

To be chief machinists

Machinist Willard L. Jones.
 Machinist Walter L. Hunley.
 Machinist Jarvis B. Wellman.
 Machinist George F. Kolb.
 Machinist Irwin D. Weston.
 Machinist George Holloway.
 Machinist Edward A. Stanton.
 Machinist Robert N. Williams.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, June 30, 1930

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

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

Author and Giver of Life, who art ever with us, we thank Thee that we can not wander beyond Thy loving care. We praise Thee for this fair world, enriched by Thy infinite power and Thy countless mercies. O may we not mar its glory by our selfishness, but by wisdom and intelligence make it more beautiful. May we dismiss from our thoughts inconveniences and petty annoyances and forget them. Make us grateful for the sunlight, the blue sky, the daily mercies, and the wonderful blessings which we enjoy. For these, O Lord of Life, may we always be sincerely thankful. Through Christ our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, June 28, 1930, 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. 573. An act for the relief of Barzilla William Bramble;
 H. R. 576. An act for the relief of Matthew Edward Murphy;
 H. R. 1159. An act for the relief of the Delaware & Hudson Co. of New York City;
 H. R. 3960. An act for the relief of Louis Nebel & Son;
 H. R. 4110. An act to credit the accounts of Maj. Benjamin L. Jacobson, Finance Department, United States Army;
 H. R. 5292. An act to authorize the city of Napa, Calif., to purchase certain public lands for the protection of its water supply;
 H. R. 6113. An act for the relief of Gilbert Grocery Co., Lynchburg, Va.;
 H. R. 6642. An act for the relief of John Magee;
 H. R. 6694. An act for the relief of P. M. Nigro;
 H. R. 7445. An act for the relief of J. W. Nix;
 H. R. 8438. An act for the relief of J. T. Bonner;
 H. R. 8612. An act for the relief of Ralph Rhees;
 H. R. 9279. An act for relief of Henry A. Knott & Co.;
 H. R. 10317. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Michaelson;
 H. R. 10532. An act for the relief of Frank M. Grover;
 H. R. 10582. An act to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Lassen Volcanic National Park in the State of California;
 H. R. 10960. An act to amend the law relative to the citizenship and naturalization of married women, and for other purposes;
 H. R. 11608. An act for the relief of Jerry Esposito;
 H. R. 12233. An act authorizing the Robertson & Janin Co., of Montreal, Canada, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rainy River at Baudette, Minn.;
 H. R. 12554. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Knoxville, Tenn.;
 H. R. 12614. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of Aurora, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge from Stolps Island in the Fox River at Aurora, Ill., to connect with the existing highway bridge across the Fox River north of Stolps Island;
 H. R. 12844. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana, the counties of Roosevelt, Richland, and McCone, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Poplar, Mont.;
 H. R. 12919. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana or any political subdivisions or public agencies thereof, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River southerly from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation at or near the point known

and designated as the Power-site Crossing or at or near the point known and designated as Wilder Ferry;

H. R. 12920. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana and the counties of Roosevelt and Richland, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont.; and

H. R. 12993. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Little Calumet River at One hundred and fifty-ninth Street in Cook County, State of Illinois.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the following titles:

S. 39. An act for the relief of Kate Canniff; and

S. 2790. An act for the relief of D. B. Traxler.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 11144) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend, remodel, and enlarge the post-office building at Washington, D. C., and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House, agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. KEYES, Mr. FESS, and Mr. ASHURST to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

WESTERN OKLAHOMA'S NEW RADIO STATION

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an address by me, read at the establishment of a broadcasting station in my district.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, on April 5 this year a new radio broadcasting station was established at Elk City, Okla., KGMP. I could not be present; therefore, through the kindness of Mr. G. E. Martin, president of the Martin Loan & Investment Co., the following inaugural address was broadcasted for me:

Ladies and gentleman of the radio audience, another milestone of progress has been made by the establishment of KGMP, the first radio broadcasting station in the congressional district I have the honor to represent. I desire to congratulate the pioneer spirit of its founders and the citizens of Elk City and surrounding communities for the kind of cooperation that made this result possible.

Such a broadcasting station should be the means of promoting the increased progress of our State, and in addition bring added happiness to our citizens. This is the day of new ideas and inventions. No one can prophesy with any degree of accuracy what the morrow will bring forth. I remember listening to a speech made by the late Uncle Joe Cannon, who for many years was a distinguished Member of Congress, in which he said that when it was first proposed that congressional aid should be given to promote the art of flying, that he made a speech ridiculing the idea. Then he said after airplanes did fly: "I made up my mind that never again as long as I live would I oppose or say that it was not possible to do anything." It will also be remembered that long years ago in the city which has often been called the Athens of America, Boston, Mass., an editorial was published in the leading daily paper congratulating the city authorities of New York for arresting a man who claimed that he could transmit sound or the voice from one person to another by using a wire stretched from one place to another. The editorial said that such dangerous fanatics should not be allowed to have free access to the city or to worry those who are busily engaged in peaceful pursuits, for the reason they would be liable to contaminate their minds. Likewise, in the city of Philadelphia prior to the Civil War an ordinance was passed which made it a violation of the law for anyone to place a bathtub in their house. There are other instances where inventions came ahead of the progress of civilization, and because of such, the originators were laughed at, or made to suffer in some way. Therefore, the world is awakening to a new era of progress, and our citizens are being taught that they must never allow their minds to become concreted on any subject, for the reason that which is new to-day will be superseded to-morrow by some new idea that will bring about increased efficiency.

The harnessing of aerial waves in such a manner as to make them perform a service for mankind is the greatest invention of the age, and no one can have a proper conception of this fact unless they have had occasion to experience the benefits of the same. I remember on one occasion while aboard ship en route to Hawaii, I requested the radio operator to send a message to Washington asking the Secretary of the Navy if I might secure permission for a friend to accompany me to Australia. Notwithstanding the fact that we were many thousand miles away, the next morning a message was picked up from the air granting this authority. On another occasion, while en route from New Zealand to American Samoa, the radio operator brought me a message that he

had picked from the air addressed to another station which gave me some very important information from a distinguished Oklahoman, now residing in Oklahoma City.

While in the Galapagos Islands aboard the U. S. S. *Marblehead*, in that section of the world far removed from the travel lanes of commerce, I asked our radio operator to try to make contact with San Diego, Guantanamo Bay, Panama, or Washington, for the purpose of locating some ship en route to the United States. The next morning the radio operator handed me a message stating that the U. S. S. *Cristobal* left Panama for New York on the following Wednesday. This message was addressed to a party in New York, and while we were in an entirely different direction from which the message was sent, our radio operator was able to pick it up, thereby enabling me to have the kind of information which made it possible to make a reservation on this ship several days before reaching Panama.

Regulating radio waves through power units is in its infancy, and as time rolls on new discoveries will be made which will enable isolated places in the world to have quick contact with centers of civilization. A short time ago I was invited to participate in a demonstration in which the first telephone conversation between the captain of the steamship *Leviathan*, the largest ship ever to ride the seas under our flag, was carried on while the ship was many miles out to sea. The service could not have been any better. The tones of the voices were perfect. There was no evidence of any kind of static. Thus inaugurating the kind of service which makes it possible for passengers aboard ships to carry on telephone conversations with their friends in any city or community that has long-distance telephone facilities.

Speed is the determining factor which is now governing every activity of life. Already one company in America has announced a 90-second radio service to South America for commercial activities, and this company proposes to increase this speed to a 60-second service, thereby making it possible to flash market quotations and other information with lightning rapidity.

At the present time we have broadcasting circuits by the use of remote control that make it possible for messages to be carried to nearly every country of the world, and the time is not far distant when power and cable lines will be utilized for this same purpose. One company proposes to provide the kind of facilities that will enable different kind of programs to be carried over the same wires.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I rejoice in the fact that the people of our section are daily being given increased facilities for their pleasure and enjoyment. It has always been my desire to assist in the promotion of everything that will be beneficial to those whom I have the honor to represent, and I sincerely hope that the Elk City broadcasting station will be utilized in such a way as to assist in the moral and the spiritual upbuilding of our State, and, in addition, furnish aid to the education of our youths and provide valuable assistance to those interested in the various agricultural and commercial interests of that section.

MISSOURI

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Missouri Avenue in our Capital City is a short street bordered by ramshackle structures. Happily, in the enlarged public buildings and beautification program for Washington, this avenue, with a reputation more in keeping with an alley, is to be blotted out. Learning of this, I took up with the proper authorities the matter of giving to some thoroughfare in a desirable section of the city, an avenue which would symbolize the strength and superiority of the State, the name "Missouri Avenue." Such action is due the citizenship of this inland empire, this commanding Commonwealth.

My colleagues, I would have you know that Missouri is a great State, great in material resources and in citizenship, great in her history and her homes. Measured by these standards, she is the greatest of all States.

"Out of the womb of Missouri came a new America." Daughter of Virginia, she is the mother of all the States to her west. For the hardy pioneer who more than a century ago journeyed west from the States lying along the Atlantic Missouri was the stopping place; a little later, for the sons and grandsons of these same citizens who, moved by the spirit of adventure, pressed toward the setting sun, Missouri was the starting place. From this State well-marked paths of travel, roads of daring and often of death, stretched out like the fingers on one's hand and completely covered all that vast trans-Mississippi country from Oregon south to Mexico.

Before the western movement referred to there were others. French settlements were made at St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1735, or 40 years before Bunker Hill. Although these settlers were largely a pastoral people, they had to do with the settlement of

St. Louis, now the largest of all central western cities. Early Spanish settlements were also made in the State, but we are concerned with later and more permanent history.

In the central and east central parts of Missouri are about a dozen counties, embracing Boone, Cooper, and Howard, and extending as far east as Warren, which may be thought of as "the heart of old Missouri." To this section there came in 1797 that intrepid hunter and explorer, Daniel Boone. Fulfilling an agreement made with the Spanish governor, he brought with him a colony of Americans. Seven years later Boone's two sons pressed on up the Missouri River in search of salt, which they found at Boones Lick, in what is now Howard County. Some of this salt was floated downstream in improvised craft hewn out of immense logs. And I might say that the name "Missouri" is believed to mean, in the Indian language, wooden canoe.

In the spring of 1814 Lewis and Clark made their memorable start from St. Louis, and in one of the most remarkable feats yet recorded, one more daring than the recent trans-Atlantic flight by those aviators who were President Hoover's guests to-day, explored the Missouri River a distance of 1,900 miles, capping the accomplishment by advancing across the mountains until they were in sight of the Pacific. After enduring hardships for a longer period than Byrd and his brave band spent in exploring the South Pole, Clark, the Hannibal of the West, and his companions returned to St. Louis. An official report was then prepared and presented to Thomas Jefferson, whose remarkable vision was thus, in part, vitalized into a verity. So our United States is not a narrow strip along the Atlantic.

Highly important in the interior settlement of the State referred to was that section which came to be known as the Boone's Lick country, comprising principally Howard and Cooper Counties, then embracing much larger areas than the present divisions. A brave and hardy folk, these came, though, more in search of homes than of adventure. They brought with them their Bibles and their rifles, also axes with which to fell forests and build cabins and corrals. The descendants of these people, largely from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, contribute much to the exalted citizenship of the State. As the pioneers came to establish permanent homes, it is natural that they should early have turned their attention to the matter of self-government. Long-distance rule was as distasteful to them as it is to their children's children.

So we find that, in 1811, there was presented in the Congress a bill for the government of the Territory of Louisiana, also a resolution asking that the second grade of territorial government be extended to said Territory. It might be explained that there were then three grades of Territory recognized by Congress. The lowest consisted of a governor and three judges, who exercised all the functions of government. In the second grade there was a separate judiciary, with the lower branch of the legislative assembly elected by the people, and it was for this that Missouri petitioned.

In 1912, by act of Congress, a portion of Louisiana became a Territory of the second grade, and to be known as Missouri. Four years later Missouri Territory was advanced to the third grade and given the right to elect both branches of her legislature. Next came the demand for statehood. Bitter was the contest. It had to be so, for it dealt with the great problem of human slavery. Finally Missouri was admitted as a State, on August 10, 1821, being the first State lying entirely west of the Mississippi.

Every student of history is familiar with the Missouri compromise. While it did not prevent, it postponed for two-score years that terrific fratricidal strife, the Civil War, during which there was demonstrated by North and South, bravery such as the world had never witnessed. Incidentally, during these dark days, Missouri sent into the Union Army more than 47 per cent of all her men of military age—and mere boys were then considered as of fighting age—and into the Confederate Army 23 per cent of her sons of like age, or more than 70 per cent of her men. What a record!

Admitted as a slave State, Missouri remained in the Union, but it was a battle ground, marked by opposing forces and conflicting emotions. As showing how ceaseless was the conflict in this State, it is said that of 2,261 battles of the Civil War, conflicts in which 10 or more men were killed, 244 of them were fought on Missouri soil. At Boonville was fought the first land battle of the Civil War, and it is hoped that this site is soon to be marked by an appropriate tablet or monument.

Let it be recorded to the everlasting credit of this Commonwealth, over whose territory the followers of the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars moved back and forth, according to the tide of war; this border State, which sometimes suffered because of those who felt no first fealty to either flag; this State whose citizens knew the force and fear of "Order

No. 11"—yes; let it be said, that when the war was over they "cast into the all-forgetting river every memento of that internal strife" and together worked for the upbuilding of the State.

But we go back with our story. The first constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1820, after being drafted by convention of 41 members, and at a total expense of \$26.25 for stationery, recognized the "natural and indefeasible right" of all men "to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." It might be added that this feeling in Missouri is as strong to-day as when it was expressed by the fathers. Religiously speaking, we believe that all paths meet at the top of the mountain.

Reference has been made to the early Missouri settlers who came largely from the older States. Shortly after the admission of Missouri into the Union, Gottfried Duden, a German writer and scholar, came to the State, and, in company with a son of the great Daniel Boone, visited Warren and other counties. Returning to his native land, Duden wrote in such attractive manner of the State which he had visited that a large German immigration followed. While these thrifty folk from the fatherland settled, in the main, along the Missouri River, causing the loess lands to blossom as the rose, they spread out to other counties, and wherever they went thrift followed, and well-tilled fields and substantial farmsteads resulted.

Another type of settler, and one marked by qualities second to none, and representing perhaps what is to-day as pure American stock as is to be found anywhere, came to the Ozark, or southern, part of the State. These people have at all times been true to the best traditions. They are home makers and home lovers. The earliest settlers were those who understood the great out-of-doors, who appreciated the clear, swift streams, and who saw on every mountain top a place of promise and often of prayer.

Missourians have always been believers in self-government. It was on the issue of "squatter sovereignty" that Missouri in 1860 gave her electoral vote to Stephen A. Douglas, being the only State in the Union, except New Jersey, to do so. It is not surprising, then, that Douglas, upon visiting St. Louis, should have said—

Your resources are such that Missourians might arm half a million men and wall themselves within the borders of their own State and withstand the siege of all armies of this present world, in gradations of three years each between armistices, and never a Missouri soldier stretch his hand across that wall for a drink of water.

As the early Missourian was an adventurer, ever seeking excitement, but ever prompted by principle, so have Missourians in all time been born fighters, anxious to uphold the flag of freedom. It was in 1837 that Colonel Gentry, of Columbia, assembled a regiment and marched to the Seminole War in Florida. Then, in 1846, came that history-making march of Col. Alexander Doniphan who, gathering about him a body of other brave Missourians, pressed on into Mexico, campaigning against Indian and Mexican forces, and finally reaching the mouth of the Rio Grande. On this longest of all similar marches in history men and horses suffered almost untold agonies from gnats and mosquitoes, thirst, heat, and hunger.

Upon transportation depends very largely the progress of a people. The fact that Missouri is the meeting place of mighty rivers, of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Osage, had much to do with the part the State played in early explorations and settlements.

Missouri has been called the Steamboat State. As early as 1817 the steamboat *General Pike* navigated the Mississippi River as far as St. Louis, while two years later the *Independence* made its way up the Missouri River as far as Franklin, opposite what is now the city of Boonville.

For many years, notably in the fifties and sixties, the Missouri River was a most important carrier of commerce. It will soon again become such, as the result of work now being done to provide a permanent channel. Although an inland State, Missouri has more than 560 miles of water front on navigable streams.

But all travel, even in the early days, was not by water. There were trails over which men traveled to make history. From St. Louis to Franklin came the old Boones Lick Trail, now marked by monuments provided by the Daughters of the American Revolution. From Boonville, important river port and outfitting station, went other well-worn roads connecting with the Santa Fe Trail, which stretched away a distance of more than 700 miles to the southwest. Like a phantom finger, it pointed to a land of promise, but heavy was the toll it took. Over the long, winding trails, "greased by the bacon fried on the way," went wagon trains, the heavy vehicles drawn by Missouri mules, while many adventurous spirits and fighters

there were on horseback. From end to end this trail was marked by graves and often by bleached bones, but civilization and permanent settlements were in the making. Among the adventurous spirits active in this southwest exploration and trade movement was John Becknell, who outfitted at Franklin.

Strange would it have been had a state of such sturdy stock not given to the Nation outstanding statesmen. In Statuary Hall here in the Nation's Capital, Missouri has honored two of her sons, Benton and Blair. Measured by all the qualities that appeal, by combined bravery and daring and a vision almost uncanny in its correctness, it is doubtful if in the entire history of the Nation there has stood in the Senate such another lawmaker as Thomas Hart Benton. In the 30 years that he served in the Senate he stood as the champion of the great West that was and the prophet and promoter of the greater West that is.

Speaking of Benton, it is interesting to note the relationship existing either by blood or marriage between those who had to do with the making of early day Missouri. Jessie Benton, daughter of Missouri's great Senator, became the wife of John C. Frémont, whose name is inseparably connected with the exploration of the upper Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. It was Kit Carson, of Howard County, Mo., who served as guide for the Frémont party as it journeyed to Oregon and California. Tradition tells that west of Independence, where the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails divided, there was a simple sign reading "Road to Oregon," and Oregon was 2,100 miles away, several times farther, measured in travel time, than around the world to-day. Yet in the 40's, a thousand or more Missourians, including women and children, moving in the primitive fashion of that period, traveled the many weary miles.

It is related that Benton battled mightily to get his son-in-law to start on the Oregon trip, thought by many to be foolhardy in the extreme. Finally, Frémont having determined to go, the plans came near failing. Just when he was about to leave St. Louis a message, which chanced to have been received by his wife, ordered his return to Washington. Believing that this message came from enemies of her husband, Mrs. Frémont, possessed of the Spartan courage of her father, saw that it did not reach him.

Frémont went and won. The time was shortly before the gold excitement of forty-nine and the Spanish governor ordered the Missourians to leave. Instead, the leader hoisted the American flag, and from that day to this it has floated over California.

Missouri has been exceedingly fortunate in the ability and character of those who have served her in the Senate, not only in the days of Barton and Benton but since. It is a long and illustrious line—Vest, Cockrell, Stone, and others, as well as many now living. In the House of Representatives the name of Champ Clark, long Speaker, is most conspicuous. The list might be greatly lengthened so as to include many others, such as William H. Hatch, father of agricultural experiment station work in the Nation.

Missouri has had various members of the Cabinet, from the day of Edwin Bates until now, with Hon. Arthur M. Hyde the present Secretary of Agriculture. The first Secretary of Agriculture was also a Missourian, Hon. Norman J. Colman.

The coat of arms of Missouri, shown on the glass ceiling of this National House of Representatives, denotes the connection between the State and Federal Governments, while the words surrounding the central part proclaim the necessity of the union. The grizzly bears pictured are peculiar to the Missouri River and its tributaries, and denote strength and courage.

The official flag of Missouri is made up of one red, one white, and one blue horizontal stripe of equal length, the red at the top and the blue at the bottom. In the center of the flag there is a band of blue, set with 24 stars, and surrounding the coat of arms. The official bird of Missouri is the native bluebird. The official flower is the hawthorn, or wild haw, of which more than 125 species are found in the State.

Missouri is frequently spoken of as the central State of the Union. If a Missourian goes North, he is a southerner; if South, he is counted from the North. In the East he is a westerner, while on the west coast he is an easterner. The location is far enough South for hospitality and far enough North for hustle. It may otherwise be described as midway between the population and geographical centers of the Union, because it is, in fact, much farther to the Pacific than to the Atlantic coast, although in the very center of the agricultural universe. Or, let us say:

Nor North, nor South, nor East, nor West;
But part of each, of each the best.

Missouri excels all other States in diversity of soils, crops, and resources. No other State grows so many crops so well. Missouri is the only State in the Union where employment may be

afforded to cotton pickers and ice harvesters on the same day. Within its area of 69,000 square miles Missouri grows practically every crop that will do well in the Temperate Zone. No other State equals Missouri in combined production of corn, wheat, cotton, and bluegrass. The late Governor Hadley of Missouri delighted in telling how Missouri was the happy habitat of this greatest of all grasses, growing more bluegrass than the combined output of all the States north of her northern border or south of her southern border. It is in Missouri that we say "I reckon" and "most everything seems right."

Dividing Missouri into somewhat equal parts and connecting her two great cities, Kansas City and St. Louis, is the Missouri River, of which Joaquin Miller wrote:

Fierce fashioner of destinies,
Of States thou hast unpeared or rent,
Thou know'st no limit; seas turn back.
Bent, broken from the shaggy shore;
But thou, in thy resistless track,
Art lord and master evermore.
Missouri, surge and sing and sweep!
Missouri, master of the deep,
From snow-reared Rockies to the sea
Sweep on, sweep on eternally!

In soil and topography the northern and southern sections differ considerably. Much of the region north of the river consists of comparatively level lands, expressive of "God's thought spread ought," while in the Ozark region one finds the hills, "God's thoughts piled up." In the southeast section, where formerly were undrained lowlands, is a soil fabulous in its "fatness." Three hundred miles to the northwest and west of the line which once marked the boundary of the State are a half dozen counties constituting what is known as "The Platte Purchase." Here farming has reached a degree of perfection seldom attained. Near the river are some of the widest areas of loess soil in the world, while the soil of the district as a whole is excellent.

Fruit is grown throughout the State, but it is on this loess soil bordering the Missouri River and in the southern and southwest sections where fruit is most extensively grown. Especially does this apply to strawberries, southwest Missouri producing annually from 1,000 to 1,500 carloads.

Since the days of the earliest settlers Missouri has been a livestock State, hence the continued fertility of her soil. Some of the pioneers who came from Virginia brought with them blooded stock, including famous horses, such as the Ashby Whips. From that day to this, Missouri has been a premier saddle-horse State. She was the home of Rex McDonald, the world's greatest saddle horse, and many others. In spite of the coming of the automobile, Missouri continues the production of good horses, and annually at the Missouri State Fair held in Sedalia may be witnessed one of the greatest showings of saddle and harness horses in the world. In quality of mules, Missouri has long been first and in numbers is second only to Texas.

Home of blue-blooded aristocrats of the equine world, so does Missouri excel in the bovine and the porcine. In Cooper County is the oldest herd of Shorthorn cattle, the superior "reds, whites, and roans," in the United States. Missouri breeders have developed the once cat-hammed Hereford into a model animal, whether marketed as "baby beef" or a more mature block of obesity. The world's leading breeder and exhibitor of Berkshire hogs is a Missourian, as is the foremost breeder of jacks and jennets. Missouri sheep are among the best. Proceeds from poultry amount to millions of dollars annually.

Scrub stock is no longer found on the farms of the State. The "razorback," marked with crop-and-slit in ear, like the branded steer, has gone with the linchpin wagon, the single-shovel plow, and the prairie schooner, which less than half a century ago disappeared "in the dim haven of lost ships."

Missouri is rapidly becoming a dairy State. She has the advantages of short and mild winters, natural pastures, good transportation facilities, and the best of markets.

While the progress of the State has been marked in every respect, it is to-day most noticeable in the improvement made in highway construction. Following a bond issue of \$60,000,000, with another of \$75,000,000, the State is constructing a system of roads second to none, and as further heed is given to the proper demand for more farm-to-market roads, transportation conditions will be ideal. Judged by the thousands of miles of improved highways completed, it may be added that when better roads are built Missouri will build them.

No reference to road building work in Missouri would be complete were not the work of D. Ward King mentioned. King, long featured by the Missouri State board of agriculture, an organization older than the college of agriculture, was the

inventor of the "split-log drag," which made passable hundreds of miles of dirt roads before the coming of the automobile. The King system was explained in bulletin form and translated into many languages for use in other countries.

While Benton is remembered as a statesman, his work in behalf of transportation was scarcely secondary. He caught the vision of a great transcontinental railway system, and he it was who secured from Congress the first good-roads appropriation ever authorized. Of the \$30,000 appropriated for the Santa Fe Trail, \$10,000 was used for marking the way and \$20,000 to quiet the Indians.

Nature was lavish when Missouri was made. The southern section especially is one of swiftly flowing streams, of magnificent forests, of great springs, of immense caverns, and valleys as fair and fertile as are anywhere to be found. The daily flow of several of the larger springs is from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 gallons.

To the man who loves the out-of-doors all these things mean days of delight. While most of the larger wild game has disappeared, small game abounds, and fishing, including bass and rainbow trout, is fine.

The streams in the southern section of the State have sufficient potential water power now being developed to supply every factory need that may come, and Missouri is calling for more factories to utilize the raw products which she produces so abundantly.

Missouri has had 11 State capitols. The present building, constructed absolutely without waste or graft, is one of the finest in America. In addition to the building proper, the State has put a million dollars in art works, including many historical paintings depicting peace and war events in which Missourians participated.

The location of the statehouse in Jefferson City, greatest of American cities named for Thomas Jefferson, is a commanding one on the south banks of the Missouri River. It was here that Bayard Taylor, world traveler, is reputed to have said:

I have traveled all over the world to find in the heart of Missouri the most magnificent scenery human eye ever beheld.

But magnificent views are not rare in Missouri. A region of marked beauty is that of Ha-Ha-Tonka in Camden County. Travelers who have journeyed far have said of this region, with its great spring, its silvery streams, high, precipitous bluffs, its lake and natural bridge, and much else to charm the lover of nature, that they have seen nothing to excel it. Here or elsewhere in the Ozarks of Missouri there should be established a national park. But Missouri has not waited for Uncle Sam to aid. The State has established and maintains many parks and public playgrounds.

No camera can catch or pen portray the beauty of the Ozark country. Only when in this "land of a million smiles" one has paused, as in prayer, at the silent sunset hour when all is still, all save the waters of the rivers and the smaller streams as they go singing to the sea; only when he has watched the purple haze and deeper shadows climb slowly up the heights as the last rays of the sun kiss the far hills; only when he has lingered, loath to leave, until the harvest moon has topped the mountain and made more silvery still the waters of lake and stream; only then can he understand. Truly it is "Old Missouri, fair Missouri."

The University of Missouri is the oldest State University in what constituted the Louisiana Purchase, and, as seems so proper, on its campus stands the original monument erected at the grave of Thomas Jefferson. This university constitutes a fitting capstone for the outstanding public-school system of the State. The president of the University of Missouri, Dean Walter Williams, is a native of the State, and as world traveler and founder of the first school of journalism is known wherever newspapers are read. To his students Dean Williams once said, "Never write, as a journalist, that which you could not say as a gentleman."

The Missouri College of Agriculture, located in Columbia, as is the university, has graduates in every State, and many of these are heading departments in other institutions of learning. Work of the college and agricultural experiment station is outstanding, especially in dairying, animal husbandry, and soil studies, the latter having much to do with erosion and moisture requirements. The Sanborn agricultural experiment fields of the Missouri College of Agriculture are among the oldest and most important in America.

The first county agricultural agent to serve a single county in the United States was Sam M. Jordan, of Missouri, who started in Pettis County.

Missouri, with its slightly more than a quarter million farms, has a very large percentage of named farms, the State being the first in the Union to have a farm name registration law.

The largest corncob-pipe factories in the world are in Missouri, and in the northwestern part of the State there is produced the best Burley tobacco to fill them.

The high character and excellence of the press of the State is deserving of commendation. No other State has so many outstanding newspapers, including many in small towns. Famous journalists and publishers, such as William F. Switzler and E. W. Stephens, Columbia; John A. Cockrell, of the Post-Dispatch; George W. Hyde, of the St. Louis Republican; McCullough and King, of the Globe-Democrat; Nelson, of the Kansas City Star; and John N. Edwards, of the Kansas City Times, have added to the luster of Missouri journalism. In addition to his newspaper work William R. Nelson contributed much to his home city and State. He provided for the cause of agriculture by leaving the 1,500-acre Sni-a-Bar Farm, in Jackson County, where work in cattle breeding is to be continued under scientific instruction for many years.

In the field of letters, Missouri's place is secure if we but mention Mark Twain and Eugene Field. When Field wrote:

Wynten, Blynken, and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe,
Sailed on a river of crystal delight,
Into a sea of dew—

he stamped himself as more than a Missourian. He became the interpreter of childhood the wide world over.

Missouri is not a one-crop State. She never puts all her eggs in one basket, and never has a total failure. If something goes wrong, if prices are low and yields disappointing with one crop, she has another. In winter wheat production she is eighth; in corn, fourth; in oats, twelfth; in cotton, eleventh. In number of cattle she is seventh; in hogs, fourth; in sheep, fourteenth; in horses, eighth; and in mules, second. The number of animals, though, does not indicate Missouri's real rank, for in various cases the value per animal in this State is much higher than elsewhere.

Missouri is a State of many trees and wild flowers. One of the most beautiful blossoms is that of the wild crabapple, native of practically every section of the State. In beauty it equals the Japanese cherry blossom, and in addition is delightfully fragrant, a quality not possessed by our foreign visitor. No season is without its charm, but Jewell Mayes, secretary of the State board of agriculture, writes:

October is Missouri's golden-glorious month, royal in color, and richer still in the harvest march of King Corn and his satisfying satellites of the average Missouri farm—pork and turnips, hot biscuits, and fried chicken, apple cider and gingerbread, buckwheat cakes and candied honey, hog and hominy, pears, persimmons, pawpaws, possum, and pumpkin pie.

Missouri homes have long been famous for their hospitality, for their warmth of welcome, and for the superiority of their tables. Judges of good meat have been generous in their praise of Missouri country-cured ham, brown as a berry and with a never-to-be-forgotten flavor.

The greatest livestock exposition held annually in the world is the American Royal Livestock Show, sponsored by the business interests, stockyards, and breed associations centering in Kansas City.

In the mining of lead and zinc Missouri stands first. She also produces great quantities of coal, barites, cobalt, and other minerals, while her supply of iron and granite and other building stones is practically inexhaustible.

Missouri is the only State having three big primary grain markets, two Federal reserve banks, and a Federal land bank. Commercially, and as manufacturing and financial centers, St. Louis, Kansas City, and many smaller cities compare favorably with others of equal size in the United States.

Much is heard of the corn crops of other countries, yet Missouri grows more corn annually, figured on the average yield, than any foreign nation, including the Argentine. The combined output of fewer than a dozen counties exceeds the entire corn yield of Canada. Missouri has the oldest and largest fruit-tree nursery in the United States.

Kansas City has the world's largest hay market. St. Louis has long been the largest primary fur market. St. Joseph is the home of the biggest pancake-flour mill in the world. Kansas City leads in the extent of its connected park and boulevard systems. St. Louis is expending a bond issue of \$87,000,000 on public works, including beautification and enlargement projects.

The first woman postmaster in the United States was a Missourian, Mrs. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, who served under nine Presidents.

A Missourian was the first American to carry the Stars and Stripes at the head of American troops on the streets of London.

It is necessary to say but little of Missouri's part in the World War, the history of which is so familiar to all. Missouri

had a supreme place in that terrible struggle. The names of John J. Pershing, Enoch H. Crowder, and Robert F. Coontz, all native Missourians, will ever be remembered. Let it be recorded, also, that Missouri sent into that greatest of world wars 138,000 men, and that while among these there were more than 10,000 casualties, only 111 Missourians were taken prisoner. Such facts can not fail to bring pride to those gold-star mothers of Missouri who, in September, are to go overseas, there to kneel at the graves of their sons who sleep in foreign soil.

I am about to conclude this imperfect story of my State, but before doing so I pause to say, and I say it with the utmost pride, that whether in peace or war, whether in the long past or the immediate present, Missouri stands second to no State in the intrepid and indomitable spirit of her citizens.

By common acclaim the most daring deed of all time was that of a clean, courageous, and manly young man who, all alone, piloted his plane, *The Spirit of St. Louis*—note the name—over the Atlantic from continent to continent. Yes, and when, on the 21st of this month, a son was born to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, the home State was given as Missouri.

May I add that the bravery of Missouri's sons has been excelled only by the devotion of her daughters. Fitting monuments have been erected to "The Pioneer Mother." But however gifted the sculptor, he could not put into marble or bronze her spirit or beauty, a beauty born of sacrifice and understanding. Wonderful qualities of womanhood were hers. Equally admirable are those of her daughter's daughters, the Missouri women of to-day.

"A great State," said Hon. Arthur M. Hyde when Governor of Missouri, "is not made by its natural resources, but by its citizenship and what they make of it." To this I would add that the strength of Missouri is in her homes, which are service stations rather than mere filling stations. As from these homes go young men and women of courage and character, trained and determined to make a success of life as well as in life, we fear not for the safety of our State.

In view of what I have said—and much might be added—I believe that you, my colleagues, will agree that there should be in this Capital City of the Nation a Missouri Avenue, desirably located, and with a dignity and importance in keeping with that of this great State. It is for this that I speak.

THE TARIFF

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the tariff.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, the tariff fight is over, at least for the present; the shouting and turmoil of the Congress is past; the Hawley-Smoot bill is in effect—let us look for a few minutes at the effect. When it became evident this bill would pass the Congress, men and women in all walks of life began to protest—not alone to the Congress, but to the White House.

The farm organizations protested against the passage of this bill because it did not carry out the pledge that was made to them in the last campaign. They were promised that agriculture would be placed on a parity with industry, but the rates in this bill fall far short of placing agriculture on a basis of equality with industry.

A large number of our leading business men were against the tariff bill because it would advance their raw-material rates, lower the buying power of their foreign customers, and cause foreign countries to retaliate against importing American-made goods.

Some of our leading business men made strong protest against this bill because they realize it is not in the interest of labor and that it was bound to increase unemployment.

In the President's message to Congress, you will remember that he stated that he was in favor of an effective tariff on agricultural products, and that he was in favor of some "limited changes" in other tariff schedules where economic changes have taken place, and where new industries have come into being in the last seven years, and now, after almost a year and a half of hearings and debate, a tariff bill has been passed. What a different law it is from what the American people had a right to expect after listening to the promises made by Mr. Hoover and other leaders during the campaign, or even after the President sent his message to Congress on April 16, 1929.

The "limited changes" the President favored it seems, as he has now signed the bill, were something over 1,200, of which 887 of them were advances, as the tariff bill, as it was signed by the President, increased the tariff rates over the rates in the Fordney-McCumber tariff law passed in 1922 on 887 schedules, many of them containing over 100 commodities.

Educators, scientists, industrialists, bankers, farm organizations by the thousand filed protests.

The leading economists of the country, 1,028 of them in number, coming, as they do, from 179 leading colleges, also from some of our largest banks and most important industries, set out 12 points as to why this bill should never have become a law. They are as follows:

- First. It will increase the general cost of living.
- Second. It will subsidize industrial waste and inefficiency.
- Third. It will inflate profits of the few at the expense of the many.
- Fourth. It will hit city workers hardest.
- Fifth. It will rob the farmers it is supposed to help.
- Sixth. It will cripple manufacturers through raw material rates.
- Seventh. It will lower the buying power of our foreign customer.
- Eighth. It will provoke foreign retaliation against our exports.
- Ninth. It will violate the resolution of the world economic conference.
- Tenth. It will jeopardize payments from our foreign investments and debts.
- Eleventh. It will increase unemployment.
- Twelfth. It will poison world peace.

They realized in advance what the passage of this bill would mean to the American people.

When after 16 months the Senate acted favorably on the bill, the country already in the slough of despond, became panicky; hope had been held out that the President might veto the bill; the people had been told that he would give the matter thorough consideration before action was taken. So pressing and disconcerting were the protests against the bill that before the same reached the White House the President issued a statement that he would approve same, which he did the next day. In his statement the President indicated that he hurriedly signed the bill to relieve the uncertainty and restore the confidence of the American people and business.

If the people had pinned their faith on such a result they were soon disillusioned. The uncertainty has now become a certainty.

During the 48 hours following the President's signing, eight to ten billions of dollars were lopped off security values, farm products dropped to the lowest point since 1914, and in some instances to the lowest point in 30 years, and for a time complete demoralization impended.

