started keen, competitive operations in the belt. In order these corporations are: The Hollinger Mining Co., of Timmens, Ontario, Canada; the Saprolite Gold Mining Corporation; and the Dugas Mining Corporation. Two of these have plants in operation and the third is almost ready to start.

A Government assay office in Dahlonega would greatly facilitate the work of these companies, two of which are within a mile of the heart of the city and the other about 6 miles from it. These companies, considering their scale of operations, need this service. The Hollinger Mining Co. has made one single shipment of 2,000 pounds of gold-bearing ore from here to its assay office at Timmens, Ontario, Canada, and many lesser shipments. The company conducted extensive assay tests before it would establish the plant it now has in operation at Dahlonega. Another company, during its test work, made similar shipments to a private assay office in Nevada.

It is important that the Government give this initial, basic encouragement in furtherance of the production of gold in the United States.

Then, considering the situation locally, we here need this stimulus to better living conditions. The agricultural activity of the section, such as is possible in such a rocky, mountainous region, is greatly hindered and retarded by the mineral rights of the land being held by foreign capitalists, who demand the protection of their legal interests in the disposition of all property. The growth of the community has been restricted by the previous stagnation in gold operations. It desires that the companies holding mineral rights be encouraged in order that the land may be equalized in value with other sections where the land rights were not optioned away years ago.

Assuring you that I am personally grateful for past favors, I am

Very cordially yours,

T. F. CHRISTIAN.

SAPROLITE GOLD MINING CO. (INC.),
Auraria, Lumpkin County, Ga., April 24, 1928.

Hon. THOMAS M. BELL,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BELL: We are very much interested in your efforts to have an assay office established at Dahlonega, Ga. We have sent many samples for assay to Salt Lake City, and the delay has been somewhat disconcerting at times. We feel sure that with the new developments that are taking place in the district around Dahlonega that an assay office will be more than self-sustaining.

If there is anything that we can do to aid in the matter, please call on us.

Very truly yours,

SAPROLITE GOLD MINING CO.,
By L. R. JOHNSON, *President.*

[From the Atlanta Georgian]

MR. BELL'S BILL SHOULD PASS CONGRESS PROMPTLY

Representative THOMAS M. BELL, of the ninth congressional district of Georgia, has introduced a bill in the national House which seeks to establish an assay office at Dahlonega under the Treasury Department.

The bill should pass without doubt, and it is to be hoped that the entire Georgia delegation, both in the Senate and the House, as well as southern Congressmen in general, will give it very wholehearted and ungrudging support.

As a matter of fact, it has seemed to the Georgian for many years that there should be an assay office somewhere in this part of the country, and we can think of no more appropriate place than Dahlonega.

There was for a number of years a mint at Dahlonega, where gold was mined over a long period of time. There is gold to be mined in paying quantities in Lumpkin County and vicinity to-day; back in the old days a mint was established there largely by way of encouraging mining of gold and it did a thriving business.

Just why this mint was discontinued no one seems to know, unless it be that the South in those days was so poverty stricken in one way and another that diminishing attention was given to mining.

To establish an assay office in Dahlonega now would give a new interest and impetus to mining in general.

Congressman BELL is the dean of the Georgia delegation; he is a man who enjoys the wholehearted and even the affectionate respect and esteem of his colleagues.

We know of no Congressman better equipped to get through the House a measure of such vital importance to the South than he.

We hope this bill may be passed without necessary delay; it may mean a great deal to our section of the country and be developed to the great advantage of the entire Nation.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is not so far to send 15 ounces of gold from Georgia to the nearest United States assay office, and an assay office does not develop gold.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. That is true, but an assay office gives these poor miners encouragement to go ahead.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There is no pressing need for this bill, I am sure.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Indeed, there is pressing need for it.

The regular order was demanded.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I object.

THE MOTOR-VEHICLE SERVICE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13449) to provide for the promotion of clerks and general mechanics in the motor-vehicle service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

Mr. RAMSEYER. What is the gentleman's objection to this bill? There is absolutely nothing to it except——

Mr. COLLINS. I have read the bill.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Has the gentleman read the report?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes; I have read both.

Mr. RAMSEYER. What objection has the gentleman to the bill?

Mr. COLLINS. Well, I have an objection to the bill because I do not think it ought to pass. I did not yield to the gentleman for the purpose of permitting him to ply me with questions, so under the circumstances I object.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13450) to provide for the promotion of clerks, general mechanics, driver mechanics, and garagemen drivers in the motor-vehicle service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE IN CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) providing for the granting of veterans' preference in civil-service examinations.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That in all civil-service examinations for appointment to positions under the Federal Government or the District of Columbia government, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, of all our wars, and widows of such, and wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified but whose wives are qualified for appointment shall have 5 points added to their earned ratings; and in such examinations 10 points shall be added to the earned ratings of applicants who, because of disability, are entitled either to a pension under the pension laws or to compensation or training under the World War veterans' act, 1924. Whenever a minimum earned rating in an individual examination subject is required for further consideration in the examination, these additional points shall apply to determine whether veteran applicants of the above-named classes are entitled to such consideration, and in case of separate examinations these additional points shall be added to each examination.

SEC. 2. This resolution shall take effect as of May 1, 1927, and shall apply to all civil-service examinations given since that date.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one-half of one minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker and gentleman, the next bill to be considered was the last bill introduced in this House by our dear old friend, Tom Butler. It has but one committee amendment in it. It is a bill that was very largely before the last Congress, but failed of passage because of the parliamentary jam. It has been very carefully considered by the committee, and out of respect for our good old friend I hope no one will object to the immediate consideration of this next bill.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I have objected to the consideration of several bills reported by the naval committee for the reason the same were of vital importance and covered many subjects. This particular bill is an omnibus measure that contains many kinds of items; for instance, there is one section which appropriates $35,000 for the construction of a house for a naval officer in Panama. Several other sections deal with the transfer and purchase of property, and one provides for the letting of a contract without the submitting of bids.

One of the bills to which I have objected to-day would appropriate $14,800,000 to be used in elevating guns on the battleships *Pennsylvania* and *Arizona*. Some time ago a similar bill was considered by the House for the purpose of appropriating money to be used for this purpose, and two days' time was consumed in arguing this question.

Another bill to which I have objected can be called the equalization bill, introduced for the purpose of correcting certain alleged faults contained in a law passed by Congress last year. When this bill was considered by the naval committee, the sponsors of the same stated that it was necessary to pass such a measure in order to equalize the different pay and grades and that the measure was so worded as to be fair to all concerned. Now, the Navy Department comes to the committee with the statement that the information given to the committee last year was erroneous and that a certain class of officers was being discriminated against. If the so-called naval experts who gave the committee the wrong information in the first instance are no better posted than those who advised the committee on this bill, then it is reasonable to deduce that as soon as the pay scale is raised affecting any one class there will be others in the service who will claim that this equalization bill has again thrown the entire subject out of balance, and the naval committee will be called on every year to pass some kind of legislation to keep the see-saw going up and down for the purpose of equalizing salaries. The only fair solution that I see to this matter is for Congress to appoint a joint committee consisting of five Members of the Senate and five Members of the House, to be selected by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, to work out a readjustment plan of all pay and promotion schedules in the Navy, and in addition instruct said committee to give careful consideration to the advisability of providing a separate promotion status for all enlisted men and officers in the aviation branch of the service, thereby keeping pace with what is proposed to be done in the bill affecting those connected with the aviation service in the War Department.

I estimate that the bills sought to be passed under the unanimous-consent rule calls for appropriations amounting to approximately $30,000,000. Under normal conditions it would probably have taken the House a week to give careful consideration to the items in the subjects proposed. Therefore much as I regret to have to object to a measure of this kind, I feel it my duty to call the attention of the House to why I have assumed this attitude.

I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BRITTEN] that I have as much respect as any person in this House for the late distinguished chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee who departed from this life on last Saturday, and as far as the statement that he has made to this House is concerned, calling attention to this being the last bill reported by the chairman, I want to say that he never at any time saw this measure. It was not reported until the 19th of May, and our distinguished chairman had been sick for over 30 days; therefore it would seem that the gentleman's statement in this connection is rather far-fetched and out of line.

I do not believe that it is good form to use this kind of excuse in trying to get a bill considered; therefore in the interest of order and proper procedure I shall have to object.

As a last thought, I want to say to the Members of this House that I have never served under any chairman that has treated me any more courteously than our late distinguished colleague, and I take a lot of pleasure in saying that notwithstanding we differed on some questions of policy he always accorded to me the kind of respect that showed he had no animosity in his heart because we could not view a question alike.

To me it is very significant that the last speech he made in the House was in support of an amendment providing for the purchase of a picture that hangs in the Naval Committee room, known as the White Peace Fleet, and in this connection he used the language:

> The picture I refer to, I know my friend will agree, is the most beautiful thing we have there. Its influence is good, is it not?

Continuing, he said to me:

> I want to assure my good friend that this is the last appeal I am going to make for any picture. I am not buying pictures and I am not going to ask the Government to buy them. My friend and I agree upon many things, and I know the gentleman will agree with me that the influence of that picture is a good one.

I replied, using this language:

> I am not going to object to this. A committee on naval affairs needs more peace pictures. We would be a whole lot better off if we could adhere to policies of that kind rather than have the war scare thrown into us all the time for the purpose of building up a gigantic Navy.

Then the chairman concluded his speech, calling attention to the fact that the artist who painted this picture died about 12 years ago, and the money would have been helpful to him just as it will now be helpful to his daughter.

I think it is very significant that his last speech on the floor of the Congress related to the subject of peace. He apparently knew that the end was in sight, for he made the statement that this was his last appeal of this kind; therefore it should be an inspiration to those who follow him to keep in mind the lovely example that he set during his long, honorable service, and that his last public appeal to the House of Representatives was in the interest of the subject that went hand in hand with "Peace on earth and good will to men."

The SPEAKER. The bill has not yet been reported. The Clerk will report the bill.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13884) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. McCLINTIC. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I have just as much respect for our deceased

chairman as the gentleman from Illinois or anybody else, but our late chairman had nothing to do with this legislation, as I remember.

Mr. BRITTEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLINTIC. Yes.

Mr. BRITTEN. Our dear old friend Tom Butler personally had this bill introduced while he was still here on the floor of the House, I will say to the gentleman. It comprises many items that were considered in the last Congress but failed because of the parliamentary jam. The committee amended the bill only in one instance. It has been passed upon by the Director of the Budget and is not in conflict with the President's financial policy. The bill provides for various improvements at Panama, at Guam, at Honolulu, at Cavite, and at Pearl Harbor, and is a very, very important authorization. It does not carry any appropriations but merely authorizes various things.

Mr. SCHAFER. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that this important measure has been brought up here at the last moment and I object.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. McCLINTIC. I object, Mr. Speaker.

FORT THOMAS, KY.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13406) to authorize the city of Fort Thomas, Ky., to widen, improve, reconstruct, and resurface Fort Thomas Avenue and to assess the cost thereof against the United States according to front feet of military reservation abutting thereon, and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I raise the point of order on this bill and all subsequent bills on the calendar.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman is in error.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Is to-day counted?

The SPEAKER. To-day is included.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I thought the rule was three days exclusive of to-day.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the authorities of the city of Fort Thomas, Ky., are hereby authorized to widen, improve, reconstruct, and resurface Fort Thomas Avenue with concrete curbing and paving, including sidewalks, under the supervision and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and are authorized to assess and apportion the cost thereof against the United States according to the number of front and abutting feet of ground of the United States Military Reservation in the same proportion and to the same extent that the cost is assessed and apportioned against other owners of private property fronting and abutting on said street, and the sum of $15,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for said improvements abutting approximately 1,500 feet on said street when the same are completed, and same to be paid on approval of the Secretary of War.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, strike out "$15,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$11,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMORIAL AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3171) providing for a Presidents' plaza and memorial in the city of Nashville, State of Tennessee, to Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson, former Presidents of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $300,000 as a part contribution to the establishment of a Presidents' plaza in the city of Nashville, State of Tennessee, and for the erection thereon of a proper memorial, or monuments, or statues, in honor and to the memory of Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson, former Presidents of the United States: *Provided, however*, That said sums shall not be payable until there has been raised, by private subscription, and/or by public appropriations by the State of Tennessee, and/or Davidson County, and/or the city of Nashville, sums aggregating an additional $300,000: *And provided further*, That said moneys shall not be paid for the erection of any memorial, monuments, or statues, plans for which shall not have been approved by the Secretary of War of the United States and the Governor of the State of Tennessee; and the said money shall be expended under the supervision of a commission composed of the Secretary of War as a member ex officio and six members to be appointed by the Governor of the State of Tennessee.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, in line 5, strike out the word "part," and after the word "contribution," insert "on the part of the United States"; and in line 8 strike out the comma after the word "memorial" and the words "or monuments, or statues"; and on page 2, beginning with line 2, strike out the colon and the remainder of line 2 and all the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. There is hereby established a commission, to be known as the Nashville Presidents' Plaza Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission), and to be composed of 15 commissioners, as follows: Three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; three Senators by the President of the Senate; three Members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House; the Governor of the State of Tennessee; the judge of the county court of Davidson County, Tenn.; the mayor of the city of Nashville, Tenn.; and three persons to be appointed by the Governor of the State of Tennessee. The commissioners shall serve without compensation, select a chairman from among their number, and appoint a secretary at such salary as the commission may fix.

"SEC. 3. No part of the contribution on the part of the United States shall be appropriated until there has been raised within the State of Tennessee by private subscription and/or by public appropriation an additional sum of $300,000 as a contribution to the payment of cost of said memorial, and plans and specifications for the location and design of said memorial shall have been approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the National Commission of Fine Arts."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the bill (H. R. 13512) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. SCHAFER. Reserving the right to object, what is the bill?

Mr. EDWARDS. What is the bill?

Mr. DYER. The Inland Waterways Barge Line bill.

Mr. EDWARDS. I object for the present.

THE MOTOR-VEHICLE SERVICE

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 947, the bill (H. R. 13449) to provide for the promotion of clerks and general mechanics in the motor-vehicle service, which was objected to. The gentleman has kindly agreed to withdraw his objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1060, 1061, U. S. C., title 39, sec. 116), is amended by adding the following:

"Clerks and general mechanics in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade, to the next higher grade, until they receive the maximum pay prescribed for clerks and general mechanics in the reclassification act of February 28, 1925. In computing one year's satisfactory service, employees shall receive credit for time served in the grades established by the Postmaster General prior to January 1, 1925, as well as the grades created by the act of February 28, 1925, and the compensation of employees in the motor-vehicle service on January 1, 1925, shall be adjusted accordingly."

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROMOTION OF CLERKS, ETC., IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13450) to provide for the promotion of clerks, general me-

chanics, driver mechanics, and garagemen drivers in the motor-vehicle service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1060, 1061, U. S. C., title 39, sec. 116), is amended by adding the following:

"In making promotions after one year's satisfactory service since the last promotion, clerks, general mechanics, driver mechanics, and garagemen drivers in the motor-vehicle service, who have been transferred from one post office to another and who have not reached the maximum grade to which they are entitled to progress automatically, shall be given credit for previous service in the same capacity at other post offices, the same as if all service had been performed at one post office. This provision of law shall be effective as of January 1, 1925, and thereafter."

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HALF HOLIDAYS FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 3116) providing for half holidays for certain Government employees, objected to, may remain on the calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 917, a bill creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission and defining its purpose and powers.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I have several amendments I wish to offer.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have some amendments I wish to offer.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that S. 3848, an identical Senate bill, be considered in place of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROMJUE. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 13512, the inland waterways bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13512) to amend the act entitled "An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress, as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the transportation act, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1924, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and after the word "*Provided*," in line 25, insert the following related matter: "That for the purpose of this paragraph the facilities of the corporation on the Mississippi River and its tributaries shall be considered one unit, and those on the Warrior River and its tributaries as one unit: *Provided further*"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to cause an investigation and survey to be made of the inland water route from Boston, Mass., to Beaufort, N. C., with a view to determining the amount of actual or potential commerce thereon and the feasibility and advisability of extending the service of the Inland Waterways Corporation to the waterways included in such route, or any section thereof, and to report thereon to the Congress as soon as practicable."

And the Senate agree to the same.

JAMES S. PARKER,
E. E. DENISON,
SAM RAYBURN,
Managers on the part of the House.

CHAS. L. MCNARY,
FREDERIC M. SACKETT,
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 13512, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and embodied in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments namely:

On No. 1: The House bill, as it passed the House, provided that under certain conditions stated in the bill the Secretary of War would be authorized to sell or lease the facilities of the Inland Waterways Corporation, or any unit thereof, to private persons, companies, or corporations. The word "unit" was not defined, but it was used in the House bill as meaning the facilities of the corporation operated on the Mississippi River and its tributaries separate from the facilities of the corporation operated on the Warrior River, or vice versa. Senate amendment No. 1 struck out the words "or any unit thereof." The effect of the Senate amendment was to limit the power of the Secretary of War to sell or lease the facilities of the corporation so that he could only sell or lease them as a whole. The agreement reached by the conferees on the part of both Houses is to restore the language of the House bill and insert explanatory words defining the meaning of the word "unit." It was agreed to insert language stating that within the meaning of the act the facilities of the corporation operated on the Mississippi River and its tributaries should be one unit, and the facilities operated on the Warrior River and its tributaries should be another unit. So that the bill as agreed upon provides that under the conditions named therein the Secretary of War is authorized to lease or sell the facilities of the corporation operated on the Mississippi River and its tributaries as one unit, and those operated on the Warrior River as another unit.

On No. 2: Senate amendment No. 2 consisted of a new paragraph which authorized and ordered the Secretary of War to make a survey of the Coastwise Canal from Boston to Beaufort, N. C., to ascertain what traffic and terminals would be available with a view to future authorization for operations of the corporation on the Coastwise Canal. The Senate amendment also provided that the expenses for making such survey should be paid out of the capital stock of the corporation. The conferees on the part of the House receded from its disagreement to that agreement and agreed to the same with an amendment which strikes out the provision for paying the expenses of the survey out of the capital stock of the corporation. The effect of the action of the conferees on that amendment is to leave it as a mere authorization to the Secretary of War to cause a survey of the Coastwise Canal to be made to ascertain the traffic and terminals that would be available thereof.

JAMES S. PARKER,
E. E. DENISON,
SAM RAYBURN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The conference report was agreed to.

THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST, ARK.

Mr. REED of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 804, H. R. 8130, authorizing the creation of the Ouachita National Forest in the State of Arkansas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I have an amendment to the bill; and if the gentleman will accept that, I will not object.

Mr. REED of Arkansas. With reluctance, I will agree to the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And it is with some reluctance I shall offer it. [Laughter.]

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to designate such national forest lands within the Ouachita National Forest, within the counties of Garland and Saline, in the State of Arkansas, as should, in his discretion, be set aside for the protection of game animals, birds, of fish; and whoever shall hunt, catch, trap, willfully disturb, or kill any kind of game animal, game or nongame, bird, or fish, or take the eggs of any such bird on any lands so set aside, or in or on the waters thereof, except under such general rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time prescribe, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the word "and"; line 6, after the word "saline," insert "Perry and Yell"; line 8, strike out "of" and insert "or."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 1 and 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS RIO GRANDE, AT YSLETA, TEX.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13778) authorizing Alex Gonzales, his legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande near the town of Ysleta, Tex.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

The following committee amendments were agreed to:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "his," insert "heirs"; and in line 6 strike out the word "are" and insert the word "is."

Page 2, line 20, after the word "his," insert "heirs"; line 22, strike out the word "are" and insert "is."

Page 3, line 5, after the word "his," insert "heirs."