The automobile industry announced that it had been hit in a vital spot by the tariff tinkers and that it would be necessary for it to substantially curtail operations, displacing thousands of men. Some manufacturers declared that when present production schedules are completed they anticipate a condition that will make complete suspension imperative.

Meanwhile, the press of the country, representing both farm and industrial sections, continued to bombard the measure, branding it as a destroyer of prosperity, an inciter of international hatred, and as a brake on business that will materially retard recovery from the existing depression.

Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in an effort to stem the tide of falling prices and failing confidence, issued a statement through the press and over the radio, and the response was another crash in prices and more men out of employment. Dissatisfaction is now well nigh universal. Wheat and other farm products are the lowest they have been in 20 years. Farmers in whose interest the tariff revision was undertaken were not long kept in suspense over the effect of the legislation. The agricultural rates proved no stimulation to farm prices. Translation of the bill into law by the President was signalized by a tragic decline in staple farm-crop values.

Mr. Mellon made the significant statement:

American industries now know where they stand and will, I am confident, adjust themselves without difficulty to new conditions.

Yes; the farming industry now knows where it stands. It knows that it will pay more for the necessities of life which it must buy and will continue to be forced to sell its surplus in a world-free market. It knows that its outgo will be greater and its income will be smaller.

Other American industries also know where they now stand. The Aluminum Co. of America now knows that it owns practically 50 per cent of aluminum deposits throughout the world. It knows that the Congress, dominated by the Mellon school of thought, increased rates on aluminum, which already had extortionate rates.

BUSINESS FEARFUL

The passage of the bill has caused a wave of resentment to sweep the world. The more than 40 protesting nations have become retaliating nations. Canada, on the north, our best customer, is matching our high rates with similar rates. Mexico, on the south, is raising her tariff walls against our goods. The nations of South America and Europe, our best

markets, are bitter against what they term "The American selfish and imperialistic tariff policy."

In France the sentiment against the bill is so bitter that Ambassador Edge has just issued a note "to calm the French." In many countries the new tariff is alleged to be an embargo and a boycott against foreign goods. The foreign protests heretofore considered as mere bluffs are taking on serious aspects.

Business leaders are looking ahead with undisguised alarm. They dread reprisals threatened by foreign nations whose exports are embargoed by the new duties. Our loss for this year is already more than \$800,000,000, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, and this accounts in large part for the depressed state of manufacturing industries.

Almost 10 per cent of our production goes overseas, and if all or a substantial part of it is lost it will compel drastic readjustment of productive processes and may indefinitely delay the return of prosperity. Canada alone buys from us eight hundred to nine hundred millions of goods a year; she sells to us about four hundred millions, thus we have a trade balance with her of more than four hundred millions, and yet we are so shortsighted as to sacrifice that trade.

Let us look for a moment at the effect the bill will have on the purchasing power of the man in the ordinary walks of life. To ascertain how the tariff affects you compare the following rates provided in the new law with your income, and figure how much you pay to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

MEN'S WEAR

In addition to the high tax now upon a standard suit or overcoat which now sells for \$35 will be added \$5 by reason of this tariff. Sweaters now costing \$3 will cost \$3.50. Woolen underwear now selling at \$2 per suit will cost \$2.50. Men's shirts selling for \$1.50 will cost \$2.00; a shirt now selling for \$3 will sell for about \$4.50. Inexpensive hats will be increased 75 cents. The estimated increased duty on the cheaper felt hats and derbies will be from \$1 to \$1.50.

WOMEN'S WEAR

Woolens, worsted dress goods now costing \$4 will cost \$6.25. Silks increased from \$5 to \$5.75 and cotton dress goods from \$3 to \$3.50. Woolen underwear now selling for \$2 a suit will cost from \$2.40 to \$2.50, and a \$4 suit will cost \$5. Untrimmed hat now costing \$1 will cost \$1.45; \$3 hat will cost \$4.66; a \$3 felt hat, lightweight, will cost about \$5.45. Leather gloves now costing \$2 will sell for \$3 and in proportion for more expensive ones. Women's, men's, and children's gloves are increased from 50 cents to \$1 per pair, according to the length and quality. Cheap jewelry is much higher than ever before, while we are required to pay \$12 for a pair of shoes which now cost us \$10. These figures are based upon the fact there is already a high tariff on all these items except shoes.

THE HOUSEHOLD

When we come to the home we find every necessity of life is taxed. The cheaper the article the more the tariff. Blankets, quilts, linens, glassware, china, knives and forks, dishes, cooking utensils, and everything about the kitchen bears a higher rate; queensware and crockery of the cheap grade, now selling in the 5-and-10-cent stores for 10 cents, will cost 20 cents hereafter.

Not only will the tax apply to food, clothing, furnishings, rugs, and everything about the home, but on medicine and surgical instruments. The increased rates on cheaper jewelry, watches, and clocks are astonishing, although the rates on pearls and diamonds have been reduced 10 per cent. Toothbrushes, razors, and razor blades, brushes, brooms, combs, electrical equipment, radios, musical instruments, and records all pay tribute to these tariff barons.

Eight hundred and twenty-five specific increases have been made in this bill, making a 20 per cent increase over the tariff bill of 1922.

Cement, heretofore on the free list, was given a protection of 6 cents per hundredweight, and will add at least \$1,000 per mile to every mile of good road hereafter built in the United States. Senator BORAH estimates the cement tariff will cost the farmer \$16,000,000. Cement industries are multiplying by the hundreds, selling more products, and are in better financial condition than ever in their history, and it is a well-known fact they belong to a price-fixing association and you can not buy cement from one cheaper than from another.

Brick, formerly on the free list, bears a tariff of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per thousand. Glass, which goes into the windows and doors and the glassware used in the home, bears an increased rate, as well as paint. This tax on building material will add approximately \$100 to the cost of a cheap, humble home, and have a tendency to retard building and improvements except by the wealthy.

A CAMOUFLAGE FOR THE FARMER

The tariff on wheat, corn, cotton, pork, and most of the staple farm products is a camouflage. Take, for instance, a duty of 42 cents per bushel on wheat, provided for in this bill, and tell me how the wheat grower can be protected or the price of wheat raised by the tariff. We export approximately 200,000,000 bushels of the wheat produced each year, and the price of wheat is governed by the foreign market. In 1929 we produced 806,508,000 bushels of wheat and there was only imported into this country 37,231 bushels, or one two-hundredths of 1 per cent of the amount produced. Yet the President called the Congress together to put agriculture on a parity with industry.

THE DEBENTURE PLAN

The only way to make the tariff benefit the farmer is through the export debenture plan. This plan, coupled with the agricultural rates carried in the bill, would be of great financial benefit. If we are to have a high protective tariff for the industries in the East, why not an export debenture for farm products? The debenture was placed in the bill by the Senate but unfortunately eliminated by the overwhelming Republican majority in the House. The debenture provided that on all commodities exported the Government should issue a certificate to the owner of the product for one-half the tariff on that item, and these certificates would be redeemable in paying tariff.

The operation of this plan would mean if the farmer exported wheat, the Government would issue a certificate for 21 cents on each bushel, being one-half the tariff on wheat. These certificates could be sold to those paying import duty on goods imported into this country. Cotton having no tariff rate, was provided for under the debenture plan at 2 cents per pound and would thus benefit to the extent of \$10 per bale. It is claimed that this would be a subsidy and require the Government to lose money which it would otherwise collect on tariff. But if these high tariff rates are good for the Government and the eastern industries, is it not fair that one-half of the tariff on the exported surplus should go to relieve the farmers in their distressed condition? It would stimulate business, give foreign nations a better chance to exchange commodities, and bring in more goods upon which a tariff would be paid to the Government.

A WORD PERSONAL

While I have been, and am, critical of this bill, I do not want to be misunderstood by this House or the country. I am not a free trader; I am not opposed to a tariff. I voted for a tariff on wheat, flax, cattle, hides, dairy products, silver, manganese, wool, and a score of other raw products of my State and shall continue to do so, but a bill written, as is the present measure, to give the eastern manufacturers a monopoly, can not command my approval. The bill has some good features: but, in my judgment, the bad outweigh the good.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, Thomas Jefferson was the foremost apostle of liberty—human liberty—the world has ever known. Other men, including many who were associated with him in creating this great Republic, were more interested in the forms of freedom, in liberty as an abstract idea, than in universal emancipation. Some sought to trammel liberty and keep it within narrow bounds. Many of the founders proposed a system of government which should be little short of a republican monarchy. But Jefferson had an infinite faith in the people; in days of distrust of the populace, agitation, and revolution, and at a time when democracy was but a name he stood firm for a government in which the power would be resident, not in the men of intellect, of financial influence, or social standing, but in the artificers of the cities, the woodsmen of the frontier, the laborers on the farms and plantations, the seamen along the Atlantic coast. He was the plain people's only champion at a time when they were inarticulate.

I often think, as I note increased demands for vesting all authority in the hands of the Central Government, that our greatest need is another Thomas Jefferson to speak out in behalf of the rights of the common people, to utter the individual's well-founded jealousy of a Federal Government which daily reaches out its talons for more and more control over our daily lives. The great Democrat who championed freedom of worship in Virginia, a system of State universities in which students might elect their own courses of study and a government resting solely upon the consent of the governed, would be the first to protest against the growing encroachment which the Federal

Government, through hateful amendments to the Constitution and a distortion of democracy, is making upon the life, liberty, and happiness of the individual citizen.

If Jefferson were sitting in this Chamber to-day, or holding the office of governor of any of our sovereign States, I can picture him as our leader in the struggle against sumptuary laws which restrict the decent freedom of the individual, against proposals to lodge control over our widespread educational system in the Federal Government, against domination of political groups by the great financial interests, against class discrimination, against bowing the knee to Europe whether it take the form of writing down their just and honest debts or accepting their decisions in international matters of vital import to our western Republic. Nine years before Washington's Farewell Address, you may remember that Jefferson was writing from Paris to caution against "entangling alliances"—those were his very words—and as Washington's first Secretary of State, he adhered to that great American policy.

Jefferson's birthday this year should be a day upon which we rededicate ourselves to the many great causes and the single great principle—human liberty—for which he fought over a period of 40 years. It may seem trite to recall his services to liberty, his struggling for the doctrine of universal emancipation, but it was not so in his day. His enemies, at home and abroad, sneered at his demands for the fullest form of freedom. They pointed to the excesses of the French Revolution, and shuddered at the resulting wars which drenched Europe with blood from the North to the Red Sea.

"This," they retorted, "is what your liberty would give us in America."

But Jefferson never faltered; his vision was keener than theirs, his trust greater, his understanding deeper. Though a George the Third sat on the English throne, and a Napoleon strode across the European continent like a Colossus, and a Metternich and a Talleyrand set the wicked pace for diplomats of the Old World, Jefferson labored to such avail that he created not only a nation but a party. It was only a few years afterward that Jefferson became the first President of a nation and a party which, largely through his own efforts, were builded on the doctrine that all men are equal in the eyes of nature and the law, that life, liberty, and happiness are inalienable rights, that the function of government is to safeguard and guarantee those rights, and that all the authority and inspiration of government are drawn from the consent of the governed.

Trite words to-day, perhaps, for they are embedded in every child's history book; but unfortunately there are indications that those in charge of our Government are straying from the path marked out by such guideposts. No longer, I fear, do they exercise a dynamic influence upon those who sit in high places.

So we need a Jefferson to guide us back to sanity, to fundamentals, to the doctrine preached by him in the most critical period of our country's history. We need a "majestic and free voice" such as his to sound a trumpet call awakening us from our lethargy and slumber, the presence of a leader who traveled life's common way "in cheerful godliness," yet assumed life's lowliest burdens and duties on behalf of those who could not do so themselves.

To those who head the forces of reaction in our time Jefferson would protest, as he did to George the Third, in tones of defiance and warning.

"Open your breast, sire, to liberal and expanded thought," thundered the great Virginian, then only 31 years old. "Let not the name of George the Third be a blot on the page of history. The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest. Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail."

With equal justice he could say to-day to those who seem bent upon converting the Government into an instrument for improving the condition of the powerful and wealthy that "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest."

Though we can not emphasize too much Jefferson's service in framing the Declaration of Independence, which struck an entirely new and loftier note in the century-old struggle for human rights, and his accomplishments from 1776 until he returned to Monticello late in life, broken in health and sadly in debt, it seems to me his earlier achievements were even more noteworthy. His later triumphs in the field of politics and human development were merely an extension of the principles he epitomized in Virginia. There he stood forth as the foe of a medieval organization of society, politics, law, and education. You can not know the true Jefferson, the father of a nation and a party, unless you understand his services in destroying outworn social, political, legal, and religious forms in the Old Dominion.

Virginia, with Massachusetts, was the nursery of the Revolution, of the Declaration of Independence, and of the United States of America. But the seeds of democracy had been planted in the Bay State long before; it needed only provocation to bring them to their period of growth. In Virginia George the Third and all he represented had stout defenders. It was Jefferson who made Virginia's soil fertile for the reception of democratic ideas in that grand old State, and it was Virginia which swept the rest of the South into the maelstrom of war and freedom out of which we emerged as a nation.

There, as later, by pen and uttered word, he betrayed a magic skill in crystallizing into sharp and distinct outlines the issues for which America fought. He gave voice to the wavering sentiment of human freedom. Time and again when the colonists were swaying between complete independence and partial servitude to the British crown there came from Jefferson's lips or pen a statement, a letter, or draft of resolutions which banished doubt, inspired the faint-hearted, and nerved the isolated groups to the great efforts which culminated in both a warlike and peaceful vindication of the great principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

In Virginia, however, Jefferson revealed his instinctive hatred of all forms of oppression and tyranny, his faith in the people, and his realization that the tyrant may assume many shapes. In his day Virginia had an established church which was recognized and favored by the Government; it was a crime to join dissenting churches. He struggled for years against the established forces, incurring the lasting enmity of powerful groups, but in the end he brought complete religious freedom to that great Commonwealth. Virginia, because of Jefferson, was the first sovereign State in the history of the world to proclaim formally in its laws the absolute religious freedom of all its citizens.

So, too, he revised the judicial code which supported and bulwarked an institution of punishment and tyranny that went back to the Middle Ages. He forced the repeal of laws against witchcraft and heresy, of legislation which preserved great landed estates to the permanent disadvantage of the many, of statutes which restricted manufactures, navigation, and development of a sound currency system. An aristocrat on his mother's side, with the blood of nobility in his veins, he struck a death blow at aristocracy in so far as it sought to determine and control what the people should think, how they should worship, how they should be governed, and how they should live. I firmly believe he would have struggled against any attempt to say what they should eat or drink.

It was in Virginia that Thomas Jefferson transplanted the seeds of democracy which, under his care and guarding, have flowered and grown into a sheltering tree whose beneficent shadows now stretches across the world.

Long before slavery became a problem dividing our Nation and requiring determination by the sword and gun, Jefferson urged its abolition. His original draft of the Declaration of Independence cited British fostering of the iniquitous slave trade as one of its crimes against America and humanity, but unfortunately it was stricken out by the more conservative of the patriots. In the Virginia Legislature he labored for eventual emancipation of the black man. In establishing a temporary form of government for the Northwestern Territory, he inserted a clause banishing slavery after the year 1800; it lost by one vote. Many of his doctrines that have come down to us are being stricken out day by day, and are losing by one or more votes. As he was ever on guard, so we must be. Problems almost as serious as that of slavery, problems which threaten to divide a nation, are upon us now; it is not necessary to enumerate them.

Jefferson, as I have mentioned, was determined to keep us from imperialistic schemes abroad, but he was an ardent believer in a greater America. It was he who initiated and consummated the Louisiana Purchase; it was he who sponsored the Lewis and Clark expedition through western wilds to the Pacific coast; it was he who inspired the acquisition of the Floridas.

It was he who enhanced young America's prestige abroad by sweeping the Mediterranean clear of the Barbary pirates at a time when such world powers as Great Britain, France, and Spain were paying yearly tribute to the Sultan of Morocco. And before Monroe promulgated that great doctrine of America for the Americans, without interference from the Old World, he submitted it to his friend and adviser, then living in retirement at Monticello.

Thus "Jeffersonian Democracy" is not a mere political catch word. It is a glowing ideal which should animate us regardless of party to-day, even in the face of triumphs by those who have abandoned his principles, who still manifest distrust in the people's right and ability to govern their own affairs. As

against the theory that people were created for the Government, which is at the root of many of our evils to-day, he proclaimed the principle that the Government was established for the people. Liberty, to him, was not a privilege; it was a right, and government a mere responsibility delegated by the people. The first and only consideration was how much government was necessary to achieve human happiness and freedom—freedom in government, freedom in education, freedom in worship.

It is time to reexamine our Government in the light of these flashes of inspiration enjoyed by our great leader. It is time for the men in charge of our Government to make a pilgrimage, if only in fancy, to the grave of Thomas Jefferson and draw renewed faith in the people from the following epitaph, which he wrote himself:

Here was buried
Thomas Jefferson
Author

Of the Declaration of American Independence
The statute of Virginia for religious freedom
and

Father of the University of Virginia

MY RECORD IN THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the second session of the Seventy-first Congress adjourns on the 3d day of July, 1930.

I regard a public office as a public trust. In order that my attitude on public questions may be made known, I desire briefly to enumerate some of my efforts and submit them to the people of my district for their approval.

Much legislation of great importance, local and national, has been considered and enacted. It is a great responsibility to represent the people of one of the splendid districts of Oklahoma and I greatly appreciate the privilege.

To properly represent my district attention must of necessity be given to the consideration of much local legislation and many departmental matters not required of Members of Congress of some of the other States. The State is new, necessitating the giving of much attention to rural mail matters, road legislation, and legislation affecting agriculture. We have 33 Indian tribes in Oklahoma, and about one-third of the Indians in the United States live in that State.

Our State is rich in natural resources and its citizenship is drawn from every State in the Union. I have done everything possible during my service in Congress to encourage and further its development.

I have given special consideration to many matters peculiarly affecting Oklahoma and through speeches, correspondence, and the press, I am sure the people of my district are familiar with the efforts I have made in their behalf and the attention I have given to correspondence, to departmental work, and to local legislation as well as the larger questions affecting the people of the Nation as a whole.

THE THREE MAJOR QUESTIONS

While there was a great deal of legislation considered and enacted, the three major questions that engaged the attention of Congress during the present session were as follows:

First, farm legislation; second, tariff; and third, flood control.

FARM LEGISLATION

Everyone recognizes the depressed condition of agriculture. More lands have been sold for taxes, more mortgages foreclosed, and it is generally agreed that more distress has existed in farming communities during the past 10 years than ever before.

There are 6,500,000 farms in this country upon which approximately 27,000,000 of the people of our Nation live. All, however, are dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers. We have 197,000 farms in Oklahoma. When the farmers are depressed this is reflected in every class of business.

Appreciating that there was great necessity for legislation in aid of agriculture, the President called the Congress in extra session on April 15, 1929, and submitted as his program the enactment of two measures for the relief of the farming classes: First, a farm bill creating a Farm Board to assist the farmers in marketing their products; and, second, a "limited revision" of the tariff.

The farm bill was approved on the 15th day of June, 1929. It provided for a Farm Board to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, fixed the salary of the members of the board, and authorized it to employ its clerical force. It authorized a revolving fund of \$500,000,000, of which Congress

appropriated \$250,000,000, and placed it at the disposal of the board to make loans through corporations composed of cooperatives and other agencies recognized by the board to assist producers in marketing their farm products. It also authorized the recognition or creation of stabilization corporations through which the board might act in assisting the farmers in the marketing of their crops. This bill has been in force one year.

I voted for the farm bill because of its educational value and because of the broad powers given the board, and in order to give the board a chance to give the administration of the bill a trial, and in the further hope that if its provisions proved ineffective that amendments found necessary would be recommended to Congress for further legislation.

LOANS TO FARMERS IN FLOODED AREAS

I actively supported in a speech an amendment to a pending bill, to include Oklahoma in the list of States whose farmers were permitted to participate in loans from the \$6,000,000 fund to purchase seed, feed, and fertilizer at 5 per cent interest.

FLOOD CONTROL

The control of inland waterways is of tremendous importance to the entire Nation and is of particular importance to the State of Oklahoma.

Congress enacted comprehensive flood-control legislation during the last Congress and provided not only for flood control on the lower reaches of the Mississippi River but for surveys of all of its tributaries, including the Arkansas River and its major tributaries.

The Arkansas River flows through the eastern part of Oklahoma and its tributaries—Illinois, Grand, Verdigris, Cimarron, Canadián, Deep Fork, and others—drain practically every county in Oklahoma.

We are vitally interested in the prevention of disastrous floods rendering valueless great areas of land and at the same time destroying property of great value. The property loss from the 1927 flood, in Oklahoma, including damage to roads, bridges, crops, personal property, farm lands, and so forth, is estimated at from twenty-five to forty million dollars.

The bill passed by the last Congress authorized the use of \$5,000,000 in making a survey of the tributaries of the Mississippi, including the Arkansas and its tributaries, and directs that reports be made with the view of ascertaining the best method of flood control. We have urged the reservoir plan of flood control, which, if adopted, would result in the retention of waters in reservoirs. By impounding the water in reservoirs at strategic points it would be gradually released for water power, irrigation, and navigation purposes. This would check the ravages of disastrous floods, save millions of dollars in property from destruction and make certain the cultivation of large areas of productive land.

A survey of the Arkansas River and its tributaries is now in process of being made and a report is anticipated by the fall of 1930 and it is hoped that this report will justify a sufficient expenditure upon this river to restore navigation and reduce freight rates through competitive water rates, which will invite the location of factories and greatly add to the population and prosperity of the Arkansas Valley and contiguous territory.

TARIFF REVISION

The President, in his special message to the first session of the Seventy-first Congress, recommended a "limited revision" of the tariff in the interest of agriculture. The farmers of the country have been demanding that they be placed upon an equality with the industrialists of the East. This can not be done by means of the tariff. The tariff will not enable the farmers to secure more for those farm products of which we regularly raise an exportable surplus.

In 1929 we produced 14,545,000 bales of cotton and exported 7,580,383. We produced 806,508,000 bushels of wheat and exported wheat and wheat products amounting to approximately 200,000,000 bushels. We produced 2,622,189,000 bushels of corn and exported 33,745,270 bushels.

We regularly export wheat, corn, and cotton, our three major crops. We therefore are dependent upon a foreign market. Our imports of these three products are negligible.

To illustrate, in 1929 we imported 37,231 bushels of wheat, or one two-hundredth of 1 per cent of the wheat we produced. We imported a small quantity of long-staple or sea-island cotton, used principally in automobile manufacturing. We imported only about one sixty-fifth of 1 per cent of the corn we produced.

The tariff bill places a duty of 42 cents per bushel on wheat and 25 cents per bushel on corn. There is no duty on anything but long-staple or sea-island cotton, none of which is grown in my State of Oklahoma. If we shut out entirely all of the imports of these three products, it would not enhance their value to the producers. We tried to make this tariff

duty effective through the debenture plan which would have insured the producers 50 per cent of the tariff duty on their products, and where there is no duty on a product, such as cotton, the bill provided 2 cents per pound. The debenture plan is the only way to make the tariff effective as to those farm products where we regularly raise an exportable surplus and ship and sell to a foreign market.

On the other hand the tariff bill raises the duty on practically every commodity the consumer must buy, including clothing, boots and shoes, sugar, cement, lumber, steel products, rayon goods, and, in fact, on everything which the farmer must purchase. You can not make the farmer more prosperous by taxing him more. He has literally been bled white by the industrialists of the East. For this reason banks in farming communities have failed, business concerns have gone into bankruptcy, farm lands have been sold for taxes, mortgages have been foreclosed, all resulting in a general business depression.

I voted against the tariff bill, which can be of no possible benefit to the farmers of Oklahoma.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

I have consistently voted against all unnecessary tax burdens. Rigid economy in all public expenditures—local, State, and Federal—is one of the most important subjects before the people. The larger part of our taxes are local. Comparatively few people pay any direct Federal taxes, but everyone pays a tariff tax. To reduce expenditures to a minimum is the surest way to reduce taxes.

I have favored those appropriations that yield returns, such as for agriculture, rural mail service, good roads, flood control, and the like, which are regarded as investments, and have carefully scrutinized excessive appropriations for the Army and the Navy and like purposes as nonproductive; and, while our national defense should not be endangered, the hope is that through disarmament and conferences further reductions may be had for these branches of our Government.

During the first 15 months of Washington's administration the total expenditures of our Government amounted to \$4,269,027. The expenditures for the coming fiscal year, including the Postal Service, will aggregate a staggering total approximating \$5,000,000,000. We spend more than a thousand times as much now for the expenses of the Government in one year than we spent during the administration of Washington.

The appropriations for the coming fiscal year for agriculture amount to \$70,897,770, not including, of course, the appropriation of \$84,500,000 as Federal aid for roads, the total of which will aggregate \$155,397,770.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, are as follows:

For the Interior Department.....	\$286,543,423.74
Treasury and Post Office Departments.....	1,149,088,008.00
Navy Department.....	380,573,111.00
Agricultural Department.....	155,397,770.00
First deficiency, 1930.....	169,547,689.96
War Department.....	458,544,151.00
Independent offices.....	553,523,166.00
State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor Departments.....	114,253,236.14
District of Columbia.....	46,010,602.00
Legislative establishment.....	26,557,767.58
Second deficiency, 1930.....	74,102,022.94

In addition to the direct appropriations other expenditures have been authorized in large sums for which Congress is obligated to make future appropriations.

To the amount of the above appropriations should be added \$1,416,022,855, estimated amount of permanent and indefinite appropriations for interest on the public debt, sinking-fund requirements, and other miscellaneous permanent and fixed purposes for which annual appropriations are not required or necessary.

I want to correct the general impression gained through reading newspaper propaganda intended to show that Congress is extravagant. The record shows that Congress has made a net reduction in the estimates of the President since the Budget System was created aggregating the sum of approximately \$380,000,000.

FOREIGN-DEBT SETTLEMENTS

We authorized, during the World War, loans to foreign Governments in large sums and pledged the people that these amounts should be collected in full.

I voted against all settlements with foreign governments which canceled or remitted any part of them, principal or interest. I made an extended speech against the Italian debt settlement, which, calculated upon a 4¼ per cent interest basis, the amount we pay on our Liberty bonds, canceled \$3,413,874,500, and I also made a speech against and vigorously protested the French debt settlement, based upon a 4¼ per cent interest basis, lost to us, or canceled, or remitted \$4,527,225,895.83.

On the settlement with the 13 foreign governments, calculated upon a 4¼ per cent interest basis, according to figures prepared by the Treasury Department, we lost \$10,705,618,006.90

SOLDIER LEGISLATION

Congress has enacted much sympathetic legislation for our soldiers during the past two sessions.

We passed over the President's veto the Spanish-American War pension bill placing the veterans of that war upon an equality with the veterans of other wars, greatly liberalizing the legislation and increasing the pensions. Pensions for the survivors of the Civil War and their widows were increased, the minimum pensions for survivors being increased to \$75, and where they are so disabled as to require an attendant \$100 per month. All widows receive \$40 per month, and if married to the soldier during the war they will receive \$50 per month.

I have always given sympathetic consideration to all legislation in the interest of the ex-service men of the World War. I favored an extension of the time for the filing of disability claims, and supported the provision making it conclusive that the contracting of tuberculosis was of service origin.

Congress has from time to time enacted additional legislation making provision for increased hospitalization facilities, extended the time for the conversion of insurance, and for vocational training.

During the present session the first opportunity was given to consider bills for ex-service men under the general rules of the House, and I supported the legislation vetoed by the President, with which the ex-service men are familiar, greatly liberalizing the evidence required in the adjustment of claims for compensation, and particularly indulging the presumption in favor of instead of against ex-service men where an examination shows that he is disabled. To compel ex-service men to present medical proof now of disabilities which originated some 8 or 10 years ago is in effect a denial of their claims for compensation. The legislation which the President vetoed changed this presumption and would have enabled many deserving ex-service men to have had their claims favorably considered. After this bill was vetoed I supported the bill which finally passed affording a smaller measure of relief to the ex-service men.

As I have shown, we remitted in our foreign-debt settlements the sum of \$10,715,618,006.90, and surely we can afford to be more generous with the disabled ex-service men who answered their country's call and their dependents than we are with foreign governments.

HOSPITAL AT MUSKOGEE

The United States Veterans' Hospital No. 90, at Muskogee was purchased from the State of Oklahoma and later the municipal hospital was purchased from the city of Muskogee. I actively assisted in securing appropriations for these purchases. This hospital is ideally located, is adequate, and well equipped to care for the needs of the ex-service men and others eligible to admission from the area which it serves.

The sum of \$4,950 was authorized by a special bill, to be used, out of funds appropriated for hospital purposes, for paving the street in front of the hospital and between the hospital and adjoining quarters for the officers on the east. An additional sum of \$160,000 from hospital funds have been allocated to the Muskogee hospital for a new power house, laundry, and garage.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT OKMULGEE

The public building for the city of Okmulgee is now assured. Difficulty has been encountered in perfecting the title to part of the land upon which the building is to be built, but it is expected that this title will be perfected soon and the construction of the building will actually go forward at an early date. The money to purchase the site and for the cost of the building has already been appropriated.

An amendment which I offered to a pending court bill, approved February 16, 1925, assured the designation of Okmulgee as a place for holding Federal court.

In the division of the Federal court districts in Oklahoma we were successful in having an equal division of the business and area made. Thereafter Okfuskee County was added to the eastern district, which now embraces 31 counties in the eastern Oklahoma district.

ROAD LEGISLATION

The enactment of the act of July 11, 1916, authorizing Federal cooperation in the building of roads, has greatly added to the enthusiasm for building roads throughout the country. I made a speech in favor of it and have supported all subsequent appropriations for Federal aid to roads.

During the present session of Congress we have increased the amount to be contributed annually by the Government for Federal aid to roads from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000. Of this Oklahoma will get \$2,918,355. Oklahoma's total allocation since 1916 is \$24,227,959.

Oklahoma was admitted to statehood November 16, 1907. The eastern half was composed of lands formerly occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians. The land had only recently been surveyed and allotted to the Indians. The roads had not been improved, but since then we have had a revolution in road building.

I introduced the original bill, H. R. 4971, which provided that "the nontaxable Indian lands, individual and tribal," should be placed in the same class with the nontaxable unappropriated lands in the Western States. This bill finally became section 4 of the act of February 12, 1925, which is as follows:

SEC. 4. That section 11 of the Federal highway act approved November 9, 1921, as amended and approved by the acts of June 19, 1922, and June 30, 1923, is further amended by inserting after each place where the words "unappropriated public lands" occur, the words "and nontaxable Indian lands, individual and tribal."

This provision is important to Oklahoma because it authorizes the Government to pay a larger proportionate share of the costs of road construction where more than 5 per cent of its lands are either public or nontaxable Indian lands. The appropriation to carry this provision into effect was vetoed by the President during the former administration.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE

The farmers are rendered no more important service than by rural mail. This service was started in an experimental way in 1896. It has been extended to the most remote parts of the country, and on May 28, 1930, there were 43,384 rural routes in operation in the United States, 1,172 such routes in operation in the State of Oklahoma, and 92 in the second congressional district.

I voted for the bill to provide for increased compensation for postal employees and for the bill granting allowances for rent, fuel, lights, and equipment for fourth-class post offices.

As roads are improved and the smaller streams bridged, I hope to see rural routes gridiron the second district and the Nation, so as to afford complete mail facilities to every rural mail community.

The item in the Post Office Department appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year for rural mail service amounts to \$107,550,000. When I first came to Congress it was \$53,000,000. From year to year I have supported increased appropriations for this purpose, and this service has been greatly extended and expanded.

In addition I have been active in helping to secure the installation of village delivery in the smaller cities of my district.

RURAL CREDITS

I was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House in 1916 and assisted in the preparation and passage of the rural credits bill on July 17, 1916. This was a great piece of constructive legislation. I prepared and introduced a bill during the present session, H. R. 982, as an amendment to section 15 of the act of Congress in 1916, authorizing the appointment of local agents to represent farm land banks in initiating and supervising loans to farmers in those localities where local associations have not been organized, or if organized are not functioning properly. This is a very important amendment. At a former session the members of the Farm Loan Board, in a written report and at a hearing before the Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee approved the amendment. It was also then recommended by the presidents of all 12 of the farm land banks.

Its enactment would greatly expedite action upon applications for loans, popularize the law, enable loans to be made direct, through agents, having about the same authority that the secretary-treasurer of a local loan association or an agent for a loan company has, and will permit farmers to borrow money at 5½ per cent interest, payable upon the amortization plan by adding 1 per cent interest additional to be applied to the reduction of the principal, which would pay the principal in 36 years. This would enable the farmers to liquidate their present indebtedness and greatly assist them in acquiring homes.

Under the 1916 law \$1,623,709,665 has been loaned to the farmers of the country in 504,270 loans up to April 30, 1930. Of these loans 10,296, aggregating \$28,828,900, have been made to farmers of Oklahoma.

I made a speech emphasizing the importance of this amendment and submitted it to the banking and currency committee.

With the adoption of this amendment, the law would be made more workable and enable many more farmers to take advantage of its provisions and greatly reduce the number of tenant farmers.

True, there have been some defaults in payment of both principal and interest, and some foreclosures, but that is not the fault of the law. It is because of the unusually depressed condition in agricultural sections. During the past few years

many banks have failed, business concerns, large and small, have gone into bankruptcy. In 1929 there was an unusual depression of stock on the exchanges; but because of these failures we should not condemn the laws of banking or other classes of business. We should endeavor to strengthen and popularize the rural credits bill in aid of the farmers of the country.

MUSCLE SHOALS

The Government has an investment of approximately \$167,000,000 at Muscle Shoals. I have advocated the continued utilization of the plant for the primary purpose of the production of ingredients of fertilizer in times of peace, in aid of agriculture, and for munitions in the event of an emergency, and resisted turning it over to the power monopoly. Whether through Government operation or lease, the sale of the power generated should be safeguarded so that it may not be monopolized by the Power Trust.

SURETY BONDS TO PROTECT INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS

Efforts of all kinds have been made to protect individual bank deposits. With the most conservative management, unfortunately, there continues to be a large number of bank failures.

I introduced and made a speech in favor of a bill (H. R. 12924) to require all banks, national and State, members of the Federal reserve system, to furnish bonds for the protection of their general deposits.

During the 9-year period of 1921-1929 a total of 5,642 banks were reported as having been suspended, either temporarily or permanently, on account of financial difficulties, with a deposit liability of \$1,720,000,000. Two-thirds of these failures were in 12 agricultural States, due largely to depressed conditions of the farmers.

If it is necessary or desirable to require banks to protect public deposits—Federal, State, school, Indian, and municipal—why, on principle, should not protection be required for the benefit of individual depositors? You can not satisfactorily answer that question in the negative.

IMMIGRATION

In the consideration of the immigration bill six years ago, I earnestly supported the bill and made a speech in favor of its enactment. The number of immigrants to be admitted has been reduced to approximately 150,000. I voted for the Burnett immigration bill in 1917. In 1907 about 1,285,349 immigrants were admitted. No person should be admitted who is not desirous nor capable of becoming a patriotic citizen, obedient to the laws of our country, and loyal to our flag.

During my service in Congress I have supported amendments designed and recommended to strengthen the immigration laws and to expedite the deportation of those undesirable aliens guilty of violations of the law amounting to a felony.

In the preceding Congress provision was made giving preference of admission in the quota class of near relatives of American citizens, including husband and wife, and father and mother.

THE OIL INDUSTRY

The oil industry is one of the most important to the Nation and particularly to Oklahoma. The income derived from oil and gas has materially helped in the development of the State, built cities and towns, improved farms, introduced better livestock, made it possible to build better schools and churches, and through a gross production tax has contributed largely to a fund for the running of every branch of our Government, local and State, and to the fund for weak schools throughout the entire State. From the gasoline tax roads and bridges are in large measure built and maintained. The individual is interested in having his land prospected and the public in the development of the State and in the collection of revenues which measurably reduces the tax burdens from all other sources.

The oil industry has been greatly depressed through the importation of large quantities of oil from foreign countries, rendering ineffective curtailment plans of domestic producers. To protect the oil industry against these large importations I favored a tariff on oil. Every argument that can be made for a tariff on any other product can with equal, if not greater force, be made for a tariff on oil.

AVIATION AND RADIO

I have supported all legislation and appropriations to stimulate aviation and the development of the radio.

Appropriations have been enlarged to enable the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps to purchase planes and equipment. The Post Office Department, through enlarged authority and additional appropriations, routes mail over a number of new lines. As the motor car in a large measure succeeded the slower methods of transportation, aviation is destined to expand into universal use: For all kinds of commercial uses, for carrying

the mails and express, lighter freight, passenger transportation, and by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps for military purposes.