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

The title was amended to read: "A bill authorizing Alex Gonzales, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande near the town of Ysleta, Tex."

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS COLUMBIA RIVER, ARLINGTON, OREG.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13824) authorizing L. L. Montague, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Arlington, Oreg.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

The following committee amendments were agreed to:

Page 2, line 12, after the word "or," insert the word "other."

Page 3, line 20, strike out the word "interest" and insert "interests."

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, AT UNION, NEBR.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13826) authorizing the Interstate Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Union, Nebr.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is Mr. Elliott connected with the Interstate Bridge Co.?

Mr. MOREHEAD. No; he is not. This is a State concern.

Mr. DYER. To whom does the gentleman refer?

Mr. SCHAFER. I refer to the Mr. Elliott, the bridge speculator, whose activities with regard to bridges has been brought to the attention of this House by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] on a number of occasions.

Mr. MOREHEAD. He is not connected with this company.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

The following committee amendments were agreed to:

Page 3, strike out the word "or" and insert the word "by."

Page 5, line 16, after the word "thereof," add the following:

"The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 4 of this act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

"SEC. 7. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act is hereby granted to the Interstate Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which, or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

"SEC. 8. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved."

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CLASSIFICATION OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12414) authorizing the classification of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 2792) reinvesting title to certain lands in the Yankton Sioux Tribe of Indians.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 4346) to authorize an appropriation for the purchase of certain privately owned lands within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized an appropriation of $6,200, or as much thereof as might be required, from the tribal fund "Indian moneys proceeds of labor" on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., for the purchase of the land and appurtenances thereof located within the exterior boundaries of that reservation and belonging to the Aztec Land & Cattle Co., title thereto to be taken in the name of the United States in trust for said Indians.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the consideration of all subsequent bills on the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

EVENING SESSION

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at a session to be held this evening, to begin at 8 o'clock, it may be in order to consider bills on the Private Calendar, beginning with the star.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Unobjected to?

Mr. TILSON. Bills unobjected to.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. And nothing else except private matters?

Mr. TILSON. I would rather not limit my request. Something may come up that should be considered, so I hope that the gentleman will not exact such a promise.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. None of the bills that have been passed to-day will be brought up again this evening?

Mr. TILSON. No; none that are on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman from Connecticut say bills on the Private Calendar only?

Mr. TILSON. No; I omitted the word "only" purposely, but it is not the intention, I will say to the gentleman, to bring up any general bills, except those on the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. But anything could be brought up by unanimous consent.

Mr. TILSON. I think the gentleman can trust the House not to abuse the confidence of the Members.

Mr. UNDERHILL. After completing bills on the Private Calendar succeeding the star, will it be then in order to return to those bills which have been passed over previously?

Mr. TILSON. My present request includes only those below where we stopped the other evening. If we have time this evening I should like to go back and call again those bills that have been called previously.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. But we will go through the calendar first?

Mr. TILSON. Yes; and then go through the others if we have time.

Mr. CRAMTON. Would it be in expectation that it would be in order to-night to send to conference, perhaps, bills on the Private Calendar?

Mr. TILSON. I think so.

Mr. CRAMTON. Then you would require my presence here.

Mr. TILSON. I think at this stage of the session, or so late, we hope, in the session, we should reserve this right.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Is it proposed to take up the consideration of the Private Calendar to-night?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman in making his motion put the Private Calendar on the same basis as the Consent Calendar, providing that bills that have been objected to heretofore shall not be passed over unless there are three objections to-night?

Mr. TILSON. I think we should first consider bills that have not been objected to on the calendar. If there is any time left, then we shall be in the House and can make a different arrangement. The arrangement that the gentleman suggests is fair, and I should be glad to do it that way.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. The gentleman wants unanimous consent to meet to-night at 8 o'clock and asks that bills on the Private Calendar, beginning at the star, shall be taken up and the calendar gone through?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. After that time no bills will be called on the Consent Calendar that have been objected to to-day?

Mr. TILSON. That is right.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Then do you expect to take up bills that require three objections?

Mr. TILSON. We might then enter into a new arrangement by which the bills on the Private Calendar heretofore objected to may have another chance, requiring three objections, as is the rule on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there are some rules pending before the House, and one of them refers to the clerk's retirement bill. Is there any possibility, if we have the time to-night, to take up the rule with reference to that measure?

Mr. TILSON. I do not think we should take that up at an evening session.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Is it possible to take it up in a day session?

Mr. TILSON. We can not know what a day may bring forth.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. I understood the gentleman to say that in addition to the Private Calendar there was a possibility of taking up other matters.

Mr. TILSON. Not other bills by unanimous consent.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. In other words, nothing will be called except the Private Calendar?

Mr. TILSON. And possibly privileged matters.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. Would it be possible to take up to-night any bills on the Consent Calendar which have been passed over without prejudice to-day?

Mr. TILSON. No. It is not contemplated that we again go over the Consent Calendar that has been called once to-day. It could be done, however, by unanimous consent.

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

There was no objection.

CERTAIN CONTRACTS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO BE IN WRITING

Mr. MORIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 12352, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 12352, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER of Texas. May I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he has consulted the members of his committee on this side of the House in regard to the matter?

Mr. MORIN. Yes. There has been no objection.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, may we have the bill reported?

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

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12352) to require certain contracts entered into by the Secretary of War, or by officers authorized by him to make them, to be in writing, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection; and the Speaker announced as the conferees on the part of the House Mr. JAMES, Mr. FROTHINGHAM, and Mr. WRIGHT.

ADDRESS BY MRS. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating a radio address delivered by the lady from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address delivered by Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, April 17, 1928:

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE

I doubt if any President in the history of this country ever has had the faith of the people of this country as has President Coolidge.

Democrats and Republicans believe in his integrity—in his ability. He can differ with the Democrats and differ with those of his own party; veto their bills. In spite of that, perhaps because of it, he still holds their respect and he has their confidence.

He is sane and safe, honest and able, and all America appreciates him. But he has said, "I do not choose," and we must turn elsewhere for a presidential candidate.

It is not my purpose this evening to indorse any Republican candidate for the White House or for any other office, but to preach the Republican doctrine far and wide, to keep the Republican Party in power in order to protect this country. The Republican Party stands for protection of every kind and intelligent assistance.

I am going to speak of only one achievement of the Coolidge administration for the welfare of our country, and that is the great development of our foreign and domestic trade.

In 1913, under the Wilson administration, retrenchment in business activities began under the revision of the tariff downward. In 1914 during the Democratic administration labor was walking the streets. The World War came with all its horrors, but as a result our industries were kept busy making supplies of all kinds for foreign countries. Then came our own entry into the war in 1917, with a further expansion of our trade. After the war came hard times again, which lasted until the Democratic Party was defeated and the Republican Party placed business back on its feet by the enactment of a Republican tariff law that enabled the United States by the tariff wall to stem the flood of foreign materials made by cheap foreign labor which without a tariff could be sold so cheap we could not possibly compete with our own products made by a higher paid labor.

Probably few of you realize what a tremendous work has been done by the Department of Commerce under Mr. Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover has done everything well that he has ever undertaken, and the Department of Commerce has grown by leaps and bounds since he has been at the helm. You may remember in 1921 the people of the country thought he would make an excellent Cabinet chief of any or all departments. That year, when we had the Republican President again in office, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce rendered 1,000 services daily. To-day the bureau performs 10,000 services daily.

I have very good reason to know what an extremely helpful work the Department of Commerce is doing, as I have constantly asked the assistance from that department for my own constituents.

The Democrats talk about free trade, which means lack of tariff, lack of protection to our American industries. The tariff wall which the Republicans have erected prevents our country being flooded with materials made by cheap foreign labor, which without the tariff could be sold in this country so cheap that we could not possibly compete with our own goods made in our own country by American labor much better paid.

Remember if hard times should ever come during a Republican administration times would have been even harder during a Democratic administration.

We might as well face the facts that in some industries we are having difficulties in certain parts of the country. For instance, in the textile industry. We are not selling as much as we should to prosper. In Massachusetts we are not competing on even terms in wages or in hours of labor, and many of our cotton mills will have to move South. Women are always blamed for everything. We are blamed because we wear fewer cotton dresses and because there is less cotton in the dresses we do wear. Also because many women prefer to buy textiles manufactured in other countries rather than those made in the United States of America. They do not even take the trouble to find out what is made in the United States of America.

Owing to our overexpansion during the war, with too many products for the demand, we are left now that the need for that surplus amount has vanished. We must have something to take up the slack between supply and demand in this country. In order to do that, we must develop our foreign markets and must buy in our own markets more American products whenever we can. As women are the buyers in this country, they can do more than anyone else in assisting the sale of "Made in the U. S. A." goods.

"Buy in the United States" is not just a Republican slogan—it is a loyal all-United-States-of-America slogan.

To serve business—to work in intimate cooperation with the commercial interests of the country and under their counsel and advice, rather than to "police" or dictate—thus has been summarized the so-called Hoover formula for the Department of Commerce in promoting American trade both at home and abroad.

In 1921, under the newly elected Republican administration, the Secretary of Commerce inaugurated a new system in accordance with which the relations of the department to business were based on an understanding with the business community. He changed the department's attitude toward business to one of complete cooperation.

Carrying out this idea, with particular reference to the promotion of foreign trade, a series of commodity and technical divisions were established in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The chiefs of these divisions were chosen in consultation with each particular trade, and their efforts to assist business have been guided by voluntary committees of practical and successful business men who, as the result of years of experience, know what business needed most from the Government in the way of service.

Turning now to the subject of foreign trade, it may fairly be said at the outset that the average business man—because of the tremendous expense involved—is apt to be very inadequately informed on this subject unless he avails himself of the facilities of his Government's representatives abroad. Fortunately, he has at his very elbow, as it were, a well-geared machine for supplying him with adequate, reliable, and up-to-date information on world economic conditions. You can readily understand of what great value this is to the small manufacturers who can not possibly afford to send their own representatives abroad.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been one of the pioneer agencies in developing American trade with foreign countries. For 21 years this foreign commerce service of the Department of Commerce has been searching for markets abroad for the products of American manufacturers and farmers. This bureau is a service agency functioning with the assistance and close cooperation of the industrial community, while specialists recommended by industry are called by the Government to help make its service effective.

Trade scouts, known as commercial attachés and trade commissioners, are stationed in the principal cities of the world. They report to the bureau at Washington on general economic and commercial conditions in the countries where they are stationed. They arrange for American business representatives in all foreign countries. They make special investigations concerning actual and possible markets for American products. They supply lists of foreign importers of particular commodities. They watch foreign tariffs and taxation legislation. In general they keep the bureau at Washington in close and prompt touch with current economic and financial developments abroad and furnish up-to-date statistics of production, exports, and imports.

I will tell you a few of the sales that have been made as a result of these trade scouts.

The services of the bureau and its field agents to American business are so varied that it would be difficult to list even the representative ones. However, here are a few picked out at random.

Thanks to the Berlin office the American maker of lubricating systems was able to secure an agent in Germany, and in three months orders totaling $300,000 were sent in. After unsuccessfully visiting the Dutch East Indies for a period of two years, the traveling representatives of a Detroit automobile manufacturer was enabled, through the efforts of the American trade commissioner, to obtain a local dealer who is now buying cars to the value of $10,000 a month. A San Francisco exporting firm, through a connection established by the Buenos Aires office, was able to do $100,000 worth of business with Argentina in less than six months. The office at Cairo, Egypt, only two months after its establishment, succeeded in preventing discriminatory local practices from destroying the trade of a Detroit motor-car company which had an investment in Egypt of more than $6,000,000.

With the Copenhagen office as intermediary, American rubber concerns secured a good agent, and orders exceeding $10,000 in 10 months were obtained. An American automobile company secured $147,000 worth of business in one year through the efforts of the Halsingfors, Finland, office. The bureau's London office obtained British agencies which brought in $20,000 worth of business to an Ohio manufacturer of car-washing plants, $40,000 to a New York textile importing house, $40,000 to a Connecticut yarn manufacture, $50,000 to a California manufacturer of well-drilling machinery, $50,000 to a Massachusetts specialty manufacturer, and $170,000 to a Detroit automobile concern.

An American oil company, through the efforts of the Madrid office, was relieved of the necessity of depositing an excessive cash guaranty of $1,500,000, while during the same period this office also secured for an American firm an order for electric cars amounting to more than a million dollars.

Our Mexico City office helped an Iowa packing firm to secure orders for $275,000 worth of lard in nine months and also an order for $75,000 worth of canning machinery from a Mexican firm. The bureau's representative in Ottawa secured an exemption from Canadian marking requirements which saved an American fire-brick concern $750,000 in one year. This same office was instrumental in connecting Canadian buying agencies for miscellaneous merchandise with American manufacturers, resulting in orders for more than $175,000. Through prompt action on the part of our commercial attaché in obtaining postponement of a proposed import contingent the total paralysis of the American motion picture in Czechosolvakia, representing an annual return of $600,000 to the producers, was averted.

An American airplane export corporation, with the assistance of the Santiago (Chile) office, carried on negotiations with a native company resulting in a $200,000 order. Through the efforts of this office American automobile manufacturers secured business totaling $128,000.

A Texas firm was successful in obtaining a raw-cotton agency worth at least $100,000 a year as a result of the exertions of the Stockholm office. And we might extend the list indefinitely.

For its part the bureau in Washington also keeps in constant direct touch with American manufacturers and exporters, and guides the foreign offices of the department into these fields of investigation which will be most valuable to American business. The information received from the field is distributed through a number of publications and news releases. The Bureau, moreover, answers every day many hundreds of inquiries from business men on specific subjects.

There are now 51 watchtowers of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the largest commercial centers of the world, where the bureau's agents perform the threefold duty of (1) reporting on economic conditions to Washington, (2) advising business on contemplating trade with their particular country, and (3) acting as commercial advisors to the American ambassadors or ministers. In 1921 the bureau maintained only 22 offices in foreign countries; the development has thus been a notable one.

As I have already pointed out, in order that the greatest practical value may be given in its trade investigations, the bureau at Washington is organized primarily on the basis of commodities in trade. After consulting with foreign trade groups and industries there have been established divisions dealing with agricultural implements, automotive products, chemicals, electrical equipment, foodstuffs, hides and leather, iron and steel, industrial machinery, lumber, minerals, paper, boots and shoes, rubber, textiles, and transportation equipment.

These so-called commodity divisions are in charge of specialists or experts who are in constant and direct touch with their respective industries and who guide and stimulate the field offices in their investigations designed to help old markets and to develop new ones.

Besides the "commodity divisions" there are also seven "technical divisions." One—known as the division of commercial laws—collects information concerning the commercial laws and judicial procedure of foreign nations and receives and distributes this information concerning domestic, foreign, and international arbitration. Frequently, it assists in the settlement of claims and trade disputes. It performs also highly important services in the protection of American trade-marks and patents abroad.

In order that the closest possible contact may be maintained with manufacturers and shippers, particularly that the latter may receive the commercial information which the bureau gets from its offices

abroad, the work of the headquarters at Washington is supplemented by district offices, in 23 American cities.

In 1921 there were only eight offices of this kind. Manufacturers and shippers receive aid and advice as well as classified information through these offices, which in no case are very far from the businessman's home town. These district offices also serve as centers for the distribution of the bureau publications. Besides the bureau's own district offices there are also at different points throughout the country 42 "cooperative" offices maintained by the local chambers of commerce without expense to the Government; 24 of those offices have been opened.

It is interesting to see the trade scouts before they leave for their foreign posts. They take with them trunks with samples of goods in this country. They are proving enormously helpful to business, to big business, and to the smaller business concerns who could not afford to send men to foreign countries to secure information and advertise their "made in the U. S. A." goods.

EXPORT TRADE

The export trade of the United States in 1927 reached a volume over $1,000,000,000 greater than in 1922 and the quantitative volume of the trade increased during this five-year period by more than 40 per cent. This tremendous growth reflects the ever-increasing efficiency of American industry and the energy and intelligence of our salesmanship in foreign markets. The increased interest of American business men in export trade is indicated by the 2,500,000 commercial services requested from the Department of Commerce during the past year—three times as much as in 1922.

The export trade of the United States showed a substantial growth in volume in 1927 and was larger than in any other recent year, while the volume of imports continued at about the same high level as in 1926.

Agricultural products are much larger in absolute quantity at present than before the war. During the calendar year 1926 the value of agricultural exports was more than 75 per cent greater than the 1910–1914 average. Allowing for the higher price level, the increase was in the neighborhood of 20 per cent.

The value of our exports to Europe in 1926–27 was 77 per cent greater than the pre-war average (1910–1914). Taking account of the change in prices, this represents an increase of perhaps 35 or 40 per cent.

It would have been very easy to talk for a long time about the failures of the Democratic Party, but, instead of attacking it, I have chosen to point out some of the extremely constructive work that has been done by the Republican Party under our great President, Calvin Coolidge.

This statement of facts may have seemed dull, but the benefits derived as a result of these accomplished facts have proved anything but dull to the country that has benefited financially by them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to state that he always puts the request himself if it involves anything beyond a Member's own remarks. The Chair will be equally careful to announce hereafter if they are anything but the gentleman's own remarks.

PROHIBITION

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on H. R. 11410.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proclaimed by the Secretary of State January 29, 1919. It was to become effective one year from that date.

The purpose of this amendment was to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverages. It provided that the Congress should have authority to enact legislation for its enforcement. The Volstead law by the Congress followed. We have now had seven or eight years of such constitutional prohibition as could be brought about through the use of the Volstead Act.

The question is whether it is sufficient to secure the purposes of the eighteenth amendment. If it is sufficient for such purposes, then we do not need any changes in the law, nor do we need any additional laws for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

When our original Constitution was adopted, it was impossible for the framers and creators of it to foresee just how satisfactorily it would function. The following years of living under the Constitution demonstrated that, while it was very successful as far as it went, yet it did not go far enough; that it needed changing in different places; that new provisions for more satisfactory government should be made from time to time. Inability to foresee these things with reference to the sufficiency in workability of the Constitution impresses us of the fallibility of our wisest men. Probably, however, it should not have been made stronger because of conditions which existed at that time; but those conditions are very much changed in different ways.

Just as our forefathers were unable to foresee what the Constitution should contain to satisfactorily accomplish its purposes, so the Congress which enacted the Volstead law was unable to foresee just how well and sufficiently it would function in securing the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment. Experience under the Volstead Act shows that it needs some material amendments to properly enforce it and the eighteenth amendment. By the sincere advocates of national prohibition it is thought the Volstead Act should be amended in several particulars; that certain portions of its provisions should be altered. It is also thought that some new law is greatly needed to secure a better enforcement of the eighteenth amendment. No word of criticism we think should be offered of the eighteenth amendment any more than should have been offered against our Constitution before any of the amendments to it were made. The Volstead Act is a good and great law, and much credit is due to the Congress which enacted it; and the fact that now, after it has been tried, amendments are proposed, should not be construed in any sense as a criticism of the act or of those who were instrumental in its passage.

A careful examination of the act, both as to its meaning and its operation, leads many to believe that the following parts of the law should be changed or repealed:

Section 39, page 858, of the Revised Code of Laws, 1925–26, provides that no search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such, unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor therein or unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel, or boarding house.

So far as this section is concerned, it would seem that an apparatus for the manufacture of home brew could be maintained in the dwelling, and it be protected against the issuance of a search warrant to search the dwelling.

Then section 50, page 859, of the Revised Code of Laws, 1925–26, provides that it shall not be unlawful to possess liquors in one's private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the owner as his dwelling only; and such liquors need not be reported, provided such liquors are for use only for the personal consumption of the owner thereof and his family residing in such dwelling and of his bona fide guests when entertained by him. So that it would seem that not only a distillery within a dwelling may be protected against search and seizure, but liquors kept therein for home consumption and for one's bona fide guests.

In sections 39 and 50 of the act, the home distillery can not be molested nor can its products be declared to be unlawful on stated conditions, and homes may not be searched for possession of stills and liquor.

It is believed that these parts of the Volstead Act should be repealed by appropriate amendments, and any buildings, whether dwellings or not, should be subject to search for violations of the Volstead law when proof is set forth under oath showing violation of the prohibition act within the buildings or dwellings. This is the law now in a number of States. Because of the provisions of sections 39 and 50 of the Volstead Act, distilleries and breweries on a small scale are maintained in thousands of dwellings throughout the United States, and their products are likewise maintained in such dwellings and other buildings. The law contained in these two sections enables wildcatters and bootleggers and other venders of intoxicating beverages to engage in the business of violating the law with impunity and the Government is prohibited from molesting them in their flagrant violation of the prohibition act. There are a great many sincere prohibitionists who have despaired of the better enforcement of the eighteenth amendment without any knowledge of the real reasons for unsatisfactory enforcement. Every prohibitionist in the land should be apprised of these particular mountainous impediments to enforcement. Much criticism has been made of the prohibition director, agents, and executive officers for no better enforcement. The eighteenth amendment can not be well enforced with the prohibition act as it now stands. It must be amended to secure better enforcement.

The law should be amended in such way as to make it lawful under proper conditions to search any place, whether dwelling or not, for evidences of violations of the act, and the finding of distilleries or apparatus for manufacturing intoxicating beverages or the finding of intoxicating liquors within any building or other places should be made prima facie evidence of violations of the act, and the burden of showing lawful possession of distilleries or apparatus for manufacturing liquors or the possession of liquors should be placed upon those in whose

possession such materials are found. Such is the law now in Kansas and other prohibition States.

Much prejudice against the national prohibition act is being created throughout the country by certain persons called "dry agents" or other enforcement officers by the methods adopted and used in procuring evidence of violations or apprehension of persons thought to be violators of the act. These criticisms are in many instances just and meritorious. The methods used by the Government are extremely objectionable. They are not the best. H. R. 11410 not only provides proper conditions for searching all buildings and places for evidences of violation of the act but it provides a thoroughly efficient, successful, and economical method of procuring evidence of violations. The method consists in authority being given certain prohibition enforcement officers to issue subpœnas for such persons as are thought to know of violations of the law, commanding them to appear before certain officers or courts and give such testimony as they may possess concerning violations of the prohibition act, and a refusal to appear, to be sworn, to give testimony, and to subscribe their testimony, in accordance with the commands of the subpœna, shall be an offense equal in gravity to a violation of the prohibition act; and also making it perjury for such witness to testify falsely in response to said subpœna. This method of procuring evidence has been tried successfully for a number of years. By its use the Government could procure evidence that would bring about a lawful enforcement of the law when other suitable amendments are made.

It has also been learned from experience that a small fine for a violation of the prohibitory law is little or no deterrent; in fact, fines rather than jail sentences are insufficient to arrest the business of violating the prohibitory law. It is therefore believed that a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000 and a jail sentence of not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months should be imposed for each first prosecution and conviction, together with the costs. It is further believed that for a second or third prosecution and conviction of violations of this law there should be imposed a sentence of not less than $500 nor more than $10,000 and not less than six months in jail nor more than three years in the Federal prison.

The law should provide that where intoxicating liquors are found to be illegally in one's possession, which the individual claims to have purchased, it is believed that such person should be discharged from prosecution upon his furnishing proper evidence, including the description, apprehension, and testifying against the person from whom the illegally possessed liquors were acquired.

It is sincerely believed that to secure the necessary enforcement of the prohibitory law, the Government does not have a sufficient quantity of judicial and executive machinery. There is now approximately only one trial court and retinue of officers for each 1,000,000 population. Considering the number of prosecutions which would result from a vigorous effective campaign for the enforcement of the prohibition act, it is very evident that the court dockets would be congested until the business could not be dispatched satisfactorily. It is therefore proposed, recommended, and urged that petty courts be created, one for each county in each of the States in the Union, and one for each 25,000 population or major portion thereof in each county in each of the States in the Union and the necessary number of additional executive officers.

While H. R. 11410 contains a number of important amendments to the Volstead Act intended to strengthen it in different ways, we desire at this time to call special attention to the more vital and important ones. The most important amendment of all is to provide conditions for searching buildings or places for evidence of violations of the act and make possession of apparatus or material for manufacturing and the possession of intoxicating beverages prima facie evidence of violations of the act. This would make bootleggers and wildcatters accessible to the officers of the law. Amendments of this character are conceded to be necessary by all enforcement officers before even reasonably satisfactory enforcement can be had.

The next amendment in importance is that providing a lawful, reasonable, economical, and successful method of procuring evidence and apprehending offenders. This can be done in the way provided by H. R. 11410. Experience has taught that a small fine amounts to little or no deterrent against repeated violations of the act. A penalty must be imposed which will create fear; therefore, it is proposed in H. R. 11410 to amend the prohibition act by providing a minimum fine of $100 and a maximum fine of $1,000, and a minimum jail sentence of 30 days and a maximum jail sentence of 90 days for each offense, so that the court would be required to impose both a fine and a jail sentence upon each offender. Then H. R. 11410 provides as punishment for persistent violators, those who commit two or more offenses, a sentence to the Federal prison for a number of years. These proposed amendments are all based upon experience in the enforcement of the law. They are all intended for improvement of the law, and we think they are all reasonable. If all these suggested amendments were made to the Federal prohibition act, it would not be so stringent as the Kansas law.

TO AUTHORIZE INDIAN ESTATES

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, H. R. 7204 and S. 4222 are the same bill, entitled "A bill to authorize Indian trust estates."

These bills are intended to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who have charge, as agents of the Congress, of the estates of restricted dependent Indians, to approve trust estate contracts with banks and trust companies, by the terms of which the Indian's property is to be taken over and invested by the trust companies for a long period of years, even until many years after the Indian's death. In the meantime, the bill seems to limit all power to look after these matters exclusively to the Secretary of the Interior. The bill says he shall be the sole judge of the sufficiency and legality of everything he does concerning Indian estates. He is supposed now to have such general authority at this time anyway.

The bill seeks authority to allow trust companies to make trust agreements with the incompetent, restricted Indians, after which the Secretary shall have power to approve the contracts and to deliver over the funds of the Indians to the trust company in pursuance of the trust agreement. The law says that the property shall remain in the trust company according to the terms of the agreement. In other words, the Secretary of the Interior can not repossess the funds of the Indian unless some court should set aside or nullify the contract, and it seems that under the bill this can not be done unless the Secretary of the Interior wants it done.

No matter how corrupt an agreement may be made between the Indian and the trust company and no matter what becomes of the funds nobody but the Secretary of the Interior may have a look in to see whether the property of the Indian has been stolen or not.

The last paragraph of section 3 of the bill, as drawn by the department, reads as follows:

> The Secretary of the Interior shall at all times have sole authority to require an accounting of the trustee as to the administration thereof.

If some corrupt official should fail to protect the interests and welfare of the Indians, no one could ever find it out lawfully under this bill except through the Secretary of the Interior, and it should be remembered, although these funds amount to many millions of dollars, neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who have charge of the money, are required to give any bond for the safe-keeping of the funds of the Indians, or to make any report to any authority.

This bill, instead of making the books and records of the Indian affairs an open one, available to any department of the Government for inspection, proposes to close the doors against every intruder.

Section 4 provides that during the restriction period for the Indian, when he is a dependent ward of the Government, the Secretary of the Interior can make such period extend to the entire life of the Indian if he wishes to do so, the trust agreement shall not be revoked except with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this law no matter how competent and well qualified the Indian may become to properly look after his business affairs, the restrictions over the liberties and power to control his property may not be removed.

But the worst section of all in the bill is section 5, which says, in substance, if a trust agreement has been made between the Indian and the trust company and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, thereafter if the Secretary shall find that he has made a contract in violation of law that he shall submit the facts to the Attorney General, who shall prosecute proceedings to annul the trust agreement, and upon final judgment in favor of the Government, the trustee shall pay back to the Secretary all the funds held by him for the Indian.

It should be noted that the Secretary himself is to find that the contracts which he has approved are unlawful before it shall be his duty to submit them to the Attorney General. Under this section, if the Secretary does not want to find that the contracts were illegal, of course, no action will be brought to nullify the trust agreement and, although it be an unlawful agreement, the trust company can continue to hold the Indian's money.

Under the present statutory law, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the duty of looking after the welfare of the Indians and their property, just as a guardian is required by law in all the States to protect a dependent, incompetent person, and to care for and protect his property. Everyone is familiar with the duties and requirements of a guardian.

Under the law of Indian affairs, Congress, or rather the Government, is the guardian for the dependent, restricted Indians and their property, and the Secretary and commissioner are its agents.

An act of Congress makes the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an agency bureau to carry out the guardianship duties of the Government in protecting and caring for the Indians and protecting and caring for their property, so in this regard the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are guardians of the dependent Indians.

Under the present general law the Secretary of the Interior has authority to approve fair and lawful contracts between the Indians and other persons for the investment of the Indians' funds profitably and wisely, of course, to the Indian. There is no necessity for any special authority such as is sought in H. R. 4222 and S. 7204.

It is interesting to note that these bills are sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the trust companies.

The Secretary seems to want to prevent the Attorney General or the Senate from looking over the trust agreements or checking up on the estates of the different Indians.

A few years ago the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs approved the giving away of more than a million dollars of the estate of one of these rich Indians by name Jackson Barnett. Since that time action has been brought to recover back the given-away estate, and the Federal court has held that the gift was unlawful. The Government is now bringing suit in various courts in the United States to recover the entire amount for the Indian. Under the general authority now held by the Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs they thought they had the right to approve the giving away of the property of the uneducated, inexperienced Indians, even though they were barely 21 years of age or 65 or 70 years of age. Restrictions on Indians do not have to be removed for the Secretary to approve their trust agreements.

Under this general authority which they now have, trust agreements between uneducated, inexperienced, restricted wards of the Government and the management of trust companies have been approved, one of which in particular is a most remarkable instrument—remarkable in this, that there is hardly a fair or equitable provision in the agreement in so far as the Indian is concerned. In this case the Indian is a restricted, uneducated, inexperienced Creek Indian woman, whose signature is by thumb mark.

The trust agreement provides that $30,000, most of which was in Government bonds, 4½ per cent interest, nontaxable, were turned over to the trust company. The estate to be kept for a period of 20 years after the death of the Indian beneficiary. This agreement provides that the trust company shall invest the money, but that it shall have the power to determine whether the principal is income or the income is principal, and that such determination is irrevocable and final. It also provides that the trust companies' annual fee shall be 5 per cent of the income. Bear in mind that the contract says that the trust company may call principal income—also 2 per cent of the principal for distribution fee. Thus, under this agreement under a construction to be given irrevocably by the trust company, it can charge $21,000 per year for administering this Indian's estate.

Another paragraph in the document provides at the end of the trust period the company may pay the principal of the trust to the beneficiary, part in property, and part in money, and shall have the power to fix the value of the property, which power shall be irrevocable. Under this provision of the contract worthless securities may be paid at the end of the trust period to the beneficiaries with no recourse.

Reference is made to this trust agreement as an illustration of the character of trust agreement the Secretary of the Interior has been approving between the Government wards and powerful trust companies.

To illustrate how the Indians' funds may be treated by the Secretary of the Interior if these bills should become a law. The Government of the United States can not escape its responsibility and its liability to the Indians to care for in good faith the dependent Indian wards' property. Even while this legislation might protect the agents against criminal or civil lawsuits, the Government could not escape its responsibility to the Indian and an action would lie on behalf of the Indians against the Government, subject, of course, to authority to bring suit. If suit were brought, sure recovery could be had in any court, because the Government can not hide behind the corrupt acts of its agents.

Special attention is being called to the character of these bills so that the Members of the House may investigate the kind of contracts the Secretary and the commissioner have been approving between the Indians and the trust companies and other parties.

One big estate is now involved in litigation by the Government to recover back the Indian's estate. One court has finally determined the merits of the case in favor of the Government for the return of the property to the Indian. And surely if a suit were brought to invalidate the Mollie Davis trust agreement, it would be set aside without any hesitation whatever.

It would seem to me that this legislation, coming as it does from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for special authority and warrant to exercise discretionary powers and judgment in approving contracts for the investment of Indians' funds, in view of the character of investments which have been made, is an insult to the intelligence of the Congress.

I invite every Member of Congress to look especially into the reasons for this legislation. It is claimed that they want to get more money for the Indians. Yet it is an easy, simple matter to keep the Indians' money invested in interest-bearing, nontaxable Government bonds where the Indians' money will be safe and yet yield them plenty of revenue on which to live. These investments can be and should be made at the expense of the Indians. One fairly good man can look after the entire matter of keeping invested the funds of the Indians, and it would be no trouble to anybody, and their funds would always be safe.

If the funds were invested in trust companies scattered around over the country, it would require a high-salaried, capable man to inspect frequently the funds for each Indian, to determine the character of investment into which his property had been put, and to see that no bad or spurious paper was charged up to the Indian, in order to protect their estates.

We hope every Member will especially look into the real purpose behind these bills before any action whatever is taken on them.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 1. An act to reduce and equalize taxation, provide revenue, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6263. An act to provide for the reinstatement of Larry Cardwell in the United States Naval Academy;

H. R. 7378. An act for the relief of Wade Allen and Ed Johnson;

H. R. 10487. An act to amend the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended;

H. R. 11468. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to execute an agreement or agreements with drainage district or districts providing for drainage and reclamation of Kootenai Indian allotments in Idaho within the exterior boundaries of such district or districts that may be benefited by the drainage and reclamation work, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12030. An act to amend Title II of an act approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1066; U. S. C., title 39), regulating postal rate, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13873. An act 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 years ending June 30, 1928, and June 30, 1929, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 14057. An act for the relief of Edmund F. Hubbard.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 19. An act for the relief of Frank Topping and others;

S. 374. An act for the relief of Lulu Chaplin;

S. 605. An act for the relief of Capt. Clarence Barnard;

S. 764. An act for the relief of J. F. Nichols;

S. 1122. An act for the relief of S. Davidson & Sons;

S. 1287. An act for the relief of the Near East Relief (Inc.);

S. 1434. An act for the relief of Mattie Holcomb;

S. 1448. An act for the relief of Omer D. Lewis;

S. 1594. An act for the relief of Capt. Joseph W. Loef;

S. 1637. An act for the relief of Martha Henson;

S. 1691. An act for the relief of William A. Light;

S. 1852. An act to correct the naval record of John Lewis Burns;

S. 2473. An act for the relief of Will J. Allen;

S. 2511. An act to change the name of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and amend the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia,' approved February 25, 1831";

S. 2516. An act for the relief of the owners and/or receiver of the American steam tug *W. S. Holbrook;*

S. 2644. An act to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the P. L. Andrews Corporation;

S. 2697. An act for the relief of Hattie M. McMahon;

S. 2764. An act for the relief of Nelle McConnell;

S. 2802. An act to provide for the appointment of midshipmen at large by the Vice President of the United States;

S. 2966. An act for the relief of Oliver C. Sell;

S. 3201. An act for the relief of Paul D. Carlisle;

S. 3602. An act to quiet tile and possession with respect to certain lands in Faulkner County, Ark.;

S. 3868. An act authorizing an advancement of certain funds standing to the credit of the Creek Nation in the Treasury of the United States to be paid to one of the attorneys for the Creek Nation, and for other purposes;

S. 3903. An act to provide for the reinterment of bodies now interred in the grounds of St. Francis de Sales Church in the District of Columbia;

S. 4148. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to grant certain land to the city of St. Paul, State of Minnnesota;

S. 4309. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of a certain lighthouse reservation and to acquire certain land for lighthouse purposes;

S. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander Albert Cushing Read, United States Navy, for his achievement in completing the first trans-Atlantic aeroplane flight, and providing for his advancement on the list of commanders of the Navy; and

S. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution providing for the erection of a public historical museum on the site of Fort Defiance, Defiance, Ohio.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, announced that they presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

H. R. 4963. An act for the relief of the Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.;

H. R. 6518. An act to amend the salary rates contained in the compensation schedules of the act of March 4, 1923, entitled "An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services";

H. R. 9194. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land and erect a monument on the site of the battle between the Sioux and Pawnee Indian Tribes in Hitchcock County, Nebr., fought in the year 1873;

H. R. 10714. An act for the relief of T. Abraham Hetrick;

H. R. 12110. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved June 10, 1922, as amended;

H. R. 12877. An act authorizing the Los Olmos International Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande River at or near Weslaco, Tex.;

H. R. 13383. An act to provide for a five-year construction and maintenance program for the United States Bureau of Fisheries;

H. R. 13446. An act to amend the national defense act;

H. R. 13563. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, etc., and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to amend sections 1 and 2 of the act of March 3, 1891;

H. J. Res. 268. Joint resolution requesting the President to negotiate with the nations with which there is no such agreement treaties for the protection of American citizen of foreign birth, or parentage, from liability to military service in such nations; and

H. J. Res. 318. Joint resolution amending the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 461), as amended by the joint resolution approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1405).

H. R. 1. An act to reduce and equalize taxation, provide revenue, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10487. An act to amend the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended;

H. R. 12030. An act to amend Title II of an act approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1066; U. S. C., title 39) regulating postal rates, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13873. An act 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 years ending June 30, 1928, and June 30, 1929, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6263. An act to provide for the reinstatement of Larry Cardwell in the United States Naval Academy;

H. R. 7378. An act for the relief of Wade Allen and Ed Johnson;

H. R. 11468. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to execute an agreement or agreements with drainage district or districts providing for drainage, and reclamation of Kootenai Indian allotments in Idaho within the exterior boundaries of such district or districts that may be benefited by the drainage and reclamation work, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 14057. An act for the relief of Edmund F. Hubbard.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS S. BUTLER

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, a duty, unutterably sad, and carrying with it overwhelming personal grief for all of us, devolves upon me of announcing to the House the death of the Hon. THOMAS S. BUTLER, a Member from Pennsylvania, longest in continuous service in the House, and chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

His district, his State, and the Nation have been well served by him through a congressional career that started on March 4, 1897, and ended the day before yesterday, May 26, 1928, covering a period of more than 31 years. And at the recent nominating conventions in Pennsylvania Mr. BUTLER was unanimously tendered a renomination for membership in the Congress which will succeed this one. Few men in the history of the Nation have served here so long and so well.

It can truly be said of THOMAS BUTLER that none knew him but to love him.