The radio is capable of unlimited development. No one will hazard a guess as to its immediate possibilities. It is revolutionizing communication. I have given whole-hearted support to the development of both aviation and the radio. Both should continue to receive the assistance of Congress through adequate appropriations and helpful legislation.

There must be the greatest vigilance in the enactment of legislation and in the administration of it to protect the public in the use of the radio and against monopoly and unfair discrimination in granting licenses for broadcasting stations.

INDIAN LEGISLATION

During the past few years Congress has enacted much legislation affecting the Indians in Oklahoma. I have supported all measures looking to the winding up of their affairs at an early date. No additional legislation is necessary unless it be appropriations to cover judgments, if any are secured, against the Government, and the closing up of the affairs of these tribes is now a question of administration.

The Five Civilized Tribes had 101,506 allottees. An enumeration is now being taken of the living restricted allottees, and it is estimated that this census will disclose approximately 10,000 living restricted allottees.

A. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE

The appropriations for the Indian Service are carried in the Interior Department appropriation bill. Approximately \$2,489,825 is expended annually in Oklahoma out of Federal and tribal funds, for all purposes, for administration, schools, and hospitals: From the Choctaw and Chickasaw and the Seminole tribal funds for the maintenance of boarding and contract schools, \$233,200; from the Federal Treasury there is appropriated, in aid of the common schools in eastern Oklahoma, \$350,000; for the Sequoyah Orphan Training School, \$165,625; for the Euchee Boarding School, Sapulpa, \$45,950; for the Eufaula Indian Boarding School, \$58,250; for the Carter Seminary, Bloomfield Academy, \$78,800; for the Chilocco Indian Boarding School, \$383,000; for Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., \$375,000, 40 per cent of the attendance at which school is by children of the Five Civilized Tribes, representing \$150,200.

The sum of \$58,000 is expended for the Seneca Indian School at Wyandotte, Okla., and \$39,000 for the Pawnee Indian School from the lump-sum appropriated for Indian boarding schools. Twelve thousand eight hundred dollars is authorized to be expended for educational purposes from the Osage tribal funds. Including the amount expended in aid of the common schools and the amounts appropriated for boarding schools, either from the Federal Treasury or authorized to be expended from tribal funds, the aggregate amount is \$1,574,825 which is intended in part to relieve the State and local communities of this amount of their financial burden. For conservation of health there was appropriated from the Federal Treasury for hospitals at Tahihina, \$50,000; Claremore, \$30,000; Shawnee, \$178,000; Seger, \$7,000; Pawnee and Ponca, \$26,000, and for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, maintenance \$33,000 and construction \$12,000; all aggregating \$399,000. In addition to these appropriations for education and health the Government expends approximately \$252,000 in support of the office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, including probate attorneys, and \$264,000 from the Osage funds in support of the Osage agency. The total amount expended for schools, health, and administrative purposes, not including those for per capita payments for the Indian tribes in the western part of Oklahoma, aggregates \$2,489,825.

B. JURISDICTIONAL BILLS

I prepared and reported the jurisdictional bills for the Cherokees and Creeks and assisted in securing the enactment of jurisdictional bills for the other five tribes in 1924 authorizing each tribe to bring suit in the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party, on all claims that each tribe may have against the Government. Under these several jurisdictional bills the Cherokees have prepared and filed 9 suits, the Creeks 14 suits, the Seminoles 9 suits, and the Chickasaws and Choctaws 9 suits. In a number of these suits two or more causes of action have been joined. The final date for filing all suits under these several jurisdictional acts, as amended, expired June 30, 1930. The Government has promised to place accountants at work on each of these suits so as to expedite their early trial. All of them should be tried within the next 12 to 18 months. If any amount is found due in any suit against the Government Congress will be asked to make appropriation to cover the same.

C. CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW PER CAPITA PAYMENTS AUTHORIZED

By an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill approved February 14, 1920, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to

make per capita payments to the Choctaws and Chickasaws out of any tribal funds available for that purpose. No further legislation is necessary by Congress.

D. STATUS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

With the exception of the suits which have been filed and are pending in the Court of Claims the affairs of the Cherokee Tribe have been completely wound up. The same is true as to the Creeks, except as to the school property at Sapulpa and Eufaula, as to the Seminoles except the boarding school at Wewoka, and as to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, except the boarding school at Carter Seminary, Wheelock and Jones Academies, and the coal and asphalt deposits for which Congress enacted additional legislation authorizing reappraisal and sale, and an adjustment of the "leased district" for which legislation is pending to refer it to the Court of Claims for findings of fact and report.

E. LEGISLATION TO QUIET TITLE TO INDIAN LANDS

Congress passed the act of April 12, 1926, commonly known as one to quiet title to Indian lands of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, which bill I prepared and reported. It makes conclusive the jurisdiction of the county courts invoked by full-blood heirs of deceased allottees in the approval of conveyances and will prevent much litigation as to these lands.

After a period of two years it put in force the statutes of limitations in all matters where restricted Indians are interested. The law is now in full operation. It also provides for notice and makes the Government a party in all suits pending in the State courts where restricted Indians are parties and makes the final judgment binding upon the Government. It is of great importance to eastern Oklahoma, and will have the effect of quieting title, preventing vexatious lawsuits, result in greater development of these lands and, as a consequence, add value to the lands of eastern Oklahoma.

PROHIBITION

We have always had prohibition in the Indian Territory part of Oklahoma. The enabling act required a continuance of prohibition in that part of the State for 21 years. When the State constitution was adopted the people by popular vote extended it to the entire State. I voted to submit the eighteenth amendment to the States for ratification. After its ratification, I have voted for legislation to vitalize it and for appropriations recommended as necessary to enforce it.

RULES AMENDED

I sponsored the important amendment to the rules of the House requiring three objections upon second call of the Consent Calendar, which made it possible to secure consideration of much local legislation.

SPEECHES

For a Member of Congress to keep up with all of the bills introduced is almost a physical impossibility. He, of course, is expected to be familiar with those reported from the committees of which he is a member, and every Member attempts to familiarize himself with bills of general importance to the entire country and especially with those which particularly affect his district and State.

I promised my constituents that I would do this, and I have consistently tried to keep that pledge.

In addition to participating in general debate upon a large number of matters, I have made a study of and speeches in the House on the following subjects:

First. Speech analyzing and discussing in detail: (a) The farm bill on April 20, 1929; and (b) conference report on the farm bill June 3, 1930, in which I analyzed and discussed in detail the farm bill approved June 15, 1929.

Second. The tariff bill: (a) Speech of May 21, 1929, analyzing and explaining the tariff bill as not being beneficial to the farmers and consumers; (b) speech of April 25, 1930, (1) further analyzing in detail the objections to the tariff bill showing additional burdens to the farmers without any compensating benefits, (2) explaining the debenture as the only way to make the tariff effective as to agriculture, and (3) criticizing the power given to the President by the flexible provision of the tariff.

Third. Flood control—Two speeches: (a) January 24, 1930, and April 25, 1930, emphasizing the necessity for flood control, (b) urging legislation for the Arkansas River and its tributaries, (c) inviting attention to the reservoir plan, (d) calling attention to advantages of navigation and the lowering of freight rates, and (e) inserting a report from the War Department showing the status of the surveys now being made of the Arkansas River and major tributaries.

Fourth. Tax-reduction legislation: (a) Views outlined on principles of taxation and (b) urging increased exemptions upon the small income-tax payers and advocating the collection of a

larger percentage from those in the higher brackets having the ability to pay.

Fifth. Constitutional amendment: (a) Speech urging, in the interest of economy, a constitutional amendment authorizing the President to veto separate items in appropriation bills; and (b) citing letters from governors of many States indorsing the proposed amendment.

Sixth. Post office appropriation bill: A speech in support of increases in appropriations for employees, the air mail, and the rural mail service and emphasizing its importance.

Seventh. Interior Department appropriation bill: (a) Items affecting the Indian Service, schools, and health in Oklahoma, (b) insisting on expedition in winding up the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, (c) report of present status of affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, including suits instituted and tribal property held.

Eighth. Speech on February 1, 1930, to enlarge the definition of oleomargarine and the protection of the dairy industry.

Ninth. Speech in support of amendment to rural credits bill providing for appointment of local agents for farm land banks.

Tenth. Speech in support of an increase of pensions for Spanish-American War veterans, and bill to increase pensions of soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Civil War.

Eleventh. Speech in support of bill to liberalize legislation in aid of the ex-service men of the World War.

Twelfth. Speech in support of Federal aid to roads: (a) Road building and financing in Oklahoma explained, (b) nontaxable Indian lands considered, (c) \$50,000,000 additional authorized and appropriated as Federal aid to roads, making total of \$125,000,000 per annum.

Thirteenth. Tariff on oil: Speech in support of a tariff on oil, one of Oklahoma's principal industries: (a) To relieve curtailment by placing a duty on the importation of foreign oil, (b) showing the benefits of the oil industry to the taxpayers of Oklahoma, (c) the benefit to the farmers whose lands are being developed, and (d) explaining that the fears of exhaustion were without foundation.

Fourteenth. Speech on motor bus transportation bill urging that more authority be retained by local State commissions.

Fifteenth. Speech favoring convening of new Congress immediately after election.

Sixteenth. Many speeches and remarks on various bills and pending amendments.

DEPARTMENTAL WORK AND CORRESPONDENCE

We feel justified in inviting attention to our familiarity with departmental work and have made an effort to give diligent attention to all such matters. Our rule is to answer every letter and telegram the day it is received unless delay is occasioned in getting information from or action by the departments. There are many requests and inquiries with reference to the approval and assignment of oil and gas leases forwarded to the department here, the removal of restrictions on Indian lands, letters from ex-service men with reference to applications for compensation and hospitalization, applications for pensions and increases of pensions for soldiers of all wars, petitions for the establishment of rural mail routes and changes in existing routes, and letters, petitions, and telegrams with reference to innumerable bills pending in Congress, some favoring legislation and others protesting against it.

NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED

In order that my constituents may know something of the number of bills pending in Congress with which a Member must keep in touch, and with which he must familiarize himself, there were introduced in the Senate during the first and second sessions of the present Congress, 4,780 bills, and in the House of Representatives 13,290 bills. In addition to these bills, a large number of resolutions were introduced.

These bills and resolutions are referred to appropriate committees, and by the committees referred to the various departments affected for report. Later they are returned to the committees for consideration and report and a great many of them placed upon the calendars of the House. Each Member must make some examination and study of them and of the hearings and reports on the more important bills. Inquiries are made of us, however, on many bills which are introduced which have not been reported upon by the committees.

A large number of private pension bills were passed in omnibus bills, which would greatly increase the number of bills enacted into law during the present session.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS—APPROPRIATIONS

Since coming to Congress I have had the experience of service on the following committees of the House:

Banking and Currency; Indian Affairs; Accounts; chairman of Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department; and Education.

I am now promoted to a place on the Committee on Appropriations, which prepares and recommends all of the appropriations for the Federal Government. Many regard this as the leading committee of Congress.

I was assigned as a member of the subcommittee to prepare and report the Interior Department appropriation bill, which carries all the appropriations for the activities of that department, including public lands, pensions, the Indian Service, irrigation and reclamation, national parks, education, the geological survey, and other miscellaneous items expended under the supervision of the Interior Department.

CONCLUSION

(1) The individual record of each candidate should be studied and (2) the right of franchise exercised by every eligible voter.

I invite attention to and make this record of some of my activities during my service in Congress, peculiarly affecting the people of my district as well as the Nation as a whole, for two reasons: First, because the people who commissioned me to represent them are entitled to know what their Representative has accomplished and his position on all public questions; and, second in order to afford, no opportunity for anyone to misstate my position on public questions.

I have worked in entire harmony with the other members of the Oklahoma delegation in both the House and the Senate and have had their hearty cooperation, assistance, and active support.

I submit this record to the people of my district for their information and consideration with the confident hope that it will meet with their approval.

Let me emphasize that every citizen of the Nation should carefully study the individual record of each Member of Congress in order to form a correct opinion as to his knowledge of conditions, his sympathy with the needs of the people, his ability, experience, and fitness to represent them and should not fail or hesitate to exercise the right of franchise both in the primary and general election. When every citizen—not 51 per cent of them—goes to the polls and votes for his best interests and that of his children, and not his prejudices, his views will be reflected in Congress.

RUSSIAN LUMBER SITUATION

Mr. HALL of Mississippi. 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 Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen of the House, on May 2 I joined with 35 other Democrats, largely from the States in the South, in supporting a motion made by Chairman HAWLEY of the Ways and Means Committee to bring about a tariff on softwood lumber. The motion which I supported was defeated, but in conference a duty of \$1 per thousand feet was recommended by the conferees of the Senate and of the House. That recommendation has been accepted by both branches of Congress and the bill signed by the President, so that the lumber industry now enjoys for the first time in many years a general tariff on softwood lumber.

The lumber industry is, next to cotton, the most important industry in the State of Mississippi. For some months past, due to competition in Canada and Russia and other reasons, the industry, not only in Mississippi but throughout the United States, has been in a greatly depressed condition. I shall not discuss the facts of Canadian competition, as that has been fully covered in the remarks of others. The question of Russian competition, its growth, and effects has not, however, been presented to the House to any great extent.

Recently Russian Soviet representatives visited my district in southern Mississippi, and their visit and its results so impressed me that I sent to each Member of the House the following letter:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1930.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: Under date of April 21 the New York Lumber Trade Association is represented as having sent to each of us what amounted to a brief for the importation of Russian lumber.

Some important information was not included. Mr. Frank T. Niles, president of the New York Lumber Trade Association, was recently of the R. R. Sizer Co., of New York City, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. The R. R. Sizer Co. is one of the two firms which have concessions to import Russian lumber to the United States. So the so-called letter of the New York Lumber Trade Association is just a friendly boost of the Russian lumber importing business.

The letter states, for instance, that imports of Russian lumber are still small. That is true.

The letter does not state that imports are rapidly increasing, the figures being:

In 1927, 5,592,000 feet; in 1928, 20,276,000 feet; and in 1929, 38,884,000 feet. The letter also fails to state that the imports of lumber from Russia in January, 1930, are three times larger than in January, 1929, the figures being: In January, 1929, 3,368,000 feet, and in January, 1930, 10,662,000.

Mr. Niles's communication includes a letter, obtained in some manner, from Axel H. Oxholm, director of the national committee on wood utilization, which recites the difficulties the Russians face, and with which we are all familiar. Mr. Oxholm also volunteers his personal guess, which is no better and no worse than any one else's guess, as to the success of the Russian movement.

One of Mr. Oxholm's statements is: "Many mills in Russia are antiquated and the machinery is very old and inefficient." The Soviet Government evidently agrees with this, and is acting energetically. I am very recently in receipt of the following information:

LAUREL, MISS., April 19, 1930.

HON. ROBERT SAMUEL HALL,

Member, House of Representatives,

House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

During this week there has been here in Laurel a commission of three representatives Russian Soviet Government just from Russia, accompanied by representative large American sawmill-machinery manufacturer. This Russian commission has carefully inspected our sawmill and logging operations, as well as other mills, with idea of determining what type will be selected when Soviet Government purchases machinery for approximately 200 sawmills to be built in Russia immediate future. This is concrete evidence necessity protective tariff softwood-lumber industry Southern States. Existing situation demands your support Senate amendment tariff bill. Hope you will put this information in hands other southern Congressmen.

EASTMAN GARDINER & CO.

The businesslike inspection trips of these Russians speak far louder than Mr. Niles's brief in favor of the Russian importing business or Mr. Oxholm's uninformed guess.

Two hundred new sawmills in Russia, equipped with modern American sawmill machinery, and run with no regard to the laws of God or man would inflict more damage on the already greatly depressed American lumber industry and its labor than mere words can possibly describe.

Yours very truly,

ROBT. S. HALL.

At that time the depressed condition of the lumber market had caused practically every sawmill in southern Mississippi to curtail its production and many, particularly the smaller ones, had closed entirely, thus throwing a great many men out of employment and reducing the amount earned by others. I regret to say this condition has not improved but on the contrary is, if anything, worse than it was on May 2. The lumber industry is entitled to the tariff which they now have and I am hopeful that it will be of direct assistance to those employed in the lumber industry in my district as well as elsewhere. I am grateful that I had the opportunity to cast a vote to favor their interest and protect large numbers of workmen in their employment.

As to the Russian situation some of the facts are:

In 1927 Russia sent to the United States 9,601,000 feet of lumber valued at \$298,310; in 1928, imports had increased to 23,883,000 feet, valued at \$447,956,000. In 1929 they further increased to 37,936,000 feet, valued at \$768,435,000. In January, 1930, they sent us 10,662,000 feet, valued at \$222,810, three times as much as we received in January, 1929. These amounts are still relatively small and in and of themselves probably are no great cause for alarm, but the rapidity with which the trade is increasing in volume foreshadows a future dumping of lumber on the American market which we can not but view with grave concern.

To understand the situation clearly one must have in mind the problems being faced by the Soviet Government in securing foreign capital to carry out their extensive economic program. This capital they can secure in only two ways; by borrowing abroad and by their export trade. Their foreign credit has been utilized to the fullest extent in the past and has been useful in permitting them to purchase vast quantities of needed material and supplies. Their possibilities in this direction are limited because of the uncertainty and instability of the Russian Government as viewed from a banking standpoint. Their export trade also offers them a source of immediate cash and is being relied upon to provide a large quantity of the funds they will need.

The material which can most readily be exported are the natural resources in which Russia has untold wealth and of these the forest resources can be most easily converted into cash. It is significant that during the fiscal year 1929, lumber advanced to first place among all Russian imports, superseding petroleum, which for several years past had been their primary source of export revenue.

A London dispatch from Moscow, in February, 1930, says:

It is now proposed that the current year shall see an increase of 86 per cent in timber production, while the outcome of the 5-year program now running is expected to show an increase in the timber industry by five times. It may be said that there is scarcely an industry in the country which has such an ambitious program before it. * * *

* * * It must not be forgotten that Russia is looking to the timber industry as one of her main economic stays, so that it can be confidently asserted that in the next four or five years "things will be done."

Russian woods had long before the war developed a lucrative market in Europe. This market has been retained and is being steadily expanded at the expense of other countries. The wood requirements of Europe, however, are, in comparison to America, very small and there is a definite limit to the amount of wood which can be absorbed there. The Russians, therefore, are looking for wider fields and now plan to enter the markets of this country. A Russian publication, *Moscow Soviet Trade*, on November 20, 1929, has the following to say on this subject:

That market [the United States] with its enormous annual capacity of 15,000,000 standards should become in the course of the next few years one of the large consumers of our timber; this should be made the most urgent task of our export trade, for the expansion of which new markets must be conquered.

Russian Economic Notes, published by the Department of Commerce, quotes the following extract from the *Survey of Soviet Lumber Exports (Moscow, 1929)*:

Large possibilities for future expansion of Soviet exports are offered by the lumber markets of the United States. Although the United States is a lumber-exporting country, producing annually about 17,000,000 standards of lumber (34,000,000 M feet) and maintaining a large export of this commodity, nevertheless it has imported annually nearly 1,000,000 standards of lumber, more than 1,000,000 railroad ties, about 800,000 telegraph poles, nearly 700,000 cubic meters of round and square logs, and up to 4,000,000 cubic meters of pulpwood. A thorough study of this greatest lumber market is imperative in order to provide for successful development in marketing of Soviet lumber in the United States.

It is evident from these statements that the Russians regard the United States lumber market as a logical direction in which to expand the export trade.

The Soviet Union contains the greatest forest resources of the world, resources so great that no survey has covered them adequately. From the meager details available it is certain that if their forests were utilized only to the extent of the natural growth—that is, cutting each year only an amount of timber equivalent to that which the forests actually grow in that year—Russia could, besides supplying its own market adequately, turn into world trade more lumber than is now exported by all other countries of the world. Moreover, it is evident that their plans are turned in that direction and that they regard their lumber-export trade as one of the prime necessities leading the way to economic expansion in other fields.

These plans for economic development are not merely vague suggestions; they provide definitely for increase in production, the construction of new plant and equipment, and the development of new markets at the rate of a continuous increase of from 40 to 50 per cent annually. The plan is actually in operation and has been for more than two years. During 1929 it is said to have been executed to the extent of 98.7 per cent of the program outlined. For this reason their plans for the lumber industry and their statement that "new sawmills are to be built and the 3-shift day and uninterrupted work week introduced" are of real significance. As stated by Mr. Jos. F. Pavloff, in a publication of the Amtorg Trading Co., which is the official organization of the Soviet Union in the United States, the 5-year plan for industrial improvement of the Soviet Union includes the following:

Lumber industry—construction of 120 sawmills, of which 20 mills would cost over 3,000,000 rubles each; 106 woodworking factories, 48 of which would cost 2,000,000 rubles each.

That they are making progress in this direction is evident from the fact that during the past year numerous official delegations of Soviet officials have been visiting American sawmills, acquiring new ideas as to methods of construction and operation, and arranging for the export to Russia not only the necessary

supplies and material but of American technicians to construct and operate their plants. The Department of Commerce has stated that—

It is felt that the desire to force timber exports and so make them the foundation of the country's foreign trade in place of grain is the main motive behind the whole timber-production program.

The Russian lumber which is available for export trade is largely pine and spruce, and is of a type which comes into direct competition with southern yellow pine and other domestic woods. The shipments which have already been received in this country have been received with favor.

The Soviet Union forest lands, as all land, have been nationalized and are now the property of the state. This timber is manufactured in plants which have also been nationalized and are the property of the state. Therefore the lumber exported from Russia has no stumpage cost, no overhead mill cost, and it is transported, where transportation is necessary, by state railways. In other words, all the fixed costs to which private industry is subject to have been entirely eliminated in Russia. Even labor costs, which at the prevailing wages in Russia would be small enough to make competition by other countries impossible, have been largely and in many cases entirely eliminated through the use of forced and convict labor.

The Department of Commerce has secured undisputable evidence of the method and manner in which the Soviet Government is pushing forward its plans for expansion in the lumber industry. Faced with labor troubles, they have made refusal to work in the forests a political offense, and as such entailing the heaviest of penalties. The department says:

The efforts of the authorities to recruit peasants for logging work in the forests, judging by the Moscow press, is meeting with strong reluctance to accept such employment, in view of the low wages, the inadequate food supply, and shortage of housing accommodations prevailing in those parts. In fact, the situation has become so serious that last July it was made a subject of a special hearing in the central committee of the Communist Party * * *.

The resolution dated July 26, 1929, adopted by the central committee on that occasion, demanded that the opposition of the peasants be broken down at any cost and that, with that end in view, the labor recruiting work should be "turned into a political campaign." The latter means that henceforth the refusal of the peasants to do logging work on the terms offered by the authorities is to be regarded as a political offense and subject to punishment.

By and large, therefore, whatever price the Russians may receive for their lumber represents a profit to them, and they are able not only to meet but to destroy any competition they may encounter.

Obviously no ordinary measures of tariff protection can save the American industry from disaster if it must compete on such a basis. The extraordinary situation presented by a commodity produced with free raw materials, free plant and equipment, free transportation, and forced and convict labor, demands an extraordinary remedy if American industry and American labor connected with the utilization of our forests is to be maintained. I think we may go even further and say that the problem involves not only the maintenance of American industry and labor but the maintenance of our Government and all private business. The lumber-export trade of Russia is only one phase of their planned export development which it is intended to expand to all other lines of activity. The problem which the lumber industry is now facing will be faced by other industries in the not far distant future.

SUPPLEMENTAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON H. R. 7974

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I ask unanimous consent to present a supplemental report on the bill H. R. 7974, a bill that is pending.

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

There was no objection.

THE DEBENTURE AS IT APPLIED TO FARM PRODUCTS

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter written by myself upon the debenture phase of the tariff question, letting it appear in 8-point type.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Idaho asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter written by himself upon the debenture phase of the tariff question in 8-point type. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, upon authorization of the House of Representatives I am herewith extending my remarks in the RECORD through the printing of a letter written by myself to

Mr. G. P. Mix, master of the Moscow Grange, Moscow, Idaho, under date of April 19, 1930, upon the debenture proposal that was considered in connection with the tariff measure that was recently enacted:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1930.

Mr. G. P. Mix,

Master Moscow Grange, Moscow, Idaho.

MY DEAR MIX: This letter will refer to your telegram, in which you expressed the judgment of the Moscow Grange that the debenture feature of the tariff bill should be carried into the law, and I wired you that I wanted to have your reaction on certain features connected with it, and would write you at some length.

It goes without saying that I want every possible benefit accorded agriculture that is accorded any other industry in our country.

I believe every member of your group knows the time and care that I am giving to the wheat situation. I am particularly interested in a policy that will protect a section of the country,

such as the Inland Empire of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon—a section which is essentially a wheat area and which can not be transformed readily into an area that can produce other commodities as can very large sections of the United States elsewhere—sections that are on the border line and that can produce wheat if wheat is profitable, or some other commodity if wheat is not profitable.

I am sending you copy of the bill H. R. 2667, and you will find the debenture section on page 327. As you read over the first several lines you will recognize that the debenture amendment is in no sense mandatory but that it offers to the Farm Board the opportunity of availing itself of the debenture provision if it should desire to do so.

It is difficult to see how any board ever could feel that the provisions of the debenture section would be helpful to the wheat farmers of the United States so long as the United States and the world produce a surplus of wheat.

In order that we may have the same factors to consider I have assembled certain data from the Department of Agriculture that show factors that it seems to me can not be overlooked.

Data on wheat

Year	Wheat production		Wheat disappearance		Wheat carry-over		Wheat acreage		Average world price		Average United States price	
	United States	World	United States	World (exclusive of Russia)	United States	World	United States	World	London	Liverpool	Kansas City (winter wheat) ¹	Minneapolis (spring wheat) ²
1910-1913.....	Bushels 554,000,000	Bushels 3,041,000,000	Bushels 502,000,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	48,000,000	204,000,000		\$1.08	\$0.95	\$0.99
1920.....	833,000,000	2,948,000,000					61,000,000	223,000,000		2.23	1.83	2.07
1925.....	676,000,000	3,441,000,000	512,000,000	3,484,000,000	115,000,000	291,000,000	52,000,000	227,000,000	\$1.70	1.70	1.63	1.61
1929.....	831,000,000	3,426,000,000	509,000,000	3,403,000,000	98,000,000	275,000,000	56,000,000	233,000,000	1.64	1.64	1.35	1.46
1927.....	878,000,000	3,661,000,000	584,000,000	3,570,000,000	123,000,000	347,000,000	59,000,000	240,000,000	1.54	1.54	1.35	1.36
1928.....	915,000,000	3,943,000,000	562,000,000	3,773,000,000	128,000,000	443,000,000	58,000,000	245,000,000	1.29	1.29	1.12	1.18
1929.....	807,000,000	3,415,000,000			245,000,000	623,000,000	61,000,000	245,000,000				

¹ No. 2 hard red, winter.

² No. 1 northern, spring.

Data on certain of the wheat-producing countries outside of the United States

	Canada		Australia		Argentina		Russia		Rumania	
	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage
1910-1913.....	Bushels 197,000,000	10,000,000	Bushels 90,000,000	7,600,000	Bushels 147,000,000	16,000,000	Bushels 759,000,000	74,000,000	Bushels 159,000,000	9,500,000
1920.....	263,000,000	18,000,000	146,000,000	6,400,000	156,000,000	15,000,000	320,000,000	48,000,000	61,000,000	5,000,000
1925.....	395,000,000	21,000,000	115,000,000	10,000,000	191,000,000	19,000,000	757,000,000	61,000,000	105,000,000	8,200,000
1926.....	407,000,000	23,000,000	161,000,000	12,000,000	221,000,000	19,000,000	889,000,000	72,000,000	111,000,000	8,200,000
1927.....	480,000,000	22,000,000	118,000,000	12,000,000	239,000,000	20,000,000	752,000,000	77,000,000	97,000,000	7,700,000
1928.....	567,000,000	24,000,000	160,000,000	15,000,000	340,000,000	21,000,000	783,000,000	68,000,000	116,000,000	7,900,000
1929.....	294,000,000	25,000,000	125,000,000	14,000,000	160,000,000	19,000,000	781,000,000	74,000,000	92,000,000	6,800,000

From studying the foregoing data, the following factors appear:

1. The total world production for the last four years was greater by approximately 468,000,000 bushels annually than the average world production for the years immediately before the World War.

2. The annual wheat production in the United States for the last preceding four years was (average) 857,000,000 bushels plus, as against an average production of 554,000,000 bushels for 1910-1913.

3. The year 1920 witnessed a low-average world crop, though the crop for the United States was nearly up to average, and wheat producers received the benefit of high prices both within the United States and upon the Liverpool market.

4. The Liverpool market is often above the market of the United States.

5. The world carry-over has been increasing in enormous degree and seems to suggest that during the last several years the world has been producing more of this commodity than the market can absorb at a fair price.

6. The annual consumption (food and planting) in the United States is constantly less than production; also the surplus within the United States is increasing faster than consumption.

HOW CAN WE MEET THE PROBLEM?

1. By a protective tariff?

In my judgment, as to a commodity wherein the United States is producing more than her people consume, a tariff, generally speaking, serves the purpose of stabilizing the market at times of price depression abroad and to some extent benefits special kinds of wheat.

2. By debenture?

A debenture upon wheat means the payment to the exporters a certain amount upon wheat sold abroad.

(A) EFFECT UPON ACREAGE

In my judgment, the first effect of a debenture would be to encourage the farmers of the United States to increase their wheat acreage.

It will be noted that the acreage in the United States for 1929 was 3,000,000 acres in excess of the acreage for 1928. This might be increased by another 12,000,000 acres of what could be called marginal land that ought not to be put into wheat and of land that is now in other crops and that could be transferred to wheat acreage if the owners thought a higher price were in sight.

Thinking particularly of the wheat producers of a distinctly wheat section such as the Inland Empire, would such a program be of any possible help? Instead, would it not hurt enormously?

Under present economic conditions, the Inland Empire is essentially a wheat country. There are vast areas of the United States producing wheat that by every rule of the game ought to be put to production of something else long before this requirement should be made of our farmers, as desirable as it may be for them to engage in production of peas or flax or dairy products or diversified farming in general.

In my judgment, a debenture, or a possible debenture, would give encouragement that would mean increased acreage and thereby increased production of wheat that would bring millions of acres into production. The farmers on new or marginal land or on land that should be producing something besides wheat, in planting wheat, would hope for good results, and while they would suffer the penalty and would be forced back into other lines, they would have accomplished injury to the sections of country that are essentially wheat sections.

(B) WOULD THE DEBENTURE AFFECT THE PRICE OF WHEAT TO-DAY?

In my judgment, the "bulls" would endeavor to boost the price of wheat within the United States and it might go up a few cents on the debenture price for a few weeks. Were this to occur, whom would it benefit?

The Department of Agriculture advises me that whereas last year the farmers of the United States produced 807,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which amount there is a substantial carry-over within the United States to-day, and the Department of Agriculture advises me further that best information indicates that at this time—about April 4—only about 129,000,000 bushels remain in the hands of the farmers. The balance is in the hands of speculators. The amount in the hands of the farmers is decreasing constantly.

As for the effect upon the Liverpool price I have no doubt that the debenture would be calculated to drive it down. The Liverpool price is determined essentially by the quantity of wheat available, plus other substitute commodities. The debenture would at once threaten the dumping of whatever surplus of wheat might be in the United States upon the Liverpool market. This would drive down the price.

The secondary reaction would be to drive down the price from whatever few cents it may have advanced in the United States upon the passage of the debenture to near its old level.

(C) WHAT WOULD OTHER COUNTRIES DO?

For many years the people of the United States have demanded antidumping laws for the purpose of preventing the dumping of surplus commodities of foreign countries into the markets of the United States and thereby driving down the price of commodities at home.

To protect the American producer against foreign dumping we have enacted antidumping laws which go into effect when emergency arises.

By way of illustration, the United States has a duty of 12 cents per pound upon butter. Australia, in June, 1925—effective January 1, 1926—passed the Paterson Act providing for a plan by which the butter organization could pay a bonus—5 cents per pound—or bounty on butter shipped out of Australia. The United States promptly met this challenge by proclaiming through the Treasury Department that all Australian butter should pay not 12 cents but 18 cents duty. Australia countered by raising the bonus to 9 cents per pound. The United States promptly raised the duty on Australian butter to 21 cents per pound. Who benefited?

You can not blame the United States for determining that the butter producers of America should not be injured by dumping of Australian butter into the United States and the nullification of our protection of 12 cents per pound by a bonus.

Similarly, Canada, although part of the British Empire as is Australia, protected her butter producers against the bonus of Australian butter by adding 6 cents per pound to the duty upon all butter shipped into Canada as applied to butter shipped to Canada from Australia.

Practically all of the populous countries of the world have antidumping laws—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and other countries.

The law of Japan reads—Law No. 54, of April 14, 1910:

ART. 5. In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by imperial ordinance in addition to the duty prescribed in the tariff.

The law of France reads—law of March 29, 1910:

Ex. ART. 3. The government * * * may apply to articles, dutiable or free, enjoying in their country of origin or production a direct or indirect export bounty, a countervailing duty equal to the export bounty.

The other laws are quite similar.

In addition to the foregoing, notice the following duties imposed on wheat by certain foreign countries: Japan, 31.34 cents per bushel; Germany from United States, 42.14 cents per bushel; France, 53.31 cents per bushel; Italy, 73.54 cents per bushel; Sweden, 26.99 cents per bushel (July 20, 1929).

Most of these laws may go into effect automatically or by action of administrative officers, so determined are nations to protect themselves against dumping from foreign countries.

Should the United States place a debenture upon wheat I have not the slightest doubt that foreign countries would bring into operation at once their antidumping laws. Even Great Britain, through orders in council, would be forced to do this to protect the parts of the British Empire that produce wheat, and whose people depend upon the British market; Parliament would not need to act.

If the foregoing factors are correct, we are then face to face with the proposition of still greater overproduction of wheat in the United States by reason of debenture and contraction rather than expansion of the market abroad.

From this standpoint alone the wheat farmers of the United States would be injured and not helped by a debenture, and particularly the farmers of sections that are essentially wheat areas.

The bounty paid to exporter would go to the foreign country receiving the wheat instead of to the American farmer.

It must be seen that antidumping laws are intended to do what the name suggests—prevent the dumping of commodities from foreign countries into another market. The United States becomes the foreign country with respect to the rest of the countries of the world.

Turning back to the bounty of 9 cents a pound upon butter paid to the butter producers of Australia, I cited that to protect the American producer of butter an addition of 9 cents was added to the normal tariff. In other words, the tariff was raised from 12 cents to 21 cents. This means that the Australian bounty of 9 cents on all butter shipped from Australia to the United States went into the United States Treasury instead of into the pocketbooks of the butter producers of Australia.

Would not the same thing occur if a bounty were placed upon wheat shipped abroad of 20 cents per bushel? France or Great Britain would raise the duty to match the 20 cents.

A false stimulus would have been given to production of wheat, but the market would have been limited and the so-called debenture or bonus would be paid into the treasury not of the American farmer but of the country into which American wheat would be shipped.

Were wheat a commodity as to which the foreign production would be less than consumption, then a debenture would serve to increase the price of wheat. Not so as to wheat, or any other commodity, that other nations are producing in abundance greater than consumption.

(D) ILLUSTRATION

The world has witnessed recently two outstanding attempts at control of commodity prices by nations that had nearly a monopoly to begin with. What happened is worthy of note.

Coffee

Prior to 1915, for many years, Brazil had been producing about 70 per cent of the coffee of the world. From 1880 to 1915, Brazil produced from 5,500,000 bags to more than 13,000,000 bags annually—a bag meaning 132 pounds. The rest of the world, exclusive of Brazil, during that same period, produced about from 3,000,000 to 4,500,000 bags annually.

In 1902, with an unsettled market, a state law was passed preventing for a period of years the setting out of additional coffee trees, but, as coffee trees must be five or six years of age before beginning to produce, no immediate results flowed therefrom. However, other countries, instead of setting out less trees, set out more trees.

By 1906, under state law, the sum of \$15,000,000 was advanced within Brazil to purchase surplus coffee, which coffee was held and sold in the years 1911, 1912, and 1913, the price being fairly well sustained by this course.

A similar program was followed in 1917–18, when \$75,000,000 was advanced for this purpose and the coffee was sold in 1919. Again, in 1921–22, approximately \$45,000,000 was advanced and the coffee was sold one or two years later.

In 1929, in October, coffee prices collapsed and \$10,000,000 was borrowed from a foreign syndicate, secured by coffee stores.