At a future time the House will do honor to a faithful public servant by setting aside a suitable day for memorial services on the life and career of our departed friend and colleague. For the present, Mr. Speaker, I submit resolutions for a committee of the Congress to attend the funeral and for a recess of the House in his honor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 231

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. THOMAS S. BUTLER, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee of 57 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following funeral committee:

WILLIAM W. GRIEST, Pennsylvania; STEPHEN G. PORTER, Pennsylvania; FRED A. BRITTEN, Illinois; GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Pennsylvania; EDGAR R. KIESS, Pennsylvania; JOHN M. MORIN, Pennsylvania; HENRY W. TEMPLE, Pennsylvania; GEORGE P. DARROW, Pennsylvania; LOUIS T. MCFADDEN, Pennsylvania; HENRY W. WATSON, Pennsylvania; CLYDE KELLY, Pennsylvania; GUY E. CAMPBELL, Pennsylvania; ARCHIE D. SANDERS, New York; JOHN F. MILLER, Washington; MILTON W. SHREVE, Pennsylvania; NATHAN L. STRONG, Pennsylvania; CLARK BURDICK, Rhode Island; SAMUEL A. KENDALL, Pennsylvania; HARRY C. RANSLEY, Pennsylvania; ROY O. WOODRUFF, Michigan; A. PIATT ANDREW, Massachusetts; FREDERICK W. MAGRADY, Pennsylvania; FRANKLIN MENGES, Pennsylvania; RALPH E. UPDIKE, Sr., Indiana; JAMES M. BECK, Pennsylvania; ROBERT G. BUSHONG, Pennsylvania; J. MITCHELL CHASE, Pennsylvania; THOMAS C. COCHRAN, Pennsylvania; I. H. DOUTRICH, Pennsylvania; HARRY A. ESTEP, Pennsylvania; W. E. EVANS, California; CLARENCE E. HANCOCK, New York; J. RUSSELL LEECH, Pennsylvania; CYRUS

M. PALMER, Pennsylvania; J. HOWARD SWICK, Pennsylvania; CHARLES TATGENHORST, Ohio; CHARLES A. WOLVERTON, New Jersey; CHARLES R. CRISP, Georgia; CARL VINSON, Georgia; JAMES V. MCCLINTIC, Oklahoma; HERBERT J. DRANE, Florida; PATRICK H. DREWRY, Virginia; JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Pennsylvania; ADAM M. WYANT, Pennsylvania; EDWARD M. BEERS, Pennsylvania; J. BANKS KURTZ, Pennsylvania; LAURENCE H. WATRES, Pennsylvania; GEORGE A. WELSH, Pennsylvania; BENJAMIN M. GOLDER, Pennsylvania; FLETCHER HALE, New Hampshire; JOHN J. CASEY, Pennsylvania; MORGAN G. SANDERS, Texas; JOHN F. QUAYLE, New York; STEPHEN W. GAMBRILL, Maryland; EVERETT KENT, Pennsylvania; CLYDE WILLIAMS, Missouri; VICTOR K. HOUSTON, Hawaii.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the concluding resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House stand in recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SNELL).

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Georgia rise?

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to a bill that was passed by the House on Friday and ask to have it stricken from the calendar. It is on the calendar as No. 508, a bill introduced by the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. RUTHERFORD (H. R. 12952). It passed the House on May 25, as shown by the RECORD on page 10018. It was messaged to the Senate as shown by the RECORD of May 26, at page 10048. It should be stricken from this calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman want the bill laid on the table?

Mr. EDWARDS. No; I ask unanimous consent to have it stricken from the calendar, because it has already passed the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. By unanimous-consent order, the Clerk will call the Private Calendar beginning at the star.

H. J. HEINZ CO.

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10178) for the relief of the H. J. Heinz Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, to the H. J. Heinz Co., of Atlantic City, N. J., the sum of $19,971.95, to compensate the said H. J. Heinz Co. for property damages sustained by them to their property in Atlantic City, known as the Heinz Pier, on August 22, 1924, caused by collision with said pier of scow *No. 22*, which was in the service of the War Department in connection with work being done by the U. S. dredge *Corozal* in Absecon Inlet.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$19,971.95" and insert in lieu thereof "$5,606."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H. C. MAGOON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 444) for the relief of H. C. Magoon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay H. C. Magoon, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,500 in full settlement for damages sustained on account of the Coast Guard cutter *AB–19* backing into his yacht *Ornway A–655* while tied up at Baylen Street Wharf, Pensacola, Fla., May 27, 1924.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1297) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Alice E. Moore.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to extend to Alice E. Moore, formerly employed as a dietitian and temporary nurse in the Medical Department at Large, War Department, at General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga., the provision of an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, compensation hereunder to commence from and after the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $2,000 to Alice E. Moore, formerly employed as a dietitian and temporary nurse in the Medical Department at Large, War Department, who contracted tuberculosis while on duty at United States General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga., during the year 1920; and that said Alice E. Moore shall be admitted to such Army hospital as may be directed by the Surgeon General of the United States Army for necessary care and treatment."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, the title should be changed to "An act for the relief of Alice E. Moore."

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED ANDLER, JR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4683) for the relief of Fred Andler, jr.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter Fred Andler, jr., late of the Twenty-second Company, Coast Artillery Corps, and Battery F, Sixty-ninth Regiment Coast Artillery Corps, shall be held to have been honorably discharged from service in the military forces of the United States on October 15, 1918, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue an honorable discharge covering his service.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 9, after the word "service," insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES ALOYSIUS MANLEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13048) for the relief of James Aloysius Manley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to summon James Aloysius Manley, formerly

captain in the Chaplain Corps of the Regular Army of the United States, before a retiring board, to inquire whether at the time of his honorable discharge, December 15, 1922, he was incapacitated for active service and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether said discharge should have been made; and upon the result of such inquiry the President is authorized to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said James Aloysius Manley a captain in the Chaplain Corps and place him immediately thereafter upon the retired list of the Army, with the same privileges and retired pay as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for officers of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That the said James Aloysius Manley shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowances.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, strike out all after the word "*Provided*" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DRY DOCK NO. 6

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1981) for the relief of the owner of Dry Dock No. 6.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of Staten Island Shipbuilding Co., owner of Dry Dock No. 6, against the United States of America for damages alleged to have been caused by a collision on January 6, 1923, between Dry Dock No. 6 and the steamship *Cody*, in Kill von Kull, New York Harbor, while the said steamship was owned by the United States of America and was being operated in the service of the United States Shipping Board, may be sued for by the said Staten Island Shipbuilding Co. in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, sitting as a court of admiralty, and acting under the rules governing such court; and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine said suit and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages and costs, if any, as shall be found to be due against the United States in favor of Staten Island Shipbuilding Co., or against Staten Island Shipbuilding Co. in favor of the United States, upon the same principles and measures of liability and with the same rights of appeal as in cases involving collision within the admiralty jurisdiction between movable floating structures designed for navigation: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within four months from the date of the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM E. ADAMS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1993) to correct the naval record of William E. Adams.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Reserving the right to object, the proviso is not in the usual form, and I shall offer an amendment putting it in the usual form.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That William E. Adams shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from service in the United States Navy as of the 20th day of October, 1919: *Provided*, That no pension or compensation shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 6, after the word "*Provided*," strike out the remainder of the bill and insert:

"No bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM J. CASEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10624) for the relief of William J. Casey.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Treasurer of the United States is hereby directed to pay to William J. Casey, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,500 in full payment of claims against the United States for disability caused by injuries received while employed in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army at Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5 strike out the figures "$2,500" and insert in lieu thereof, "$1,440."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, in the district I have the honor to represent in this Congress is the little city of Claremore, Okla. In the past that city has been famous by reason of the fact that it was the home of Will Rogers, and was close to Tulsa, the oil capital of the world, and boasts the best mineral water served to man.

This week there was added to its fame another laurel, when from that State a 20-year-old high school boy won the greatest marathon race that was ever run in the history of this country. In 575 hours this Cherokee Indian boy from Claremore ran from Los Angeles to New York City. He outdistanced and outclassed 198 competitors.

Being proud of his record, glad he came from my district, I have the young man in the Speaker's gallery, and I want to point out to you the greatest marathon runner, this Cherokee Indian from my district in Oklahoma, Andrew Payne. [Applause.]

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRY C. BRADLEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 433) for the relief of Harry C. Bradley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, as amended by the act of February 12, 1927, the Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized and directed, in connection with any application which has been or may be filed by Harry C. Bradley, now a clerk in the United States Land Office at Las Cruces, N. Mex., to consider that he contracted tuberculosis in the service of the United States.

Passed the Senate April 20 (calendar day, April 25), 1928.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "application," strike out the words "which has been or" and insert the word "that."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

G. J. BELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10191) for the relief of G. J. Bell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the Clerk will report the committee amendment.

There was no objection, and the Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, as amended by the act of February 12, 1927, the Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized and directed, in connection with any application that may be filed by G. J. Bell, of Camden, Benton County, Tenn., a former employee of the War De-

partment, to consider that his injury was sustained while in the performance of his duties in the service of the United States, and that his disability be considered as total and permanent, compensation to commence from and after the date of the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AGNES M'MANUS AND GEORGE J. M'MANUS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 471) for the relief of Agnes McManus and George J. McManus.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will report the committee amendment.

There was no objection, and the Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $14,400 to Agnes McManus and George J. McManus, covering rental on their building in Ranger, Tex., at a reasonable rental thereof of $1,800 per year from June 5, 1920, to June 5, 1928, the United States Government having occupied the said building as a post office since June 5, 1920, without having paid any rental therefor; and should the Post Office Department desire to use such building after June 5, 1928, the rental therefor shall be at the rate of $1,800 per annum for such time as occupied by the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CARL J. REID DUSSOME

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2076) authorizing the allotment of Carl J. Reid Dussome as a Kiowa Indian, and directing issuance of a trust patent to him to certain lands of the Kiowa Indian Reservation, Okla.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent containing the usual restrictions against alienation inserted in other trust patents to Indians on the Kiowa Reservation, covering the northwest quarter section 23, township 6, range 16 west, Indian meridian, known as the Rainy Mountain School Reserve, in Kiowa County, Okla., to the said Carl J. Reid Dussome, who has heretofore received no allotment of land from any source: *Provided*, That this shall be in lieu of all claims to any allotment of land or money settlement in lieu of an allotment.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

C. R. OLBERG

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2738) for the relief of C. R. Olberg.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of David Buddrus, cashier and special disbursing agent, Five Civilized Tribes, in the amount of $494, and to credit the accounts of C. R. Olberg, assistant chief irrigation engineer and special disbursing agent, Indian Service, in the amount of $1,253, both amounts representing per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence paid to C. R. Olberg during the period March 5, 1924, to September 30, 1926, while on duty at Sacaton, Ariz., and Los Angeles, Calif.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ARTHUR N. ASHMORE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12499) for the relief of Arthur N. Ashmore.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of —— to Arthur N. Ashmore, who lost his arm and sustained other personal injuries while in the performance of his duties as sergeant, Battery D, One hundred and thirty-second Field Artillery, National Guard of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6 after the word "of" insert "$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

NEW YORK MARINE CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5216) for the relief of the New York Marine Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will report the committee amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the claim of the New York Marine Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, owner of the barge *Liberty*, against the United States for damages alleged to have been caused by collision between said barge *Liberty* and the Coast Guard cutter *Manhattan*, in or near the harbor of New York on December 1, 1924, may be determined in a suit to be brought by said claimant against the United States in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, sitting as a court in admiralty cases, and that said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine said suit and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages and costs, if any, as shall be found due from the United States to the said New York Marine Co. by reason of said collision, upon the same principles and under the same measures of liability as in like cases between private parties, and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and upon such notice it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That such suit shall be begun within four months of the date of the approval of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SAMUEL J. B. MARSHALL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11422) for the relief of Samuel J. Marshall.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think a bill that carries as much as $49,000 in the consideration of a calendar by unanimous consent ought to have some explanation from some one on the Military Committee.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANSLEY] reported this bill. He asked me to be present, and if any such question was asked to give as much explanation as I might be able to acquire from the report. If gentlemen will read the report of the Secretary of War upon the facts in the case they will ascertain that this shortage occurred during the war period. This officer was a quartermaster officer in the Air Service.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Was he serving abroad?

Mr. McSWAIN. No; in America. He was working 18 hours a day, and his excuse was that he thought anybody in America ought to work double time to offset the services that were being rendered by his conferees on the other side. He worked 18 hours a day, and on account of the great rush of war matter some mistakes were made in his department. But they were due to the circumstances surrounding the case. But after close checking and all there was complete satisfaction on the part of the War Department that this man himself had not pocketed one single nickel, nor was he to blame. It was only a case of bookkeeping.

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

Mr. McSWAIN. Certainly.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We have passed some general legislation for the relief of cases of this kind. I do know that Navy cases of this kind have been relieved through general legislation. I have no definite recollection, however, of legislation of that kind having been passed in connection with the Army. They should be on a parity.

Mr. McSWAIN. Yes. They are making no efforts whatever to collect it. They recognize that it is one of the incidents due to the rush of war. But they wish to have the record made clear.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. For how long was there this shortage?

Mr. McSWAIN. From six to eight months.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. In what—supplies or money?

Mr. McSWAIN. In supplies. In France if it had been half a million dollars, under the war conditions, there would have been no question about it.

Mr. SCHAFER. Why is stress laid on the fact that he worked 18 hours a day? The gentleman knows that men on the other side worked 24 hours a day sometimes.

Mr. McSWAIN. Yes. This gentleman worked as hard as he could. I think we ought to clear his record.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I have no objection to the bill, but instead of the bill reciting that the "General Accounting Office be authorized to adjust the account," I believe it should be the Comptroller General. I think it is better to place the duty upon the officer in charge of the department. I will offer an amendment to that effect if the gentleman has no objection.

Mr. McSWAIN. I will accept the amendment.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc, That the General Accounting Office be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Samuel J. D. Marshall, former captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, disbursing officer of the Army at Camp Stewart, Va., and Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y., with $49,112.18, this sum being an alleged shortage in the accounts of the said Samuel J. D. Marshall and a balance due the United States while acting as disbursing officer at Camp Stewart, Va., and Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y., due to the lack of evidence to support certain disbursements.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, as I indicated. In line 3, strike out the "General Accounting Office" and insert "the Comptroller General," and after the word "and" strike out the word "it" and insert the word "he."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHINDBLOM: Line 3, after the word "that," strike "the General Accounting Office" and insert "the Comptroller General," and after the word "and" strike out the word "it" and insert the word "he."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CHARLES SMITH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11772) for the relief of Charles Smith.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be is enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Charles Smith, who was a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 2d day of February, 1876: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PRIVILEGES IN THE LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL MONUMENT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4589) to authorize the granting of certain privileges in the Lewis and Clark National Monument, and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] if this $5,000 is for full settlement?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant, in his discretion, to any individual, partnership, or corporation, the right to install such improvements as in his judgment may be necessary or desirable, and to exercise the privilege of conducting visitors through the caverns in the Lewis and Clark National Monument, Mont., upon such terms and conditions and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for a period of not more than 10 years: *Provided,* That in the event such privileges are granted to any individual other than Dan A. Morrison, of Whitehall, Mont., or to any partnership or corporation, of which said Dan A. Morrison is not a member or interested party, then said rights and privileges may be granted only on condition that there be paid to said Dan A. Morrison by the individual, partnership, or corporation securing such privileges, 5 per cent of the net profits accruing therefrom during his life, but not exceeding the term for which said privileges are granted: *Provided further,* That in the event of the death of said Dan A. Morrison during the term of said privileges the said 5 per cent of the net profits shall be paid to the United States for the remainder of said term.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Dan A. Morrison, of Whitehall, Mont., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000, being in reimbursement of and remuneration for all expenses incurred and services performed in all matters touching the discovery, exploration, and development of the cavern known as the Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument, embracing lot 12 of section 17, township 1 north, range 2 west, Montana principal meridian, containing 160 acres of land, which said cavern was set aside by proclamation of the President of the United States on May 11, 1908, in conformity with an act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities."

With committee amendments, as follows:

Page 1, strike out all of lines 3 to 10, inclusive.

On page 2, strike out all of lines 1 to 13, inclusive.

On page 2, line 14, strike out section 2, and on page 2, line 17, at the end of the line insert the word "full."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

NORMAN DOMBRIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10457) for the relief of Norman Dombris.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I notice that this bill is for an honorably discharged soldier who deserted during the war and later, after the war was over, served again in the Army. I am not going to object to this bill, but I think it is a bad precedent to start.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, this soldier did not desert. He was tried for disobedience in not obeying a command.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Was he in action?

Mr. McSWAIN. No; but he had been in action. He was overseas and brought casuals back to this country, and some little fellow ordered him to do some ridiculous thing and he disobeyed. He was court-martialed and discharged. After that he served two enlistments, became a sergeant, and received honorable discharges from both enlistments.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman should know that we should have at least half as much discipline in the Army as you would expect in a political party.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Norman Dombris, late of the Medical Corps, Twenty-fourth Aero Squadron, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private on the 17th day of September, 1918: *Provided*, That no pay, allowances, or benefits shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FRANCIS LEO SHEA

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9009) for the relief of Francis Leo Shea.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to appoint Francis Leo Shea, who graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1909 and served honorably in the various grades and ranks from the grade of ensign up to and including the grade of lieutenant commander, in which grade he was serving on April 16, 1920, the date of his separation from the naval service, a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, and to retire him and place him on the retired list of the Navy as a lieutenant commander with the retired pay of that grade.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 12, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That a duly constituted naval retiring board finds that the said Francis Leo Shea incurred physical disability incident to active service in line of duty: *Provided further*, That no back pay, allowances, or emoluments shall become due as a result of the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

COMMODORE J. M. MOORE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11905) for the relief of Commodore J. M. Moore, United States Coast Guard, retired.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 3632 be substituted for this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Spanish war service of Second Lieut. James M. Moore, United States Revenue Cutter Service (now commodore, retired, United States Coast Guard), attached to the U. S. revenue cutter *Woodbury*, operating as a part of the Navy during the war with Spain, be considered for all purposes as continuing during the period the *Woodbury* operated as part of the Navy in 1898.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 11905) was laid on the table.

BERTRAM LEHMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6350) for the relief of Bertram Lehman.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Bertram Lehman, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., the sum of $1,257, as reimbursement for medical, nursing, and hospital expenses paid by him on account of a disability incurred while serving as a private in Company 9, Third Training Battalion, One hundred and fifty-third Depot Brigade, United States Army.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

NORMAN DOMBRIS

Mr. GLYNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings by which H. R. 10457, for the relief of Norman Dombris, was passed, for the purpose of offering an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings by which H. R. 10457 was passed. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is that calendar number?

Mr. GLYNN. Six hundred and fifty-seven.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLYNN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, as suggested in the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Connecticut offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. GLYNN: Page 1, line 9, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADDRESS OF HON. T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH] be allowed to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the sittings of the Federal court on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, including a speech made by him at its opening January 16, 1928.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent that his colleague [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH] be allowed to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the sittings of the Federal court on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, including the speech made by him at its opening January 16, 1928. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, from 1801 until the 16th of January, 1928, no Federal court ever held sessions on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which was to the great inconvenience and detriment of our people. I succeeded in having passed legislation requiring the Federal court of the district of Maryland to sit on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The first sitting, as above indicated, was on January 16, 1928, and I herewith include the remarks made by me at the opening of this court:

REMARKS AT THE OPENING OF THE FEDERAL COURT AT DENTON, MD.

Since 1801 it has been necessary for citizens of the Eastern Shore to go to Baltimore whenever they had any business in the United States court. This has always been extremely inconvenient for our people, due to the fact that the Chesapeake Bay separated Baltimore from the Eastern Shore. It has been impossible to transact any business with the United States court, except from Cecil County, without being away from home for at least two days, and spending a night in Baltimore. Not only considerable expense was involved in the matter of transportation, food, and lodging, applying to parties and witnesses alike, but parties litigant have found it practically necessary, in addition to their local counsel, to employ an attorney in Baltimore, one familiar with the habit of mind of the jury, largely picked as it was from Baltimore city, and almost entirely from the Western Shore, and who was conversant with the atmosphere of the court, its approach to and method of disposing of legal business.

Going a little more into detail, citizens of the shore sued by residents of other States in the United States District Court of Maryland have been compelled to take their witnesses to Baltimore, employ Baltimore attorneys, and have their controversies determined in an atmosphere almost as alien as if transferred to a distant State. Shore men charged with crime have been placed in the same position.

It was for these reasons that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives listened with sympathetic interest to my appeal on behalf of the bill, which, later enacted into law, has resulted in the opening of this court here this morning.

The instinct for justice is basic in the human race. The administration of justice is exceedingly difficult, and in this period of transition

since the World War, when so many traditional landmarks of conduct are being assailed as outworn and as interfering with the individual's highest expression, that administration calls for added tolerance, sympathy, and human understanding, and our people believe that its administration in their behalf in the Federal courts will be greatly facilitated by the operation of this law, and certainly the expense to our people will be greatly lessened.

The reason Denton was fixed in the act for the Eastern Shore sittings is because the map of Maryland indicated Denton to be the most centrally located of the county seats on the shore, the Judiciary Committee having also before it that the draft boards met at Denton during the war as being the point most accessible to the shore as a whole, and the reason why the sittings of the court were fixed for the third Monday in January and the first Monday in July was because these dates did not conflict with any of the jury terms of our State courts.

As the characteristics of any one individual have practically no bearing upon the temper and quality of a large community, I think I can say, your honor, without any implication of personal egotism, that the Eastern Shore is more than a locality, it is a people. A few years ago a very famous man spent a few weeks on the shore, a man who had traveled widely, and with a vast experience of places and people. He has said that, in his opinion, nowhere in this world could be found a people with a higher average of industry, intelligence, and character. Our people are proud, yet with a just humility, they are ambitious, but have a profound understanding of the great moral truth that the world is wide enough for us all to display whatever of virtue, whatever of talent, we have. They are people of conviction, yet with a wide tolerance and sympathy. It is such a people who welcome the advent of the Federal court on the Eastern Shore, and your honor can rely that from them will be accorded to the court a just and abiding respect and the most sympathetic cooperation.

MAY GORDON RODES AND SARA LOUISE RODES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6174) for the relief of May Gordon Rodes and Sara Louise Rodes, heirs at law of Tyree Rodes, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think we ought to have an explanation of this bill. This is a bill that seeks to appropriate $35,000 by unanimous consent.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to discuss this bill for just a few moments as my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOPER] did just the other night.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has that right under the reservation of objection.

Mr. LOWREY. This Tyree Rodes bill, briefly, is this: Tyree Rodes held a patent on a method of sawing logs. This patent has been thoroughly examined and is unquestionably legal and all right. He had sold the patent or the right to use the method to a man by the name of Breece in Arkansas City, Ark., and when the Government began its spruce lumber operations out on the Pacific coast to get airplane lumber this Mr. Breece was sent out there as one of the Government force and they had some three or four hundred mills running.

Mr. Breece unquestionably used the Rodes method on which he had bought a personal right and had used it in his own mills in the South. He unquestionably used it in many of the Government mills. Certain parties—Mr. Breece and others—claimed they did not use the method and that Mr. Rodes had admitted they did not use the method; but Mr. Rodes wrote this letter from down in California in another kind of timber where they were evidently not using the method. We have the testimony of not less than eight or ten leading lumber and mill men and a number of them Government officials of this organization, stating that it was the Rodes method that they used. There does not seem to be any question about it. Senator SHORTRIDGE has gone into it thoroughly. The Senate committee, after studying over 200 pages of evidence, reported it unanimously and the Senate passed it. Now, I am sure I went over more than 200 pages of evidence. Nearly all the evidence I went over was given under affidavit. The evidence that was given by Mr. Breece and one or two others was not given under affidavit, but was given in letters.

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

Mr. LOWREY. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER. I notice the Senate passed the bill carrying $143,000 and the House amended the bill to carry $35,750.

Mr. LOWREY. I think you will find the Senate adopted an amendment to the amount that was in the Senate bill originally and we accepted the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCHAFER. There is no chance the ante will be raised in conference to $143,000 by the action of the gentleman's committee?

Mr. LOWREY. No; I do not think that will be in conference.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Is the gentleman going to substitute the Senate bill for this?

Mr. LOWREY. Yes.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Is the Senate bill on the Speaker's table?

Mr. LOWREY. Yes.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. Then I withdraw my objection.

Mr. SCHAFER. I reserve the right to object until we see what amount is in the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars is the amount carried in the Senate bill.

Mr. SCHAFER. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the Clerk will report the Senate bill.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill (S. 126), as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to May Gordon Rodes and Sara Louise Rodes, heirs at law of Tyree Rodes, deceased, the sum of $35,750, in full compensation for damages sustained by said Tyree Rodes, deceased.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

NORBERT BOUDOUSQUIE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3954) to quiet title in the heirs of Norbert Boudousquie to certain lands in Louisiana.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a patent to be issued to the heirs of Norbert Boudousquie, under cash certificate No. 994, dated December 13, 1849, at New Orleans, La., conveying section 64, township 11 south, range 7 east, and section 64, township 11 south, range 8 east, St. Helena meridian, in the former southeastern land district of Louisiana, notwithstanding any excess in area over the front tract on which the right of entry was based.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES HUNTS ALONG

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12312) for the relief of James Hunts Along.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place to the credit of James Hunts Along the sum of $2,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for his use and benefit under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior to cover reimbursement and compensation for injuries incurred and resulting from his being attacked and severely beaten by Indians while engaged in the performance of his official duties as Indian policeman on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "cover" insert the words "in full."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUSSELL WHITE BEAR

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13606) for the relief of Russell White Bear.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent in fee to Russell White Bear, Crow allottee No. 822, for land allotted to him under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 751), and designated as homestead.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

R. E. HANSEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3794) for the relief of R. E. Hansen.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $2,480.65 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of funds received from the sale of stored water in the Blackfoot Reservoir, Fort Hall irrigation project, Idaho, to the North Side Canal Co., to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to pay R. E. Hansen, Blackfoot, Idaho, for damages incurred in the destruction of his crop of hay and oats by the overflow of his land on account of the operation of said irrigation project.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ATTORNEY FOR THE CHEROKEE NATION

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13753) authorizing an expenditure of certain funds standing to the credit of the Cherokee Nation in the Treasury of the United States to be paid to one of the attorneys for the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be expended, and to be by the Secretary of the Interior paid to Frank J. Boudinot, one of the attorneys for the Cherokee Nation of Indians, employed under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 19, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 27), the sum of $1,180.22, now standing to the credit of the Cherokee Nation in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That before payment is made there be obtained the agreement or consent thereto of the Cherokee representative committee which was elected by the Cherokees under the provisions of section 2 of the above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924: *And provided further*, That, subject to all prior assignments and agreements as to division of fees, the sum so allowed and paid shall be reimbursable to the credit of the Cherokee funds out of any amount or amounts which may hereafter be decreed by the Court of Claims to be paid to the said Frank J. Boudinot, attorney, for his services and expenses rendered or incurred prior to the date of the approval of the act of March 19, 1924, above described, or out of his share of such fee or amount as may be awarded by the Court of Claims to the attorneys employed by the Cherokee Nation under said act of March 19, 1924.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point a report from the Secretary of the Interior on the bill just passed.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 24, 1928.

Hon. SCOTT LEAVITT,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. LEAVITT: Reference is made herein to H. R. 13753, entitled "A bill authorizing an expenditure of certain funds standing to the credit of the Cherokee Nation in the Treasury of the United States to be paid to one of the attorneys for the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes," and to your letter of May 15, 1928, requesting a report thereon.

The bill authorizes to be expended and to be, by the Secretary of the Interior, paid to Frank J. Boudinot, one of the attorneys for the Cherokee Nation of Indians, employed under authority of the act of Congress approved March 19, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 27), the sum of $1,180.22 of the Cherokee tribal funds in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That before payment is made there be obtained an agreement or consent thereto of the Cherokee representative committee: *And provided further*, That, subject to all prior assignments and agreements as to division of fees, the sum so allowed and paid shall be reimbursable to the credit of the Cherokee funds out of any amount which may hereafter be decreed by the Court of Claims to be paid the above-named Frank J. Boudinot for his services and expenses rendered or incurred prior to the date of the approval of the above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924, or out of his share of such fee or amount as may be awarded by the Court of Claims to the attorneys employed by the Cherokee Nation under the above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924.

The above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924, conferred jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all legal and equitable claims arising under or growing out of any treaty or agreement between the United States and the Cherokee Nation or Tribe, or arising under or growing out of any act of Congress in relation to Indian affairs, which claims had not theretofore been determined and adjudicated on their merits by the United States Court of Claims or the Supreme Court of the United States.

Section 2 of the act provided for the employment of attorneys for the Cherokee Nation by a committee to be chosen by the Cherokees and for the approval by the Secretary of the Interior and by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the contract of employment.

In section 5 of the act it was provided that upon final determination of any suit instituted under the act the Court of Claims should decree such amount or amounts as it might find reasonable to be paid the attorney or attorneys so employed for their services and expenses rendered or incurred prior or subsequent to the date of approval of the act: "*Provided*, That in no case shall the aggregate amounts decreed by said Court of Claims for fees be in excess of the amount or amounts stipulated in the contract of employment or in excess of a sum equal to 10 per cent of the amount of recovery against the United States."

The committee representing the Cherokee Nation or Tribe made and entered into, on May 24, 1924, a contract with Messrs. Frank J. Boudinot, C. C. Calhoun, Ralph H. Case, Frank K. Nebecker, and Fred G. Coldren, attorneys at law, which contract provides for the employment of the above-named attorneys to represent and act for the Cherokee Nation or Tribe in the prosecution of the tribal claims under the above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924. The contract was approved on July 24, 1924, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and on July 26, 1924, by the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Coldren has since withdrawn from the contract.

The contract provided that in consideration of the services to be rendered by the attorneys under the terms thereof, the attorneys should receive, upon the final determination of any suit instituted under the above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924, such compensation as should be found reasonable by the Court of Claims under section 5 of the act, but in no case should the fee exceed 10 per cent of the recovery against the United States. The contract further provided that the attorneys should advance all necessary expenses in the preparation and prosecution of any suit under the act, the expenditures to be subject to the approval of the Court of Claims, and that reimbursement to the attorneys should be made only out of the amount of recovery against the United States and not otherwise.

In other words, under the above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924, and the approved contract made thereunder by the Cherokee committee with the above-named attorneys the fee to the attorneys for their services and the reimbursement to them for expenses were contingent upon the recovery from the United States in the suits, and were to be paid only from such recovery.

The enactment of H. R. 13753 would constitute a modification of the act of March 19, 1924, and of the above-mentioned attorneys' contract thereunder.

Mr. Frank J. Boudinot refers, in a letter of March 29, 1928, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to his services to the Cherokee Tribe in connection with the matter of the tribal claims, and to his need for financial assistance to enable him to carry on and complete his part of the work.

The above-mentioned approved contract of May 24, 1924, was made with the above-named attorneys as a group associated together for the purpose of the contract and no reference is made therein as to the respective shares of the individual attorneys in such fees as may become due the attorneys under the contract nor as to the division of such fee among them. The department has no information as to what agreement or arrangement the attorneys may have among themselves as to the division of fees nor as to the matter of expenses.

In connection with the above-mentioned matter, reference is herein made to H. R. 12450, a bill having a similar purpose to the present bill, H. R. 13753, and to my letter of May 8, 1928, to you relative thereto. For certain reasons indicated therein, the enactment of H. R. 12450 was not recommended.

From a letter of May 12, 1928, of Messrs. C. C. Calhoun, Ralph H. Case, and Frank K. Nebeker, the attorneys associated with Mr. Boudinot under the above-mentioned contract in the prosecution of the Cherokee tribal claims, appear to have no objection to the payment provided for in H. R. 13753 being made to Mr. Boudinot. They express the opinion that the best interests of the Cherokees would be served by the advancement to Mr. Boudinot of the above-mentioned amount to the credit of the Cherokees in the Treasury.

The present bill (H. R. 13753) provides that before payment of the $1,180.22 is made to Mr. Boudinot there be obtained the agreement or consent thereto of the Cherokee representative committee which was elected by the Cherokees under the provisions of section 2 of the

above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924. In view thereof and of the provision in the bill that the sum so allowed and paid to Mr. Boudinot shall be reimbursable to the credit of the Cherokee funds out of any fee which may be hereafter decreed by the Court of Claims to be paid the above-named Frank J. Boudinot under the above-mentioned act of March 19, 1924, or out of his share of such fee or amount as may be awarded by the Court of Claims to the attorneys employed by the Cherokee Nation under said act of March 19, 1924, I have no objection to the payment being authorized.

In view of the above, the enactment of H. R. 13753 is recommended.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget advises, by letter of May 18, 1928, that this report is not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

Very truly yours,

HUBERT WORK.

ELIZABETH HUNT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3202) for the relief of Elizabeth Hunt.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, George W. Hunt, who was a member of Captain Rodgers's company (subsequently Company I), Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 8th day of August, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

The title was amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN F. FLEMING

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12650) granting an honorable discharge to John F. Fleming.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant an honorable discharge to John F. Fleming, Army serial No. 1310102, a member of Company A, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division, United States Army, and that in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers the said John F. Fleming shall be deemed to have been honorably discharged from the date of the approval of this act: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

The title was amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JENNIE BRUCE GALLAHAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8388) for the relief of Jennie Bruce Gallahan.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SIMMONS. I object.

Mr. GAMBRILL. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. SIMMONS. I will withhold it.

Mr. GAMBRILL. This bill is for the relief of Jennie Bruce Gallahan, a widow of Lieutenant Gallahan, a member of the fire department of the District of Columbia, who was killed in a collision while going to a fire in July, 1927. The bill was considered by a subcommittee of the District of Columbia, reported favorably to the full committee, and by that committee reported to this House.

The amount allowed is $10,000. The lieutenant was killed in an accident which involved a collision between the fire truck and an automobile in charge of an alleged bootlegger, who was being pursued by prohibition agents. It seems to me that this is an entirely meritorious case. The bill went to the Committee on Claims and was referred by that committee to the Committee on the District of Columbia and came out of that committee with a favorable report. I hope the gentleman from Nebraska will not raise any objection to the consideration of this bill.

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

Mr. GAMBRILL. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, in the event that consent should be given for the consideration of the bill, is it agreeable to the gentleman to have the expenditure charged as other expenses of the District of Columbia during the year when the death occurred.

Mr. GAMBRILL. I have no objection to that.

Mr. CRAMTON. It is a proper charge against the District of Columbia, and not against the Federal Treasury.

Mr. GAMBRILL. I have no objection to that.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Did the gentleman say that this bill came out of the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. GAMBRILL. The subcommittee on the judiciary of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There is only one Judiciary Committee in this House.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, the bill recites that Lieutenant Gallahan was killed while engaged in the performance of his duty. If that is true, his beneficiary should receive the same amount from the policemen's and firemen's fund as anyone else receives who is killed or wounded in the performance of duty, no more and no less. If the recital in the bill is true, the beneficiaries should accept that which the law gives them. If he was not killed in the performance of his duty, then the bill is improperly before us, coming from this committee. I object.

CHARLES A. MOORE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9085) for the relief of Charles A. Moore.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles A. Moore the sum of $375 to reimburse him for legation funds stolen from one of the safes of the United States Legation at Port au Prince, Haiti.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EDWIN D. MORGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12359) for the relief of the widow of Edwin D. Morgan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Edwin D. Morgan, deceased, who was a member of Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 15th day of December, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ETTA B. LEACH JOHNSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12995) for the relief of Etta B. Leach Johnson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Etta B. Leach Johnson, widow of Felix S. S. Johnson, late American consul at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, the sum of $3,500, equal to one year's salary of her deceased husband.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

COMMANDER EDWARD ELLSBERG, LIEUT. HENRY HARTLEY, AND BOATSWAIN RICHARD E. HAWES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13795) for recognition of meritorious service performed

by Lieut. Commander Edward Ellsberg, Lieut. Henry Hartley, and Boatswain Richard E. Hawes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. In view of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and considering the fact that this legislation if passed will advance one of the beneficiaries 35 numbers in rank in the Navy, I think the House is entitled to a full explanation of the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, if the House will bear with me for a moment I shall be glad to explain this bill. Soon after I was first elected to Congress, 20 years ago this fall, there were two vacancies in my district in appointments to the Navy. I held a competitive examination in Denver, Colo. There were some 35 applicants that appeared in that competitive examination. A young man named Edward Ellsberg won the competitive examination, and I appointed him to Annapolis. At the end of the first year he was the top man. At the end of the second year he was the top man. At the end of the third year he was the top man, and at the end of the fourth year he graduated at the head of his class. I went over there and saw President Woodrow Wilson call him up as the honor student of the class of 1914 and present him with his diploma. He not only graduated at the head of his class but he won the silver cup donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution for the highest proficiency in seamanship and international law. He won the prize of Colonel Thompson, president of the Navy League of the United States, and he won nearly all of the other prizes. At that time Colorado had only 1 per cent of the students of that academy, and this boy won 30 per cent of all of the honors of Annapolis at that time. [Applause.]

He went from there into the Navy. He was so proficient in the Navy that they sent him to the Boston Institute of Technology and he came out with a master's degree. Then he commenced a wonderfully efficient career in engineering construction work in the Navy. He remodeled quite a number of our greatest ships. He was the outside superintendent of construction of the battleship *Tennessee*, the largest one ever built in New York Navy Yard. When the *S–51* was sunk they sent for him to come and raise it. He is the only officer in the American Navy who has become an expert diver himself. He went down to the bottom of the ocean and investigated that matter and stuck to it until he raised the *S–51*. He was rewarded by the Navy with a distinguished-service medal for that. He was promoted one rank and given some very important other assignments. As a matter of fact he is looked upon to-day as one of the brightest engineers in the United States Navy, for submarine construction especially. I wish you would all read his record as it appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 16, 1928, at pages 8900 to 8908.

He has invented quite a number of submarine appliances. He invented the pontoon system with which to raise these boats. When the *S–4* was sunk recently he at once volunteered and put on his diving togs and went down and found the condition of that ship, and came up and told the world and the Navy people how to raise it. He has shown throughout his whole life that he is not only wonderfully efficient but superior in everything he has undertaken.

We ask that he simply be awarded a promotion of one grade. We had two other officers, Hartley and Hawes, who went down to the bottom of the ocean with him practically every day for months and they raised the *S–51*, and we ask that these three officers be given one grade of raise in this bill as an inspiration to the youth of our country and encouragement to the American Navy. [Applause.]

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint Edward Ellsberg, now a naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, a naval constructor with the rank of commander in the Naval Reserve; and Chief Boatswain R. E. Hawes, United States Navy, an ensign in the Navy; and to advance Lieut. Henry Hartley, United States Navy, 35 numbers on the list of lieutenants of the Navy, in recognition of their services in the salvage of the U. S. S. *S–51*.

SEC. 2. That these officers shall be additional numbers in the grades to which or in which they are hereby advanced and in any to which they may hereafter be promoted.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ROBERT MICHAEL WHITE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5952) for the relief of Robert Michael White.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reconvey to Robert Michael White by the usual quitclaim deed the title to that certain tract of land which he donated to the United States as a boarding station for the United States customs service, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Plaquemines, State of Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, about 90 miles below the city of New Orleans, in township 21 south, range 31 east, measuring 1,000 feet front on the said Mississippi River by 1,000 feet in depth and front on Wilders Bayou and 1,000 feet in depth on the opposite side line and the like width in the rear, the title to which was conveyed to the United States of America by the said Robert Michael White by deed executed on the 20th day of April, 1883.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LOUISE M. CAMBOURI

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 363) for the relief of Louise M. Cambouri.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Louise M. Cambouri, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $251.26, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of services rendered in the translation and verification of letters and documents for the United States Veterans' Bureau, prior to the cancellation of a contract dated May 13, 1926, claim for payment having been disallowed by the General Accounting Office on April 20, 1927.