In addition to the foregoing, the Brazilian authorities have assisted in preventing and stabilizing sales through export taxes and through the control of the shipments of coffee from areas of production to the seaports.

What has been the effect of the foregoing activities upon the coffee business of the world?

The outstanding effect was the planting of coffee trees in other coffee-producing areas throughout the world with the result that whereas Brazil has scarcely increased her coffee production—the average for the five years, 1901 to 1905, being 12,400,000 bags as against the average for the last five years of 14,412,000 bags—the rest of the world has increased the annual yield from an average of less than 3,993,000 bags in 1901 to 1905 to an average of 7,509,000 bags for the last five years. More than this, surplus coffee is piling up. The carry-over for 1928 was 14,325,000 bags in Brazil and 18,157,000 bags in the rest of the world; in 1929 the carry-over was 10,424,000 bags in Brazil and 14,256,000 bags in the rest of the world. In the present year it looks as though there would be a combined carry-over for Brazil and the rest of the world of 21,756,000 bags.

Bear in mind that the people of the world consume approximately 22,000,000 to 24,000,000 bags of coffee annually and the carry-over is practically an entire year's supply.

Has the coffee producer been helped? I doubt it. On the other hand, the Brazilian movement has resulted in other great areas discovering that they can produce coffee.

A terrific campaign is on to encourage the people to "drink more coffee"—"drink 4 o'clock coffee."

The Republic of Brazil is working frantically to maintain the price. If this situation can be brought about with respect to a commodity that requires five or six years of time within which the plants can reach production, what shall we say about the consequences touching a commodity such as wheat? Furthermore, coffee is a commodity that per pound is vastly greater in price than is wheat, and consequently there would be far less charges against carry-over storages than there would be against wheat.

If Brazil, with her favored area, could have controlled the planting of coffee trees and the production of coffee throughout the world as she was able to do within her limited area, she could have maintained a fairly standard situation for her coffee producers. This, however, she could not do.

Furthermore, the amount of \$10,000,000 that the Brazilian Coffee Institute was able to borrow is very trivial in comparison with a valuation of approximately \$1,500,000,000, which represents the visible supply of coffee that is on hand in the world.

Press dispatches within the past 10 days indicate that Brazil will likely abandon her coffee program, but unfortunately for her the injury has been done. Extensive areas that had not been producing coffee have been turned to this use.

Rubber

Following the World War approximately 70 per cent of the world supply of rubber came from British possessions, chiefly British colonies in Asia.

British rubber interests undertook to raise the world price and to hold it at a high level, with the result that a restriction plan was put into effect in 1922 in the British possessions of Ceylon and the Malay States. It was proposed that a price of 24 to 30 cents be fixed. The world was recovering from its industrial slump, following the World War, and rubber consumption was rapidly increasing.

At that time, 1921, British interests produced 201,228 long tons of rubber, as against 101,224 long tons for the rest of the world.

The plan of Great Britain would have succeeded admirably for British investors had it not been that other countries refused to pay the price. Other countries in 1921 produced 101,224 long tons of rubber, while last year these other countries, exclusive of Great Britain, produced 303,537 long tons of rubber, or, in other words, 50 per cent more than Great Britain alone was producing in 1921, and, indeed, somewhat more than the entire world production, including Great Britain's production of 1921. In this same period of time British production had increased at a considerably less ratio, or up to 558,406 long tons.

On November 1, 1928, Great Britain abandoned her effort to monopolize the production of rubber and fix the price.

I am sorry I am compelled to write you at such length, but I know how earnest are the farmers of the section of country which for so many years has been my home, and it is impossible for me to do any act that I believe would bring them injury.

I think, however, if you will study over the features that I have pointed out you will be compelled to agree with me that, under all the circumstances, the debenture plan would work great injury to our distinctly wheat section. If the question were so simple that we could try it out with relatively small injury, it would be different, but it is not such a question. The only way that it can be tried out would be through working a terrific hardship, in my opinion, upon the very ones we are seeking to help.

Please know how much I regard the opinions of those of your group and of others who have not seen this question as I see it. Few things in all my congressional experience have caused me the deep concern that the subject matter of this letter is causing me and I know how hard has been the line of our wheat growers for some years. I must have your confidence and your respect. This I could not have if I consciously did that which might be pleasing for the moment but which, as a result of deepest study and most earnest attention to the subject, I am convinced would work exceedingly great harm.

I shall be very glad if you will drop me a line after you may have studied my suggestions over and let me know just what your reaction is on the different points that I have raised in this discussion.

Generally speaking, the feasible ways of making wheat production in the United States profitable are—

(1) By stabilizing as much as possible the American price by an adequate tariff;

(2) By encouraging through adequate tariff the production of other farm commodities where we produce less than we consume;

(3) By building up our markets generally; and

(4) By the program that has just been begun under the Federal Farm Board through which I confidently believe there will be cooperation and teamwork not only in the matter of selling the crop that is produced but in the matter of acreage as well.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

BURTON L. FRENCH.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 373.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 373. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 373) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Nebraska, chairman of the subcommittee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, if the consideration of this resolution means that there will be no more attempt to come to an agreement with the conferees of the Senate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill?

Mr. SIMMONS. As I have stated repeatedly, I am perfectly willing to confer with the Senate conferees further on that bill, if requested.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Is there any thought whatever of attempting to determine from any source as to whether or not the lump sum of \$9,000,000 for the District of Columbia is a fair and equitable contribution from the Federal Treasury to the District expenses?

Mr. SIMMONS. The House conferees, at the last conference they had, suggested to the Senate conferees that we were willing to come back on the 15th of November and meet as a joint committee and go thoroughly into this matter, and in the meantime have studies made by the Bureau of Efficiency, by the District assessor, or by anybody else that the Federal service employs which could make studies on any subject involved, and at that time try to reach a conclusion between the two Houses as to what should be carried in the bill. We have since further suggested that if, as a result of that type of study, it should develop and be agreed to by the joint committee that \$9,000,000 is not sufficient, we would carry in the deficiency appropriation bills next year a sufficient sum to be credited to the District of Columbia to make up the deficit.

That request has not been accepted.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Has the gentleman given consideration to the question of the position in which the activities of the District of Columbia will be placed this summer? Much public work will cease. Yesterday it happened that I was at the workhouse in Virginia, and a number of buildings there will immediately stop and will be delayed perhaps for a year or more. Many street improvements will cease. Many thousands of men will be unemployed in the District of Columbia because of the failure of the District appropriation bill.

Mr. FREAR. Before the gentleman answers, may I put another question so that the gentleman can answer both questions at the same time?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman inform the House whether there is any objection to having the people who live in the District pay the same taxes—the same amount of taxes, the same average taxes—as are paid in other parts of the United States? By that I mean income tax, inheritance tax, and a fair tax upon their property?

Mr. SIMMONS. The question of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR], of course, raises the entire subject of the fiscal set-up, and I hope to propose a resolution setting up a committee of the House to go into the entire matter raised by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Further in answer to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALL], I would say that the matter which the gentleman has discussed has been given serious consideration by everybody who has had to do with the District appropriation bill. That matter can still be met. The necessity for the passage of the resolution that is now offered is to make certain that the pay roll of all essential District activities shall continue during the time the District appropriation bill is being further considered.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. I am wondering whether the gentleman would place in the RECORD in connection with this colloquy the various millions of dollars in hand-outs, in addition to the regular contribution which the Federal Government has made to the District of Columbia; the millions of dollars in hand-outs which the people of the District of Columbia have continually gotten annually for the past 50 years in addition to the regular contributions. I am wondering if in this colloquy the gentleman will also place in the RECORD the value of his enormous property holdings in the District of the multimillionaire editor of the Washington Post, who has been castigating Members of Congress every day about their duties—about the small sum comparatively that it is rendered for taxes, and the small sum that his enormous amount of valuable furniture is rendered for taxes, and his enormous intangibles, just how little taxes he pays on them. I wonder if the gentleman will bring that before the people of the District of Columbia and place the responsibility of tying up District appropriations where it belongs, upon the newspapers of the District, which are continually hounding Congress because it will not make the other people of the United States pay the fiscal expenses and the civic expenses of the people who live in this National Capital.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Further reserving the right to object, I am not particularly interested in that phase of the situation this morning. Those things have been discussed a great many times, and sometimes they may have some value and at other times they may not, but that is entirely beside the question at the present time. The thing I am particularly interested in is the statement of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] that a way can be found for the continuation of the activities of the District of Columbia during the summer when Congress is not in session. Does that include a continuation of the building and work upon the streets and general improvements, or simply the actual necessary office expenses of the Government?

Mr. SIMMONS. It would be futile to add that in the continuing resolution, because then you would be making a second appropriation bill when there is one in conference. The purpose of this resolution is to enable, beginning to-morrow, the payment of the salaries of all essential public activities in the District of Columbia so that the functions of the Government may continue. There will be no question about that. Then we can continue, as I hope we may, with the consideration of the District appropriation bill.

Mr. PATTERSON. Under the reservation of objection, if my colleague from Indiana is through, I want to ask the gentleman a question. I oppose this resolution. There have been several questions which have been answered which I intended to propound. I favor a free conference in order that we may clear this matter up and continue with all the projects of the District of Columbia and all the enterprises that are under way, in order that we may help unemployment and various other things that need help. I do not wish to delay matters, but I want to ask if the request is to pass this by unanimous consent, or was the request for unanimous consent to consider it?

Mr. SIMMONS. The request was unanimous consent to consider the resolution. That was all.

Mr. PATTERSON. Then I shall not object to its consideration. However, I did not want to be put in the position of agreeing to it by unanimous consent.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I know it will be of interest to some of the membership of the House, and I wish to inquire how far apart the conferees are as to the amount involved in the contribution which the National Government should pay to the District of Columbia? The gentleman was kind enough to inform the House as to one proposal that had been made to the Senate conferees, proposing an investigation beginning next November. Has the Senate proposed any lower amount as the amount of contribution other than that which is stated in the newspapers of \$12,000,000?

Mr. SIMMONS. At the last conference with the Senate conferees our proposal, which I have just made, was outlined, with the exception that we did not propose to make any retroactive payments. They agreed to the joint meeting in November provided we would increase the Federal contribution to \$10,000,000 in the meantime. That the House conferees refused to accept.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman think, in view of the expenditures we are making, that an increase of \$1,000,000 in the meantime would be an unreasonable increase, and does the gentleman consider that an unreasonable request on the part of the Senate conferees?

Mr. SIMMONS. I think increase of anything would be unreasonable. Whether you take the House bill or the Senate

bill, or whether you increase it \$1 or \$3,000,000, the \$1 or the \$3,000,000 will not be spent.

Mr. STAFFORD. The other day in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill we voted millions upon millions of dollars for public construction in this District.

If they have come down from \$12,000,000 to \$10,000,000, I think, as one Member of the House, that is a fair proposal and a fair compromise.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, which I do not intend to do, the mere fact that we are spending \$300,000,000 for a building program giving much employment here in the next two years would not seem to me an argument for increasing our contribution to the expenses of the District. I think just at this time that argument should not be made, but the purpose of my reservation was to say that, as I understand it, the passage of this continuing resolution does not have anything to do with the lump-sum controversy and it does not prevent further conferences on the District bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. No, sir.

Mr. CRAMTON. It is only to meet an emergency which will come to-morrow, with the beginning of a new fiscal year. Without any such authority as is provided in this resolution they will have no money whatever with which to meet that emergency, and even after the adoption of this resolution, if Congress continues in session two or three weeks or a month or two, they can continue to consider the District bill and argue these matters as they wish.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman has been in favor of appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars and should not object to an additional \$1,000,000 in order that the conferees may get together.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me this discussion is all beside the question. If the people of the District of Columbia are paying their fair share of taxes, there is no question but that the Government should pay the balance needed for District purposes. If they are not paying their fair share of taxes, they should be made to do so. The press of this city is practically unanimously in favor of an increased lump sum over the \$9,000,000 voted by the House, and it will give headlines to anyone who makes an inquiry here to-day for a larger amount, even as it always does. But that does not affect the judgment of Congress. Abuse of the House or praise of the Senate decides nothing. It is a question of the right and equities of the case. The people outside of this city are paying far more taxes proportionately than are the people in the District of Columbia. In my State and many other States they are paying income taxes for the support of the local government and they are paying inheritance taxes. The same should be true here in the District, but is not the case; and I urge, Mr. Speaker, that should be the basis on which this Federal aid should be settled. [Applause.]

Mr. BOWMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. BOWMAN. If the gentleman believes what he has just stated then why does he advocate \$9,000,000 as the contribution to the District of Columbia?

Mr. FREAR. I do not advocate one cent, excepting for emergencies, until they show they are entitled to it over and above a fair amount paid by the District in taxation. [Applause.]

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded. Is there objection?

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution 373. [Applause.]

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That all purposes and objects of expenditure under the government of the District of Columbia and under other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, which shall remain unprovided for by appropriation on June 30, 1930, are hereby extended and continued for and during the fiscal year 1931 to the same extent, in detail, and under the same conditions, authority, restrictions, and limitations for the fiscal year 1931 as the same were provided for on account of the fiscal year 1930 in the District of Columbia appropriation act for that fiscal year, and shall include the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia as provided for in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1929, and the construction and equipment of high-temperature incinerators as provided for in the first deficiency act, fiscal year 1930.

SEC. 2. This joint resolution shall not be construed as providing for or authorizing the duplication of any special payment or for the execution of any purpose, contained in such District of Columbia appropria-

tion act, that was intended to be paid only once or done solely on account of the fiscal year 1930.

Sec. 3. For carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution any revenue (not including the proportionate share of the United States in any revenue arising as the result of the expenditure of appropriations made for the fiscal year 1924 and prior fiscal years) now required by law to be credited to the District of Columbia and the United States in the same proportion that each contributed to the activity or source from whence such revenue was derived shall be credited wholly to the District of Columbia, and, in addition, the sum of \$9,000,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be advanced July 1, 1930, and all the remainder out of the combined revenues of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the tax rate in effect in the fiscal year 1930 on real estate and tangible personal property subject to taxation in the District of Columbia shall be continued for the fiscal year 1931.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the resolution?

Mr. BOWMAN. I am.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska is entitled to 20 minutes, and the gentleman from West Virginia is entitled to 20 minutes.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am not here primarily to oppose this resolution, because I believe and insist that the House conferees should adopt the offer of compromise of the Senate conferees. Neither am I insisting that the Senate conferees should adopt the recommendation of the House conferees. I am not advocating an annual appropriation of \$9,000,000; neither am I advocating an appropriation of \$12,000,000. I am simply protesting against the attitude of the House conferees.

My friends, those Members of the House who advocate \$9,000,000 as an annual appropriation for the District of Columbia also admit that \$9,000,000 is too much, while another class advocate an annual appropriation of \$12,000,000. The Senate conferees have been standing upon their rights and their prerogatives in advocating a lump sum of \$12,000,000, with a standing offer of compromise amounting to \$10,000,000. The House conferees contend that the United States Senate conferees have not shown the House conferees wherein they are wrong, and the Senate conferees contend that the House conferees have not shown wherein they are wrong. There has been no spirit of compromise and consequently the responsibility of this deadlock is shifted from the conferees to this House.

Ten men representing the Senate and the House—able and sincere men, and men who ought to know their responsibilities and duties—have created a situation which compels the House conferees to submit a report that it is impossible for the conferees to agree upon the fiscal relationship between the United States Government and the District of Columbia. I am protesting against the shifting of this responsibility.

Five years ago members of the Appropriations Committee appeared before the District Committee of the House and attempted to secure a favorable report on a bill fixing the annual appropriation of the United States Government to the District of Columbia at \$9,000,000, in defiance of a law which was then on the statute books providing for a 60-40 ratio. These same gentlemen, my friends, went into the Appropriations Committee, and, taking advantage of the Holman rule, wrote into that appropriation bill a legislative matter fixing the appropriation to the District of Columbia at \$9,000,000, and this procedure has given rise to the controversy to-day.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOWMAN. I can not yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman is in error in his statement.

Mr. BOWMAN. I refuse to yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman is incorrect.

Mr. BOWMAN. I do not know whether \$9,000,000 is the correct sum or not, but I do advocate a policy of fixing the fiscal relations so that the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States should have some voice and some say in the laws that are placed upon the statute books of this country. After this fiscal contribution of \$9,000,000 was placed in the appropriation bill of 1925 these same gentlemen have advocated \$9,000,000 since that time, regardless of conditions and circumstances.

In 1925 the appropriations of the District of Columbia amounted to less than \$30,000,000. To-day they are \$44,000,000, and yet these men, who believe they are right in fixing the contribution at \$9,000,000 in 1925, advocate the same amount for 1930.

All this, my friends, is in violation of the law placed upon the statute books some years ago fixing a ratio of 60-40. These same gentlemen who to-day will take advantage of the Holman rule and write legislation in an appropriation bill and bind the House by such a procedure are the same gentlemen who on other occasions stand before the House and advocate tolerance of law and enforcement of law, but deny to this House the right to enforce its own law with reference to the District of Columbia.

I am not opposing \$9,000,000. I am not opposing \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. I say that the conferees to-day do not know the fiscal relations and do not know what appropriation should properly be made, and, consequently, while I am protesting against the procedure of the House, I am doing this because I am opposed to the method by which these gentlemen have gone into conference. They have not gone into conference with any idea of compromising. They have been stubborn and they have blocked the orderly procedure of this legislation. This is the reason I am unalterably opposed to the resolution.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. CRAMTON. Just to get my friend from West Virginia straightened out on his facts, the lump sum was not first put in in committee. It was put in on the floor of the House by a vote of the Committee of the Whole, sustained afterwards on a roll call by a majority of 20 to 1 and sustained under the Holman rule.

On the other hand, I have had a bill before the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1923 down to date, and have had hearings, and notwithstanding the House has declared 20 to 1 in favor of this limit of our contribution to the District the Committee on the District of Columbia has smothered this resolution, refused to bring it out even with an unfavorable report, to give the House any chance to enact it into law, as the House has indicated it would like to do.

I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALL].

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I suppose I am somewhat responsible for the action taken just now, but this was brought on deliberately because this morning the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia instructed me to find some way to bring a resolution before the House instructing the conferees to compromise with the Senate committee of conference; but it appears that this is not possible under the parliamentary situation.

I want to take this opportunity, however, to say that the situation we find ourselves in at the present time proves conclusively that the idea upon which we are legislating for the District of Columbia is unsound and untenable. When we reach a point where neither House will give at all, then legislation is at an end and this is the situation we have at the present time.

At the proper time I expect to endeavor to inaugurate some change in this particular program. Perhaps it will not get anywhere and yet it will, no doubt, bring about some sensible discussion of this whole question.

It has appeared to me for some time that we are proceeding on the wrong basis in our administration of the affairs of the District of Columbia, and especially with reference to the financial affairs of the District. It is entirely wrong and contrary to our entire idea with respect to the relationship between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia that the District should be responsible for all of its activities and that they should ask the Federal Government to make a lump-sum appropriation, but this does not mean that the Federal Government should assume all responsibility. It appears to me the Federal Government is responsible for the activities of the District of Columbia and should guarantee them, and then in a sensible way, after determining what the District is entitled to, we should establish a fair and equitable assessment rate for the property that is in the District, raising whatever revenue it is possible to raise, and then the Federal Government assuming the difference.

It is a matter of bookkeeping and some scheme of this sort could be worked out and we would return to the original relationship as intended by the Constitution between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. The idea prevalent at the present time is untenable and can not be defended on any basis whatever, in the establishment of a lump sum, be it \$6,000,000, \$8,000,000, \$10,000,000, or \$12,000,000 for the expenses of the District of Columbia.

Mr. PATTERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. PATTERSON. If it is true, according to the evidence brought out here, that this \$9,000,000 which was put in the 1925 bill was infallible at that time, can it be maintained with just-

ness and fairness that it is infallible to-day in view of the way the appropriations for the District of Columbia have been increased?

Mr. HALL of Indiana. Let me say I do not think it is.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. The purpose of resorting to the lump sum was in order to make it possible to increase appropriations locally to take care of needed improvements without having to put a heavier burden on the Federal Treasury. This has been accomplished and they have secured their improvements without unfair taxation, but now, when once again the Federal Treasury is overburdened and facing a possible deficit next year, this does not seem the time to again increase that burden on the Federal Treasury.

Mr. HALL of Indiana. I would say that if the gentleman is correct in his impression, and if the gentleman who is to be chairman of the subcommittee in control of District affairs next year thinks six or seven million dollars is the proper amount, there will be no drain on the Federal Treasury, and then it will be open to debate for this suggestion.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the unanswerable argument that supports the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] and this House in its righteous and just position is that the tax rate now in the District of Columbia is just \$1.70 on \$100, assessed at half valuation. I guarantee if you will name me any specific piece of private property in the District, and show me the assessment, I will show you that it can be sold for double the assessed valuation. Residents here are paying \$1.70 on a hundred at a half valuation, although it is presumed to be assessed at full valuation.

Now, I ask the gentleman from West Virginia to name me one city in West Virginia that has a tax rate as low as \$1.70?

Mr. BOWMAN. I am not here to reply to your questions, but the District of Columbia and the city of Washington, as you know, is the Nation's capital.

Mr. BLANTON. Name me one city. He can not name me a city in West Virginia with a tax rate as low as that in Washington; he simply wants to take my time.

I want to say this: The multimillionaire editor of the Washington Post, that has been criticizing us so severely, pays only \$1 to have his Rolls-Royce limousine registered here, while over in the State of West Virginia or any other of the 48 States it would cost him \$40 to register it. Here in the District of Columbia a family pays \$6.60 a year for water, while in all the States they pay several times that sum. The original water conduit in Washington was paid for by this Government—every dollar of it. Down in my State there are some citizens to-day with large lawns and many trees who are paying \$25 a month for water during the summer months.

Why, in this District you pay no monthly charge for sewerage service. In the cities of every State of the 48 States you have to pay so much a month for sewerage service. They have more hand-outs here in the District than in any other place on earth, and that is why these multimillionaire editors live here. That is why our friend, Theodore Noyes, lives here. He has been criticizing us daily in his Washington Star. If they do not like the National Capital, if they do not appreciate all the hand-outs we have been giving them by the millions for 50 years, if they do not like such tax rates as \$1.70 on a hundred, let them get out of here. [Applause.] Let them get out and stay out, because this Government is going to run the District of Columbia. It is the city of the National Government. We are going to make Washington the most beautiful city in the world, for the people of the United States. We are not making it beautiful simply for the people of Washington. And those who have gotten rich here through the public expenditure of much public money, if they continue to live here, must pay a reasonable tax. [Applause.]

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOLADAY].

Mr. HOLADAY. Mr. Speaker, replying more specifically to the question put by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALL], we all agree that it is an unfortunate condition that we have here. I think it comes about because both sides, both conference committees, have not gone into the thing in detail.

At our last conference a system was suggested by one of the House conferees by which the correct amount could be determined, and in such a manner that the entire public, including the people of Washington, could understand it. The House and Senate conferees seem to be in accord on that general plan. Therefore, under the proposition that is now being considered, the two committees will meet in November, and it is our hope that before we undertake the consideration of the next

appropriation bill that the two Houses may be in substantial accord as to what amount the Federal contribution will be.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, we certainly find ourselves in a very unfortunate and disagreeable position. Whatever may be the merits or the demerits of the \$9,000,000 sum or any other sum, there is a condition of uncertainty produced by this deadlock which ought to be cleared up if possible. A couple of weeks ago when this matter was under discussion we had what we always have, a great deal of severe criticism of conditions in the District, a great deal of rather acrimonious discussion, such as we have heard from the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] of certain specific situations in the District. But all of that at this juncture counts for nothing. It does not advance us one inch in the direction which we wish to go, and that is to insure appropriations for the next fiscal year, now about to begin, and to relieve the Congress of an eternal controversy.

When the matter was up two weeks ago I thought, and I think now, that it was a great mistake for certain gentlemen to stand here and make remarks which could have no other effect than to antagonize the Senate and defeat the efforts to compromise. [Applause.] One gentleman, who is most influential, rose and smilingly said, in effect, "Don't be concerned, because the bill will pass." Another, a very distinguished gentleman, said that the Senate was merely bluffing. How could you expect the Senate, after observations of that sort, to be in any mood to surrender to the demands of the House? We were forgetting then and we are forgetting now that in politics compromise is called for at every step. It has been so always through the legislative history of England, and through the history of legislation in this country. A great historian, Hallam, expressed the thought when he wrote, "Compromise is the very essence of politics." A while ago one of the employees of the House, referring to the matter we have under consideration, said he recalled very well that Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, the predecessor of the gentleman who has just spoken, Mr. HOLADAY, frequently fought and fought until reluctantly, but sensibly, he was brought to say that there is nothing to do but to compromise, because compromise is imperative in politics.

At the time when my friend from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS] and my friend from Texas [Mr. GARNER] were giving a hot challenge to the Senate, I thought that if they had not done so there might have been a compromise along fair lines. There might have been something of this sort, for instance, an adherence to the \$9,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, and the creation of an agency to take into account all of the questions that have been raised by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR], and by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], and by other gentlemen, and, viewing those and other questions, recommend to Congress at the beginning of the next session what, after fair and impartial inquiry and judgment, ought to be the monetary relation between the Government and the District.

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

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. Is not the effect of this continuing resolution practically that?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. No. There is no agency set up. The House District Committee, which is thrown into the discard continually here, has reported a resolution creating such an agency. The Senate District Committee, which finds itself powerless, is, I understand, in session this morning considering the expediency of reporting such a resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BACHARACH). The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD].

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, the question before us this morning is not whether we are to continue Washington as a haven for tax dodgers, but we have a vital condition existing in the city government to-day. Judge Hitz called me up just before we came into session, saying that unless some relief is had, he can not have another single jury trial. We all know that the street laborers of this city will be without any recompense for their work if they do work after midnight to-day. We are confronting a condition that no one wants to be responsible for continuing. It is possible to have an agreement on the general bill. If it is not possible, I do not think there is a Member of this House, and I venture to say there is not a Member of the Senate who wishes to go away from here leaving the deplorable condition that will follow if we do not pass this continuing resolution. So that all these questions with reference to whether we are right or they are right, whether we are wrong or they are wrong, is beside the question before this House.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I may say to my friend that I for one do not wish any further than is possible to make the public of the District of Columbia the goat, and I agree with him that if we can not do anything better, we ought to pass this resolution.

Mr. WOOD. Beyond all question.

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

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The gentleman knows that I have supported the Committee on Appropriations, and I am going to vote for this resolution, but, after all, in spite of all that is said about the District of Columbia, the trouble right now is between the two Houses of Congress, is it not?

Mr. WOOD. Absolutely.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. That should be remedied. It ought to be possible for reasonable men to get together and agree on something. [Applause.]

Mr. WOOD. That is the position exactly, that the conferees on this side have taken, and if the conferees on the other side had shown a disposition to produce some evidence showing that they are right, we would not be in the situation we find ourselves to-day. But, as has been stated here, no matter whether we give them \$9,000,000 or \$12,000,000 or \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000, under the Budget they have for the next year they could not spend a cent in addition to what they have already in next year's bill, so why all this howl? The sensible thing to do is for the Congress to pass this bill as it now is. Then I would agree with the gentleman from Virginia that there ought to be some way by which we will not have this interminable wrangle every year, and I do not think as sensible men that we should continue in the manner in which we have continued. There is a way to get at this thing, and the way to get at it is to continue the appropriations and get together, if possible, on the general bill and in the interim between now and the next session of Congress, agree upon some definite plan. I know the gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol want to do this, but as I say the question now before us is vital, whether or not the courts of this city shall be continued, whether the policemen who guard our property shall be paid, whether or not the laboring men on the street shall be paid for their work. That is the question we are to decide by this continuing resolution. I hope that it will be passed.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYLE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. COYLE. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I shall not oppose this resolution, but I wish to call the attention of the House for a moment to the fact that in the dispute between the conferees on the part of the House and those on the part of the Senate there is no principle involved. The only matter in dispute is a matter of arithmetic, as I take it. It is, perhaps, impossible to compromise where a principle is involved. Where only arithmetic is involved it is a wise politician that lets his pencil do the compromising. [Applause.]

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think the House understands the situation that we have to-day. It is not primarily a matter of what the Federal Government ought to contribute, but whether the District government may continue to function.

I want to repeat to the House what I said earlier this morning when there were not so many Members on the floor, and that was that the House conferees have suggested that we come back on November 15 and go into a joint session with the Senate conferees and try to work out this fiscal problem, so that it will not come up hereafter. In the meantime, we propose to ask the Bureau of Efficiency, the District assessors, the Census Bureau, and other officials to give us any available facts that bear upon this problem. We have since further offered that if it were found as the result of such a study that a \$9,000,000 contribution from the Federal Government was not enough, we would not only recommend for the fiscal year 1932, but would also recommend an additional sum for the fiscal year 1931 what was found to be the proper contribution, so that no hardship would come upon the District in the meantime.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYLE] says "it is not a matter of principle." It is a matter of taking \$1,000,000 from the people of the United States and giving it to the city of Washington. [Applause.] I am not in favor of taking that money from the Treasury and giving it to anybody without knowing why it is being done. [Applause.]

We have asked for facts to justify that action, and we have not received them from the hour we went into conference down

to this minute. My good friend from Alabama [Mr. PATTERSON] is worried about the subject of increased buildings and the fact that the Federal Government has not increased its contribution. I wish to point out the fact that in 1910 the assessed value of real estate in the city of Washington was \$326,000,000. In 1930 the assessed value of real estate in the District of Columbia was \$1,289,000,000. In 20 years the value of real estate in Washington has increased practically four times over. That is one reason why the Federal contribution should not be increased in proportion to the size of the bill.

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

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Assuming that all Federal property were assessed on the same basis as private property in the District of Columbia and the same rate of tax paid, what would be the share of the Federal Government?

Mr. SIMMONS. I have figured that on a basis of my own, and the Bureau of Efficiency has figured it, and nobody has been able to get more than \$7,500,000 for the Federal Government's share if it were a taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the House joint resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were—ayes 182, noes 3.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the joint resolution was passed.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 384.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 384. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 384

Joint resolution making appropriations available to carry into effect the provisions of the act of the Seventy-first Congress entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force and the fire department of the District of Columbia"

Resolved, etc., That the respective appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 for pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force and for the pay and allowances of officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia are hereby made available for the compensation of such personnel at the rates provided in the act of the Seventy-first Congress entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force and the fire department of the District of Columbia."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The House resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUILDING

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the House Joint Resolution 388.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 388. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 388

Joint resolution making provision for continuation of construction of the United States Supreme Court Building

Resolved, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the United States Supreme Court Building Commission, is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a building for the Supreme Court of the United States," approved December 20, 1929, for a total amount not exceeding \$8,240,000 in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for such purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution 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.

PAGES FOR THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 389) making appropriations for the pay of pages for the Senate and House of Representatives until the end of the second session of the Seventy-first Congress.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That such sums as may be necessary are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay of 21 pages for the Senate Chamber and 41 pages for the House of Representatives at \$4 per day each from July 1, 1930, to the end of the second session of the Seventy-first Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution 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.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. ELLIOTT, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds, filed for printing a conference report on the bill (H. R. 11144) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend, remodel, and enlarge the post-office building in Washington, D. C., and for other purposes.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIVILIAN POSITIONS

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 215) to amend section 13 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," as amended by the act of May 28, 1928.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey calls up the conference report, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as follows:

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 bill S. 215 having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective houses:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the House amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the House amendment numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

After the figure 4-B, in line 3, on page 2 of the engrossed copy of the amendments, insert a comma and the words, "including drafting groups."

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the House amendment numbered 9, and agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the House amendment numbered 10, and agree to the same with the following amendments:

On page 2, line 13 of the engrossed copy of the amendments, in section 4, strike out the words "sole jurisdiction to determine finally the grade or subdivision thereof to which all positions which are subject to the compensation schedules of the classification act of 1923 and amendments thereto shall be allocated, and it shall have."

In line 18 of section 4, on page 2, after the words "review and," insert "subject to the President's approval to."

On page 3, in line 17 of the engrossed copy of the draft, in section 6, after the word "board," insert "which hereafter shall consist only of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, a member of the Civil Service Commission, and the Chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be the chairman of the board."

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH,
ADDISON T. SMITH,
LAMAR JEFFERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

PORTER H. DALE,
SMITH W. BROOKHART,
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 bill S. 215 submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the

conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

On amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9: Insert statute and code references.

On amendments Nos. 4 and 5: Make the salary rates in the bill not retroactive.

On amendment No. 8: Includes in group 4-B under the Naval Establishment the drafting groups in so far as the provisions of this bill affect them.

On amendment No. 10: Eliminates the provision that the Personnel Classification Board shall have sole jurisdiction to determine finally the grade to which all positions in the classification shall be allocated and subjects its authority to change allocations to the approval of the President.

It also eliminates alternates as members of the Personnel Classification Board.

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH,
ADDISON T. SMITH,
LAMAR JEFFERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What change does amendment No. 10 bring about, where it eliminates the provisions of the classification board?

Mr. LEHLBACH. The intention of the classification act was to set up a central agency that could review and finally decide the allocation of all positions in the classification. By reason of a construction of the act by the comptroller doubt was thrown on the authority of the Personnel Classification Board to make such allocations, and this restores the classification act to its original intent.

The conference report was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that a number of Members have asked what is to be the program to-day with relation to recognition for suspensions. It is difficult for the Chair to answer categorically. The situation seems to be that the border patrol bill, which was not completed the other day, would receive some consideration. The Chair has in mind a number of suspensions which he does not think will bring about much contest. So the Chair proposes for the present at least to recognize the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] on a bill relating to the naturalization of American women; the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BACHARACH] on a matter relating to the compensation of customs officials; two Senate bills relating to the unemployment situation; and a number of the bills from the Committee on Military Affairs relating to housing, construction, and other matters.

For the time being, that is what the Chair expects to consider.

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3691) to amend an act entitled "An act relative to naturalization and citizenship of married women," approved September 22, 1922.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 3691, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women, approved September 22, 1922, is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"Sec. 8. That any woman eligible by race to citizenship who has married a citizen of the United States before the passage of this amendment, whose husband shall have been a native-born citizen and a member of the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War, and separated therefrom under honorable conditions; if otherwise admissible, shall not be excluded from admission into the United States under section 3 of the immigration act of 1917, unless she be excluded under the provisions of that section relating to—

"(a) Persons afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, except tuberculosis in any form;

"(b) Polygamy;

"(c) Prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons;

"(d) Persons convicted of crime: *Provided*, That no such wife shall be excluded because of offenses committed during legal infancy, while a minor under the age of 21 years, and for which the sentences imposed were less than 3 months, and which were committed more than five years previous to the date of the passage of this amendment;

"(e) Persons previously deported;

"(f) Contract laborers.

"That after admission to the United States she shall be subject to all other provisions of this act."

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will preferably recognize a member of the minority of the Committee on Immigration, who is opposed to the bill.

Mr. JENKINS. I am a member of the Committee on Immigration and I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the minority, and if the gentleman will yield me five minutes I shall not demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Is there any member of the minority of the Immigration Committee opposed to this bill who desires recognition?

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas demands a second.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana is entitled to 20 minutes and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box] 20 minutes.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill introduced in the House by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON], and I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I trust the membership of the House will give close attention to the consideration of the facts on which this bill is based. During 20 years' service in this House, this is the first time the Chair has recognized to suspend the rules for the passage of a bill in which I had any particular interest, over and above that which every other Member has. In this case I have an interest, and I wish to tell the membership just what it is.

The bill, in its effect, permits a woman to enter this country who, under the immigration laws, is not now permitted to enter. The woman is the wife of one of my constituents. The husband was an American soldier overseas. While serving his country in Europe he met this girl, fell in love with her, and married her. When he attempted to return to his own country, bringing his wife, he came to the proper officer for a visa. When asked if the wife had ever been convicted of a crime she told the truth and admitted that she had been convicted. The conviction was for certain juvenile delinquencies which occurred when the girl was in school. On account of this technicality the consular officer refused her a visa, and the soldier was not allowed to bring his wife into this country.

This bill amends the general law, but it amends it in such a restricted sense that it practically allows only this one person to come in.

I need say nothing further in regard to the girl, except that she grew up to be a woman of character and standing in the community where she lived. She took her part as was her duty during the war, and, in fact, when she developed into womanhood, became in every respect an upright and outstanding woman.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman state exactly how generally the law is amended? I did not hear the reading of the bill.

Mr. TILSON. It simply permits anyone with this kind of a record; that is, a conviction of a minor offense in legal infancy and who has married an American war veteran to have such conviction overlooked.

Mr. SCHAFFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman does not believe that convictions in three separate instances for larceny and abetting forgery are minor offenses? It is not in our State at least.

Mr. TILSON. For a juvenile offender, as in this case, I claim it should be overlooked. The fact is that the girl grew up to be a reputable, respectable, upright woman, and then she married this soldier. He had fallen in love with her and she with him. She is now his lawful wife and he wishes to bring her home to his own country. Remember that this young man was and is an American citizen and a soldier, a man with an untarnished name. He married this woman. He loves her and he wishes to bring her here. No one denies that she is now a woman of upright character and of good reputation. The German Government, more forgiving than we, pardoned the offense, but, that did not remove it from the records.

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. As the gentleman is aware, this case has been all through the courts and denied?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. But here is my question: Does the gentleman believe that as a matter of emergency we should set aside all

rules and recognize this case as a special exception, at the same time throttling and holding down the Box bill and the Harris bill?

Mr. TILSON. The matters to which the gentleman refers have no connection at all with this measure. This is a special case.

Mr. GREEN. We can not get consideration of them.

Mr. TILSON. If the gentleman has fault to find with anybody else he should not take it out on this soldier. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to read a letter which Judge KERR, of North Carolina, wrote before he had to leave for his home. He states the matter, I think, more clearly than I have been able to state it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,

Washington, D. C., June 27, 1930.

To the Members of the House of Representatives:

I regret my inability to be present when your body takes up tomorrow "the Tilton bill." The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization carefully looked into the merits of this bill and reported it favorably. It meets a situation which involves the right of citizenship of Mrs. John Ulrich. Mrs. Ulrich is a young German woman who several years ago married a fine citizen of the United States, a man whose paternal and maternal ancestors in the North and in the South have contributed to its glorious history and to its unparalleled achievement. Mrs. Ulrich when a child and of tender years committed some derelictions which were in violation of the German laws. These derelictions were trivial, and had they been committed by a child of her age in any State in the Union she would have been corrected at home or in a juvenile court and no record ever been made of them; that she is a superior outstanding woman now no one will dare gainsay. This country owes John Ulrich, the devoted husband of the German girl, a great deal. His own fidelity has been tested and his family has honored this Nation. This is his wife and he loves her as every true man should love his wife, and, in my opinion—it is not within the spirit of the law of this land that this man should be deprived of the right to bring his wife to his own United States of America.

It sets no bad precedent to pass this bill. It simply meets the highest sense of justice, and I do not believe that three cases just like this one would arise in a hundred years.

With highest respect, I remain, sincerely,

JOHN H. KERR, *Member of Congress.*

The letter of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] is quite a sufficient answer, so far as the question of being a precedent is concerned. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has again expired.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the bill is not properly named. It is a bill to admit a single immigrant. The title is a misnomer. Presumably because its correct name would expose the wrong it seeks to do, it has been given a misleading name. It is for the purpose of admitting one immigrant who is plainly inadmissible. The immigrant had committed three larcenies and participated in a forgery. The State Department, because of the prominence of the parties, I presume, granted a special investigation in advance. That department advised the parties that under the law she could not be admitted. An effort was made to bring her in despite the law as the State Department construed it. An appeal was made to the courts. That began in the court of first instance. The case went all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States in an undertaking by the powerful, social, financial, and political influences marshaled in the effort to override the immigration law and let this woman in presumably on the theory that her powerful connections placed her above the law.

Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to extend my remarks by inserting the statement made by the State Department to the committee with reference to the facts in this case.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The statement referred to follows:

JANUARY 20, 1930.

Replying to your letter of January 11, 1930, I may give the following information concerning the case of Anna Minna Venzke Ulrich:

From the records of the department it appears that John Munsill Ulrich prior to his marriage to Anna Venzke endeavored to ascertain whether she would be able to obtain a visa after the marriage had taken place. In view of the unusual circumstances in the case, the consul general at Berlin permitted Miss Venzke to be given an informal advance examination with a view to determining whether it was likely that she would be able to establish her admissibility under the immigration laws.

Following the examination Mr. Ulrich was informed that in all probability Miss Venzke would be unable to obtain an immigration visa in the event that she were later to apply for one.

Although Mr. Ulrich was warned in advance regarding the difficulty to be anticipated in bringing his wife to this country, he apparently did not alter his plans on this account and on December 17, 1927, his marriage to Miss Venzke took place.

After the marriage Mrs. Ulrich applied for a nonquota immigration visa, which was refused upon the ground that the record in her case showed that she had been convicted in four instances of offenses involving moral turpitude, to wit, larceny in three cases and abetting a forgery in another case, and was accordingly inadmissible to the United States under the provisions of section 3 of the act of February 5, 1917, which excludes from the United States "aliens who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude." In this connection it may be stated that section 2 (f) of the immigration act of 1924 requires a consular officer to refuse an immigration visa to an alien who he knows or has reason to believe is inadmissible to the United States under the immigration laws.

Subsequently Mr. Ulrich brought mandamus proceedings to compel the issuance of a visa to Mrs. Ulrich. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in *United States ex rel. Ulrich v. Kellogg et al.* (30 F. (2d) 984) determined that Mrs. Ulrich remained an "alien" notwithstanding her marriage to a citizen of the United States and affirmed the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia overruling the application of Mr. Ulrich for a writ of mandamus. Chief Justice Martin, in rendering the opinion of the court, cited the case of *Bartos v. United States District Court for District of Nebraska et al.* (F. (2d) 722), in which it was held that " * * * Theft, whether it be grand or petit larceny, involves moral turpitude * * *." It may be of interest to note that the Supreme Court of the United States in *United States ex rel. Ulrich v. Stimson* (279 U. S. 868) denied the petition of Mr. Ulrich for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

If the information given above does not serve the purposes which you have in mind, the department will be glad to furnish any further particulars you may desire regarding the case.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. COTTON, Acting Secretary.

Mr. BOX. This bill ought not to pass for two good reasons. Every suggestion of personal sympathy would be toward making an exception in this case, but, under just government, law not favoritism, is supposed to rule. The thing proposed in this bill is wrong for two reasons: In the first place, this immigrant is not admissible. If you should pass this bill, it would mean that you would override the State Department in its correct action and override the courts from the court of first instance to the Supreme Court of the United States in upholding the law as correctly administered by the State Department. But because these people and the group they reach here are politically powerful the law is to be set at naught. That is not right. People who are politically, socially, or financially powerful ought to be controlled by the same rules which apply to the humblest and most lowly. [Applause.] So long as I am a Member of this House I shall not join in any such action as this, it matters not if be for the weak or strong, political friend or foe.

I do not take much stock in these gushy statements about how much we love each other, but I feel personally kindly toward the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] to whom I am indebted for many courtesies. No personal element—certainly no hostility to him—enters into this particular case; such elements should not control government. The fact is, it is wrong for the majority leader [Mr. TILSON] to demand, or for the House to grant this special privilege. There are more than 1,000,000 aliens over there who are delayed indefinitely, or barred forever from admission to relatives here. Those aliens have not committed any offenses. They chanced to be late in applying for visas to, or happened to be in excess of the quota, or to be inadmissible for one or more of many reasons, involving no fault, great or small, on their parts. They are parents of soldiers just as worthy as these people. They are the relatives of people who live here and who love them as dearly as this husband loves his wife. But they are without powerful friends in the leadership of Congress, but here we are asked to establish a precedent, and make one law for the powerful and have another for the weak. [Applause.] That is not right. It is not sound policy. You may set this precedent, but if you do you will probably have at each session from 100 to 1,000 aliens just as worthy as this one before the committee with special bills to let them come in. If you do this what will you say to them? I say this to you: So long as I have the honor to be your servant on that committee, and so long as I have the privilege of being your associate in this House, I am not going to recognize this precedent if you do set it. I am not going to follow such a

precedent if you make it. But a few of us can not stand against a majority led by the ruling powers. I am seriously apprehensive of the bad results of the wrong you are asked to do here, and which many of you seem disposed to do. However, I shall continue to protest against such action and to resist it with all of my very limited strength. If you start you will have a great number of bills on the Private Calendar in which Congress will be asked to ignore the law, ignore the courts, and let in aliens whom you have said should be excluded. Most of you have told the people you were for restriction, but the law seems to be in the hands of its opponents to-day. The people want the law to rule, and so do I, and you should vote that way.

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

Mr. BOX. I believe my time has about expired.

Mr. CULKIN. The gentleman stated that the person who desires admission was guilty of three larcenies and one forgery.

Mr. BOX. Participating in a forgery. It is described in the State Department letter.

Mr. CULKIN. At what age was that?

Mr. BOX. It was in youth.

Mr. CULKIN. Can the gentleman tell me the separation between the offenses?

Mr. BOX. I can not. Unfortunately, our prisons are full of people who committed offenses when they were in youth. The law draws the line against immigrants with criminal records. We are dealing with masses of people and must follow the law. If we are strong enough we will adhere to the law and not be swayed by sob stories coming here asking us to set aside the law. I fear this is the beginning of a system of breaking down the law by special bills, of which there may be no end.

Mr. CULKIN. What I am asking, if the gentleman please, is some specific information on the early conduct of this particular applicant or beneficiary under this proposed law. From the facts available, I am inclined to agree with the position of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BOX. I can not go into the full history of these four crimes. The facts are briefly stated in the paper which I have asked permission to insert in the Record, and I will have to ask the gentleman to excuse me, with that statement, because I have some associates to whom I must yield the remainder of my time.

I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER].

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, as the preceding speaker has correctly stated, this is not a naturalization matter, although the title and the contents of the bill would indicate it is to be enacted for naturalization purposes. It is clearly for immigration purposes.

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] talked about the brave soldier and why this bill should be passed. Why, gentlemen of the House, there are fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters of thousands of American soldiers who fought on the battle lines in the World War who can not reunite with their folks in America due to the strict provisions of the immigration laws.

If larceny on three occasions and abetting in a forgery is only a petty crime and should not be a barring crime to emigrate to this great country of ours, then in the name of decency those who are advocating this special legislation should have brought before the House for its consideration a general law ruling out those crimes.

The committee report states that this bill will only admit a few, and the marriage must have taken place prior to the passage of the act. If, as a matter of principle, this act should be passed, why should we limit it to the cases where the date of marriage was prior to the act.

This bill is special legislation in the interest of John Munsill Ulrich an American millionaire who married his wife when he well knew she was inadmissible. He is a rich, powerful citizen of a great Eastern State. He employed counsel at large attorney's fees. He took his case to the highest court in the land, which properly held his wife inadmissible under the immigration laws. He had thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars to circulate propaganda throughout the Nation and to create and mold public opinion through the newspapers. If you pass this bill, my friends, you are making a special law for one rich individual as against the poor.

I agree with everything that my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box] has stated. I have so much faith in the honesty and the ability of the great President of our Republic that I can not but reach the conclusion that should we, in the closing days of the session pass this monstrosity in the interest of one single person who happens to be rich, as against the many thousands of just as worthy cases who happen to be poor, that the President will not hesitate to disapprove the vicious enactment.

Gentlemen, let us not be swayed by personal views. I have the highest respect for our Republican floor leader. I know this bill affects one of his constituents, but I sincerely hope we are not swayed in our duty, in the closing days of the session, in casting our votes for this special privilege, legislation for the benefit of a single millionaire, whose high-priced attorney has sat in the gallery up by the clock day after day, when he was not busy disseminating propaganda through newspapers and through the mails, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, we should defeat this bill and send word out to the other veterans of this Nation that we are not going to discriminate in favor of this one man because he happens to have so much of the world's goods. [Applause.]

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I listened to the remarks of my friend, the gentleman from Texas, with a great deal of interest, because I knew if there was a man in the House who could give a single valid reason why this just and fair proposal, as presented by this resolution, should not be adopted, it was the gentleman himself.

The nearest approach he made to this accomplishment was his observation with reference to this being special legislation to take care of a special case, and if indulged to any extent would undermine the general law.

I do not accept that view and will tell you the reason why. So far as I am concerned, I am never afraid of any exception to a general rule because it is the exception that usually saves the rule itself. If this bill directs attention to a hardship in the law, then the law itself is best served when the House, taking recognition of that fact, passes the bill.

I can not understand what the wealth or social prominence of Mr. Ulrich has to do with making a right decision in this case. I can not understand the relevancy of the fact that the majority leader is sponsoring the measure. But if the social position and wealth of this man and the fact that the bill comes here because of the activity of the majority leader—if these things are responsible for the consideration of this measure at this time, then the cause of right and justice has been well served by these circumstances.

The argument is made that this is an effort on the part of the legislative branch of the Government to override and overturn the Department of Justice and the courts in their interpretation of the law.

That is not accurate; the Congress accepts the interpretation that has been put upon the law, and the fact that the bill is here is a recognition of that fact.

Now, gentlemen, I take it that every Member of this body has at some time at least during the past two years made some commitment with respect to what should be done by legislation in taking care of a condition of this kind.

Excerpts from the platforms of the two major parties adopted in 1928 are set forth in the report of the committee on this bill. Both of the parties solemnly pledged themselves to the correction of the existing law. The candidates for the Presidency of both parties pledged themselves to a fulfillment of these platform pledges. If this does not present a hardship in the operation of the law, the reuniting of families, then I would like that some one point out what was referred to. [Applause.]

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Green].

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a short editorial clipped from the publication Labor, last week's edition, I believe, that I would like to put in the RECORD, as it is on the subject of immigration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TIME FOR HOOVER TO SPEAK—OLD GUARD SAYS PRESIDENT IS BLOCKING IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION WHILE AMERICAN WORKERS WALK THE STREETS

President Hoover is being charged by his alleged friends with responsibility for the continued influx of foreign and particularly of Mexican laborers at a time when millions of American citizens can not find work.

Labor is far from certain that this charge is just, but it will become just if the President permits his name to be used much longer by those who want free trade in labor while they insist on the heaviest duties on imported products of labor.

The facts are simple. The Harris bill has passed the Senate. It would cut Mexican immigration to 1,200 to 1,500 per year, whereas at present the best estimates are that not less than 100,000 peon workers cross the border annually. Mexico is the biggest source of supply of cheap labor, and the closing of that gap in the dike would be of very marked help.

The House committee has reported the Harris bill favorably, with a few slight amendments, which the Senate probably would accept without argument. At least 75 per cent of the House Members are anxious to pass this bill and would vote for it if they could get the chance. But the Old Guard will not allow it to come to a vote.

Their excuse is that President Hoover has said he will not sign this measure. Mr. Hoover has made no such statement publicly. But if he allows this claim to go unchallenged, he might as well make it.

These reactionary leaders are blocking relief legislation and claiming to speak for the President. The President should speak for himself.

One word from the White House would give the House a chance to vote on the Harris bill, and a chance to vote is all that is needed.

The State Department has made a muddle-headed protest against the Harris bill as likely to "offend Mexico." Other countries save jobs for their own citizens without caring if they "offend" us. Americans can not go to Canada or to England and displace Canadians or Englishmen without being called to instant account. We need not be more particular than the rest of the world.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, on the call of the roll on this bill, if we can obtain a roll call, Members will be able to either vote for restriction or for waiving the law to admit a person who is politically strong and wealthy. The case has been carried through the courts and been denied. Coming from the East, as it does, where the three wise men of the Republican Party reside, it may pass.

I would like for my colleagues to know that it took months to get this immigration bill out of the committee, and then with only one majority. In the minority views, written by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box], many of us agree.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I object to the gentleman's statement, and I make the point of order that he is stating what occurred in the committee.

Mr. GREEN. How did the gentleman from Washington vote in committee?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I make the point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GREEN. It is in order to state how the committee stood in voting on the bill; that is, the number favoring and the number opposing. But, anyway, I can not vote to break down the restrictions on immigration simply because it will accommodate one family who happens to be rich and residents of the Republican leader's district.

I believe a Confederate veteran's name has been linked up with this bill. I have great love for the Confederate veterans. They fought for the cause that was noble and right; but, gentlemen, the Confederate veterans, I know, are for law and equity to all alike. I think that some of these Confederates would roll over in their graves if they knew that this particular kind of legislation was linked with their names.

Why is it that the Republican leader, Mr. TILSON; the Republican chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. SNELL; and other majority leaders of this House refuse to grant a rule for the Box bill or the Harris bill or any other worth-while restriction legislation? This legislation has passed the Senate and has been reported by the House Committee on Immigration, but the Republican leaders apparently are determined not to permit passage; but they are favoring this special bill of Mr. TILSON's wealthy and favored constituent. I stand for restriction of immigration and not for the destruction of our laws under the guise of sentiment and political preference. [Applause.]

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important matter, and I think we should have a quorum present when we are considering it. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were closed.

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

[Roll No. 80]

Aldrich	Burtness	Crisp	Foss
Andrew	Byrns	Curry	Free
Arentz	Cable	Dempsey	Fuller
Auf der Helde	Carley	Denison	Gifford
Bankhead	Chase	De Priest	Goldor
Beck	Clark, N. C.	DeRouen	Goldborough
Bloom	Clarke, N. Y.	Dickstein	Graham
Bohn	Cochran, Pa.	Douglas, Ariz.	Griffin
Brand, Ga.	Cole	Doutrich	Hammer
Britten	Connolly	Doyle	Hoffman
Brumm	Cooke	Drewry	Hudson
Brunner	Cooper, Tenn.	Edwards	Hudspeth
Buchanan	Cooper, Wis.	Estep	Hull, Tenn.
Buckbee	Corning	Finley	Igoe
Burdick	Crall	Fish	James

Johnson, Ill.	Moore, Ky.	Selvig	Underhill
Johnson, Okla.	Murphy	Simms	Vinson, Ga.
Johnston, Mo.	Nelson, Wis.	Sinclair	Wainwright
Jonas, N. C.	Norton	Sirovich	Warren
Kading	O'Connell	Smith, W. Va.	Watson
Kelly	Oliver, N. Y.	Snell	Welsh, Pa.
Kemp	Owen	Somers, N. Y.	Whitehead
Kendall, Pa.	Parks	Spearing	Whitley
Kennedy	Peavey	Spruiell, Ill.	Williams, Tex.
Kerr	Perkins	Sprout, Kans.	Williamson
Kiefner	Pou	Stegall	Wingo
Kiess	Pratt, Harcourt J.	Stedman	Wolfenden
Kunz	Pratt, Ruth	Stevenson	Woodrum
Lampert	Pritchard	Stobbs	Wright
Leech	Quayle	Sullivan, N. Y.	Wurzbach
Linthicum	Reece	Sullivan, Pa.	Wyant
McReynolds	Romjue	Swick	Zihman
Magrady	Sabath	Taylor, Colo.	
Mansfield	Schneider	Temple	
Michaelson	Seeger	Treadway	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and ninety Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I hope I may have the attention of those who are interested in this bill. When I become older and find myself "in the sere and yellow leaf" sitting on the porch of my home so far from here, I sincerely hope that in spite of all the harsh and hard things I have had to do in the course of an active and a strenuous life, I shall find comfort in some things done for youth—for the impetuous, thoughtless, heedless young. For many years I was the managing editor of various influential newspapers. During all those years I always made it the policy of whatever paper I managed to see that so far as possible the name of any boy or girl under age who was arrested for a minor offense should never appear in print. [Applause.] When I became active in public life in the then new State of Washington, I made it the part of duty to work to the end that the names of the penal institutions for youths in that State were not so designated. If I could have had my way I would have had the record completely stricken out regarding boys and girls when they were released from those institutions, for juvenile delinquents. [Applause.]

But, unfortunately, when confined for minor offenses the stigma once placed on them almost always remains, and those who rise above the mark, whether it be the "scarlet letter" or something else, have done so through strenuous effort, I assure you.

This bill was given great consideration by the committee. It is not vicious, in my opinion. It is properly titled a naturalization act, because this young woman who committed these minor offenses when a school girl was enmeshed partly by the 1917 immigration act, and partly by the 1922 Cable Act, which act is a naturalization law.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. And it should appear that she was only 13 or 14 years of age. That does not appear in the record, but the House should know it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The offenses were minor offenses and were committed by a minor. As appears in the letter of Judge KERR, of North Carolina, a member of the Committee on Immigration, this girl after trial here would probably have been pardoned, but more likely never would have been tried in any court. Not only the State Department but the Labor Department has tried to find a way to relieve this situation. My own opinion in regard to this is that it lies within the power of Congress itself to grant a pardon on occasion. Such a power lies with every court, and necessarily so, because the law can not be made to exactly fit every possible case.

Further, I do not think that this will be a precedent. There will not be many cases of minors caught doubly by the 1917 immigration act and the Cable Act—probably not another one. I have given this matter considerable thought, because I have no desire to see the Committee on Immigration loaded with personal bills. The bill was properly reported by the committee by a majority, with a quorum present.

Do not confuse the fact now that we have many bills for actual personal naturalization by Congress of individuals who can not meet the circumstances. That is one thing. This is an admission bill with an opportunity for legal naturalization, which is quite another. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentleman of the House, I find myself somewhat embarrassed to be in opposition

to the chairman of the committee, Mr. JOHNSON, but his support of the measure is, I think, more from his friendship to our floor leader than from any merit that the bill has. I also feel embarrassed because I am in opposition to the floor leader. But when one feels that right is on his side it helps him to oppose even his best friends. There are four people involved in this legislation—Mr. TILSON, Mr. Ulrich, the woman, and Koletsky, the lawyer. If we were to remove our floor leader from it, the proposed legislation would fall into the abyss of disgrace, where it belongs. This legislation can not be justified from the standpoint of clemency to a child, for she was not a child when these numerous offenses were committed, and, besides, all through the record runs the denial on her part. Confession is a necessary condition precedent to sympathy and pardon, just as it is to forgiveness of sin.

Mr. COX. Oh, the gentleman does not mean that?

Mr. JENKINS. I mean exactly what I said. This woman and her husband are not entitled to sympathy. It is not a case for that. That should have been given in the court of the first instance and would have been given if deserved. Justice is her portion and no more. Let us have a little history of this case. This is an important case. It deals with the basic principles of immigration. It is hollow mockery for a Member of Congress to assert his championship of restriction of immigration and then vote to permit this one woman to come in when there are thousands of high-class women refused admission who were never convicted of one offense, much less convicted of four offenses. The law now specifically says that no persons afflicted with contagious diseases, immoral persons, or persons convicted of crime can enter. This bill seeks to make an exception in the case of this woman, with a long record. If an exception is made, why not make it general, so that the poor might avail themselves of it as well as the rich?

What are the facts? Not what Mr. Koletsky and his high-powered propagandists have showered you with for the past three years. This girl—not a child—was in some sort of school and was arrested and convicted for stealing the personal property of her roommate. An investigation disclosed the fact that she had been convicted three times before. The German Government did not pardon the offense. She was sentenced to 61 days. She stands before you as criminal. What are you going to do with thousands of other people who have been turned back with records not anything like this?

Here is the proposition involved: This was not one of the usual romantic love affairs. It was cruelly practical. This boy, before he would marry this woman, made inquiry as to whether she could enter the United States. He was influential enough to get the United States officials over there in Germany to make a special study of the case. No doubt his great wealth enabled him to employ the best legal talent in the country. They laid their plans well. They would brook no opposition, and they were advised after this hearing that the law was against them. This would have satisfied any reasonable person, but evidently the Bordens had been having their own way so long that they would not accept defeat, even if from the law, and in spite of all this he married the woman and immediately his people commenced the battle to thwart the law, which no doubt they will accomplish here to-day.

Who has said that he was a valiant soldier on the field of battle? The record does not so show. When did he serve in that war? The record does not show. He may have done so, but I have seen no positive statement to that effect. He married this girl in defiance of the laws of the United States, and he started right then to beat down the law of the United States of America.

After his failure in Germany he begins his course in the United States. The first thing he does is to attempt the doors of legislation, but he found them too strong. He then seeks a remedy through the courts. He files a suit in mandamus against the Secretary of State in the courts of the District of Columbia. The court was one of competent jurisdiction, and after due and proper trial the court found against these people and sustained the State Department and the Labor Department in their courses. He then took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court decided against him. He has availed himself of every legal right and legal technicality.

Who is the lawyer? No doubt he had several, but the man that has been so active as to be pernicious is Koletsky. That man has been here for the past three or four years, and there has not been a week when he has not haunted your office and mine. He sits over in the gallery now. He usually sits out in clear view, but to-day he is hidden behind the clock, which may hide him, but his memory will stay with me forever.

Do not be deceived; this is an important proposition. You ought to have a roll call on this measure. As to Colonel TILSON,

who introduced this measure, nobody has any higher respect for him than I, and I should have preferred to have seen him condemn this bill even if it is for the benefit of influential constituents; for if his condemnation would cause him any political trouble, I for one would have been glad to have gone up to Connecticut and help reelect him. [Applause.] Here is where we need him, and here is where he belongs. No more fair leader could be selected from our group of many fair men.

What is in this case? This man is employed by the Borden milk people. This boy does not live here. He lives in Germany, and is there now. It is no hardship for him to come back to the United States when he wishes. According to a letter I have from Koletsky this boy's relatives pay in excess of \$100,000 income tax and contribute hundreds of thousands to charitable institutions. What do they want him and his wife back here for? They do not want to be chagrined by the fact that their son's or grandson's wife is excluded from entry into the United States. It is a serious social embarrassment. It is a sad fact that character, while it is prerequisite for everything important in life, is not a prerequisite for high social position. [Applause.]

If this bill passes, it is another instance of "right forever on the scaffold." If it passes, there are thousands of cases more meritorious, and they should follow this precedent. If it passes, it will be another instance of the power of wealth. In this session of Congress we have passed one little piece of immigration legislation thus far. It is that bill which provides for the entry of Chinese wives of American citizens. If we pass this pending bill, we will have accomplished the prodigious task of letting in one more woman. This is not an accomplishment that we can point to with much pride when the law providing for a quota on Mexico and other countries has been knocking at our door for consideration, but to date has had no consideration. Unemployment in the country called for constructive and determined action. Instead of considering these major questions we must content ourselves with the knowledge that we admitted a few Chinese and passed a special bill for one woman who could not get in without it. I call upon you to defeat this measure, and thereby be able to tell your constituents that you voted against the Koletsky-Ulrich bill, for you may be asked that question. Be a consistent restrictionist. Let people come in under the law and not over it.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, there have been some of the strangest arguments advanced against this measure that I have ever listened to since my membership in Congress began. You have heard it stated that there is no merit in this bill except the fact that it was introduced by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON]. That argument seems to me to be a very unworthy one in this House. If you think for a moment that it is an improper bill, do you not say that Colonel TILSON has presented to this House a matter that is dishonest and unfair?

Then a charge is made against this girl by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BOX]. He accuses the girl of crimes and misdemeanors without telling you that she was a minor at that time and that there was filed when her case was heard by the German Government in 1927 a certificate of good character, of which I have a photostatic copy here, stating that she is of good character and that there is no record of imprisonment standing against her.

The situation is this, and it ought to be gone into more fully: This is not a private bill. This bill is drawn in general form. The statement that its only purpose is to allow the entry of the wife of one wealthy young man will not accord with the facts. The work done in regard to this matter by the husband of this young woman will result in less hardship being done to others in every similar case. Who will accuse this young husband, who is an ex-service man of this country, or blame him because he is willing to spend his substance to bring to this country the girl whom he loved and married? Who would not go to the whole extent of his resources in order to bring to his country the wife of his bosom, to whom he is married? The situation is strange to hold that against him.

The statement has been made that this young girl was a "forger." What are the facts? When she was taken before the magistrate she was frightened and did not give her right name. She gave a wrong name, the same as people might do here if charged with speeding in an automobile. In Germany they call that offense of giving a fictitious name "mental forgery." This is an effort to so liberalize in that one respect the laws of entry relating to the wives of American citizens, so that the alien wives of ex-service men shall not be excluded because during some time in their legal infancy they may have committed a misdemeanor.

I do not want to take up more time. I wish to yield now to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] in order that he may present his views on this subject.

Mr. SPEAKER, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has one minute remaining.

Mr. LEAVITT. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized. Mr. HOWARD. In the brief minute yielded me I might best state my reason for speaking in behalf of this bill by telling my colleagues that I served years as a probate judge, and that the proudest page in my own official life record is that one on which it is recorded that during all that service I never sent a boy or a girl to jail. [Applause.] I paroled every offending minor to myself, and now I bear testimony that never did one of them break his or her parole. Here, it seems to me, is an opportunity to plead in behalf of one who committed an unhappy and unfortunate act during the years of tender youth.

I sincerely hope that this bill will pass. It can not become a precedent, because there will be so very, very few minors involved in a like situation. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. All time has expired. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and upon a division (demanded by Mr. BOX) there were—ayes 167, noes 45.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. What does the gentleman want?

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asked the gentleman from Florida what he wanted.

Mr. GREEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is no quorum voting.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.]

Two hundred and fifty-seven are present, a quorum.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On June 26, 1930:

H. R. 524. An act for the relief of the I. B. Krinsky Estate (Inc.) and the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland;

H. R. 10416. An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws;

H. R. 11051. An act to amend section 60 of the act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900;

H. R. 11145. An act to increase the authorization for an appropriation for the expenses of the sixth session of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses to be held in the District of Columbia in October, 1930;

H. R. 11371. An act to provide living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, for civilian officers and employees of the Government stationed in foreign countries;

H. R. 11978. An act to authorize the appointment of employees in the executive branch of the Government and the District of Columbia; and

H. J. Res. 367. Joint resolution to amend the act entitled "An act to create in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Narcotics, and for other purposes," approved June 14, 1930.

On June 27, 1930:

H. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution to provide for the annual contribution of the United States toward the support of the Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale;

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution to promote peace and to equalize the burdens and to minimize the profits of war;

H. J. Res. 306. Joint resolution establishing a commission for the participation of the United States in the observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachu-

setts Bay Colony, authorizing an appropriation to be utilized in connection with such observance, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 322. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the claim of the Norwegian Government for interest upon money advanced by it in connection with the protection of American interests in Russia;

H. R. 328. An act for the relief of Parke, Davis & Co.;
H. R. 396. An act for the relief of J. H. Muus;
H. R. 414. An act for the relief of Angelo Cerri;
H. R. 478. An act for the relief of Marijune Cron;
H. R. 597. An act for the relief of M. L. Willis;
H. R. 609. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain moneys to James McCann;

H. R. 864. An act for the relief of W. P. Thompson;
H. R. 910. An act for the relief of William H. Johns;
H. R. 1092. An act for the relief of C. F. Beach;
H. R. 1174. An act for the relief of A. N. Worstell;
H. R. 1485. An act for the relief of Arthur H. Thiel;
H. R. 1509. An act for the relief of Maude L. Duborg;
H. R. 1510. An act for the relief of Thomas T. Grimsley;
H. R. 1592. An act for the relief of William Meyer;
H. R. 1724. An act for the relief of Margaret Lemley;
H. R. 1739. An act for the relief of J. A. Miller;
H. R. 1964. An act for the relief of S. A. Jones;
H. R. 2166. An act for the relief of Mrs. W. M. Kittle;
H. R. 2167. An act for the relief of Sarah E. Edge;
H. R. 2465. An act for the relief of Earl D. Barkly;
H. R. 2810. An act for the relief of Katherine Anderson;
H. R. 2849. An act for the relief of the Lowell Oakland Co.;
H. R. 2983. An act for the relief of Samuel F. Tait;
H. R. 3422. An act for the relief of Gustav J. Braun;
H. R. 3430. An act for the relief of Anthony Marcum;
H. R. 5459. An act for the relief of Topa Topa Ranch Co., Glencoe Ranch Co., Arthur J. Koenigstein, and H. Fukasawa;
H. R. 6117. An act for the relief of the Central of Georgia Railway Co.;

H. R. 6210. An act to authorize an appropriation for the relief of Joseph K. Munhall;

H. R. 6264. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to donate a bronze cannon to the town of Avon, Mass.;

H. R. 6663. An act for the relief of J. N. Lewis;
H. R. 6718. An act for the relief of Michael J. Bauman;
H. R. 6825. An act to extend the measure of relief provided in the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Robert W. Vail;

H. R. 7926. An act to provide for terms of the United States District Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania to be held at Easton, Pa.;

H. R. 7661. An act for the relief of Margaret Stepp Bown;
H. R. 8347. An act for the relief of the Palmer Fish Co.;
H. R. 8491. An act for the relief of Bryan Sparks and L. V. Hahn;

H. R. 9227. An act to establish additional salary grades for mechanics' helpers in the motor-vehicle service;

H. R. 9280. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a right of way for street purposes upon and across the Holabird Quartermaster Depot Military Reservation, in the State of Maryland;

H. R. 9989. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota, Le Sueur County and Sibley County, in the State of Minnesota, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Minnesota River at or near Henderson, Minn.;

H. R. 10657. An act to amend section 26 of the act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended;

H. R. 10919. An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States, and of Elise Steiniger, housekeeper for Consul R. A. Wallace Treat, at the Smyrna consulate, who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of Government funds and/or personal property by reason of theft, warlike conditions, catastrophes of nature, shipwreck, or other causes;

H. R. 11477. An act for the relief of Clifford J. Turner;
H. R. 11515. An act to provide for the sale of the Government building site located on the State line dividing West Point, Ga., and Lanett, Ala., and for the acquisition of new sites and construction of Government buildings thereon in such cities;

H. R. 12343. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to accept donations of sites for public buildings; and
H. R. 12842. An act to create an additional judge for the southern district of Florida.

On June 28, 1930:

H. R. 320. An act for the relief of Haskins & Sells;
H. R. 329. An act for the relief of Joseph A. McEvoy;
H. R. 471. An act for the relief of Luther W. Guerin;
H. R. 655. An act for the relief of Guy E. Tuttle;

H. R. 704. An act to grant relief to those States which brought State-owned property into the Federal service in 1917;

H. R. 1058. An act for the relief of Jesse A. Frost;
H. R. 1076. An act for the relief of Jacob S. Steloff;
H. R. 1546. An act for the relief of Thomas Seltzer;
H. R. 1696. An act for the relief of Lieut. Timothy J. Mulcahy, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 1712. An act for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Gussin;
H. R. 1717. An act for the relief of F. G. Baum;
H. R. 1888. An act for the relief of Rose Lea Comstock;
H. R. 2075. An act for the relief of Addie Belle Smith;
H. R. 2464. An act for the relief of Paul A. Hodapp;
H. R. 2645. An act for the relief of Homer Elmer Cox;
H. R. 2755. An act to increase the efficiency of the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army;

H. R. 2776. An act for the relief of Dr. Charles F. Dewitz;
H. R. 3072. An act for the relief of Peterson-Colwell (Inc.);
H. R. 3222. An act for the relief of the State of Vermont;
H. R. 3732. An act for the relief of Fernando Montilla;
H. R. 5113. An act for the relief of Sylvester J. Easlick;
H. R. 5526. An act for the relief of Fred S. Thompson;
H. R. 5872. An act for the relief of Ray Wilson;
H. R. 5962. An act for the relief of R. E. Marshall;
H. R. 6209. An act for the relief of Dalton G. Miller.
H. R. 6243. An act for the relief of A. E. Bickley;
H. R. 6268. An act for the relief of Thomas J. Parker;
H. R. 6347. An act to amend section 101 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. III, title 28, sec. 182);

H. R. 6416. An act for the relief of Myrtle M. Hitzing;
H. R. 6537. An act for the relief of Prentice O'Rear;
H. R. 6627. An act for the relief of A. C. Elmore;
H. R. 6665. An act for the relief of B. C. Glover;
H. R. 6871. An act to amend the acts of March 12, 1926, and March 30, 1928, authorizing the sale of the Jackson Barracks Military Reservation, La., and for other purposes;
H. R. 7013. An act for the relief of Howard Perry;
H. R. 7026. An act for the relief of Mrs. Fanor Flores and Pedro Flores;

H. R. 7027. An act for the relief of Paul Franz, torpedoman, third class, United States Navy;

H. R. 7068. An act for the relief of Fred Schwarz, jr.;
H. R. 7664. An act to authorize payment of fees to M. L. Flow, United States commissioner, of Monroe, N. C., for services rendered after his commission expired and before a new commission was issued for reappointment;

H. R. 8393. An act to authorize the Court of Claims to correct an error in claim of Charles G. Mettler;

H. R. 9246. An act to reimburse Lieut. Col. Frank J. Killilea;
H. R. 10209. An act authorizing the appropriation of \$2,500 for the erection of a marker or tablet at Jasper Spring, Chatham County, Ga., to mark the spot where Sergt. William Jasper, a Revolutionary hero, fell;

H. R. 11088. An act for the refund of money erroneously collected from Thomas Griffith, of Peach Creek, W. Va.; and

H. R. 12263. An act to authorize the acquisition of 1,000 acres of land, more or less, for aerial bombing range purposes at Kelly Field, Tex., and in settlement of certain damage claims.