SEC. 2. That no part of the amount appropriated in this bill in excess of 10 per cent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LARRY M. TEMPLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 443) for the relief of Larry M. Temple.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Larry M. Temple, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,174.66, as reimbursement in full for hospital and other expenses incurred on account of injuries sustained June 11, 1926, at Miami Beach, Fla., by reason of being struck by a bullet fired from a Coast Guard vessel which was at the time pursuing an alleged violator of the prohibition laws of the United States.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

HOTTUM-KENNEDY DRY DOCK CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 513) for the relief of Hottum-Kennedy Dry Dock Co., of Memphis, Tenn.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Hottum-Kennedy Dry Dock Co., owner of the Hottum-Kennedy Dry Docks, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,231.50 in full settlement to reimburse such owner for loss sustained as a result of damages caused to such docks and appurtenant property through collision with the U. S. S. *Inspector* on January 30, 1920.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

W. H. TALBERT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1645) for reimbursement of W. H. Talbert.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay W. H. Talbert, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as reimbursement, the sum of $135 for money expended for repair of automobile wrecked in service of the Indian department in transporting Indian children from one school to another.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

M. L. WILLIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4609) for the relief of M. L. Willis.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to M. L. Willis, Richmond, Va., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $437.52, in full settlement for personal damage caused by the Postal Service in Richmond, Va., on December 19, 1925.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

JOHN I. FITZGERALD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7392) for the relief of John I. Fitzgerald.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, a brief examination of this bill will show that it is rather inadequately drawn. For instance, in line 6, it refers to two $500 bonds. They were Liberty bonds which were deposited as collateral for appearances. I have amendments which I wish to offer and I have no doubt they will be satisfactory. I withdraw the reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to John I. Fitzgerald the sum of $1,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in lieu of two $500 bonds executed by him as bail bonds for the appearance of two certain aliens, which bonds have been breached and the aforesaid bonds turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Department of Labor authorities and covered into the Treasury, after which the aliens were surrendered to the immigration authorities, deported, and subsequently legally admitted to the United States as permanent residents under the provisions of the law governing admission of aliens under the immigration quotas.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the amendments which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois offers amendments, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. CHINDBLOM: In line 6, on page 1, after the figures "$500," insert "Liberty," and strike out, after the word "bonds," the word "executed" and insert the word "deposited."

In line 7, after the word "him," strike out the word "as" and insert the word "two."

In line 8, after the word "which," insert the word "appearance," and after the word "bonds," strike out the words "have been" and insert "were," and after the word "aforesaid," insert the word "Liberty."

The amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CHARLES H. SALLEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9716) to pay Charles H. Salley, of Salley, S. C., for costs, disbursements, and commission as administrator of the estate of Jim Woodward, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to Charles H. Salley, of Salley, S. C., the sum of $167.72 in full compensation for costs, disbursements, and commission as administrator of the estate of Jim Woodward, deceased.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 7, strike out the sign and figures "$167.72" and insert the sign and figures "$67."

In the same line, strike out the word "costs," and insert "costs and."

In line 8, after the word "disbursements," strike out the comma and the words "and commission."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

M. T. NILAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9862) for the relief of M. T. Nilan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, and hereby directed, to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to M. T. Nilan, of Eggleston, Minn., the sum of $121.10, with 6 per cent per annum interest from January 1, 1925. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damages resulting from the issuance of a check by the Department of the Interior on December 9, 1924, to Charles Wells, an Indian, which check was cashed by said M. T. Nilan and presented by him for payment, at which time the department refused to pay said check, claiming error on the part of its agent.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, after the figures "$121.10," strike out the comma and the words "with 6 per cent per annum interest from January 1, 1925."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ROBERT S. AMENT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10045), for the relief of Robert S. Ament.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert S. Ament, of New York, N. Y., the sum of $13,091.73, in full compensation for damage to a pier at Provincetown, Mass. (of which he is lessee and which he has improved

and decorated to the value of this claim), by the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Morrill*, on November 16, 1926.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, strike out the sign and figures "$13,091.73" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figures "$6,301.33."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ELLA MAE RINKS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11500) for the relief of Ella Mae Rinks.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury *not* otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $772.35 to Ella Mae Rinks for personal injury resulting from being run down by a truck belonging to the Sequoyah Orphan Training School.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point a letter from the Secretary of the Interior recommending this bill.

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

There was no objection.

The letter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 18, 1928.

Hon. CHARLES L. UNDERHILL,
Chairman Committee on Claims,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. UNDERHILL: There are inclosed a draft of proposed legislation and accompanying papers to compensate Ella Mae Rinks for personal injury resulting from being run down by a Government-owned truck.

It appears that on April 28, 1926, in the city of Tahlequah, Okla., the claimant was struck, knocked down, and seriously injured by a truck belonging to the Sequoyah Orphan Training School, bruising and otherwise injuring her to the extent that she was confined to her bed for about six weeks and compelled to use crutches for about four weeks longer, and that as the result of said injury she was unable to follow her profession, that of teacher, for a long time afterwards, and that ever since the accident she has been troubled with rheumatism.

Under date of June 5, 1926, the superintendent reported that the driver of the truck, Frank Swake, was a student of the Sequoyah Training School detailed to drive a Ford truck to Tahlequah for supplies.

The accident is explained in an affidavit, dated April 28, 1926, by Frank Swake, the student who was driving the truck when the accident occurred.

The important facts and surrounding circumstances are set forth in the inspector's report of January 25, 1927, who was detailed to investigate the case.

The claimant seeks to recover damages resulting from the injury in the sum of $772.35.

Under the circumstances it is recommended that the bill be enacted.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget advises that the proposed legislation is not in conflict with the President's financial program.

Very truly yours,

HUBERT WORK.

MONTANA STATE COLLEGE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11510) for the relief of Montana State College.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I note that the bill is not in accord with the report. I am sure the gentleman from Montana will have no objection to amendments making the bill conform to the report.

Mr. LEAVITT. I have amendments prepared to make the bill agree with the report. This is in agreement with the chairman of the committee and the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], who reported the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $4,833.11 to reimburse the Montana State College at Bozeman, Mont., for services rendered in providing and supervising special field instruction of project trainees under the vocational rehabilitation act, during the period from March 24, 1927, to June 30, 1927.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated" insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

Amendment offered by Mr. LEAVITT: On page 1, line 6, after the word "of" strike out "$4,833.11" and insert in lieu thereof "$8,535.87."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The amendment of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a further amendment.

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes; I offer another amendment, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Montana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEAVITT: On page 1, line 10, after the number 24, strike out "1927" and insert in lieu thereof, "1923."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

E. W. GILLESPIE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12612) for the relief of E. W. Gillespie.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to credit the account of E. W. Gillespie, former postmaster at Rock River, Wyo., in the sum of $118.57, such sum representing the loss in the account of the said E. W. Gillespie caused by the failure of the First National Bank of Rock River, Wyo., where the post-office funds were deposited by the said E. W. Gillespie.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, strike out "$118.57" and insert in lieu thereof "$116.07."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARENCE P. SMITH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13498) for the relief of Clarence P. Smith.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clarence P. Smith, postmaster, Eden, Idaho, the sum of $140 to reimburse him for damage to the post-office safe by burglars July 1, 1927, and ruination of the safe by burglars September 5, 1927.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated" insert "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3314) for the relief of John J. Fitzgerald.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall be, and it is hereby, authorized to extend to John J. Fitzgerald, a former employee of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, compensation hereunder to commence from and after the date of the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John J. Fitzgerald, during his natural life, the sum of $50 per month, to date from the passage of this act, as compensation in contracting tuberculosis while in line of duty as an employee of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, said monthly payments to be paid through the United States Employees' Compensation Commission; and that said John J. Fitzgerald shall be admitted to a Government hospital as may be directed by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for necessary care and treatment."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUGUSTA CORNOG

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3931) for the relief of Augusta Cornog.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall be, and it is hereby, authorized to extend to Augusta Cornog, a former employee of the United States Public Health Service, the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, compensation hereunder to commence from and after the date of the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $2,000 to Augusta Cornog, a former employee of the United States Public Health Service, who contracted tuberculosis while employed at the Atlanta Veterans' Bureau Hospital; and that said Augusta Cornog shall be admitted to such Army hospital as may be directed by the Surgeon General of the United States Army for necessary care and treatment."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN L. JENIFER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2492) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to John L. Jenifer, a former employee of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. GILBERT. Reserving the right to object, I would like some information on this bill.

Mr. IRWIN. This man has worked in the Printing Office for 18 years. He was a laborer and had to work under a very bright light. He was working cleaning switches. His eyes became affected. Doctor Manning, who was physician at the Printing Office, on many occasions took pieces of cinders and dirt and little filings of carbon out of his eyes. It became necessary finally to remove one eye. He was off duty about three weeks, and then went back to work again. They changed his work and gave him other employment. He worked 16 or 18 years in the employ of the Government. We had him examined some few days ago. He is totally blind, can not see a thing. We went into the merits of his case very thoroughly.

Mr. GIBSON. He does not come under the act of 1916 that covers those cases?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The first injury started previous to the act of 1916. It is through a technicality, a real strict interpretation of the law, that the Compensation Board has refused to place him under the act of 1916. As the injury continued to develop as time passed by he has been doing work for 10 or 15 years since the passage of the act. Consequently, the committee thinks he is entitled to come under the provision, and in order to meet the objection of the Compensation Board we have reported this bill.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. When did he lose his eye?

Mr. IRWIN. In 1917, after 10 years' service.

Mr. GILBERT. My purpose in reserving the objection was to call the attention of the House to the arbitrary position taken by this board, which I thought applied to the gentleman's case as well as to one I have pending before that board. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently held that a person was entitled to the benefits of the act for a reasonable length of time just before and just after being engaged in actual employment.

This board has declined to extend the benefits of this act to this constituent of mine, although admitting that had the Supreme Court jurisdiction of this particular case they would have held that the act applied.

Mr. UNDERHILL. It is because of the decision that the committee took action in this case, and two or three others that are pending on the calendar. We felt that we were justified in taking that position because we were following the decision of the greatest court in the land. The committee is fortunate in having as one of its Members one of the best surgeons and physicians in the United States, and we are largely guided by his opinion in these matters.

Mr. GILBERT. I congratulate the committee, but I deplore the fact that it is necessary to come to the House to get action when the board admits that had the Supreme Court of the United States been passing on it they would have granted the compensation. I withdraw the objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to extend to John L. Jenifer a former employee in the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6, page 1, correct the spelling in the word "Office."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEASE OF LAND, STANLEY COUNTY, S. DAK., TO HENRY A. O'NEIL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4022) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease land in Stanley County, S. Dak., to Henry A. O'Neil for a buffalo pasture.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from entry and to lease to Henry A. O'Neil, of Fort Pierre, S. Dak., for a period of 10 years, at an annual rental of not less than $75, under rules and regulations to be by him prescribed, the following described public lands in the county of Stanley and State of South Dakota: Sections 26 and 27, the north half southeast quarter, and the north half section 34, the north half northeast quarter, the north half northwest quarter, and the north half southwest quarter of section 35, and lot 4, and the south half northwest quarter and the west half southwest quarter of section 25, all in township 6 north, range 30 east, Black Hills meridian; said lands to be used exclusively for the pasturing of native buffalo, and for no other purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may at any time cancel any lease which may hereafter be made under the provisions hereof and restore said land to the public domain: *Provided further*, That the lease authorized hereunder may be assigned with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 238, joint resolution providing for the granting of veterans' preference in civil-service examinations.

The message further announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 12352) entitled "An act to require certain contracts entered into by the Secretary of War, or by officers authorized by him to make them, to be in writing, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House of Representatives, agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon and appoints Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. FLETCHER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) entitled "Joint resolution to grant a preference to the wives and minor children of alien declarants in the issuance of immigration visas."

The message further announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13039) entitled "An act to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924."

PRIVATE CALENDAR

FORT BROWN MILITARY RESERVATION

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13458) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to sell 3,304.8 square feet of the Fort Brown Military Reservation, Brownsville, Tex., to the Gateway Bridge Co.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute for this Senate bill 4315.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, or cause to be sold, to the Gateway Bridge Co., a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, at the appraised value as determined by the Secretary of War, approximately 3,304.8 square feet of ground of the Fort Brown Military Reservation, Brownsville, Tex., particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at an unmarked point in the north line of the Fort Brown Military Reservation, said point bearing south 66° 12′ west 22.2 feet from a 10 inch by 10 inch concrete Government monument set at intersection of north line of Levee Street with north reservation line; thence north 66° 12′ east 149.94 feet along the said north reservation line to its point of intersection with the south line of a 20-foot alley between Levee and Elizabeth Streets; thence south 43° 51′ east 21.3 feet along the south line of said alley produced to its point of intersection with a line 10 feet distant from and parallel to the quartermaster's brick wall; thence south 66° 12′ west 180.54 feet along said line 10 feet from and parallel to the quartermaster's brick wall to its point of intersection with the northeast line of the present triangular leased parcel of the Gateway Bridge Co. from the Fort Brown Reservation; thence north 25° 34′ east along said lease line 30.7 feet to the place of beginning; containing, in all, 3,304.8 square feet of ground, subject to such conditions, restrictions, and reservations as the Secretary of War may impose for the protection of the reservation and to prevent the erection and maintenance of an unsightly structure or structures upon the said area.

SEC. 2. The net proceeds derived from the sale of such land shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the military post construction fund.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PREFERENCE IN IMMIGRATION VISAS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report for printing under the rule on the Senate Joint Resolution 5, to grant a preference to the wives and minor children of alien declarants in the issuance of immigration visas.

DAVID F. RICHARDS, ALIAS DAVID RICHARDS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2651) for the relief of David F. Richards, alias David Richards.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, David F. Richards, alias David Richards, who was a member of Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 30th day of November, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ROBERT O. EDWARDS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2894) for the relief of Robert O. Edwards.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to summon Robert O. Edwards, late major in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army of the United States, before a retiring board for the purpose of a hearing of his case and to inquire into all facts touching upon the nature of his disabilities, to determine and report the disabilities which in its judgment have produced his incapacity and whether such disabilities were incurred during his active service in the Army and were in line of duty; that if the findings of such board are in the affirmative the President is further authorized, in his discretion, to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Robert O. Edwards a major in the Coast Artillery Corps and to place him immediately thereafter upon the retired list of the Army with the same privileges and retired pay as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for the officers of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That the said Robert O. Edwards shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowance by the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

H. A. RUSSELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11749) for the relief of H. A. Russell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement of his claim against the Government, $400 to H. A. Russell, money taken and forfeited to the United States as bond money deposited by said H. A. Russell for one R. L. Barber for his appearance at the Federal court in Rock Hill, S. C., though said Barber did comply with all the terms of said bond; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated said sum for the payment of said claim.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 11, after the word "bond," strike out the semicolon and the remainder of lines 11 and 12.

The committee amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DONALD M. DAVIDSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10812) for the relief of Donald M. Davidson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute S. 3088.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to summon Donald M. Davidson, formerly second lieutenant of the Field Artillery, unassigned, of the Army of the United

States, before a retiring board to inquire whether at the time of his honorable discharge March 12, 1920, he was incapacitated for active service and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether such discharge should have been made, and upon the result of such inquiry the President is authorized to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Donald M. Davidson a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States and place him immediately thereafter upon the retired list of the Army as a first lieutenant with the same privileges and retired pay as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for officers of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That said Donald M. Davidson shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowances.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

WILLIAM PARISH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11181) for the relief of William Parish.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Parish, who was a member of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 12th day of February, 1903: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 9, strike out "12th" and insert "15th," and line 10, strike out "February" and insert "January."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LAND CLAIM OF SETH DEAN, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ALA.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 4327) to relinquish the title of the United States to land in the claim of Seth Dean, situated in the county of Washington, State of Alabama.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to section 41, all in township 3 north, range 1 east, St. Stephens meridian, Washington County, Ala., containing 640 acres, as shown on a plat of survey made by Thomas Freeman, surveyor, of United States land south of Tennessee, approved January 26, 1849, and segregated thereon as the claim of Seth Dean be, and the same is hereby, released, relinquished, and confirmed by the United States to the equitable owners of the equitable titles thereto, and to their respective heirs and assigns forever, as fully and completely, in every respect whatever, as could be done by patents issued according to law: *Provided*, That this act shall amount only to a relinquishment of any title that the United States has, or is supposed to have, in and to any of said lands, and shall not be construed to abridge, impair, injure, prejudice, or divest in any manner any valid right, title, or interest of any person or body corporate whatever, the true intent of this act being to concede and abandon all right, title, and interest of the United States to those persons, estates, firms, or corporations who would be the equitable owners of said lands by reason of long continuous possession under color of title with claim of ownership, or otherwise, under the laws of the State of Alabama, including the laws of prescription and limitation, in the absence of the said interest, title, and estate of the United States.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

H. P. MILLIGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13440) for the relief of H. P. Milligan.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, H. P. Milligan, a graduate of West Point and an honorably discharged former major of Infantry, a major of Infantry in the Regular Army to fill the next vacancy after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That no pay or allowances antedating an acceptance of an appointment pursuant to this act shall accrue thereunder.

With committee amendments as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the initial "H" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Howard," Page 1, line 7, strike out after the word "Infantry" all of lines 7, 8, 9, and 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A major of Infantry in the United States Army in the position on the promotion list provided by the next to last paragraph of section 24a of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920: *Provided*, That said Howard P. Milligan shall not by the passage of this act be entitled to any back pay or allowances of any kind: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act shall operate to increase the number of officers in the Regular Army now authorized by law."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL TO HONOR LINCOLN ELLSWORTH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12456) awarding a Congressional Medal of Honor to Lincoln Ellsworth.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. BACON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the proponent of this bill if he will insist on the House amendment?

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, That is the understanding. I am glad of this chance to explain that it is my purpose to amend the title so as to strike out the word "congressional" and make the title conform to the body of the bill as reported by the House committee. That was the intention of the House.

Mr. BACON. I do not favor the granting of the congressional medal of honor to anyone except in accordance with the intention expressed by Congress when the original act providing for the congressional medal of honor was passed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, a medal in this case is contemplated in honor of the achievements of Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, made famous by his polar flight in 1925. That was a three-man expedition. The two other men were the Norwegian Roald Amundsen, who contributed his experience and scientific knowledge, and General Nobile, who constructed the dirigible and navigated the ship. It has always been the practice in this country that when there is a joint venture all the participants are honored equally. At this very moment the fate of General Nobile is unknown, and Amundsen, his companion in the flight of 1925, is now speeding to his rescue. I think the handsome thing to do would be to link both of these gentlemen with Lincoln Ellsworth in this bill.

I think my amendment is perhaps subject to a point of order, but when I offer the amendment I would like to have a gentleman's agreement to the effect that no point of order will be made and that the amendment will be accepted.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. I had something to say about this when it was called up before, because I felt then that this question ought to have consideration by a committee of the House. The bill has had such consideration, and there is a report before us.

As I understand from that report from that committee, Lincoln Ellsworth is the one American citizen who was involved in this flight. The others, who are not American citizens, but whose courage and resource we admire just the same, have been recognized by their respective governments, and very properly, and also very properly without recognition of Ellsworth.

It is quite in accord with the proprieties and the precedents for us to give this recognition to our fellow citizen. It seems to me that the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] ought not to insist on his amendment. In fact it would seem to me, if I might be permitted to suggest it to the gentleman from

New York, that it would be a little weakening of the honor that he professes to desire to pay to the other two, to feel obliged to force it through in this way. I am sure that if the gentleman introduced a bill to honor the others in the way that is customary and a way that appeals to Congress, there would be no question about its favorable consideration, and that would be a real honor.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If the gentleman will permit, it is quite true that the countries of the other two explorers honored these men. That is the difference between a kingdom and a republic. Let us do our honoring in our own way. I do not care what the Kingdom of Norway does nor what the Kingdom of Italy might have done. This is a Republic and we, as the Representatives of the people, will be carrying out the wishes of the American people by treating the three of them equally.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. It would seem to me that if we are to do it as a republic, it would be much more in keeping with the spirit of a republic to have it done freely and spontaneously as the real expression of the Congress rather than to do it under compulsion and to force honor to others in order that we may carry out our desire to honor Ellsworth.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I think our action is deliberate, spontaneous, and free.

Mr. ALLEN. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is: Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If there is a gentleman's understanding that there will be no point of order raised to the amendment I shall offer, I will not object.

Mr. CRAMTON. I will have a gentleman's understanding that I will make the point of order.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then I will have the gentleman understand that I will object.

Mr. BOYLAN. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But I have objected.

Mr. BOYLAN. The gentleman should withdraw his objection because Mr. Ellsworth is a distinguished citizen of the gentleman's city. The gentleman knows if it had not been for Mr. Ellsworth we would have had no flight at all.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes; he contributed the money. I will concede that. However, the regular order was called for and I object.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is called for and the Clerk will report the next bill.

MARTIN G. SCHENCK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13633) for the relief of Martin G. Schenck, alias Martin G. Schanck.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Martin G. Schenck, alias Martin G. Schanck, who was a member of Company K, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 17th day of June, 1871: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM S. SHACKLETTE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12666) for the relief of William S. Shacklette.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter William S. Shacklette, who was retired for physical disabilities, incurred in line of duty at the time of the explosion of the boilers of the U. S. S. *Bennington* at San Diego, Calif., July 21, 1905, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "extraordinary heroism displayed at the time of the accident," shall receive the retired pay of chief pharmacist, equivalent to the maximum pay and allowance of that grade provided by law.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LOUIS A. YORKE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9072) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Louis A. Yorke a paymaster in the Navy of the United States, and to place him on the retired list with three-fourths of the pay of that grade: *Provided*, That the said Louis A. Yorke shall not, by the passage of this act, be entitled to back pay or allowances.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend by striking out the proviso and inserting the usual language:

Provided, That no back pay, pension, bounty, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHINDBLOM: Page 1, line 8, strike out the proviso and insert: "*Provided*, That no back pay, pension, bounty, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8511) for the relief of the American Foreign Trade Corporation and Fils d'Aslan Fresco.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the American Foreign Trade Corporation and Fils d'Aslan Fresco, the sum of $138,886.25, in full compensation for losses sustained by consequences resulting from acts of the Government of United States in the requisitioning of the ship *Navahoe*, under United States registry, at Odessa, Russia, on February 5, 1920.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$138,886.25" and insert "$54,810."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LANDS IN FAULKNER COUNTY, ARK.

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings by which the bill (H. R. 12322) to quiet title and possession with respect to certain lands in Faulkner County, Ark., was laid on the table, and I ask that the House bill may be reinstated.

The fact is there was a mistake made in substituting the Senate bill (S. 3602) for the House bill which I have just mentioned. They are two separate bills, and the Senate bill has already passed.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill H. R. 12322.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands situated in Faulkner County, Ark., described

as follows: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 11, township 5 north of the base line, range 11 west, Fifth Principal Meridian, containing 40 acres, more or less, be, and the same are hereby, granted, released, and relinquished by the United States in fee simple to their respective owner or owners of the equitable title and to their heirs and assigns forever, as freely and completely in every respect whatever, as could be done by patents issued therefor according to law.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall in any manner abridge, divest, impair, injure, or prejudice any valid right, title, or interest of any person or persons in or to any portion or part of the lands mentioned in the said first section, the true intent of this act being to relinquish and abandon, grant, give, and concede any and all right, interest, and estate, in law or equity, which the United States is or is supposed to be entitled to in said lands, in favor of all persons, estates, firms, or corporations who would be the true and lawful owners of the same under the laws of the State of Arkansas, including the laws of prescription in the absence of the said interest and estate of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out all of section 1 after the word "hereby" and insert in lieu thereof "released and relinquished by the United States to the respective owner or owners of the requitable title and to their heirs and assigns."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMMIGRATION VISAS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) to grant a preference to the wives and minor children of alien declarants in the issuance of immigration visas.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a conference report, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) entitled "Joint resolution to grant a preference to the wives and minor children of alien declarants in the issuance of immigration visas," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with amendments, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That section 4 of the immigration act of 1924 is amended by striking out the word 'or' at the end of subdivision (d) and by striking out the period at the end of subdivision (e) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word 'or' and by adding after subdivision (e) a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(f) A woman who was a citizen of the United States and who prior to September 22, 1922, lost her citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien, but at the time of her application for an immigration visa is unmarried."

SEC. 2. Subdivision (a) of section 4 of the immigration act of 1924 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) An immigrant who is the unmarried child under 21 years of age, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States, or the husband of a citizen of the United States by a marriage occurring prior to June 1, 1928."

SEC. 3. Section 6 of the immigration act of 1924 is amended, to take effect July 1, 1928, to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) Immigration visas to quota immigrants shall be issued in each fiscal year as follows:

"(1) Fifty per cent of the quota of each nationality for such year shall be made available in such year for the issuance of immigration visas to the following classes of immigrants, without priority of preference as between such classes: (A) Quota immigrants who are the fathers or the mothers, or the husbands by marriage occurring after May 31, 1928, of citizens of the United States who are 21 years of age or over; and (B) in the case of any nationality the quota for which is 300 or more, quota immigrants who are skilled in agriculture, and the wives, and the dependent children under the age of 18 years, of such immigrants skilled in agriculture, if accompanying or following to join them.

"(2) The remainder of the quota of each nationality for such year, plus any portion of the 50 per cent referred to in paragraph (1) not required in such year for the issuance of immigration visas to the classes specified in such paragraph, shall be made available in such year for the issuance of immigration visas to quota immigrants of such nationality who are the unmarried children under 21 years of age, or the wives, of alien residents of the United States who were lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

"(3) Any portion of the quota of each nationality for such year not required for the issuance of immigration visas to the classes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be made available in such year for the issuance of immigration visas to other quota immigrants of such nationality.

"(b) The preference provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) shall, in the case of quota immigrants of any nationality, be given in the calendar month in which the right to preference is established, if the number of immigration visas which may be issued in such month to quota immigrants of such nationality has not already been issued; otherwise, in the next calendar month."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to the immigration of certain relatives of United States citizens and of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States."

And the House agree to the same.

THOMAS A. JENKINS,
ALBERT JOHNSON,
JOHN C. BOX,
Managers on the part of the House.

DAVID A. REED,
HENRY W. KEYES,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) to grant a preference to the wives and minor children of alien declarants in the issuance of immigration visas, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The joint resolution as agreed upon in conference is substantially the same as the House amendment with only the following modifications:

"(1) Under the House amendment nonquota status was accorded to a woman who was a citizen of the United States and who prior to the passage of the Cable Act lost her citizenship by marriage to an alien. The conferees inserted the additional requirement that at the time of her application for immigration visa she must be unmarried.

"(2) The House amendment accorded nonquota status to a husband of a citizen of the United States. The conferees limited the privilege to the husband of a citizen by a marriage occurring prior to June 1, 1928, and gave preference within the quota to husbands of citizens of the United States who are 21 years of age or over if the marriage occurs after May 31, 1928.

"(3) The House amendment gave preference within the quota to the unmarried children under 21, the husbands, and the wives, of aliens, lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. The conferees removed this preference to husbands, and limited the preference to the unmarried children under 21, and the wives, of alien residents of the United States who were lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

"The conferees amended the title so as more adequately to describe the contents of the joint resolution."

ALBERT JOHNSON,
THOMAS A. JENKINS,
JOHN C. BOX,
Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

MR. AND MRS. PETER J. EGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12007) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Egan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of $2,500 to Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Egan, for the loss of their child, Martin Egan, who was struck by a United States mail truck, owned by the Post Office Department, on October 25, 1927, in New York City, N. Y., and died as a result of injuries received.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6, strike out "$2,500" and insert in lieu thereof "$200."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOUTHERN SHIPYARD CORPORATION

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 3030) for the relief of Southern Shipyard Corporation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Court of Claims is hereby given jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim of Southern Shipyard Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, of Newport News, Va., for any service, material, or labor furnished or supplied the United States in connection with the reconditioning of the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Manning* or on account of which it sustained a loss and for which it was not adequately paid, and also to determine whether and to what extent if any said Southern Shipyard Corporation furnished service, material, or labor beyond the requirements of its contract to recondition, and also to determine whether Southern Shipyard Corporation furnished any service, material, or labor or was caused loss through no fault of its own in excess of the amount paid by the United States, and the extent to which the United States benefited thereby or through its officers or agents was responsible therefor.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES W. PRINGLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1320) for the relief of James W. Pringle.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James W. Pringle shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered in and mustered out of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and to have been honorably discharged as a member of said company and regiment after having served therein more than 90 days.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "days," change the period to a colon and insert the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SQUIRE J. HOLLY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2069) to correct the military record of Squire J. Holly.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Squire J. Holly, who was a member of Company C, Second Regiment United States Infantry shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 18th day of November, 1898: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

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

The title was amended to read: "A bill for the relief of Squire J. Holly."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK Z. PIRKEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3460) for the relief of First Lieut. Frank Z. Pirkey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to credit First Lieut. Frank Z. Pirkey, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, with a leave of two months in addition to any other credits allowed by law, such leave to be effective as of July 1, 1922, and to refund to said Lieutenant Pirkey any payments refunded by him to the Government on account of excess leave taken by him.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN MARKS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6907) for the relief of John Marks, alias John Bell.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, John Marks, alias John Bell, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service: *Provided*, That no pension, bounty, or other allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 6, after the word "pension" insert the words "back pay."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

OREN W. RYNEARSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8974) authorizing the President to order Oren W. Rynearson before a retiring board for a hearing of his case, and upon the findings of such board determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his resignation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to order Oren W. Rynearson, late second lieutenant, United States Army, before a retiring board for the purpose of a hearing of his case and to inquire into and determine the facts touching the nature and occasion of his disability, and to find and report the cause which, in its judgment, has produced his incapacity, and whether such cause is an incident of the service, according to the statute, and that upon the findings of such board the President is further authorized, in his discretion, to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint said Oren W. Rynearson, a second lieutenant, the grade which he had at the time of his resignation, and to place him on the retired list of the Army: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other allowance during the period between the time that he resigned and the time of the passage of this act shall become due and payable by virtue of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 10, strike out the proviso and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SIMON A. RICHARDSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9168) for the relief of Simon A. Richardson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws Simon A. Richardson, who enlisted in the Navy July 26, 1898, shall hereafter be held and considered to have enlisted on the 26th day of May, 1898: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I move the usual amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

Line 6, strike out the remainder of the line and insert: "No back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HERSCHEL PAUL COOK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10015) authorizing the promotion on the retired list of the Navy of Herschel Paul Cook, lieutenant (junior grade).
The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to promote to the rank of lieutenant, senior grade (retired), Herschel Paul Cook, now lieutenant, junior grade (retired). That the pay of this officer while on the retired list shall be computed as if he had been retired in the rank of lieutenant, senior grade, June 3, 1922.

Mr. WHITE of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:
"That the Secretary of the Navy be and is hereby authorized and directed to promote as of June 3, 1922, to the rank of lieutenant (retired) Herschel Paul Cook now lieutenant, junior grade (retired), without any deduction of pay made such officer while on the active list subsequent to that date. That hereafter the pay of this officer while on the retired list shall be computed as if he had been retired in the rank of lieutenant, senior grade, June 3, 1922: *Provided*, That no back pay or allowance shall accrue prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. WHITE of Colorado. The situation is this——
Mr. CHINDBLOM. Has the Committee on Naval Affairs passed on the amendment proposed by the gentleman, and has that committee accepted it?
Mr. WHITE of Colorado. Yes; that is the situation. And the amendment was prepared by me at their suggestion.
Mr. CHINDBLOM. I have no further objection.
The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RICHINGS J. SHAND

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10244) to credit the accounts of Richings J. Shand, United States property and disbursing officer, Illinois National Guard.
The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of Col. Richings J. Shand, United States property and disbursing officer, Illinois National Guard, in the sum of $330 now standing as disallowance in said accounts on the books of the General Accounting Office, representing payments made by him in good faith for the rental of two automobiles with drivers for the use of the National Guard of Illinois during their annual encampment from July 30 to August 15, 1926, which rental and payments therefor had been previously authorized by the War Department but which were held by the Comptroller General to be prohibited as coming within the provisions of act of July 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 508).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FRANK C. RUSSELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11343) to correct the military record of Frank C. Russell.
The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Frank C. Russell, who was a member of Eighth Battery Field Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 3d day of October, 1904: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
The title was amended to read: "A bill for the relief of Frank C. Russell."
A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EDGAR TRAVIS, SR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 652) for the relief of Edgar Travis, sr.
The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Edgar Travis, sr., late of Company I, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have enlisted in said company on April 1, 1863, and to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company on December 26, 1864: *Provided*, That no pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.
The Clerk read as follows:

Line 10, page 1, strike out the last word "pay" and the comma and insert "back pay, bounties."

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PARKER-I-SEE-O POST

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13744) to provide for the acquisition by Parker I-See-O Post, No. 12, All American Indian Legion, Lawton, Okla., of the east half northeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter of section 20, township 2 north, range 11 west, Indian meridian, in Comanche County, Okla.
The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a patent to issue to Edward Clark, Charles Apekaum, Calvin Atchavit, Frank Methvin, and William Tracypokendooah as trustees of Parker I-See-O Post, No. 12, of the All-American Indian Legion, Lawton, Okla., and to their successors, for the east half northeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter of section 20, township 2 north, range 11 west of the Indian meridian, situate in Comanche County, Okla.: *Provided, however*, That said patent shall be issued upon the express condition that Parker I-See-O Post, No. 12, All-American Indian Legion, Lawton, Okla., shall erect a post building upon said tract within five years after the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That whenever said tract shall no longer be used as the site for a post building for said Parker I-See-O Post that title shall revert to the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS OHIO RIVER, ASHLAND, KY.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 13976)

granting the consent of Congress to the International Bridge Co. (Inc.), its successors and assigns, to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Ashland, Ky. This is an emergency measure. It is a bridge very urgently needed in an industrial center.

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill and the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS PEARL RIVER, MISS.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 13996) granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Leake County, Miss., to construct a bridge across the Pearl River in the State of Mississippi.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, did this come with the unanimous support of the committee?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk now call the bills on the calendar that have not been called to-night.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to proceed with the calendar from the beginning of it down to the star. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER. Reserving the right to object, is it the understanding that one objection will carry a bill over?

Mr. TILSON. Yes. I ask that unobjected bills only be considered.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Those take but one objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut makes his request with the understanding that only unobjected bills be considered. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the calendar from the beginning.

MICHAEL PATRICK SULLIVAN

The first business in order on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 929) for the relief of Michael Patrick Sullivan.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. WARREN. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the next bill.

GEORGE CALDWELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of George Caldwell.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. WARREN. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

J. H. S. MORISON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4663) authorizing the President to appoint J. H. S. Morison to the position and rank of major, Medical Corps, in the United States Army.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. WARREN. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

MAJ. HARRY WALTER STEPHENSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8806) authorizing the President to reappoint Maj. Harry Walter Stephenson, United States Army (retired), to the position and rank of major, Coast Artillery Corps in the United States Army.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. WARREN. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

WILLIAM HENRY JUDSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2525) for the relief of William Henry Judson.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. WARREN. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

WIDOW OF ALBERT F. SMITH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 9213) granting relief to the widow of Albert F. Smith.

The title of the bill was read.

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

Mr. WARREN. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

J. W. ANDERSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1387) for the relief of J. W. Anderson.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SIMMONS. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

RELIEF OF RUSSELL & TUCKER ET AL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 620) for the relief of Russell & Tucker and certain other citizens of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

The title of the bill was read.

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

PORTER BROS. & BIFFLE ET AL.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 620 and the next one on the calendar, Calendar No. 537, the bill H. R. 4083, be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the bill S. 620 and the bill H. R. 4083 be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

CLAIM OF CLARA PERCY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11045) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Clara Percy.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BOX. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

RELIEF OF SALLIE STAPLEFORD ET AL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 343) for the relief of Sallie Stapleford, Mrs. J. C. Stuckert, Mary E. Hildebraud, Kate Wright, Mary M. Janvier, Harry L. Gray, Frank D. Carrow, Harry V. Buckson, George H. Swain, Claude N. Jester, and Charles H. Jamison.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Sallie Stapleford, $100.54; Mrs. J. C. Stuckert, $331.74; Mary E. Hildebrand, $266.45; Kate Wright, $362; Mary M. Janvier, $87.85; Harry L. Gray, $212.83; Frank D. Carrow, $121; Harry V. Buckson, $333.31; George H. Swain, $51.65; Claude N. Jester, $341.64; and Charles H. Jamison, $200.15, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by reason of the losses and damages caused, respectively, to the said Sallie Stapleford, Mrs. J. C. Stuckert, Mary E. Hildebrand, Kate Wright, Mary M. Janvier, Harry L. Gray, Frank D. Carrow, Harry V. Buckson, George H. Swain, Claude N. Jester, and Charles H. Jamison by reason of the damages to the wells on the properties of the said claimants caused by the lowering of the water level of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal at the town of St. Georges, in New Castle County, in the State of Delaware.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WARREN: After the word "appropriated," in line 10, page 1, insert "and in full settlement."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

NINA MACDONALD ET AL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2336) for the relief of Nina MacDonald, Zenas V. Johnston, Margaret E. Thompson, Arthur L. Beaman, May Fee, Willis E. Young, Daniel E. Turbeville, Clarence C. Spears, and Ina Mae Elkins.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Nina MacDonald, late postmaster at Sunland, Calif., in the sum of $40.46, due the United States on account of loss of postal funds resulting from loss of registered parcel containing $166.46, which loss occurred February 14, 1925; Zenas V. Johnston, late postmaster at Atwater, Minn., in the sum of $351.35, due the United States on account of loss of postal funds resulting from the failure of First National Bank of Atwater, Minn.; Margaret E. Thompson, late postmaster at Grey Eagle, Minn., in the sum of $47.52, due the United States on account of the loss of postal funds resulting from the failure of the First National Bank of Grey Eagle, Minn.; Arthur L. Beaman, late postmaster at Snow Hill, N. C., in the sum of $268.50, due the United States on account of loss of postal funds resulting from the failure of the Snow Hill Banking & Trust Co.; May Fee, late postmaster at Charbonneau, N. Dak., in the sum of $299.43, due the United States on account of the loss of postal funds resulting from the failure of the First National Bank at Fairview, Mont.: *Provided*, That the said late postmasters who have suffered loss through said bank failures shall assign to the United States any and all claims they may have to dividends arising from the liquidation of said banks.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

M. LEVIN & SONS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2438) for the relief of M. Levin & Sons.

The title of the bill was read.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the firm of M. Levin & Sons, San Francisco, Calif., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $269.70, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States on account of shortage in number of shoes purchased in January, 1921, from the Quartermaster Corps of the Army at Fort Douglas, Utah.