On June 30, 1930:

H. R. 2021. An act to authorize the establishment of boundary lines for the March Field Military Reservation, Calif.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to a bill of the following title:

H. R. 11144. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend, remodel, and enlarge the post-office building at Washington, D. C., and for other purposes.

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 to the bill (S. 941) entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to regulate interstate transportation of black bass, and for other purposes,' approved May 20, 1926."

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

S. 4663. An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a dike or dam across the head of Camas Slough (Washougal Slough) to Lady Island on the Columbia River in the State of Washington.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 12902) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1930, and June 30, 1931, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JONES, Mr. HALE, Mr. PHIPPS, Mr. OVERMAN, and Mr. GLASS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 8242) entitled "An act for the relief of George W. McPherson," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HOWELL, Mr. McMASTER, and Mr. BLACK to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 8159) entitled "An act to authorize appropriations for construction at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; Fort Benning, Ga.; and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. REED, Mr. PATTERSON, and Mr. STECK to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES IN CUSTOMS SERVICE

Mr. BACHARACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 12742) to amend the act entitled "An act to adjust the compensation of certain employees in the Customs Service," approved May 29, 1928.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to adjust the compensation of certain employees in the Customs Service," approved May 29, 1928, be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The following annual rates of compensation are hereby established for the employees in the Customs Service hereinafter specified:

- "(a) Laborers, \$1,500.
- "(b) Verifiers-openers-packers, \$1,680, \$1,740, \$1,800, \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, and \$2,040.
- "(c) Clerks, entrance salary, \$1,700; clerks having one year's satisfactory service, \$1,800; clerks having two years' satisfactory service, \$1,900; clerks having three years' satisfactory service, \$2,000; clerks having four years' satisfactory service, \$2,100; thereafter promotion of clerks to higher rates of compensation shall be in accordance with existing law.
- "(d) Customs guards, \$1,860, \$1,920, \$1,980, \$2,040, \$2,100, \$2,200, \$2,300, and \$2,400.
- "(e) Inspectors, \$2,100, \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200, and \$3,300.
- "(f) Station inspectors, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200, \$3,300, \$3,400, \$3,500, and \$3,600.

"SEC. 2. All new appointments of employees specified in section 1 shall be made at the minimum rate of the appropriate salary range: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to waive the foregoing provision of this section in the case of employees who are transferred from a position in any class specified in section 1 or from any position in the Customs Service to a position in any of the classes specified in section 1, including that of clerk, when such transfer is made in the interest of good administration: *Provided further,* That in fixing the entrance salary of clerks, transferred from any position in the Customs Service or the Bureau of Customs, and in giving them increases in pay at any time thereafter, as provided in section 1 (c) of this act, credit may be given for all previous continuous service in the Customs Field Service or in the Bureau of Customs, whether clerical or otherwise, in positions requiring a first-grade clerical, or higher grade, civil-service examination.

"SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the promotion at any time of any employee from a position in any of the grades or classes specified in section 1 of this act to a vacancy in a position administratively allocated to any grade under authority of section 3 of the act approved May 28, 1928, entitled '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 civil positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services," or to a vacant position legally allocated to any grade created by or under authority of Congress after the passage of this act, regardless of the period of time the employee has served and regardless of the designation of the vacant position, and when so promoted such employee shall receive the compensation authorized by law for such positions and thereafter shall cease to be affected by the provisions of section 1 of this act; and nothing contained herein shall be construed to reduce the rate of compensation of any employee in the Customs Service.

"SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to pay the rates of compensation herein established.

"SEC. 5. This act shall be effective as of the date of its enactment: *Provided, however,* That all promotions, transfers, reinstatements, and other changes heretofore made with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury affecting the pay status of any employee in which credit was given for previous satisfactory noncontinuous service in the Customs Field Service or Bureau of Customs or which conform to the provisions of the act of May 29, 1928, as amended by this act, are hereby ratified and made effective as of their designated effective dates."

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. BACHARACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BACHARACH] is entitled to 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] is entitled to 20 minutes.

Mr. BACHARACH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is a very simple matter. It is for the purpose of correcting some decisions made by the Comptroller General in interpreting the provisions of the act of May 29, 1928, known as the Bacharach Act, for increasing the salaries of certain groups of employees in the Customs Service. Without any desire to criticize the comptroller's decisions—for no doubt they are legally correct—I am frank to say that they do not represent the intent of Congress in the passage of the act of 1928. It was my pleasure to serve as chairman of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee which made a very thorough investigation of the Customs Service. The bill which we presented, and which was enacted into law, was not all that we thought should be done for the service; but we realized the difficulties confronting us at the time, and therefore decided to limit the bill so as to provide for the lowest-paid workers in the service.

In section 1, paragraph C, of the bill, we provided an automatic increase for clerks, with an entrance salary of \$1,700, and ranging up to \$2,100, for four years' satisfactory service, and thereafter promotion to the higher rates of compensation to be in accordance with existing law.

From time immemorial it has been the practice of the customs officials to transfer employees from one group to another, where such transfer was for the good of the service. In the higher grades of the clerical group the work is extremely technical and it requires some one with considerable experience in the routine of the Customs Service to be able to perform such work satisfactorily.

It has been the custom, therefore, when the necessities demanded, for the officials to take an inspector, for instance, and assign him to duty in a clerical capacity. Now it may be that the inspector so selected has been in the Customs Service for 15 or 20 years, and by reason of his length of service he is receiving \$2,100, \$2,200, or \$2,300 per year.

With the passage of the Bacharach Act the customs officials continued to follow out this custom of making transfers from one group to another, considering that they had the authority to do so under their own interpretation of the Bacharach Act.

But the comptroller has ruled differently and he has held that an employee in any group covered by the Bacharach Act, if transferred to a position in the clerical group, must start at the minimum salary allowed clerks, or \$1,700, irrespective of the salary which he was receiving as an inspector or in whatever capacity he was serving at the time the transfer was made, and irrespective of the length of time he had been in the service. In other words, under the comptroller's decision he must start all over again exactly as if he were a new employee just entering the clerical branch of the service.

Now, the unfortunate part of the situation is this: That before the Comptroller General had rendered his various decisions the customs officials, acting upon their own interpretation of the act and what they believed to be the intent of Congress, made a number of transfers and promotions, practically all of which resulted in an increase in salary to the one promoted or transferred; then come along the decisions of the comptroller holding that the action of the customs officials was not in accordance with the law, and therefore it would be necessary for the employees so promoted to refund to the Government the difference between what they were being paid under the interpretation and action of the customs officials and what they should be made under the interpretation and decisions of the comptroller.

A few actual instances of the effects of the comptroller's decisions will make the situation thoroughly clear to you.

H. T. Sullivan entered the service in 1919 as a deputy collector and inspector. He served until December 1, 1928, when he was transferred from inspector at \$2,100 to clerk at the same salary. This action was prohibited under comptroller's decision A-26082, dated February 27, 1929, and his salary was ordered reduced to \$1,700 per year, the minimum entrance salary in the clerical group. He has been ordered to refund the sum of \$353.95.

John F. Burns, clerk, receiving \$1,900 per annum, who had served less than four years in a first-grade clerical position, was promoted March 28, 1929, to a vacancy in a grade 6 (\$2,300 to \$2,800) position of clerk, and given a salary of \$2,300 per annum. This action was prohibited under the Comptroller General's decision A-29202, and his salary was ordered reduced to \$1,900. He has been ordered to refund \$237.98.

J. M. McCormick was transferred from inspector at \$2,100 to examiner's clerk, without loss of pay. This was prohibited under the comptroller's decision A-28672, and his salary was ordered reduced to \$1,700, and he was ordered to refund \$365.

Irving Klausner was reinstated as clerk at \$2,100 per annum. He had previously served in the Customs Service, having resigned on October 26, 1925, from position as liquidator. When he was reinstated he was given credit for four years' former service in first-grade clerical positions in the service. This action was prohibited by the Comptroller General's decision A-28057. His salary was ordered reduced to \$1,700, and he was ordered to refund \$313.

There are about 35 employees affected by the action of the comptroller who have been ordered to refund amounts ranging from \$10 up to \$588, a total amount of about \$6,000. Of course, the employees involved have long since spent this money and it would work a very grave hardship upon them to be forced to raise the money with which to reimburse the Government. This they must do unless this legislation is adopted by the end of the present fiscal year.

The bill, in addition to taking care of this refund proposition, also amends the Bacharach Act so as to take care of the situation in the future and permit the customs officials to make transfers and promotions in accordance with the intent of Congress in adopting the original act.

The bill has the approval of the Treasury officials, and was unanimously reported by the Ways and Means Committee; it also has the approval of the Budget Bureau, and as it is matter of considerable emergency I ask the approval of the House without delay in order that we may get similar action in the Senate before the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. COLLIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BACHARACH. I yield.

Mr. COLLIER. I simply wish to take this opportunity to state that this bill was very carefully considered by the Ways and Means Committee, and it has the unanimous approval of that committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BACHARACH. I will be pleased to yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. When the Consent Calendar was last called, in the unavoidable absence of the gentleman from New Jersey, I sought to gain information from some member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and especially the author of the bill, as to what was really purposed by the bill. I understand it does not seek to increase the grades of salaries as carried in the original bill, but I would like to inquire of the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. LEHLBACH, when he takes the floor in opposition to the bill why the Customs Service should be singled out for special consideration in the arrangement of salaries of their field force. The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. LEHLBACH, will remember that I interrogated him a few days ago as to what survey was being made as to the placing of all field forces on the same scale of pay. My thought in that connection was predicated upon a bill reported from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization which sought to increase salaries of the field force in the Immigration Service.

Mr. BACHARACH. Probably I might answer the gentleman if he cares to have me answer it.

Mr. STAFFORD. That was the purpose of my rising the other day, to try to get information.

Mr. BACHARACH. And I will try to give the gentleman information by presenting the facts as I have them before me now.

As a matter of fact, the Comptroller General has ruled that these men must return the money prior to July 1 of this year. That is the reason for the urgency of this particular bill. Of course, we all know that men earning from \$1,700 to \$2,100 do not have any considerable amount of money in hand. It

would be impossible for most of these men to comply with the ruling of the Comptroller General.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BACHARACH. Yes.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Will the gentleman state what is the total amount of money involved?

Mr. BACHARACH. It is \$5,900 for 35 employees located, as I have said, in 12 different ports.

Mr. JENKINS. Is that all of the money involved in this bill?

Mr. BACHARACH. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman will remember that when he put through his bill increasing the salaries of the customs clerks and inspectors the Committee on Immigration put through a corresponding bill with reference to immigration inspectors. As I understand, this bill has nothing to do with the Immigration Service.

Mr. BACHARACH. Nothing at all. I want to say that it is ridiculous to require men who have been in the Customs Service for 10, 15, or 20 years to pay back a part of the salary they have received simply because the Comptroller General holds that these men should have been started at a minimum salary of \$1,700 when, as a matter of fact, they may now be receiving \$1,800, \$1,900, \$2,000, or \$2,100. This bill is proposed for the purpose of maintaining the efficiency of this service, a service which, as all gentlemen know, handles a tremendous amount of money, the collections being over \$600,000,000.

Mr. THATCHER. The gentleman has referred to the sum of \$5,900. Is that a single amount or is that annually?

Mr. BACHARACH. It is a refund which these men must, under a ruling of the Comptroller General, make to the Government. As I understand, only three employees have already made a refund of money to the Government. I want to point out that if a man is now serving as inspector and is receiving a salary of \$2,000 and he is transferred to the position of clerk, he must, under the ruling of the Comptroller General, be reduced to \$1,700, regardless of the length of his service.

Mr. THATCHER. I want to say to the gentleman that I am in sympathy with the purposes of the bill.

Mr. BACHARACH. I thought the gentleman would be.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BACHARACH. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. The fact is that if these men do not return this money the Comptroller General will be in a position to withhold the money from their salaries after to-day.

Mr. BACHARACH. That is correct.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BACHARACH. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Of course, the real difficulty was that the Treasury Department proceeded to interpret the law as the Committee on Ways and Means intended it should be interpreted, namely, by permitting transfers from the position of inspector to the position of clerks, as well as from the field to work in Washington. The Comptroller General upon a legal theory, which no doubt appealed to him as sound, held that these transfers had not been properly made within the meaning of the law, with the result that to-day there are a number of employees who have been transferred and who, if this remedial legislation is not passed, will, first, have to refund approximately \$6,000—or \$5,900, to be exact—into the Treasury and will be reduced in the amount of salaries they will draw hereafter. Let me say in this connection that when the present law for the payment of salaries to men in the Customs Service was passed it was recognized and agreed that the Customs Service was entitled to special consideration aside from the provisions of the Welch Act, because the Customs Service, like the Immigration Service, for very many years had received practically no increase in the salaries paid to their employees.

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

Mr. BACHARACH. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. May I say to the gentleman before he relinquishes the floor that he has the thanks of the customs employees and other Federal employees in New Orleans, who recognize his energetic efforts in behalf of this corrective measure.

Mr. BACHARACH. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. That same statement applies to New York.

Mr. BACHARACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the names of the 35 employees affected and where they are located.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

Changes made under administrative construction of the Bacharach Act and later disallowed by the Comptroller General

Name of employee	Changes made under administrative interpretation of act		Amount of disallowance ¹
	From—	To—	
District of Vermont: Sullivan, Herbert T.	Inspector, \$2,100.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	\$353.95
District of New York:			
Beecher, Lyman C.	Clerk, \$2,000.....	do.....	100.51
Schwietert, Henry G. W.	Clerk, \$1,800.....	Clerk, \$1,900.....	138.34
Klausner, Irving	Clerk, \$1,900.....	Clerk, \$2,000.....	313.11
	Reinstated as clerk, \$2,100.....		
Mayo, Ernest R.	Clerk, \$1,700.....	Clerk, \$1,800.....	38.60
Shanagher, James P.	Clerk, \$1,900.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	40.20
Hayne, Christie E.	do.....	Clerk, \$2,300.....	413.26
Krowerath, Louise V. R.	Typist, \$1,620.....	Typist, \$2,000.....	41.80
Markowitz, Max	Clerk, \$1,500.....	Clerk, \$2,000.....	380.61
	Clerk, \$2,000.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	
	Clerk, \$1,500.....	Clerk, \$2,000.....	
Oberhardt, Morris S.	Clerk, \$2,000.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	279.13
McCarthy, Daniel J.	do.....	do.....	10.98
Doyle, Vincent D.	Clerk, \$1,800.....	Clerk, \$1,900.....	17.15
District of Pittsburgh: McCormick, Jesse M.	Inspector, \$2,100.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	365.67
District of Maryland: Burns, John F.	Clerk, \$1,900.....	Clerk, \$2,300.....	237.98
District of Florida: McKown, John W.	do.....	Clerk, \$2,000.....	99.46
District of Mobile: Allen, Edward T.	Clerk, \$2,900.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	362.81
District of New Orleans:			
Dixon, William M.	Clerk, \$1,700.....	Clerk, \$2,600.....	588.69
Byrne, Samuel A.	Clerk, \$1,900.....	Clerk, \$2,300.....	222.97
Troxler, Lucien J.	Clerk, \$1,680.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	88.44
District of Galveston: Peake, Julia G.	Clerk, \$1,800.....	do.....	241.20
District of San Francisco:			
Ruthrauff, Henry F.	Clerk, \$1,680.....	do.....	241.24
Masters, William H.	Storekeeper, \$1,920.....	do.....	158.70
Power, Lester C.	Clerk, \$1,800.....	Clerk, \$1,900.....	70.22
Connell, John E.	Clerk, \$1,700.....	Clerk, \$2,000.....	110.20
Morgan, Charles D.	Verifier opener-packer, \$1,680.....	do.....	193.04
District of Washington: Stiles, Irwin A.	Clerk, \$1,620.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	72.36
District of Michigan:			
Nash, Frederick P.	Clerk, \$2,300.....	Clerk, \$2,600.....	147.99
Day, William P.	Entry clerk, \$2,300.....	Entry clerk, \$2,400.....	35.27
Latourelle, Joseph F.	do.....	do.....	49.37
Holtz, Harvey W.	do.....	do.....	49.37
District of Chicago: Toren, F. Gerhard.	Clerk, \$1,860.....	Clerk, \$2,100.....	73.44
District of Porto Rico:			
Martinez, Jose A.	do.....	Clerk, \$1,900.....	94.61
Enriquez, Enrique	Clerk, \$1,900.....	Clerk, \$2,000.....	164.87
Nazario, Lorenzo	Clerk, \$1,500.....	Clerk, \$1,900.....	181.73
	Inspector, \$2,100.....	do.....	
			6,220.93
			243.66
Total.....			5,977.27

¹ Accrued to date Comptroller General's ruling were made effective.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New Jersey to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY POSTS

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 12996) to authorize the appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to suspend the rules and pass a bill, which the Clerk will report. The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,410,320, 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:

Allbrook Field, Canal Zone: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$75,000; quartermaster warehouse, \$10,000; fire station, \$10,000; magazine, \$15,000.

Corozal, Corundu Area, Canal Zone: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$80,000; officers' quarters, \$140,000; engineer map reproduction building, \$10,000.

Fort Davis, Canal Zone: Barracks, \$95,500; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$57,000; officers' quarters, \$117,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Department: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$750,000; officers' quarters, \$135,000.

Wheeler Field, Hawaiian Department: Fire station, \$15,000; quartermaster utilities warehouse and shops, \$10,000.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$15,000.

Fort Benning, Ga.: Barracks, \$350,000; officers' quarters, \$350,000.

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Veterinary hospital, \$25,000.

Fort Banks, Mass.: Extension of post hospital, \$220,000.

Bolling Field, D. C.: Barracks, \$118,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$81,000; officers' quarters, \$150,000; quartermaster warehouse, \$45,000; quartermaster utilities warehouse and shops, \$20,000; fire house, \$15,000; dispensary, \$20,000; railroad spur, \$5,000; incinerator, \$5,000.

Fort Bragg, N. C.: Hospital, \$375,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$25,000.

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.: Central heating plant and installation of distributing system, \$80,000; barracks, \$120,000.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y.: Hospital, \$60,000.

Fort Humphreys, Va.: Hospital, \$140,000.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Officers' quarters, \$250,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$100,000; hospital, \$150,000.

Fort Jay, N. Y.: Nurses' quarters, \$25,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$400,000; officers' quarters, \$184,000.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$13,000.

Hot Springs National Park, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$25,000.

Langley Field, Va.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$340,000; officers' quarters, \$375,000; barracks, \$510,720; magazine, \$20,000.

Letterman General Hospital, California: Hospital wards, \$115,000.

March Field, Calif.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$257,400; officers' quarters, \$180,000; quartermaster warehouse, \$45,000; quartermaster utilities warehouse and shops, \$20,000; fire house, \$15,000; incinerator, \$5,000; railroad spur, \$2,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Md.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$50,000; officers' quarters, \$200,000.

Mitchel Field, N. Y.: Officers' quarters, \$225,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$180,000; quartermaster warehouse, \$45,000; quartermaster utilities warehouse and shops, \$20,000; guardhouse, \$32,000; fire station, \$15,000; railroad spar, \$5,000.

Fort Monmouth, N. J.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$100,000; officers' quarters, \$145,000.

Fort Monroe, Va.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$46,600.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.: Kitchen and mess halls, \$75,000.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$250,000.

Selfridge Field, Mich.: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$150,000; officers' quarters, \$150,000.

Shreveport, La.: Barracks, \$843,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$646,000; officers' quarters, \$825,000; incinerator, \$5,000; quartermaster utilities warehouse and shops, \$20,000; quartermaster warehouse, \$45,000; hospital, \$100,000; fire station, \$15,000.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.: Officers' quarters, \$50,000.

Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia: Quartermaster warehouse, \$67,600; bakery, \$9,500.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CULKIN and Mr. HASTINGS rose.

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, the authorizations carried in this bill will provide additional housing for 216 officers, 466 noncommissioned officers, 2,016 enlisted men, 377 patients in hospitals, and 7 nurses.

I am satisfied, Mr. Speaker, there is little or no opposition to this measure. However, I will do my best to answer any questions that may be propounded.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield to me a moment?

Mr. RANSLEY. I will.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is an item included in this bill for Hatbox Field at Muskogee, Okla.?

Mr. RANSLEY. I think that was stricken out.

Mr. HASTINGS. I understood an item of \$5,000 had been recommended, and it was my information it was included in this bill.

Mr. RANSLEY. That was included in the original bill, but was stricken out owing to quite a controversy in the committee.

Mr. HASTINGS. Was not an amount of \$5,000 recommended?

Mr. RANSLEY. It was; but it was stricken out of the bill. The exact figures I can not now recall, but it is no longer in the bill.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. The committee struck out about \$5,000,000 from the bill.

Mr. RANSLEY. In round figures, about \$5,000,000 was stricken out; yes.

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANSLEY. I yield.

Mr. CULKIN. In the original bill—and this was my purpose in demanding a second—there was carried an item of \$15,000 for Fort Ontario at Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. CULKIN. I will say to the gentleman that Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., is a battalion post, but it is used for summer encampments and for cantonments for the militia. The item of \$15,000 which was in the bill was recommended by the military authorities, including General Summerall, and had been budgeted.

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. CULKIN. And it was for the purpose of creating certain hospital facilities there to take care of emergency cases during the occupancy of these cantonments.

Mr. RANSLEY. We understood that.

Mr. CULKIN. I am not quarreling with the act of the committee in curtailing the projects in this bill, but it seems to me there should be some expert military authority for such curtailment, and I rise now to ask the gentleman if this item was cut out of the bill for the reason there was no necessity for it and whether that was done upon the recommendation of the military authorities?

Mr. RANSLEY. It undoubtedly was not done on the recommendation of what the gentleman calls the military authorities, but a majority of the members of the committee believed it should be stricken out, and the gentleman knows, as well as I know, it is utterly impossible now, under a suspension of the rules, to get it back in the bill.

Mr. CULKIN. But, if the gentleman will yield further, how about the men who go into these cantonments and have need of emergency hospital care and extra care during such periods?

Mr. RANSLEY. I can not answer conundrums.

Mr. CULKIN. That is not a conundrum but is a fact.

Mr. RANSLEY. In the first place, the gentleman has asked me what is to happen to men who go into a cantonment when they have not hospital facilities. How can I answer that?

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman answer this question? On what ground, assuming that this emergency does exist and that conditions require these hospital facilities, was this item cut out of the bill?

Mr. RANSLEY. I have already told the gentleman, a majority of the members of the committee.

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman answer me further—I hate to be persistent—

Mr. RANSLEY. The gentleman is persistent.

Mr. CULKIN. I am persistent, but I would like to say something to my constituency about this. Will the gentleman tell me who was the expert on the committee that recommended this action, if there was such an expert?

Mr. RANSLEY. I do not believe anybody should divulge what occurs in the committee. I think the gentleman is going a trifle too far in that.

Mr. CULKIN. Does the committee then hold there was no necessity for these hospital facilities?

Mr. RANSLEY. It does.

Mr. CULKIN. It got by the Budget, it was recommended by General Summerall and by all the other military authorities, and, while I dislike to be persistent, as I stated—

Mr. RANSLEY. That is all right; keep on.

Mr. CULKIN. But I am unable to find on what ground this item was eliminated.

Mr. RANSLEY. I have told the gentleman as plainly as I can that a majority of the members of the committee did not believe this was necessary. Personally, I was in favor of it, if this will do the gentleman any good, but a majority of the members of the committee believed it was not necessary.

Mr. CULKIN. They made this cut against the opinion of the military authorities and against the authority of the Surgeon General?

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. CULKIN. And this same treatment was accorded the entire bill?

Mr. RANSLEY. It was.

Mr. CULKIN. And with just as much reason?

Mr. RANSLEY. I can not answer the gentleman there.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. BLAND. Soon after the inauguration of the President we heard a great deal about the appointment of a committee in the department which was to work out economies and to stop work on certain posts. Has that committee ever made a report to the Military Affairs Committee?

Mr. RANSLEY. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. BLAND. It has not come to the Military Affairs Committee?

Mr. RANSLEY. No.

Mr. BLAND. Has any action been taken by that committee? Mr. RANSLEY. Not that I recall.

Mr. BLAND. Is not the Military Affairs Committee concerned as to what the action of that departmental committee has been?

Mr. RANSLEY. In the first place, we naturally will wait until a report is made.

Mr. BLAND. But practically two years have elapsed now and no report has come to the Congress.

Mr. RANSLEY. We can not hurry it up in any way.

Mr. BLAND. Is it not within the power of the Military Affairs Committee to call for reports and find out what the status is of that matter?

Mr. RANSLEY. That would not force the report.

Mr. BLAND. Why not? Has the Military Affairs Committee taken any action about that at all?

Mr. RANSLEY. Not since I have been the acting chairman of the committee. Whether it was done previous to that, I do not know.

Mr. BLAND. Has the committee made any effort to find out what posts are intended to be eliminated, whether there are any that are to be abandoned entirely, and if so, what disposition is to be made of them?

Mr. RANSLEY. Does the gentleman mean that in 1920 an investigation was made along the line as to what grounds in the activities of the Army were to be kept and what were to be sold?

Mr. BLAND. No; I mean the committee set up by Mr. Hoover immediately after he became President of the United States.

Mr. RANSLEY. There has been no report to the committee that I know of.

Mr. McSWAIN. If whoever has the floor will yield, I want to say that I never heard of any official committee of that kind, and no report has ever been made to the Committee on Military Affairs. But I will say this, that the military authorities, the Chief of Staff, urged not only these items in the bill as being necessary and vital and as parts of the permanent posts but he urged a great many items, including the item that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN] has been interrogating the chairman about. He insisted that that also was vital, but in the interest of harmony and the desire for economy some items had to be eliminated, and unfortunately that item of the gentleman from New York and others have been cut out.

Mr. BLAND. There is a post in my district that the Secretary of War said was on the priority list. But there was a change in the set-up and that change has never been brought to the attention of Congress. I would like to know what they have done.

Mr. McSWAIN. Well, that is their business; the door of the committee has been wide open all the time, and whenever they wanted to they could come and tell us anything on their minds, and we will be glad to have them.

Mr. BLAND. I would like for the Military Affairs Committee to call the attention of the War Department to it.

Mr. McSWAIN. Well, the next time we will. This is the first time I have heard of it. I will make the motion to invite them.

Mr. CULKIN. I would like to ask the gentleman from South Carolina a question. What I am curious about—I am not looking for any pork in this bill—far be it from me to look for anything like that—I am looking for the reason of the change after the item was recommended through the technical authorities of the service. What I would like to know is, who upset the technical determination of the service—who upset the apple cart, as the gentleman near by me says—as to this particular item at Fort Ontario, who was the expert who made the decision against the recommendation of the service?

Mr. McSWAIN. The committee as a whole decided that the entire amount that the War Department wished appropriated could not be authorized at this time, and some items had to go out, and so a number of items, including the gentleman's, did go out. That does not mean that they are not desirable, but at the next session they probably will be authorized, but at this time we had to make a decision as to just what would be authorized and what would not.

Mr. CULKIN. I suppose the gentlemen making the cut were entirely unselfish and patriotic?

Mr. McSWAIN. Being a member of the subcommittee that revised the bill, I am unselfish, I have no Army post, no camp, no hospital, and no other local interest that could promote any selfish interest. I think I am free as a man could be. I seek only to serve the general public weal.

Mr. CULKIN. I was facetious; I did not mean to infer any improper motives to my able colleague.

Mr. McSWAIN. I know the gentleman was.

Mr. COLLINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CULKIN. I yield.

Mr. COLLINS. What is the policy of the Military Affairs Committee as to the disposal and sale of the unproductive lands by the War Department?

Mr. RANSLEY. There has been authorization made for the sale of land from time to time, and I understand some \$120,000,000 has been collected from the sale of these lands, and it can be used for housing purposes.

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman is mistaken about the sum of \$120,000,000 coming from the disposal of lands—no such sum of money has been turned into the Treasury; less than \$20,000,000 has been realized from this source. While you are authorizing appropriations for the purchase of land you ought to require the War Department to sell its unproductive lands. They are not needed and ought to be sold.

Mr. RANSLEY. In the first place, this very money that we are asking authorization for, for building purposes, comes to the War Department through the sale of lands.

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman is wrong about that. There will not be 10 per cent of this money that will come from the sale of lands. I am surprised at the utter lack of information the gentleman has on this subject.

Mr. RANSLEY. Then the entire reports from our committee are not worth reading.

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

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. BLAND. Does not the gentleman know that the original set-up contemplated the sale of only about \$20,000,000 worth of land?

Mr. RANSLEY. Quite a good deal of land was sold previously. The sales have taken place since 1920.

Mr. BLAND. I thought the sales were much less than the estimate.

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

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. TABER. I notice there is about a million and a half for the development of officer's quarters at Langley Field. Is that for the Air Corps?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It could not be for anything else at Langley Field, for military purposes.

Mr. RANSLEY. It could not be for any other purpose than the Air Corps. It is for the noncommissioned officers' quarters there.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They need them, because they are living in shacks.

Mr. RANSLEY. They certainly need them, and need them badly.

Mr. TABER. Is it the purpose of the committee to abandon Langley Field?

Mr. BLAND. Not at all. The tactical school was moved from Langley Field, but I interrogated the gentleman from Alabama when that matter was on the floor the other day, and he said they intended to carry into Langley Field the bombing group.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. The bombing group and also the pursuit group.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I note that it is the thought of the committee that the cost of the authorizations carried in this bill will be fully met out of the receipts that will be turned into the Treasury from the sale of the property.

Mr. RANSLEY. That is true.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman from Alabama will be here in the next Congress. It is hoped that it will be. That has been my objection to it all the time. We are selling so much property and buying in other.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. My understanding is that the committee in recommending these authorizations to the House will expect no appropriations over and above the amount the receipts from the property amount to.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, the gentleman will be in the next Congress, as I started to say, and he will know what will happen in the next Congress.

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

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I call the gentleman's attention to the testimony of Major Kennedy, found at the top of page 52 of the hearings on this bill. He says:

The next is Hat Box Field, Muskogee, Okla.: Operations building, \$5,000. This is the same situation as at Dallas; it is an airway station, where we have a number of planes, as high as 180 to 200 planes a month, which pass through this station. This is for an office building to house the supplies and carry on the office work for that station.

Unfortunately I was under the impression that the item was included in the bill.

Mr. RANSLEY. In the revised bill the Hat Box appropriation is not included.

Mr. HASTINGS. That is true. It was in the original bill.

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. The unfortunate thing about it is that I was so advised. I was advised that it was in the original bill, and I thought it was in this bill until to-day, and now I find that in this revised bill it has been eliminated. Will the gentleman tell us why this item was not included?

Mr. RANSLEY. In the first place, the majority of the members of the committee did not think it was necessary. They were determined to cut the authorizations for appropriations down. A majority of the members believed it was not necessary.

Mr. HASTINGS. And perhaps not one of the members who did that knew anything about it other than the recommendation of the War Department through Major Kennedy.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The question was taken; and, in the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

CONSTRUCTION OF HANGARS, ETC., AT MILITARY POSTS

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 12923) to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes, as amended, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$4,370,019 to be expended for construction and installation at military posts of such technical buildings and utilities and appurtenances thereto as may be necessary, as follows:

Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La. (attack wing): Hangars, \$170,000; field shop, \$8,000; photo building, \$42,000; parachute and armament building, \$15,000; gas and oil storage, \$10,000; paint, oil, and dope warehouse, \$5,000; paved aprons, \$85,000; grading landing field and technical building area, \$115,000; completion field warehouse, \$12,000.

Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C.: Completion of field shop, warehouse, headquarters, photo and parachute buildings, \$91,000; grading landing field and technical building area, \$150,000; completion of gas and oil storage, \$3,000.

Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.: For the conversion of airship hangar to provide hangar, warehouse, operations, photo, parachute, and armament facilities, \$25,000; for the conversion of the School of Aviation medicine building to headquarters building and dispensary, \$10,000; radio building, \$6,000; gas and oil storage, \$5,000; paved aprons, \$17,000: *Provided*, That authorization for the construction at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., of hangars, \$40,000; field shop, \$60,000; headquarters building, \$20,000; photo, radio, parachute, and armament buildings, \$61,000; gas and oil storage, \$5,000; and improvement of landing field, \$20,000, authorized in the act entitled "An act to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 48), is hereby canceled.

Duncan Field, San Antonio, Tex.: Hangars, \$242,000; paved aprons, \$102,000; gas and oil storage, \$8,000; paint, oil, and dope warehouse, \$20,000.

Fairfield Air Depot, Fairfield, Ohio: Completion of hangars, headquarters and operations building, \$43,000; paved aprons, \$51,000; oil reclamation building, \$15,000.

Langley Field, Hampton, Va.: Hangars, \$322,000; wing operations building, \$40,000; completion of photo and parachute buildings, \$9,000; completion of gas and oil storage, \$10,000; paved aprons, \$81,902; grading landing field and technical building area, \$15,000; camera obscura building, \$3,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Paved aprons, \$9,000; grading landing field and technical building area, \$3,959.

March Field, Riverside, Calif.: Gas and oil storage, \$5,000.

Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.: Completion of hangars, headquarters and operations, field shops, photo, parachute, and school buildings, \$201,000; central heating plant, \$50,000; paved aprons, \$18,000; grading landing field and technical building area, \$50,000.

Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y.: Paved aprons, \$53,000; completion of hangars, field shops, field warehouse, headquarters and operations buildings, radio, photo, parachute, and armament buildings, \$251,504.

Randolph Field, San Antonio Tex. (first and second units): Field warehouse, \$5,000; parachute building, \$6,000; completion of school building, \$80,000; gas and oil storage, \$25,000; School of Aviation medicine building, \$75,000; grading landing field and technical building area, \$150,000.

Middletown Air Depot, Middletown, Pa.: Warehouse heating plant, \$50,000; paved aprons, \$5,000.

Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.: Completion of hangars, field warehouse, field shops, headquarters and operations buildings, photo, radio, parachute, and armament buildings, \$338,000; paved aprons, \$51,000.

Wheeler Field, Hawaii: Hangars, \$113,000; completion of field shops, field warehouse, headquarters and operations buildings, photo and parachute buildings, \$94,000; paved aprons, \$102,000; grading landing field and technical building area, \$127,000.

Albrook Field, Canal Zone: Completion of hangars, field shops, field warehouse, and photo building, \$50,000; paved aprons, \$50,000; grading landing field and technical building area, \$280,000.

France Field, Canal Zone: Completion of hangars, depot shops, depot warehouse, administration building, photo and parachute buildings, \$232,000; grading landing field and technical building area, \$150,000; camera obscura building, \$3,000.

Dallas, Tex.: Operations building, \$5,000.

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Gasoline storage system, \$1,654.

Hatbox Field, Muskogee, Okla.: Operations building, \$5,000.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. RANSLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to the last item in this bill, Hatbox Field, Muskogee, Okla. I find that it has been transferred.

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes; it has been.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then that is satisfactory.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. RANSLEY. I yield.

Mr. COLLINS. I called the gentleman's attention awhile ago to appropriations for housing the Army. The gentleman seems to think that the money for all of these expenditures came from the sale of land.

Mr. RANSLEY. If the gentleman refers to the housing bill, yes.

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman was in error in his statement. The committee has appropriated up to date approximately \$57,442,000.

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. COLLINS. And of that amount less than one-third has come from the sale of property—of real estate.

In addition the program of the department as presented by the Quartermaster General calls for construction estimated to cost \$180,200,000, and less than one-twentieth of the remainder of that amount will come from the sale of property.

The gentleman also stated that he knew nothing of the President's program reducing military expenditures. The Congress has given full recognition to that commission in the War Department appropriation bill.

Mr. RANSLEY. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. When the act was passed authorizing the sale of surplus military property, such as reservations, barracks, grounds, and so forth, some years ago many Members protested that it was the enactment of a very uncertain proposition.

Many of us alleged the lack of public policy and wisdom in such legislation. We stated that the land authorized to be sold would increase in value necessarily as the years went by and that they should be held for the historic background behind them.

I, for one, argued against such a sale on still another ground. I held that the sale of property in order to secure housing facilities was a shameful admission that Congress had not given the men proper care by proper appropriations out of ample revenues.

I held and I will always be glad that I held that we should provide amply for our soldiers out of ample revenues and not admit that we needed the little sums gathered here and there from the sale of property throughout the United States. It did not even have the dignity of a real-estate transaction. It smacked of a junk-store idea, and one could easily conjure up a sale of odds and ends to secure subsistence for the soldiers of the richest country on the face of the earth. I wanted to make the statement, because this is a reiteration of the stand which I and others then took.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANSLEY] to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS IN ALAMEDA AND MARIN COUNTIES, CALIF.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 12661.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 12661. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire by donation approximately 1,100 acres of land in

the county of Alameda, Calif., and approximately 917 acres with suitable right of way for ingress and egress in Marin County, Calif., for aviation and other military purposes: *Provided*, That in the event the donors are unable to perfect title to any land tendered as a donation the Secretary of War is authorized to request condemnation proceedings to acquire such land in the name of the United States, and any and all awards in payment for title to such land as is condemned, together with the costs of suit, shall be made by the donors.

SEC. 2. That the sums of \$243,000 for air depot shops and \$500,000 for air depot warehouses, at Rockwell Air Depot, Rockwell Field, Calif., authorized for appropriation by the act approved May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 749), are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the following purposes at Alameda, Calif.: Air depot shops, \$243,000; preparation of landing field, sea wall, grading building area, railroad tracks, roads, and drainage, \$500,000.

SEC. 3. That the sums of \$200,000 for officers' quarters, \$78,000 for noncommissioned officers' quarters, and \$240,000 for barracks; in all, \$518,000, appropriated by the act approved March 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 334), as authorized by the act approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1391), for Rockwell Field, Calif., and the sums of \$160,000 for hangars, \$45,000 for Air Corps warehouse, \$40,000 for headquarters and operations building, \$25,000 for radio, parachute, and armament buildings, \$10,000 for gasoline and oil storage, and \$5,000 for paint, oil, and dope warehouse; in all, \$285,000, appropriated by the act approved February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1361), as authorized by the act approved May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 749), for Rockwell Field, Calif., are hereby authorized to be made available for expenditure for the same respective purposes at Marin County, Calif.

SEC. 4. That the sums of \$45,000 for hangars and field warehouse, \$100,000 for field shop, \$50,000 for construction of paved runways, \$108,000 for noncommissioned officers' quarters, and \$150,000 for officers' quarters, at Rockwell Field, Calif.; in all, \$453,000, authorized for appropriation by the act approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1305), are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the following purposes at Marin County, Calif.: For hangars and field warehouse, \$45,000; for field shop, \$100,000; for paved aprons, \$50,000; for preparation of landing field, building area, railroad tracks, roads and drainage, \$258,000.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SWING. I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is entitled to 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING] is entitled to 20 minutes.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the lady from California [Mrs. KAHN].

The SPEAKER. The lady from California is recognized.

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this bill has been approved by the War Department, the Navy Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and the General Board. As you know, the General Board consists of the Chief of the Army and the corresponding officer of the Navy, namely, Chief of Operations, the assistants to these officers, and the heads of the war planning divisions of both the Army and the Navy.

Now, Rockwell Field is on what is known as North Island, at San Diego, and I am sure my colleague from California [Mr. SWING] will bear me out in my statement that the vicinity is so crowded with naval activities that there is no room for the Army. The Government bought North Island for both Army and Navy air operations but the Army got there first and started its operations, the Navy coming in later. On account of the numerous activities of the Navy in that vicinity, the Army has been practically crowded out. There are 20 Army planes assembled there to over 250 being operated by the Navy. There can be no extension of Army activities in that vicinity. Both the Army and the Navy are absolutely harmonious in regard to the transfer of these activities to the San Francisco Bay area. The Army is literally shut out. The Navy needs North Island for expansion. The Navy improvements on the island are permanent and cost about \$5,000,000, while the Army buildings are not permanent, but they will be taken over by the Navy and used by them.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. KAHN. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I understand everybody is in favor of it.

Mrs. KAHN. Everybody except the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING].

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. Can you not swing him over?

Mrs. KAHN. No; unfortunately I can not swing him over. [Laughter.]

As recommended by the Secretary of War, this bill provides for no new authorizations or appropriations, but makes a previous authorization for a similar purpose at Rockwell Field available for the purposes of these new sites. These changes in

authorization are made to transfer the activities, as indicated in the letter of the Secretary of War in the report.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time. [Applause.]

Mr. SWING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, it is easy to understand how this bill was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, with very little hearings, not very much evidence, when it is understood that the bill was sponsored by the lady from California whom we all love.

I think, however, that this House should pause long enough to consider for at least 20 minutes the question of reversing a policy of the Army Air Corps, of the War Department, of the Military Affairs Committee, and of Congress itself, which has stood firm for more than 18 years. Now, in the year 1930, after a few hours' hearings, it is proposed to abandon an island at San Diego on which the Army has 773 acres of firm land and on which it invested \$6,000,000 to buy the land, and on which it has placed \$1,000,000 worth of improvements, and upon which there has been authorized by the acts of the Military Affairs Committee and Congress, the expenditure of an additional \$1,000,000.

The Army did not move onto North Island just by accident. The War Department and the Navy Department did not ask the expenditure of \$6,000,000 to buy a worthless piece of ground that was ill-fitted for their purposes. Major Arnold, of the War Department, and one time commander of this field, in a very splendid history of North Island and Rockwell Field, states that in 1912 an investigation was made covering the United States to ascertain the best place for establishing an Army flying field, and Rockwell Field was chosen. In 1916, just before the condemnation suit was filed to acquire the title to this land, a board of three officers of the Army, under an act of Congress, considered the Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast, and the Pacific coast and finally asked Congress to authorize the condemnation of this land because the Air Corps and the War Department desired it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I do not understand they propose to abandon it. They are going to turn it over to the Navy; is not that right?

Mr. SWING. They abandon it as far as the Army is concerned, and the duty of the Army is, of course, to defend our coast. The duty of the Army is primarily to defend naval bases. As Assistant Secretary of War Davison correctly said, when he was asked regarding what would happen in time of war, the Navy airplanes would go out to sea with the fleet, where they belonged; he said there was no question but what it would be the duty of the Army to defend this naval base. How are they going to defend it when they have no field from which they can operate to defend it by air?

Mrs. KAHN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. I yield.

Mrs. KAHN. Did not the representative of the war planes division maintain that airplanes could not be strung along to protect every single solitary place along the coast, either east or west; but the main idea of the airplane defense was to have a central place where those planes could be mobilized and used for defense; and did he not maintain that even if there were an attack on the Pacific, the planes on the Atlantic would have to go to the aid of those on the Pacific Coast, and vice versa, or from border to border? He maintained that there should be a central place where those planes could be mobilized. In answer to a question by Mr. GARRETT, of the Committee on Military Affairs, he said to him to pay no attention to who introduced the bill, what committee it was from, what recommendations were made, in considering what place he would choose. He said in his mind the best place for those planes to be concentrated, either in peace or in war, was the San Francisco Bay area.

Mr. SWING. I thank the gentlewoman from California for her additional remarks on the subject. Now let me make a few remarks of my own, please.

These circles on this map [indicating] show the various naval activities at San Diego, which make it coequal with the Puget Sound area, one of the two most important naval bases on the Pacific coast. Fort Rosecrans is located at this point. That is the only remaining military activity, which is like a giant with its eyes out unless it has airplanes to spot the shots and direct the gunfire. It is useless and it is an antiquated armament unless it is supplemented by planes which are now located on North Island. These planes are also necessary to patrol and scout the coast in defense against raiders. Then again, San Diego is on the southern military route by which all military

planes go from coast to coast except under unusual circumstances. Along this route planes fly even when sent to San Francisco, because it is the only route on which the War Department has located regular and auxiliary fields, which make it possible to fly with safety from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

Now back of this proposed change there is politics. Not Democratic or Republican politics, but Army politics, Navy politics, and interdepartmental politics. For 18 years the Army has insisted unreservedly that this was their best field, and they advised Congress to indorse that policy over and over again, by appropriations of money to buy the land and another million to improve it. What good will it accomplish to tear up a lot of secondhand machinery and move it to San Francisco and start all over again with the development of two new fields? What is it going to cost the Government to build those new fields at San Francisco?

There is not a word in the hearings to enlighten Congress as to how much they are going to have to spend before they are through with this proposition, but in the newspapers upwards of \$8,000,000 is mentioned as the ultimate cost of building these two new fields, after abandoning one at San Diego that cost them \$6,000,000 for the land and on which they have already spent \$1,000,000 for improvements.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, in the first place I want to very briefly call your attention to just what this bill does. It does not authorize any additional appropriations over the existing authorizations. The gentleman from California [Mr. SWING], from the extreme southern part of California, made two or three statements to which I desire to call to your attention. First, he says they propose to abandon this island; but, as was suggested by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ABERNETHY], such is not the case. They propose to make a greater use of the island than they are making at the present time. The War Department, the Navy Department, and everybody else interested in this matter are absolutely in accord. The gentleman from California says he does not know what costs they are going to get into if they move the base to Alameda and Marin County, but here is what General Fechet says in reference to that:

Well, as far as the Army is concerned, General, the changing from Rockwell Field to the Marin County site and Alameda will involve no additional expenditures of money.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER of California. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I asked the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING] if they intended to abandon this field, and I understand from the gentleman who is now addressing the House that they do not intend to abandon it, but intend to turn North Island over to the Navy and put the Army off somewhere else—is that right?

Mr. CARTER of California. That is an absolutely correct statement of the situation. I want to say that everyone interested in this is in accord except my good friend from southern California. He referred to some matter of politics being involved. I am happy to say that no matter of politics, so far as I know, is involved in this matter in any way. If politics were involved, I am sure the gentleman from southern California would have a real opportunity for coming out a winner, because he is a skilled politician. We are presenting this matter absolutely on its merits and ask you to give accord to the recommendation of the Secretary of War and others who have investigated this matter.

Let me call this to your attention, ladies and gentlemen of the House, this is not a snap judgment; it is not action that was taken except after due deliberation and investigation. The Secretary of War, under date of May 27, 1930, in his report on this bill, among other things, states as follows:

The Alameda site was selected, after an investigation extending over two years, as the location for the West coast air depot, now temporarily located at Rockwell Field, Coronado, Calif.

The Marin County site, after a great deal of study, was selected by the War Department.

Permit me to suggest, too, that both of these sites are to be turned over to the War Department without any cost to the Government whatsoever. In the case of the Marin County site the Board of Supervisors of Marin County, Calif., are setting apart a certain amount of the tax levy from that county to pay for the land that they are turning over to the Government. In the case of Alameda, which is within my district, the city of Alameda has very generously offered approximately 1,100 acres of very valuable land for this site. Let me say in connec-

tion with this site that it is located adjacent to deep water. A navigating channel, 600 feet wide and 35 feet deep, is along one side of this site. Into the San Francisco Bay region there comes a number of transcontinental railways. The Southern Pacific Co. has 2 lines from the South, 1 from the East, and 1 from the North. The Western Pacific and the Santa Fe lines also enter the San Francisco Bay area.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. SWING. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, let me make this clear to you: I have no desire at all to deny to San Francisco and to the San Francisco Bay area any needed defense. I only say—and each and every one of you knows it to be true—that the 1,300 miles of coast line from San Diego to the Puget Sound can not possibly be defended from San Francisco alone in time of war. If there was war, a raider would sneak up in the night and at dawn would attack its objective and then get away. How could we wait for planes to come from San Francisco or even from March Field, Riverside, which is about an hour's flying distance away? If San Diego could be defended from March Field, which is about an hour's distance away, then, of course, San Francisco could be defended from Mather Field, at Sacramento, which is only a half hour's flying distance away, but since in a half hour a raider could do his damage at San Francisco and get away, so at San Diego, at this tremendously important naval base, in an hour's time a raider could do great damage and get away.

I am telling you now that, no matter what the Army says, when the 5-year program is completed it will be found that they will have to come back to San Diego and acquire a new field, because, in addition to defending the center at San Francisco, it is common sense that they must defend the two flanks. They must defend at the Puget Sound and at the California-Mexican border. They have no other field except this one on North Island. It is on the transcontinental military air route; it is nearer the Mexican border for purposes of observation and defense, so why in the name of goodness can we not leave there what is there now? I do not ask that it be enlarged, but I do say that it should be kept there instead of going to the expense of moving the secondhand machinery to San Francisco, which will be as much as the machinery is worth. Why not leave it where they admit and where the report of the committee admits they will have to soon go to establish an operating base?

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. I yield.

Mr. BLAND. Can the establishment of a new airplane port at San Francisco be reconciled with the presidential program of reducing Army posts?

Mr. SWING. I do not know. As I have said, according to the newspapers, this is supposed to cost for the ultimate development of the two fields proposed approximately \$8,000,000.

Mr. BLAND. Does not the gentleman think San Francisco can be more effectively defended by an effective navy?

Mr. SWING. We hope that, of course.

I want to read you a statement of General Patrick, the former Chief of the Air Corps.

When General Patrick, who has fought first, last, and all the time to retain this air station, was asked by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA], when he was on the special committee investigating air stations on the Pacific coast, to state what was needed in case of war for air purposes on the Pacific coast, the general started in and named the air fields beginning with Rockwell Field, on up the Pacific coast, and stated:

I think we have a nucleus there, Mr. LEA, that would answer our purposes very well.

There was at no time any criticism by him of the location of Rockwell Field for Army air purposes.

Now, I want to read what General Fechet said—General Fechet, who is quoted here as being in favor of this proposition. Maybe he is, maybe he is not, but in testifying at this hearing, on this very bill, General Fechet was asked whether the Army wanted to give up this field, and he said that it had been considered over and over by the Joint Aeronautical Board of the Army and the Navy, and every time the Navy had made the motion for the Army to move off, but he said the board was divided 50-50. These are his words:

They split exactly. The Navy would ask the Army to get off and we would unanimously say we did not want to.

Why did they not want to? Because they consider that field a necessary part of their Pacific coast defenses.

Mr. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary, in appearing at the hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs, was asked about this field in connection with the 5-year building program.

I want you to note what Mr. Davidson actually said when considering the full 5-year program, as an answer to the complaint that there is congestion. He was asked by Mr. James regarding the 5-year program and regarding Rockwell Field:

Mr. JAMES. That is where the Army and the Navy are still in dispute in regard to the land.

Mr. DAVISON. As far as we are concerned—speaking for the Army—we think there is plenty of room there to operate under the 5-year building program.

This is the testimony of Mr. Davison after considering fully the question of whether there was congestion there or not.

Now, I read the testimony of General Fechet, again, in response to questions of Mr. BARBOUR, when General Fechet was before the Committee on Appropriations:

Mr. BARBOUR. There is some question as to whether you are going to continue at Rockwell Field.

General FECHET. I do not know of any. The field belongs to us and we are there.

Mr. BARBOUR. The Air Corps wants to leave Rockwell Field, as I understand. Is that information right or wrong?

General FECHET. I do not know. It depends on what you mean by the Air Corps.

Mr. BARBOUR. The Army Air Corps.

General FECHET. No; the Army Air Corps does not want to leave.

There is the absolute truth about the situation. The Army Air Corps does not want to leave Rockwell Field.

Now, let me close with this proposition. Mr. JAMES was out there last summer and spent three weeks in going up and down the coast. He was a week at San Diego and a week at San Francisco. He told me that he took the statement of every Army air expert and officer at each place. He declared to me that not a one of them desired to see the Army give up Rockwell Field, and that whatever there was in the talk about congestion, was artificially created by the Navy for the purpose of crowding the Army off.

Here is an interview which was published out there and which he saw and which he approved, in which he said he would oppose, as far as he could oppose, the moving of the Army off of there.

He stated to me he intended to present the evidence to the Military Affairs Committee to show why the Army should not move away. Where is Chairman FRANK JAMES to-day? Chairman FRANK JAMES, the only member of the committee who has seen all three of the fields, who has given as many days to the study of this big problem as Mr. Trubee Davison has given hours, is on his back, helpless. His mouth is closed because he does not know a word about what is going on here to-day. This is done under doctor's orders to protect his life and to give him a chance to recover. This is all being kept from him.

I do not ask that this bill be defeated. I ask you, in justice to FRANK JAMES, in justice to the facts, in justice to national defense, and in justice to the Congress itself, that is about to act upon an \$8,000,000 program, to defer this until December. Nothing can come of this now. The Senate will not act upon it at this session, and I will agree that if Mr. JAMES changes his mind, or if after Mr. JAMES presents his facts to the committee, the committee turns it down, I pledge you that when Congress convenes in December there will be no delay, and so far as I am concerned the bill can pass on the first Consent Calendar.

Do not act on this hurriedly. Do not act upon it in the absence of FRANK JAMES, the able chairman of the committee. Do not act upon it in the absence of the facts which he can present, especially when it is in the evidence here that the Chief of the Air Corps says that the corps does not want to move.

This is a reversal of an 18-year policy which has been affirmed over and over, proposing to give up in trade for something else we do not know what, one of the best flying fields the Army possesses. I ask you to deliberate and not to proceed without a chance to get all the facts.

Mr. HOCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. I yield.

Mr. HOCH. The gentleman referred to the position of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JAMES], but I did not understand from what the gentleman said whether Mr. JAMES had taken a position upon this matter or not.

Mr. SWING. Mr. JAMES stated in this authorized interview published in the San Diego Union August 17, 1929, that he was unalterably opposed to the Army giving up Rockwell Field. Now, it is proposed to pass the bill with him on his back, helpless, his mouth closed by doctors' orders, and with all the information he has laboriously gathered on the question locked up in his office. He has had no opportunity to present the

facts to the committee or to the House. I ask that you give him that opportunity.

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA].

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, the controversies between the Army and the Navy with reference to the departure from North Island have been financial differences between the two services. There has been no differences as to the desirability of one or the other getting off.

Now as to the attitude of Mr. JAMES. Mr. JAMES has taken part in the controversy between the Army and the Navy about the finances in getting off the island—which one would get off and what would be surrendered. But I think Mr. JAMES has given an indorsement of the two sites proposed in the bill to-day. He has been in disagreement between the Army and the Navy about giving up possession but never opposed to the sites in the bill under consideration to-day, so far as I am aware.

I want to correct one or two erroneous statements. It was said that the Army spent \$8,000,000 for the field at San Diego. The money did not come from the Army. It was a fund for the Army and the Navy provided during the war. The field was used for their training purposes.

There is no purpose to abandon the field. It is to be put to a better use. It will make a large fine field for the Navy. I understand that one of the admirals went before the Budget Bureau and said it would save \$3,000,000 to the Navy for the Army to get off and permit the Navy to use the field. It will save the Navy from going some other place to establish another field.

Now what is proposed at San Diego so far as the local site is concerned? It is proposed to take this 1,200-acre tract and make it a great Navy field, a field like the Navy needs. At the present time about 250 Navy planes and only about 25 Army planes are used there.

In 1924, when I was at San Diego for the investigation by the aircraft investigating committee, Major Craven stated for the committee that the field was capable of accommodating 300 planes in war time. Manifestly the field can not properly accommodate both branches of the service. It can be a great field for one but never a great field for both.

For several years authorities in both the War and Navy Departments have agreed that one or the other must get off the island if we are to have an efficient administration of our air defenses on the Pacific coast.

Why should the Army or the Navy remove from North Island? As General Fechet said, it is "overcrowded and badly located" and not fit for Army purposes. Mr. Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, said "to go ahead and develop, at large expense, Rockwell Field would be a serious and inexcusable waste of the public funds," not because it is not a good field but because it can not properly be operated by both, as it is to-day.

Here is a field, a good aviation field. The Army on the one side and the Navy on the other. When the flyers go into the air they must face the wind. That means as the wind shifts the naval planes will fly over the Army field and the Army planes will fly over the Navy field at low elevations. There is no unification of control. They have had narrow escapes; they have had collisions; men have been killed. Dissensions have resulted. The situation is unsatisfactory and demoralizing. Fields of the two services can not properly be operated side by side.

It has been suggested that each service should adopt a rule preventing the flyers of one field flying over that of the other.

To say that flyers shall not cross a certain line into the Army or the Navy field is just as it would be if you built a wall up there and made it impossible for the planes to go into the air in that direction. You would destroy the efficiency and usefulness of your field if you adopted any such rule.

The Army says North Island is an unfavorable location for the Army and if they were given the job of defending San Diego they would never locate the Army field where it is to-day. North Island, as the map will show, is right out facing the sea. A submarine or any surface vessel on the sea can fire directly into North Island. While it is necessary that the Navy must have its field where the land and the water meet, it would be folly for the War Department to place its aviation field at a point where the land and water meet.

Major Hickham, who is an authority on tactics for the War Department, made the statement that it would be absolutely "unpardonable for them to take up a formation where it is so vulnerable, when there is another way of doing the work which is just as effective and efficient."

In other words, an Army field at the edge of the Pacific is subject to attack from two sources—from the air and from the water. The Army would eliminate the possibility of attack

from one of these sources, the sea, by moving its base inland. They would place the field where there would be no possibility of sea fire reaching it. All have agreed on the splendid and protected locations offered at San Francisco, one for a bombing base and the other for an air depot for the west coast. Neither one of them can be reached from the sea. The sites are offered free. The property offered is worth about \$1,800,000. Marin County, out there in my district, has most of the money in the treasury to pay for the 917 acres offered. The property offered in Alameda County is worth much over \$1,000,000.

The San Francisco area is the industrial, economic, and transportation center of the Pacific coast. It is practically defenseless so far as the air is concerned. This central location is the natural place for Army air activities on the west coast. It is the natural place for the storage, repair, and distribution depot. Transportation lines reach out from there to the Philippines, Hawaii, and all Pacific coast points. There is the key position to be defended; from there must radiate the arms of the air defense of the coast to every point an enemy may choose for attack. This proposed arrangement will make for a more economical and effective defense.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

CONSTRUCTION AT CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. RANSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 12602) to make an appropriation for construction at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$37,000 for the construction of a stable at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

A second was not demanded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and, in the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LANDS IN MICHIGAN

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4683) to authorize the sale of all of the right, title, interest, and estate of the United States of America in and to certain lands in the State of Michigan, with an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read. With the amendment it will make the bill identical with a bill which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs for the sale of United States interest in real estate.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be appraised and to sell, upon such terms and conditions as he considers advisable, at not less than the appraised value, and to make proper deed of conveyance therefor, all of the right, title, interest, and estate of the United States of America in and to the lands (or any part thereof) described in the instrument dated March 8, 1859, issued to the Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railroad Co. under the provisions of the act entitled "An act granting the right of way over and depot grounds on the military reserve at Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, for railroad purposes," approved February 8, 1859, as amended.

Sec. 2. That the proceeds of said sale shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the fund known as the military-post construction fund, after first paying the expenses of and incident to the sale.

With the following amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "sell," insert the words "in parcels or as a whole."

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

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.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

LAWS PASSED BY TWELFTH LEGISLATURE OF PORTO RICO

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of the laws and resolutions enacted by the Twelfth Legislature of Porto Rico during its second regular session, from February 10 to April 15, 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 30, 1930.

RESIGNATION FROM A SELECT COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

JUNE 25, 1930.

Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,

Speaker House of Representatives,

DEAR Mr. SPEAKER: Since my appointment as a member of the committee selected pursuant to House Resolution 220, to investigate communist propaganda in the United States, I find that due to conditions of a character demanding my immediate and personal attention, I will be unable to attend the hearings as fixed, and, therefore, beg to tender herewith my resignation as a member of said committee.

I am, with sincere respect, very truly,

W. J. DRIVER.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted, and the Chair appoints, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HALL].

BRIDGE ACROSS GRAND CALUMET RIVER, EAST CHICAGO, IND.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 13035) to extend the times for commencement and completing the construction of a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at East Chicago, Ind., which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman states that this is an emergency?

Mr. WOOD. Yes; it is.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at or near East Chicago, Ind., authorized to be built by the Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad and its successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved February 13, 1929, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from February 13, 1930.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. SCHAFFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Indiana if this is merely a railroad bridge, or a toll bridge?

Mr. WOOD. It is an interurban bridge.

Mr. SCHAFFER of Wisconsin. It is not a toll bridge?

Mr. WOOD. No.

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.

UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11204) to regulate the entry of persons into the United States, to establish a border patrol in the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 11204. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not a quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 235, nays 36, not voting 156, as follows:

[Roll No. 81]

YEAS—235

Abernethy	Ayres	Blackburn	Brigham
Adkins	Bachmann	Bland	Browne
Allen	Baird	Blanton	Browning
Almon	Barbour	Bowman	Busby
Arnold	Beedy	Box	Butler
Aswell	Bell	Briggs	Campbell, Iowa

Canfield	Green	Lankford, Ga.	Reed, N. Y.
Cannon	Greenwood	Lankford, Va.	Reid, Ill.
Carter, Calif.	Gregory	Larsen	Robinson
Carter, Wyo.	Guyer	Lea	Rogers
Cartwright	Hadley	Leavitt	Rowbottom
Chalmers	Hale	Lehlbach	Rutherford
Chindblom	Hall, Ill.	Letts	Sanders, Tex.
Christgau	Hall, Ind.	Lozier	Sandlin
Clague	Hall, Miss.	Luce	Schafer, Wis.
Collier	Hall, N. Dak.	Ludlow	Seiberling
Collins	Halsey	McClintic, Okla.	Shaffer, Va.
Colton	Hammer	McClintock, Ohio	Short, Mo.
Cooper, Ohio	Hardy	McDuffie	Shott, W. Va.
Cooper, Tenn.	Hare	McFadden	Shreve
Cox	Hartley	McKeown	Simmons
Coyle	Hastings	McLaughlin	Sloan
Cramton	Haugen	McMillan	Snow
Cross	Hawley	McSwain	Sparks
Crowther	Hickey	Maas	Speaks
Culkin	Hill, Ala.	Mapes	Sproul, Ill.
Dallinger	Hill, Wash.	Menges	Stafford
Darrow	Hoch	Merritt	Stalker
Davis	Hogg	Michener	Stone
Denison	Holaday	Miller	Strong, Kans.
Dickinson	Hooper	Milligan	Strong, Pa.
Dominick	Hope	Montague	Summers, Wash.
Doughton	Houston, Del.	Montet	Summers, Tex.
Dowell	Howard	Moore, Ohio	Swanson
Doxey	Huddleston	Moore, Va.	Swing
Driver	Hull, Morton D.	Morgan	Taber
Dunbar	Hull, Wis.	Mouser	Tarver
Dyer	Jeffers	Nelson, Me.	Taylor, Tenn.
Eaton, Colo.	Jenkins	Nelson, Mo.	Thatcher
Elliott	Johnson, Ind.	Nolan	Thompson
Ellis	Johnson, Nebr.	O'Connor, La.	Thurston
Englebright	Johnson, Okla.	O'Connor, Okla.	Timberlake
Eslick	Johnson, S. Dak.	Oldfield	Turpin
Esterly	Johnson, Tex.	Oliver, Ala.	Underwood
Evans, Calif.	Johnson, Wash.	Palmer	Vestal
Fisher	Jonas, N. C.	Palmisano	Vincent, Mich.
Fitzgerald	Jones, Tex.	Parker	Wason
Fort	Kahn	Fatman	Watres
Foss	Kendall, Ky.	Patterson	Welch, Calif.
Frear	Kennedy	Pritchard	White
Freeman	Ketcham	Purnell	Whittington
French	Kincheloe	Quin	Wilson
Garber, Okla.	Kinzer	Ragon	Wolfenden
Garber, Va.	Kopp	Raine, Henry T.	Wolverton, N. J.
Garrett	Kurtz	Ramey, Frank M.	Wolverton, W. Va.
Gasque	Kvale	Ramseyer	Wood
Gibson	Lambertson	Ramspeck	Woodruff
Glover	Langley	Rankin	Yon
Goodwin	Lanham	Ransley	

NAYS—36

Ackerman	Douglass, Mass.	Hull, William E.	Mead
Black	Evans, Mont.	Irwin	Mooney
Boylan	Fenn	Knutson	Morehead
Celler	Fitzpatrick	LaGuardia	Niedringhaus
Clancy	Gambrill	Lampert	O'Connell
Cochran, Mo.	Garner	Lindsay	Prall
Connery	Gavagan	McCormack, Mass.	Tinkham
Crosser	Grandfield	McLeod	Tucker
Cullen	Hess	Martin	Wigglesworth

NOT VOTING—156

Aldrich	Cral	Kemp	Selvig
Allgood	Crisp	Kendall, Pa.	Simms
Andresen	Curry	Kerr	Sinclair
Andrew	Davenport	Kiefner	Sirovich
Arentz	Dempsey	Kiess	Smith, Idaho
Auf der Heide	De Priest	Korell	Smith, W. Va.
Bacharach	DeRouen	Kunz	Snell
Bacon	Dickstein	Leech	Somers, N. Y.
Bankhead	Douglas, Ariz.	Linthicum	Spearing
Beck	Doutrich	McCormick, Ill.	Sproul, Kans.
Beers	Doyle	McReynolds	Stegall
Bloom	Drane	Magrady	Stedman
Bohn	Drewry	Manlove	Stevenson
Bolton	Eaton, N. J.	Mansfield	Stobbs
Brand, Ga.	Edwards	Michaelson	Sullivan, N. Y.
Brand, Ohio	Estep	Moore, Ky.	Sullivan, Pa.
Britten	Finley	Murphy	Swick
Brumm	Flsh	Nelson, Wis.	Taylor, Colo.
Brunner	Free	Newhall	Temple
Buchanan	Fuller	Norton	Tilson
Buckbee	Fulmer	O'Connor, N. Y.	Treadway
Burdick	Gifford	Oliver, N. Y.	Underhill
Burtess	Golder	Owen	Vinson, Ga.
Byrns	Goldsborough	Parks	Wainwright
Cable	Graham	Peavey	Walker
Campbell, Pa.	Griffin	Parkins	Warren
Carley	Hancock	Pittenger	Watson
Chase	Hoffman	Pou	Welsh, Pa.
Christopherson	Hopkins	Pratt, Harcourt J.	Whitehead
Clark, Md.	Hudson	Pratt, Ruth	Whitely
Clark, N. C.	Hudspeth	Quayle	Williams
Clarke, N. Y.	Hull, Tenn.	Rayburn	Williamson
Cochran, Pa.	Igoe	Reece	Wingo
Cole	James	Romjue	Woodrum
Connolly	Johnson, Ill.	Sabath	Wright
Cooke	Johnston, Mo.	Sanders, N. Y.	Wurzbach
Cooper, Wis.	Kading	Schneider	Wyant
Corning	Kearns	Sears	Yates
Craddock	Kelly	Seeger	Zihlman

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Snell with Mr. Bankhead.
 Mr. Hudson with Mr. Drane.
 Mr. Watson with Mr. Wingo.
 Mr. Tilson with Mr. O'Connor of New York.
 Mr. Free with Mr. Pou.
 Mr. Swick with Mr. Stegall.

Mr. Harcourt J. Pratt with Mr. Carley.
 Mr. Treadway with Mr. Warren.
 Mr. Crall with Mr. Griffin.
 Mr. Bacharach with Mr. Linthicum.
 Mr. Manlove with Mr. Buchanan.
 Mr. Beers with Mr. Somers of New York.
 Mr. Aldrich with Mr. Byrns.
 Mr. Murphy with Mr. Wright.
 Mr. Britten with Mr. Sullivan of New York.
 Mr. Temple with Mr. Allgood.
 Mr. Yates with Mr. Williams of Texas.
 Mr. Graham with Mr. Crisp.
 Mr. Hopkins with Mr. Edwards.
 Mr. Pittenger with Mr. Moore of Kentucky.
 Mr. Sinclair with Mrs. Owen.
 Mr. Welsh of Pennsylvania with Mr. Rayburn.
 Mr. Kiess with Mr. Sabath.
 Mr. Johnston of Missouri with Mr. Brand of Georgia.
 Mr. Davenport with Mr. Woodrum.
 Mr. Connolly with Mr. Bloom.
 Mr. Perkins with Mr. Vinson of Georgia.
 Mr. Leech with Mr. Corning.
 Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Quayle.
 Mr. Kendall of Pennsylvania with Mr. Oliver of New York.
 Mr. Golder with Mrs. Norton.
 Mr. Kiefner with Mr. Mansfield.
 Mr. Estep with Mr. Sirovich.
 Mr. Brumm with Mr. Douglas of Arizona.
 Mr. Beck with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.
 Mr. Magrady with Mr. Drury.
 Mr. Fish with Mr. Whitehead.
 Mr. Doutrich with Mr. Stevenson.
 Mr. Seger with Mr. Fuller.
 Mr. Chase with Mr. Hull of Tennessee.
 Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania with Mr. Kemp.
 Mr. Bolton with Mr. Parks.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 The doors were opened.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11204) to regulate the entry of persons into the United States, to establish a border patrol in the Coast Guard, and for other purposes, with Mr. CRAMTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PARKER] asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Chairman, I object.
 The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That this act may be cited as the "Border patrol act, 1930."

ENTRY OF PERSONS INTO THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 2. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to enter the United States from a foreign country at any place other than a point of entry designated by the President, except that this section shall not be applicable in the case of—

(1) Any person who in entering the United States complies with the regulations prescribed by the President for the convenience of persons residing or owning property on or adjacent to the boundaries of the United States;

(2) Any person who in entering the United States complies with the air commerce act of 1926 and the regulations prescribed thereunder.

(b) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, be subject to a penalty of \$100. Such penalty shall be a lien against any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft in which the entry in violation of this section is made. Such penalty may be enforced, or may be remitted or mitigated, in the same manner as a penalty for a violation of the customs revenue laws of the United States; but such penalty shall not be enforced if a penalty (whether criminal or civil) for violation of any other law of the United States has been incurred.

BORDER PATROL

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established an organization to be known as the United States Border Patrol, which shall operate under and be administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(b) There are hereby authorized in the Coast Guard, for service in the border patrol, such additional enlisted ratings as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine.

(c) There are hereby authorized in the Coast Guard, for service in the border patrol, the warrant grade of warrant officer (border patrol) and the chief warrant grade of chief warrant officer (border patrol), and persons holding appointments in said grades shall receive the same pay, allowances, and benefits as other warrant officers and chief warrant officers, respectively, of like length of service, in the Coast Guard.

(d) Any officer or enlisted man of the Coast Guard may be detailed by the commandant to duty in connection with the border patrol, as in his judgment circumstances may require.

(e) The number of commissioned officers of the line on the active list authorized in the Coast Guard is hereby increased by 60, distributed among the grades in the proportions provided for distribution in the grades of line officers by section 1 of the act entitled "An act to

readjust the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish receiving and training stations, with necessary barracks, other buildings, and equipment, for the training of warrant officers and enlisted men of the border patrol.

ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 4. (a) It shall be the duty of the border patrol to enforce the provisions of this act, except at ocean boundaries of the United States.

(b) Any officer or enlisted man of the border patrol may arrest any person entering the United States in violation of this act; may seize any merchandise in the possession of any person entering the United States in violation of this act, or any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft, in which the entry in violation of this act is made; and may deliver any such merchandise, vessel, vehicle, or aircraft, or any person arrested for violation of section 2, into the custody of such officers, at a point of entry, or elsewhere, as the Secretary of the Treasury may by regulation prescribe.

EXISTING PATROLS

SEC. 5. The President is authorized to discontinue the border patrols of the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Immigration, or parts thereof, from time to time after the approval of this act, when in his judgment such action is advisable by reason of the establishment and effective operation of the border patrol created by this act.

EMPLOYEES AND EQUIPMENT

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint such employees and to purchase such motor vehicles, boats, horses, supplies, and equipment as are necessary in the administration of this act.

(b) Any vessel or vehicle forfeited to the United States as specified in sections 1 and 2 of the act entitled "An act relating to the use or disposal of vessels or vehicles forfeited to the United States for violation of the customs laws or the national prohibition act, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be taken and used, or may, upon application of the Secretary of the Treasury, be ordered by the court to be delivered to the Treasury Department for use in the enforcement of the provisions of this act instead of for use as provided in such act of March 3, 1925.

EXECUTION OF OTHER LAWS

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for the establishment and maintenance of points of entry designated under this act, including the acquisition of necessary sites and the construction of necessary buildings, or in the execution of the customs, immigration, and other laws regulating or prohibiting the entry into the United States of persons and merchandise as a result of the establishment of such points of entry.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect upon its approval, except that sections 2 and 4 shall take effect upon the 1st day of the seventh month after its approval.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:
 "That this act may be cited as the 'Border Patrol Act, 1930.'"

"SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of the Treasury an organization to be known as the United States border patrol. In order to secure close cooperation between the patrols along the land and water boundaries of the United States the United States border patrol shall be assigned, for administrative purposes, to the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury having supervision of the United States Coast Guard.