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

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CHARLIE M'DONALD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2788) for the relief of Charlie McDonald.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Charlie McDonald, former postmaster at Lovington, N. Mex., in the sum of $242.05, due the United States on account of the loss of postal funds resulting from the failure of the National Bank of Lovington, Lovington, N. Mex.: *Provided*, That the said Charlie McDonald shall assign to the United States any and all claims he may have to dividends arising from the liquidation of said bank.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF A TRAIL CREW EMPLOYED BY THE FOREST SERVICE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12711), for the relief of certain members of a trail crew employed by the Forest Service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, to W. A. Coleman, $50; Robert T. Hardin, $59; Roy McGregor, $25; James Innis, $46; Frank Eaton, $56; William Ward, $43; William Kane, $59; and Lowell Palmerton, $45, these respective amounts on account of losses sustained by them when called from their regular duty as members of a trail crew by order of the Forest Service to fight forest fires during July, 1926, in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "pay" insert the words "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MAJ. CHARLES F. EDDY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12871) for the relief of Maj. Charles F. Eddy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. HICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MAJ. WALTER REED

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13060) to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

KATHERINA KAUTZ

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11289) for the relief of Katherina Kautz and Fred G. Kautz, heirs of the estate of Christian F. Kautz, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of Katherina Kautz and Fred G. Kautz, heirs of the estate of Christian F. Kautz, deceased, three United States certificates of indebtedness, series G, 1921, issued February 15, 1921, and matured July 15, 1921, serial Nos. 12823, 12824, and 12825, of the denomination of $1,000 each, with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum from February 15, 1921, to July 15, 1921, without presentation of the said certificates or the coupons representing interest thereon from February 15, 1921, to July 15, 1921, the certificates having been lost or stolen: *Provided*, That the said certificates shall not have been previously presented for payment and that no payment shall be made hereunder for any coupons which shall have been previously presented and paid: *Provided further*, That the said Katherina Kautz and Fred G. Kautz as heirs shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the certificates and the interest payable thereon, in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on

account of the lost or stolen certificates of indebtedness herein described or the coupons belonging thereto.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT—WORLD WAR VETERANS' ACT, 1924

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on H. R. 13039, an act to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, and move the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts calls up a conference report, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The conference report is as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13039) to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 23, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "(3)," and on page 5, line 12, of the House bill after "(1)" insert a comma and "(2)" and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the quotation marks at the end of the Senate amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate insert the following:

"(3) The payment of compensation to or for a child shall continue until such child reaches the age of 18 years or marries, or if such child be permanently incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect, then during such incapacity: *Provided*, That the payment of compensation shall be further continued after the age of 18 years and until completion of education or training (but not after such child reaches the age of 21 years), to any child who is or may hereafter be pursuing a course of instruction at a school, college, academy, seminary, technical institute, or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the director, which shall have agreed to report to the director the termination of attendance of such child, and if any such institution of learning fails to make such report promptly the approval shall be withdrawn."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 10. That section 206 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended (sec. 495, title 38, U. S. C.), is amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 206. That no compensation shall be payable for death or disability which does not occur prior to or within one year after discharge or resignation from the service, except as provided in section 200 of this act, and except where there is an official record of the injury during service or at the time of separation from active service, or where prior to April 6, 1930, satisfactory evidence is furnished the bureau to establish that the injury was suffered or aggravated during active service. Where there is official record of injury during service compensation shall be payable in accordance with the provisions of this title, for death or disability whenever occurring, proximately resulting from such injury.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 11. That the second paragraph of section 209 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended (sec. 498, title 38, U. S. C.), is amended to read as follows:

"'The time herein provided may be extended by the director up to April 6, 1930, for good cause shown. If at the time that any right accrues to any person under the provisions of this title such person is a minor, or is of unsound mind or physically unable to make a claim, the time herein provided shall not begin to run until such disability ceases.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "12"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "13"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "14"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment strike out the comma after "made"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "15"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That no person who has surrendered his United States Government life (converted) insurance for its cash surrender value shall be entitled to apply for insurance under this section to the extent of the amount of the insurance so surrendered: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who did not serve in the military or naval forces of the United States in the course of the World War"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "16"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

"SEC. 17. That section 305 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended (sec. 516, title 38, U. S. C.), is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: '*Provided further*, That compensation which is uncollectible by reason of the provisions of section 310 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, or section 210 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, shall be considered as uncollected compensation for the purposes of this section.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
ROBERT LUCE,
GORDON BROWNING,
Managers on the part of the House.

DAVID A. REED,
REED SMOOT,
WALTER F. GEORGE,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish it to appear that this is by unanimous consent, because it is clearly not in order under the rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting the conferees' statement at this point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13039) to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

On amendments Nos. 2, 3, 11, and 19: These amendments make a clerical change; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 4, 14, 15, 16, 20, and 22: These amendments make clerical changes; and the House recedes with amendments making further clerical changes.

On amendment No. 1: The Senate amendment provides authority for payment by the bureau of medical examinations and inspections in connection with the reinstatement of insurance or the determination of permanent total disability under such contracts. The expense of such examination is to be borne out of the appropriations for the bureau; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 5: The Senate amendment is for the purpose of requiring proof of dependency on the part of parents of deceased ex-service men who file claim for compensation. Under this amendment it is no longer required that the dependency arise within five years from the date of death of the veteran, but it is provided that in the event the dependency ceases the parents shall no longer receive compensation. By the use of the term "dependency" is meant inability to support one's self; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 6: The Senate amendment provides that in connection with burial claims no deduction shall be made from the sum allowed because of contributions made by any State, county, or municipality. The purpose of this amendment is to obviate the necessity, under recent rulings of the Comptroller General, of taking into consideration in making burial awards small amounts provided by local governments; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 7: The Senate amendment strikes out of the existing law the provision to the effect that if dependency compensation is awarded a parent, such compensation shall continue until the death of the parent. This amendment is for the purpose of restricting the payment of compensation during the period of actual dependency; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 8: The House bill provided for the payment of compensation to or for a child between the ages of 18 years and 21 years if such child during such period is attending school. The Senate amendment eliminated this provision from the bill. The House recedes with an amendment to the effect that compensation shall be payable to such children between the ages of 18 years and 21 years if and while in attendance at school but clarifies the provision so that there may be no question but that a child permanently incapable in self-support by reason of mental or physical defect, will continue to draw compensation beyond the age of 21 years.

On amendment No. 9: The House bill provided for an increase in the amount of compensation payable to insane veterans who had been maintained by the Government in institutions for more than six months from $20 per month to $30 per month. The Senate amendment struck this provision from the bill. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 10: The Senate amendment provides that disability compensation payable to a veteran on behalf of a mother or father shall only be payable during dependency and that the status of dependency shall be determined as of the first day of each year. The director is granted discretion as to the extent of proof he will require from time to time upon which to make his determination. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 12: The House bill provided for the repeal of section 206 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, which requires the submission of proof of service origin of disability within three years of June 7, 1924, where no disability existed within one year of discharge. The Senate amendment eliminated this repealing section from the bill. The House recedes with an amendment extending the time during which proof of service connection for compensation may be filed to April 6, 1930.

On amendment No. 13: The House bill provided for the repeal of section 209 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, which requires that a claim for compensation be filed within five years of date of discharge or the date the disability arose or the death occurred. The section as repealed also granted to the director discretionary power to extend the time for filing a claim not to exceed five years for good cause shown. The Senate amendment struck this repealing section from the bill. The House recedes with an amendment extending the time during which the director might exercise his discretion to April 6, 1930.

On amendment No. 17: The Senate amendment added a provision to section 13 of the bill as passed by the House granting the right to policyholders of Government life insurance to reconvert such policies to policies carrying a lower premium rate provided the applicant is in good health. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 18: The Senate amendment provides that no reconversion shall be made to the five-year level premium form of policy. This amendment is merely for the purpose of restricting amendment No. 17 so that reconversion shall not be made to the five-year level premium policy, which is a temporary form of insurance at an extremely low rate and to which no permanent form of policy should ever be converted. The House recedes.

On amendment No. 21: The Senate amendment adds a proviso prohibiting persons who have surrendered United States Government life insurance for its cash surrender value from applying for insurance under section 14 of the bill as it passed the House to the extent of the amount of the insurance so surrendered. This limitation on the right to apply for Government insurance granted under section 14 of the House bill is for the purpose of protecting the United States Government life-insurance fund from adverse selection. The House recedes with an amendment to the effect that the entire section as amended should apply only to persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States in the course of the World War.

On amendment No. 23: The House bill provided that where an insured under a Government life-insurance contract was totally disabled for a period of 12 months, the insurance should mature as though the insured were permanently or totally disabled. Certain limitations were contained as to retroactive payments. The Senate amendment provides that persons now holding United States Government life insurance and who are in good health, may apply for the insertion in their contracts of a disability clause providing for the payment of disability benefits where total disability has existed for 12 months. The director, under this amendment, is required to fix a rate of premium for this added feature to the insurance to cover the necessary cost of same; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 24: The Senate amendment places the legislative stamp of approval on the interpretation of section 305 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, heretofore made by the bureau, but which has recently been overruled by the Comptroller General. The purpose of the amendment is to make available for the purposes of section 305 compensation the payment of which is barred under section 310 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, or section 210 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended.

ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
ROBERT LUCE,
GORDON BROWNING,
Managers on the part of the House.

JOSE J. JIMENEZ

Mr. MORIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 155, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Jose J. Jimenez, a citizen of Venezuela.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 155. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to permit Jose J. Jimenez to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that Jose J. Jimenez shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that said Jose J. Jimenez shall not be admitted to the academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States, and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended

by the academic board: *Provided further*, That in the case of said Jose J. Jimenez the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House resolution was laid on the table.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill on the Private Calendar.

W. H. KAUFMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2061) for the relief of W. H. Kaufman.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to W. H. Kaufman, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $25, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damage to his crops caused by the landing of a United States Forest Service airplane engaged in forest-fire patrol.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES E. TRUSSELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 2673) for the relief of James E. Trussell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James E. Trussell, who was a private in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged therefrom: *Provided*, That other than as above set forth no bounty, pay, pension, or other emolument shall accrue prior to or by reason of the passage of this act.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOSEPH M. M'ALEER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13476) for the relief of Joseph M. McAleer.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Joseph McAleer, who enlisted under the name of Joseph M. Mejair, foot service, white, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private, on the 11th day of December, 1901: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With a committee amendment striking out the proviso on page 1, line 9, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN F. O'NEIL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5995) for the relief of John F. O'Neil.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint John F. O'Neil a carpenter in the United States Naval Reserve Force, and place him upon the retired list with three-quarters pay of his grade: *Provided*, That the said John F. O'Neil shall not, by the passage of this act, be entitled to back pay or allowances.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE SCHOONER "ADDISON E. BULLARD"

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1486) for the relief of the owners of the schooner *Addison E. Bullard*.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Horace Turner, managing owner of the American schooner *Addison E. Bullard*, for and on behalf of the owners of the schooner, the sum of $80,000, with interest at 4 per cent from May 6, 1920, such sum representing losses sustained by the owners of the schooner because of the interruption of a voyage by reason of the proclamation of the President, effective September 28, 1917, forbidding sailing vessels from entering the war zone. The acceptance of such sum by the owners of the schooner shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the owners in respect of such losses.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$80,000 with interest at 4 per cent from May 6, 1920," and insert "$83,215."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1191. An act to amend an act of March 3, 1885, entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes";

S. 1989. An act to amend the third paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act;

S. 2660. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the examination and registration of architects and to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia," approved December 13, 1924, and for other purposes;

S. 3097. An act for the relief of the State of North Carolina;

S. 3361. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Hot Springs, Ark., all of lot No. 3 in block No. 115 in the city of Hot Springs, Ark.;

S. 3694. An act regulating juvenile insurance by fraternal beneficial associations in the District of Columbia;

S. 3917. An act for the relief of the State of Florida;

S. 4035. An act authorizing conveyance to the city of Hartford, Conn., of title to site and building of the present Federal building in that city;

S. 4124. An act to provide for notice to owners of land assessed for benefits by the verdict of condemnation juries in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 4135. An act to conserve the water resources and to encourage reforestation of the watersheds of Los Angeles County by the withdrawal of certain public lands included within the Angeles National Forest from location and entry under the mining laws;

S. 4203. An act authorizing J. H. Haley, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River at or near a point where Olive Street Road, St. Louis County, Mo., if extended west, would intersect the Missouri River;

S. 4346. An act to authorize an appropriation for the purchase of certain privately owned lands within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.; and

S. 4487. An act authorizing the Uvalda Booster Club, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Altamaha River at or near Towns Bluff Ferry, connecting Montgomery and Jeff Davis Counties, Ga.

RECESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

Mr. SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the House now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly, at 10.50 o'clock p. m., the House took a recess until Tuesday, May 29, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

545. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, for the War Department for the construction of nurses' quarters at Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, $300,000 (H. Doc. No. 326); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

546. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Chuckatuck River, counties of Isle of Wight and Nansemond, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

547. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report and recommendation to the Congress concerning the claim of J. A. Smith (H. Doc. No. 327); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SINNOTT: Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. H. R. 306. A bill to provide for the protection and development of the Umatilla Rapids in the Columbia River; with amendment (Rept. No. 1909). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEMPSEY: Committee on Rivers and Harbors. H. R. 14066. A bill authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1910). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BEERS: Committee on Printing. S. 1168. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the collection and editing of official papers of the Territories of the United States now in the national archives," approved March 3, 1925; with amendment (Rept. No. 1912). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McFADDEN: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 13936. A bill to amend the second paragraph of section 4 of the Federal farm loan act, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 1913). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KIESS: Committee on Printing. S. 3092. An act to enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans; with amendment (Rept. 1915). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KIESS: Committee on Printing. H. Res. 230. A resolution to provide for the printing of certain historical statements relative to the Battle of Cowpens and the Battle of Kings Mountain, S. C. (Rept. No. 1916). Ordered printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SPEAKS: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 3728. A bill for the relief of Rossetta Laws; without amendment (Rept. No. 1906). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HUGHES: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 8079. A bill for the relief of Henrietta Seymour, widow of Joseph H. Seymour, deceased; with amendment (Rept. No. 1907). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REECE: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 11854. A bill for the relief of John W. Leich, alias John Leach; with amendment (Rept. No. 1908). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PERKINS: Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. S. 3944. An act authorizing the President to present in the name of Congress gold medals of appropriate design to Clarence D. Chamberlain and Charles A. Levine; without amendment (Rept. No. 1911). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORIN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. J. Res. 300. A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Jose J. Jimenez, a citizen of Venezuela; without amendment (Rept. No. 1914). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 14066) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DRIVER: A bill (H. R. 14067) to authorize an appropriation for the relief of the States of Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, on account of roads and bridges damaged or destroyed by floods of 1927; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 14068) to authorize an appropriation for the relief of the States of Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas on account of roads and bridges damaged or destroyed by floods of 1927; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 14069) to authorize Members of Congress to exchange with the Public Printer Government publications for public distribution; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. NEWTON: A bill (H. R. 14070) to provide a child welfare extension service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14071) to provide for preparation of a design or designs and estimates of the cost of a bridge to supplant the Chain Bridge; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DEAL: A bill (H. R. 14072) to authorize the sale and removal of surplus sand from the military reservation, Fort Story, Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14073) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extend the date of payments of accrued obligations under contracts with purchasers of Indian lands within the boundaries of the West Okanogan Valley irrigation district, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 14074) granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Green River, and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14075) granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the North Platte River and other streams in which such States are jointly interested; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14076) granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Arkansas River and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14077) granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Colorado and New Mexico and Texas with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Rio Grande and all other streams in which such States are jointly interested; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 14078) to provide for the issuance of suitable insignia to certain wounded war veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 14115) to direct The Adjutant General of the Army; the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; the major general commandant, United States Marine Corps; and the commandant, United States Coast Guard, in certain cases to transfer the statements of World War service to the State, Territory, District of Columbia, or the insular possessions of the United States wherein true legal residence is shown, and to credit the service accordingly in the record and statistics of the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 14116) to provide for the making of loans to drainage or levee districts on alluvial or swamp lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. LOWREY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 320) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL of Washington: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 321) to permit the Cascade Tunnel Association to enter upon lands belonging to the United States for the purpose of surveying and locating a site for the construction of a tunnel under the Cascade Range, in the State of Washington, and to provide for the withdrawal of such lands as may be necessary for the construction and operation of such tunnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. COHEN: Resolution (H. Res. 239) for the appointment of a committee of seven Members of the House of Representatives to investigate and report to the House concerning the best use of Governors Island to the entire Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 14079) to provide for a survey and estimate of cost of enlargement of the Weitzel Lock, St. Mary's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14080) to provide for a survey and estimate of cost of construction of an all-American ship channel in the Detroit River from its mouth at Lake Erie to the head of Grosse Isle in said river; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 14081) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 14082) granting a pension to Amelia B. Manley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14083) granting a pension to Martin A. Van Buren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 14084) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 14085) granting a pension to John P. Litzenburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 14086) granting an increase of pension to Mary Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H. R. 14087) granting pensions to Richard B. Brooks, George L. Brooks, Park M. Brooks, and Albert M. Brooks; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 14088) for the relief of Ivan H. McCormack; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HILL of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14089) for the relief of Dale S. Rice; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 14090) granting a pension to Susan A. Snowberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 14091) granting a pension to Jennie Spohn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14092) granting a pension to Henry Spohn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 14093) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Pugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14094) granting an increase of pension to Eliza D. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14095) for the relief of John W. Arntson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 14096) for the relief of the Brookhill Corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOREHEAD: A bill (H. R. 14097) granting a pension to Frances Du Frane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14098) granting a pension to Harriet J. Bishop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14099) granting an increase of pension to Katie Randall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORMAN: A bill (H. R. 14100) granting an increase of pension to William W. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAGON: A bill (H. R. 14101) granting an increase of pension to Laura J. Barkis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 14102) granting a pension to Rebecca A. Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENSON: A bill (H. R. 14103) for the relief of John H. Cathcart; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 14104) for the relief of Gustave Hoffman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 14105) granting an increase of pension to Aria A. Underwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 14106) granting a pension to Lovisa Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 14107) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John C. Warren, alias John Stevens; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 14108) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14109) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14110) for the relief of Capt. Philip A. Scholl, Finance Department, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 14111) for the relief of James L. Barry, Lawrence L. Barry, Andrew E. Barry, and Patrick H. Barry; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14112) for the relief of Stella Sims Cartwright; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14113) for the relief of Cynthia Coontz and others; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 14114) granting a pension to Elizabeth Penland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

7810. Petition of Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Boston, Mass, representing 60,000 Catholics, opposed to the Curtis-Reed education bill; to the Committee on Education.

7811. By Mr. PARKS: Petition of citizens of Arkansas, protesting against Ashley County being put into the eastern district of Arkansas, but are pleased with the action of Congress in placing Ashley County in the Federal court district of El Dorado, Ark.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7812. By Mr. AYRES: Petition of citizens of Little River and Windom, Kans., in behalf of legislation favoring Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

7813. By Mr. JACOBSTEIN: Petition of Polish organizations of Rochester, N. Y., urging the passage of House Joint Resolution 27, providing for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Library.

7814. By Mr. McLEOD: Petition of common council of the city of Detroit, Mich., memoralizing Congress to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski and establishing a commission to be known as the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission; to the Committee on the Library.

7815. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of the Boston Central Labor Union, urging a revision of the tariff on leather goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, *May 29, 1928*

(Continuation of proceedings from midnight on Monday, May 28, 1928)

BOULDER DAM

The Senate had under consideration the bill (S. 728) to provide for the construction of works for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin, for the approval of the Colorado River compact, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASHURST continued his speech in opposition to the bill. After having spoken for some time—

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. THOMAS S. BUTLER, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the Speaker had appointed, pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions, a committee of 57 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, to attend the funeral of Representative BUTLER,