"(b) The President is authorized to transfer to the United States border patrol all or any part of the personnel of the border patrols of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor and of the Bureau of Customs of the Department of the Treasury, or of other border patrols, together with their equipment and appurtenances, and to discontinue such border patrols, or parts thereof, from time to time, when in his judgment such action is advisable by reason of the establishment and effective operation of the United States border patrol created by this act. In case of any such transfer or discontinuance, any unexpended appropriations apportioned for expenditure for the compensation of, or in connection with the performance of the duties of, the personnel transferred or the patrol discontinued, shall be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint such officers and employees, in accordance with the competitive provisions of the civil service law, and to purchase such motor vehicles, boats, horses, supplies, and equipment as are necessary in the administration of this act.

"SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the United States border patrol to enforce the provisions of this act against unlawful entry of persons into the United States, except at ocean boundaries of the United States, and to perform under regulations that may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury such other duties as are, in his judgment,

advisable in connection with the unlawful entry of persons or property into the United States.

"Sec. 4. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to enter the United States from a foreign country at any place other than a point of entry which shall be designated by the President, except that this section shall not be applicable in the case of—

"(1) Any person who in entering the United States complies with regulations which shall be prescribed by the President for the convenience of persons residing or owning property on or in the neighborhood or vicinity of the boundaries of the United States;

"(2) Any person who in entering the United States complies with the air commerce act of 1926 and the regulations prescribed thereunder.

"(b) Any officer or member of the United States border patrol may arrest any person unlawfully entering the United States; may seize any merchandise unlawfully transported into the United States or in the possession of any person unlawfully entering the United States, or any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft in which such unlawful entry is made; and shall promptly deliver any such person, merchandise, vessel, vehicle, or aircraft into the custody of the appropriate officer.

"(c) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor subject to a penalty of \$100. Such penalty shall be a lien against any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft in which the entry in violation of this section is made. Such penalty may be enforced, or may be remitted or mitigated, in the same manner as a penalty for a violation of the customs revenue laws of the United States. Action to enforce the penalty provided in this paragraph shall not be taken if in violating the provisions of this section a penalty (whether criminal or civil) has been incurred for violation of any other law of the United States.

"(d) Any vessel or vehicle seized by officers or agents of the Treasury Department and forfeited to the United States as specified in sections 1 and 2 of the act entitled 'An act relating to the use or disposal of vessels or vehicles forfeited to the United States for violation of the customs laws or the national prohibition act, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1925, as amended, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be taken and used, or may, upon application of the Secretary of the Treasury, be ordered by the court to be delivered to the Treasury Department for use in the enforcement of the provisions of this act instead of for use as provided in such act of March 3, 1925.

"Sec. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and for the establishment and maintenance of points of entry designated under this act, including the acquisition of necessary sites and the construction of necessary buildings, or in the execution of the customs, immigration, and other laws regulating or prohibiting the entry into the United States of persons and merchandise as a result of the establishment of such points of entry.

"Sec. 6. This act shall take effect upon its approval, except that sections 3 and 4 shall take effect upon the first day of the seventh month after its approval."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to establish the United States border patrol, to regulate the entry of persons into the United States, and for other purposes."

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOPER].

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen of the committee, I think every Member of the House knows that my distinguished colleague [Mr. HUDSON] has been very deeply interested in the passage of this bill. He is not here to take part in the discussion of the bill. He was happily married on June 28. [Applause.] I am certain that all the Members of the House on both sides will join with me and my colleagues from Michigan in wishing him great happiness and long life. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent, on behalf of our colleague [Mr. HUDSON], that he be given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and that in that extension there may be incorporated a very brief editorial from the Detroit Free Press upon the subject of the bill before the committee.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, very important personal matters make it impossible for me to be present and take part in the discussion of the bill H. R. 11204, before the House to-day. I have therefore asked for this privilege of extension.

I introduced the first bill providing for a United States border patrol in the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, known as H. R. 9731. The bill was designed primarily to create an establishment which would do police work upon the borders of the United States. That bill provided for the establishment of this unit of enforcement in the Labor Department and was designed to cover into the unit the existing immigration patrol,

customs patrol, agricultural patrol, and the prohibition patrol, since taken over by the customs.

There are employed by the United States immigration patrol some 870 patrolmen; the United States Department of Agriculture employ 39 on the Mexican border and 41 on the Canadian border, or a total of 90 in their quarantine patrol, while the customs patrol has a total of 712.

The present bill is an outcome of my former consideration along this line. Living in a border State, I have come to realize there are more aliens coming into the United States every year illicitly than come through quotas. I also am confident of the fact that in the matter of smuggling goods the open, unprotected border affords a successful field for the smuggler. Without question the bulk of narcotics entering the country is received illegally over our borders.

The present bill, creating this patrol and placing it under a Secretary of the Treasury Department, has the sanction of the administration and has been drawn by the Treasury Department. I am confident that, while this measure would entail some further expense in the proper safeguarding of our borders, it will be especially worth while for the protection and preservation of our national institutions. In the last analysis I do not believe it will be found as expensive in its operation as the present administration by four departments of the law affecting our borders.

A dignified, intelligent, unified United States patrol will also remove much of the vexation and inconvenience caused many people of the United States by the present un-unified and scattered patrols. It also will unify in one police system the authority that is now vested in several, no one of which has complete authority.

This condition is a tremendous handicap, because in a majority of capital crimes committed against the United States it is found that the principals, criminals all, are engaged in more than one field of unlawful operation. There has been in certain circles the ridiculous opinion that persons who engage in one crime would not commit any other crime; however, statistics will reveal that in the majority of cases where major criminal acts have been committed against the Government, the principals are classified as professional law violators who unhesitatingly engage in almost any sort of crime.

My first thought for the adoption of an efficient plan to enforce all of the Federal laws is to establish a medium for the prevention of crime, and my second solution would be to combat crime. For both prevention and combat it is necessary to build a thoroughly efficient, well trained, and educated organization of capable officers who will in the performance of their prescribed duties be admired by the reputable citizens and feared by the criminals.

An organization of this kind would go into the field to prevent violations and enforce all Federal laws. The personnel, carefully selected, thoroughly educated, well dressed, and declared eligible to represent the Federal Government in a most important capacity, because the constabulary is a peace-time army, thrown into the field to combat a dangerous peace-time war that seems to ever rage, the war against crime, for the benefit of society and better government.

Inasmuch as the officer is charged with the enforcement of all Federal law, he can proceed without any molestation whatsoever to accomplish hurriedly and accurately for the Government, that which is quite impossible under the present system of departmental routine and regulation. If he may be originally called upon to probe a case of alien smuggling, and within the progress of the investigation he learns that the principles have or are violating other Federal laws, it would be his duty to conduct the work over each and every angle, eliminating the confusion we now have in transmitting certain cases to certain officers or departments, which always present a costly delay, better defined as an obstruction to the proper administration of justice.

Uniting of the patrol forces now existent and operating on our international boundary lines under one administrative head producing a civil-service organization, uniform in character and duty, are the objects sought in pending border patrol bill. It is inconceivable to anyone reading the bill or who attended the hearings before the committee considering the same that it in any way could possibly cause the great distress and annoyance as outlined by some of the Members who have spoken in opposition to-day. No attempt whatever is even remotely suggested looking toward either voluntary or compulsory registration of American citizens.

Instead of hampering or restricting or in any way disturbing the innocent travel between Canada and the United States, the proposed legislation would increase the convenience of such travel.

I apprehend much of the uneasiness that has arisen in the last day or two arises from the confusion over a new term used in the bill, viz, "designated place of entry," confounding the proposed "designated place of entry" with the existent "ports of entry," where now are established customs, immigration, and other such offices. The bill authorizes the President to establish all along the borders designated places of entry where for the convenience of the citizen coming in without merchandise or goods purchased in a foreign country makes no report and simply comes and goes as an ordinary business activity.

In addition to the convenience thus created by the bill for American citizens in general the bill specifically makes exception through presidential regulation, "for the convenience of persons residing or owning property on or in the neighborhood or vicinity of the boundaries of the United States." This will thus relieve them even from the necessity of using the designated places of entry.

It has been suggested that the bill is in conflict with present navigation law and tariff act. The Department of Commerce assures us that there is no real conflict attempted, and that a slight amendment would easily clear up any misunderstanding if any exists. It is my earnest purpose and desire that no provision in the proposed law shall cause any inconvenience, annoyance, or hardship upon the yacht owners and pleasure-boat users of the Detroit River and our Great Lakes, and I can assure the great mass of boat users and my constituency of Detroit and Wayne County that no one will give more urgent protest to the passage of such restrictive legislation than myself.

The legislation arose out of the recommendation by President Coolidge in his last two messages and in the first and succeeding messages of President Hoover to this Congress. The purpose of the law is to make more efficient and save expense in bringing into one unit the enforcement arms of the Government against the smuggling of aliens, merchandise, narcotics, and other contrabands across the American borders. Its further purpose is to dignify the group of men who have charge of this enforcement work by the creation of this uniform, competent body. I am confident no one will suffer unless he purposely and willfully is attempting to break the laws of the United States against smuggling.

The proposed law is a logical step in tightening up enforcement against smuggling, and which can not be objected to without championing violation of law.

In conclusion, I desire to read an editorial from the Detroit Free Press of Saturday, June 21, 1930, entitled "The Border Patrol Act."

THE BORDER PATROL ACT

The protests that are being filed in Washington against the border patrol act of 1930 lack the virtue of consistency. The provision to which they take particular exception is that requiring all boats returning from Canadian and Mexican waters to report to the American customs. At present boats under 5 tons, which are not carrying merchandise purchased outside this country, are exempt from this requirement.

The essential question is this: Are Americans visiting Canada or Mexico in boats to enjoy privileges that are denied Americans visiting them in automobiles or on foot, when they return to their native shores?

A good deal of annoyance to innocent parties doubtless would be caused by the strict enforcement of such a regulation. A good deal of annoyance and inconvenience is now caused motorists by the necessity of reporting to the customs and submitting to search, when the suspicion that they are smuggling is sufficient to warrant it. A good deal of annoyance is caused those who travel by ferry by pocket-slapping at the dock. Are those who travel in boats of less than 5 tons alone to be exempted from the price the innocent must pay for protection against lawlessness? Are those who return to the United States in boats of 4.5 tons entitled to an exemption denied those who come back in boats of 5.5 tons? The only difference in their conveyances is that they are able to stow away a little less or a little more contraband. A just law can't take that into account.

The argument that the enactment of this provision would create an entire new class of "criminals" won't hold water. Criminals are not created by law. They create themselves by violating the law. The same argument might be urged against every criminal law on the books. The proposed regulation of small boats returning to the United States from Canadian or Mexican waters is a logical step in tightening up the enforcement of our laws against smuggling, which can not be objected to, as long as land conveyances are required to report to the customs without championing the continuance of a flagrant discrimination.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOCH].

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, if I may have your attention, I shall endeavor as briefly as possible to outline the main features of this bill in this opening statement.

The purpose of the measure is three-fold. First, to unify the present patrol services of the Government upon the Canadian and Mexican borders; second, to make more effective, if pos-

sible, the enforcement of the laws of the country at those borders; and third, to add to the convenience of those lawfully crossing the borders of the country.

There are now two principal patrol services on the borders. There is the patrol service maintained by the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor which now has 847 patrolmen. I am not now speaking of the administrative officers of immigration, but solely of those men whose duty it is to patrol the borders in the enforcement of the immigration laws.

The immigration patrol service came into being along with the restrictive immigration laws. I believe the first act was passed in 1924. It is an excellent service. It is in uniform, and the men carry arms. It is rendering a splendid service in the enforcement of the immigration laws.

There is also the fine service maintained by the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department. In that service at present there are 722 men, making a total in the two services of 1,569 men. The customs patrolmen are also uniformed, and they carry arms.

There are also a number of other services which do something of a patrol service along the two borders, but which can not perhaps strictly be called a patrol service in the sense considered here. The Department of Agriculture maintains a number of men, a somewhat mobile force, to move from place to place as occasion arises, for the enforcement of the quarantine laws of the country. That also may be said for the Public Health Service. But, as I have said, the two principal services are the Immigration Service and the Customs Service.

For a number of years all of those interested in this and other patrol services have felt the need of unifying the patrol service, so that we may have under one centralized authority a patrol service to patrol the borders of the country. They have all recognized that there is an overlapping and duplication of work which should be avoided, both in the interest of economy and in the interest of efficiency.

When it came to the question of where we should establish this unified service, we met at the outset what was a rather perplexing question. This measure was earnestly urged by the President of the United States in his opening message to this Congress. In that message the President suggested that this service be placed under the United States Coast Guard. There was much to commend that solution of the difficulty, but after very careful consideration the committee concluded it would be impractical and unwise to attempt to put this service under the Coast Guard.

I may briefly state the reasons which led us to that conclusion. In the first place the Coast Guard is, as you know, a military arm of the Government. It is a military service. Entrance to the Coast Guard is by enlistment. It is subject to all of the conditions which go along with military service, and we found very strong, and we think very natural opposition to establishing a military service upon the two borders.

Then we had a very practical difficulty of taking care of the men who are in the two splendid services to which I have referred.

The Immigration Service is under civil-service rules. The Customs Service is in a rather peculiar situation. Those upon the Canadian border are under civil service, but those upon the Mexican border are not under civil service. It is, however, a civil organization. If we had put this under the United States Coast Guard, it would have meant that the men who are at present in the Immigration and Customs Services, a splendid body of men, would have been compelled, if they continued in the service, to surrender their civil-service status and take enlistments in a military service. We concluded from the testimony and from interviews which we held with Members interested in that service that it would not be practicable to attempt that and it would be unfair to those men.

Then we were confronted with the great difficulty with reference to getting supervisory officials for this service if we put it under the Coast Guard. The crying need of the Coast Guard is for additional commissioned officers. Several years ago we provided by statute an increased personnel in the commissioned officers in the Coast Guard, but in spite of that we have found it difficult to get men for officers in the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard is a sea service. All of its traditions and its training center about the sea and about ships. Their only way of getting officers is through the graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in Connecticut and also by taking certain graduates of engineering courses in other colleges. But that is a slow process. The Commandant of the Coast Guard testified that at best it would be four or five years before we could expect to get men to head this service if we put it in the Coast Guard. For that and other reasons the committee abandoned the idea of putting it in the Coast Guard.

The bill proposes to create a separate service, called the United States border patrol, and we propose that it shall be within the Treasury Department and shall be assigned to the same Assistant Secretary who now has supervision over the Coast Guard. We believe that would present unity both in theory and in administration. That Assistant Secretary, if this bill becomes law, will then have three services under his supervision, and three only. He will have the Coast Guard, which, under the present law, is charged with the duty of enforcing the law against unlawful entry upon the water boundaries of the country; he will have the border patrol service, which, under this measure, would have the like duty of enforcing the law with reference to the entrance into the country of persons and property at the land boundaries of the country; and he will also have the Customs Service. There would be a very intimate relationship between the two services I have mentioned and the Customs Service, because under the law whatever contraband goods may be seized, either by the Coast Guard or the border patrol service, must be turned over for administrative purposes to the Customs Service. Therefore we believe that this proposed set-up presents a logical and practical solution of the question as to the department in which we shall create this unified border-patrol service.

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

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. I am a great admirer of the border patrol, especially the immigration border patrol. I should like to ask the gentleman this question: As I understand it, enforcement of the prohibition law has been turned over to the Attorney General; the Coast Guard remains under the Treasury of the United States and the border patrol remains under the Treasury of the United States. It is very evident that both of these are going to have a lot to do with the enforcement of the prohibition law. Does this bill make any arrangement whatever for the joint authority of the Attorney General over these different agencies, or how does the gentleman expect that to work out without any conflict?

Mr. HOCH. I intended to come to the question of the duties that would be placed upon the border patrol, and I think I shall answer the question of the gentleman from Ohio. So much for the set-up of the unified border patrol service. I might say in passing that it is the purpose to increase this service under the tentative plans—and they are only tentative, made after very thorough surveys by several of the bureaus of the Government—to increase the border patrol service to about 2,500 men, which will be approximately 1,000 men in addition to the approximately 1,500 who are now in these two services. I should have said in this connection that the bill provides for the transfer, upon the order of the President, of the men in these services or any other patrol services to this border patrol service, so that the men in the Immigration Service and in the Customs Service will not lose their status, will not lose their positions, but will become a part of the unified border patrol service.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. What will be the average salary of these 2,500 men?

Mr. HOCH. The present average salary is about \$2,100, of the men in the present services, and it is the idea to maintain about the same scale of salary.

Mr. BRIGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Yes.

Mr. BRIGHAM. This bill does not contemplate any change in the salary schedule?

Mr. HOCH. The salaries will be fixed by the Secretary, under civil service law and rules, and there is no idea of paying these men any less money than they are receiving at present. The idea is not only to unify but to strengthen the service in every way possible.

Mr. JENKINS. The idea is to put these two organizations together but without any deterioration of the morale in any way?

Mr. HOCH. Precisely so. I have already discussed the first thing that the bill does. I said the second purpose of the measure was to make more effective, if possible, the enforcement of the laws of the country at the borders. Let me say in this connection that I have not approached this subject and the committee has not approached it simply as a prohibition measure. To be sure, it is hoped that through this more effective

patrol service we will be able to more effectively prevent the smuggling of liquors into the country.

But this is not a prohibition measure at all. It has to do with the enforcement of all the laws of the country, with respect to the unlawful entry of persons or property into the United States, the better enforcement of the laws against the illegal entry of aliens, against the smuggling of merchandise of any sort in violation of the customs laws of the country, or any violation of the law against the bringing in of narcotics, as well as the prohibition law.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Is it not a fact that in the hearings, as I quoted in some remarks I made the other day, the immigration authorities say they are getting along all right as it is, and that the customs authorities have no complaint as to their ability to enforce their laws?

Mr. HOCH. I will say that both the Customs Service and the Immigration Service indorse the measure in very strong terms. Of course, they stand up for their respective services, and so do I; but Mr. White, the present Assistant Secretary of Labor, having in charge the Immigration Service, through whose individual efforts very largely the present splendid immigration patrol service was created, said that he has favored from the first the unification of these border services, and he is one of the strongest advocates of putting together these services into a unified border patrol service.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Is it not a fact they are somewhat motivated by the fact they have been proceeding contrary to law. There has never been any legal authorization for any of these patrols they have had, and they would like to have them finally authorized by law.

Mr. HOCH. I do not concede they have been proceeding contrary to law.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. There is certainly no legal authorization for any appropriation we have been making for these border patrols.

Mr. HOCH. I disagree absolutely as to that; but if that is true and there is any doubt about the law with reference to the coming in unlawfully of persons or property, I certainly hope the gentleman from New York will cooperate with us in fixing that situation.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. I certainly will, but what I say is they have never had any authority heretofore to establish such a border patrol.

Mr. HOCH. I do not agree with that. The immigration border patrol service was created by statute and is a statutory organization. It was first provided, I believe, in an appropriation bill, but it was a legislative provision nevertheless.

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

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. There is considerable difference of opinion among some of the Members on the Democratic side as to whether the American Federation of Labor has ever indorsed this bill. While I do not consider their attitude all-determining, still it is a factor with some of us which might have a bearing upon our vote on the bill as their view is of some importance. Would the gentleman give us some information about that?

Mr. HOCH. I will be very pleased to state that in so far as I know—

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. Let me first answer the question of the gentleman from Louisiana.

As I stated, the bill, as first proposed, provided that this service should be established in the Coast Guard, and this aroused at once, and naturally so, very intense opposition on the part of the men in the Immigration and Customs Services and their friends, and upon that bill there appeared a representative of the labor organizations at the close of one day's hearing, who entered an objection to the bill. I asked him if he would not come back that we might have a chance to ask him questions that we might know precisely the nature of his objection, but he did not return at the next meeting. I am not in any sense criticizing his not returning, but my belief is that the principal reason which led to the opposition was the fear, and the natural one, that these men now in the Immigration and Customs Services would lose their positions if we adopted the bill in its original form.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Is it not the fact that in the hearings, as inserted in my remarks of last Thursday, Mr. Rob-

erts, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, said—

Mr. HOCH. I hope the gentleman will not take too much of my time. I have already stated what he said.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. He said:

We are opposed to this unified border patrol because we fear it has only one purpose, to enforce one law—

And so forth. He unqualifiedly and unequivocally was opposed to the law. There was no suggestion about the Coast Guard or about a certain number of men employed.

Mr. HOCH. I happen to know where much, at least, of the opposition came from at that time, and as far as I could learn it was based largely on the proposition that it was going into the Coast Guard. I do know that the Immigration Service itself is very strong for this unification.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I think the gentleman misunderstands the question of the gentleman from Louisiana, as well as the statement just made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR]. The question was whether the American Federation of Labor is opposed to it.

Mr. HOCH. That is what I was speaking about. I have never heard, and so far as I know the committee has never heard any expression from the labor organizations since the bill was changed entirely in the way I have indicated.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOCH. I yield.

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

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

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. Is there anything in the proposed law that will prevent these men from searching every automobile that comes across the border? There has been a lot of trouble in that respect, and if you are going to put on 2,500 men, naturally that is going to cause everybody that much more inconvenience, and I want to know what the regulations are going to be.

Mr. HOCH. I will answer the gentleman. We do not in this law give any additional power of search. We are not changing the law in that respect.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. But you are adding a thousand more men.

Mr. HOCH. Yes; it is expected that there will be added about a thousand more men.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. Under the present law people going to Canada legitimately in a car do not like to be searched every time they go across the border.

Mr. HOCH. I am hoping to have time to get to the discussion of the present law with reference to crossing the border, and the changes we propose in it.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Under the bill they will have the same authority that they have now.

Mr. HOCH. Precisely so. We do not change the law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. There is no proposition in this bill that weakens the present law.

Mr. HOCH. Not at all; but if there is any question about it, I would not oppose an amendment to make it plain.

Now, what is proposed? It is proposed to make it unlawful to cross the border except at points of entry designated by the President. At first blush that might sound like a drastic proposal, but in order to understand that I will state what the present law is and what the present situation is.

Under the present law the only persons who do not have to report—I am speaking of American citizens—the only ones who do not have to report at a customhouse when they cross the border are persons on foot bringing no merchandise of any sort or persons in small boats of less than 5 tons, who come in under an exception in the tariff act.

Let me state it in another way: Anyone who comes across the border bringing any merchandise of any sort, whether he comes on foot, in a boat, in a vehicle, must report at a customs port of entry.

Second. Anyone who comes across in an automobile or any other land vehicle, even though he brings no merchandise, must report at a port of entry or he is violating the law.

Anyone who comes in a boat, with one exception which I have not time to discuss in the two minutes remaining—but which will be taken care of under an amendment to be offered—aside from that exception, anyone coming in a boat must under the present law report to the customs port of entry.

Now, what is the situation? Here are the customs ports of entry in many instances many miles apart, and some of them inland away from the border. In some instances they are 5 miles inland, sometimes 5, 10, and 15 miles inland, and in one case 50 miles, I believe.

Under the present law if you come across the border in an automobile, even though you bring no merchandise, even though you cross 25 miles from a customs port, you are compelled to go to a customs port of entry and report. That, of course, adds greatly to the inconvenience of people lawfully crossing the border. It is a common experience for American citizens to be stopped 10 or 15 miles in the country by patrolmen, even when they have not crossed the border. While the purpose of this measure is to stop the man who is unlawfully crossing the border, we will in the main add to the convenience of the people who are lawfully crossing the border.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to consume any more time this evening. Other phases will be fully covered later in the discussion.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRAMTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having under consideration the bill H. R. 11204, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. CRAIL, for the remainder of the session, on account of illness in his family.

LETTER FROM A GOLD-STAR MOTHER

Mr. MOREHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein a letter from one of the gold-star mothers, written after her return from France.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein a letter from a gold-star mother. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. MOREHEAD. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter from one of the gold-star mothers, written after return from France:

DES MOINES, IOWA, June 25, 1930.

DEAR FRIEND MR. MOREHEAD: I have waited until my return trip from overseas to write to thank you for the book you sent to me.

I do enjoy having it so much and have checked up on each of the 233 Gold Star Mothers and widows who made the trip with me.

It was such a wonderful trip. I haven't words to express my appreciation of it or to tell how much it has meant to me.

I have always ever since my son's death over there felt a great longing to go and to know what it was like, and I am now firmly convinced that it was the proper thing to do to leave them there, for those are fields of honor and fields of glory. Although my grief has been terrible, I feel now a sweet peacefulness that nothing but the beckoning arms of those beautiful white crosses could ever bring to me. I had two splendid sons in the war, but have lost them both—Clarence over there; George came home afflicted and died August 27, 1927, and is buried at Peru. So one is here and one there. I went from one grave here to the one over there, so you can perhaps know how cruel war seems to me, and it does seem as if those white crosses plead for peace.

Mr. MOREHEAD, there is another thing I will speak of now. My sons neither one had insurance; Clarence enlisted June 21 and sailed August 5, 1917, and for some reason his insurance was not attended to. George enlisted in April, 1917, served until May, 1919; he had insurance but dropped it, and when he tried to get back, because of his physical condition could not be reinstated.

Is there any possible chance that the Government will pay insurance for boys who died in the war even if they did not take insurance out.

I am a widow and I need it so badly. Twenty dollars per month is all the income I have, and it is a big help but not much in comparison to what I gave.

I am a daughter of H. B. Jewell that used to live in Dundy County, Nebr. My sister Lillie says they used to know you there.

Again thanking you for the book and whatever assistance you might be able to give me I will close.

Yours very respectfully,

Mrs. MARY E. MILNES CANON,
Gold Star Mother.

REGIONAL ADJUSTMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Mr. CHRISTGAU. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therewith a bill which I am introducing on agricultural legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHRISTGAU. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of the membership of the House and others interested in the difficult problem

of readjustments in agricultural production and the prevention of undesirable surpluses a bill that I have introduced.

Because of recent changes in the world demand for farm products and changes in the technique of farm production, attention should be directed to new considerations that must be given to the difficult problem of farm relief. It is admitted from the beginning that farm production is most difficult of control, because it is carried on by over 6,000,000 separate producing units. It appears, however, that much can be done through the dissemination of information among the farmers advising them of trends in world production and changes in world demand for their products.

The gradual mechanization of agriculture in certain areas has resulted in great differences in the costs of production of a certain commodity as between different areas or regions. That some regions are better adapted for the production of certain farm commodities than others has become more apparent during the last few years. One of the purposes of the bill is to aid the farmers in certain regions to determine what commodities they can produce to their greatest advantage in view of actual and potential competition with other regions in this country and also in competition with producers of agricultural commodities in other countries.

The bill is as follows:

A bill to aid farmers in making regional readjustments in agricultural production to assist in preventing undesirable surpluses

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress—

(1) To aid farmers in the readjustment of agricultural production to changed economic conditions and changing techniques of production;

(2) To assist farmers in the development of orderly agricultural production programs, thus aiding farmers to prevent unprofitable agricultural surpluses, thereby stabilizing farm incomes;

(3) To supply data and information which will aid and assist the Federal Farm Board in carrying out the provisions of paragraph (4) of section 1, and paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 5 of the agricultural marketing act; and

(4) To provide for necessary appropriations and the authority for allocating the same; to enable the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of the land-grant colleges, regional research councils, and regional farm management research corporations as hereinafter definitely provided for, to carry on the necessary research work, together with operating tests of farm management and production adjustments in relation thereto.

SEC. 2. The duly authorized representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations of the land-grant colleges, when organized into research councils as hereinafter provided in this act, are authorized and directed—

(1) To determine the relative advantages, costs, and returns of different crops, livestock, and various lines of production, the best uses of land, and the best adjustments of farm operations to those conditions in each economic agricultural region as hereinafter defined as a basis for determining systems of farming which will most economically and profitably utilize the resources of each region in its relation to the national agricultural situation.

(2) To determine by means of experiments and tests, under actual farm conditions, the economic feasibility of the systems of farming and farm reorganization methods and practices worked out as prescribed in paragraph (1) of this section.

(3) To analyze the competition between economic agricultural regions in the United States, as hereinafter defined, and to determine its effect on markets and prices and production in each region, by conducting studies of the causes of changes in the supply, demand, and prices of farm products, and by collecting and compiling statistical information necessary for these studies.

(4) To appraise the present and prospective competition between regions in different sections of the country and in other countries; to collect and interpret information on present and prospective supply and demand of the several farm products; to collect information as to intended planting of crops or breeding and production of livestock; to disseminate this information to producers and to assist producers in each region to determine the modifications, if any, in their farm management and operation plans which seem desirable in view of prospective supply and demand conditions.

SEC. 3. Within 60 days after the enactment of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall designate the boundaries of the principal production regions of the United States. These regions shall be based primarily upon the general similarity of the crop and livestock production and shall be designated by the major production and types of farming included therein. He shall have authority to, from time to time, change the boundaries of the agricultural production regions and to establish within them subdivisions or in any way to modify the same.

SEC. 4. Regional research councils in each principal production region of the United States are hereby authorized to be established and shall

be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and shall operate under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

(1) Each regional research council shall be composed of the directors of agricultural experiment stations of the land-grant colleges within the economic agricultural region, or their duly authorized representatives, and an official of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

(2) The regional research council is authorized to approve upon request the board of directors of a regional farm management research corporation as authorized in section 5.

(3) Each regional research council shall, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, appoint an advisory board which shall meet with the council when requested by same. Such board shall be composed of representatives of each of the following groups: (1) Farmers, (2) producers' cooperative associations, (3) processors and handlers of products important in the region, (4) Federal land bank, (5) Federal reserve bank, and (6) public or consumers.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to recognize as a regional farm management research corporation to operate within any economic agricultural region as prescribed by him, a corporation when it has been certified to the Secretary that following requirements have been fulfilled:

(1) That the board of directors of the corporation has been approved by the regional research council for that region.

(2) That the corporation is duly incorporated under the laws of some State as an educational or scientific corporation for the sole purpose of carrying on research work as provided for by this act and for conducting experiments and tests in farm management as specified in section 2.

(3) That the by-laws of the corporation are approved by the regional research council and are acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture and provide for further changes at any time they may be required to meet the approval of the regional research council.

SEC. 6. To provide the necessary personnel, together with expenses for carrying out the purposes of this act as specified in section 1, annual appropriations are hereby authorized as follows:

(1) For the salaries and expenses of personnel in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and for agencies cooperating therewith, the sum of \$500,000 per annum.

(2) For the salaries and expenses of the personnel in the experiment stations of the land-grant colleges, in accordance with terms and conditions set up by the Secretary of Agriculture, \$10,000 to each agricultural experiment station of the land-grant colleges which complies with the requirements of this act.

(3) In order to carry out the purposes of paragraph (2) of section 2 of this act, and to provide for the adequate determination under actual farming conditions of the economic feasibility of proposed modifications and improvements in systems of farming and methods of operation, the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932; the sum of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933; the sum of \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934; and annually thereafter, for a period of 10 years, the sum of \$2,500,000, such sum to be apportioned to the regional farm management research corporations in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall be used by the corporations as revolving funds. After accumulating an additional reserve of 10 per cent above the funds allocated to them, any further profits of the regional farm management research corporations in excess of their experimental costs and expenses shall be turned back into the Treasury of the United States.

(4) For salaries and expenses of such employees of experiment stations as may be allocated to the research staffs of the regional research councils, \$2,000,000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be apportioned according to rules and regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 7. When used in this act, the term "agricultural products" means agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, and dairy products, livestock and the products thereof, poultry and products of poultry, products of bee raising, the edible products of forestry, and any or all products raised on farms and processed or manufactured products thereof transported or intended to be transported in interstate and/or foreign commerce; and the term "farmer" means the producer of such products on farms, orchards, ranches, dairies, or other similar enterprises.

SEC. 8. The funds provided for in this act shall be used only as an addition to, and in no way is a substitute for, any funds previously provided for the Department of Agriculture or the State agricultural colleges in any other existing legislation.

During the last 10 years the United States Department of Agriculture has become a vast organization capable of gathering information of value to the farmers from every possible source. By scientific analysis of data so gathered, it has been possible to forecast the agricultural outlook to a point where it has been able to obtain a substantial accuracy in the forecasting of economic conditions in the national marketing of agricultural products.

Individual farmers have been restricted in the use that they could make of this information, however, by reason of the fact that local conditions may vary to a considerable extent from national conditions. Not very many of the States have had adequate funds to study economic conditions and the price outlook with respect to their local markets.

RESEARCH CORPORATIONS

The bill that I have introduced will provide funds to enable each State to interpret in the terms of each of its own economic regions the economic outlook of the various products in such detail that individual farmers would be able to utilize the information to the best advantage. The bill provides for a fuller development of farm-management projects in each region of the country. The provision for regional research corporations makes it possible not only to work out in theory the systems of farming which would pay best in each section, but also by actually trying out these systems on real farms under actual operating conditions would make it possible to actually determine and demonstrate the kind of farming that would probably offer the greatest profits.

In its efforts to aid farmers in each region of the country to adjust their production to the economic outlook for each of their products the Farm Board has found itself much hampered by the very limited amount of farm-management facts now available for a basis for making recommendations. There are several hundred different types of farming areas in the country, with a number of different characteristic types in each area. Each area must be studied as a unit by itself, and the best and most profitable system of farming determined separately for each type in each area. So far it has been possible to do this for only a very small per cent of the regions of the country, owing to the limited funds and personnel available for this work. This new proposal provides additional funds for this type of investigation. If adopted, within a relatively short time it will provide the Farm Board and other agencies that are coping with the agricultural problem much fuller information upon which to base their production advice to farmers. It will also provide farmers in each area with the most accurate and scientifically determined information on which to plan their farm operations.

The annual income from the sale of agricultural products is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000,000. This proposal involves an annual appropriation of \$6,000,000. This amount represents only about one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the annual income from agriculture. If this expenditure resulted in farmers increasing their annual income by only 10 per cent on the average, it would repay its cost about two hundred times over. Individual farmers are not in position to provide for themselves the elaborate research and economic staffs and information which big corporations provide. This proposal would provide them with this information from public sources, and in the end would add not only to the profits of individual farmers but also to the public at large.

The measure provides a new economic research set-up, cooperative between the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, with sufficient continuous financial support as to allow coordinated regional production, economic, and farm management investigations to be carried on upon the basis of the knowledge so obtained. Programs of farm readjustment and farm reorganization can be formulated which will permit the farmers to take advantage of changed economic conditions and changes in technique. In some cases it will make possible the systematic substitution of other enterprises for surplus-producing enterprises, especially where certain farm enterprises are now carried on in high-cost production regions.

As yet the public has given little attention to this feature of the agricultural problem of the United States. This condition is due partly to the lack of available funds to research institutions and the historical emphasis on production rather than on economics and farm management. Of the 2,500 agricultural research workers in the State agricultural experiment stations, it is doubtful if over 2 per cent are engaged in research work dealing with regional competition and advantage and the economics of agricultural adjustment and farm management. Of the total appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture only approximately \$200,000 are used for such purposes. Scarcely any attention is given to the matter by the 5,000 county agricultural extension agents scattered throughout the United States. This, undoubtedly, is due to the fact that they have no organized, systematic material of this nature upon which to base extension work and extension programs.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE

The following steps should be taken in putting into effect this suggested economic research program:

First. Outline accurately the type of farming regions in the United States. The major regions, such as the Cotton Belt, Spring Wheat Belt, and Corn-Hog Belt, should be split up into the natural geographic subdivisions. It has been estimated that there are approximately 1,500 of such type of farming subdivisions within the United States.

Second. Ascertain the comparative costs and advantages, economic competition, and so forth, of the various lines of production in the various regions. This type of research should deal with the economics of production, the principles of business organization of farms, the lowest cost combination of the proper units of land, together with the modern farm power and labor-saving equipment, and various operations and production practices. Upon the basis of this research new farm organization set-ups and new farm combinations of cooperative machinery and enterprises should be worked out in relation to the agriculture of the whole of the United States. It will be found that if systematic readjustments are made upon this basis depressing surpluses can in many cases be controlled and the reorganization of farms on the better grades of land can be made to return incomes which will give farm families satisfactory standards of living. In regions in which such studies show the present state of agriculture to be submarginal and the possibilities of readjustment nil, the facts can be presented to the people of such areas on a scientific basis rather than on mere opinion and definite plans for gradual abandonment of such areas can be developed.

Third. The regional research councils which are set up by the proposed measure should coordinate research work within a region in terms of regional rather than State lines. Experiments and demonstrations under actual farm conditions should be carried on to determine the feasibility of such reorganized systems of farming, making possible the working out of individual farm readjustments.

PROBLEM OF ACREAGE REDUCTION

The agriculture of the United States is made up of the agriculture of 1,500 type farming regions. A broad general recommendation to the farmers of flat acreage reduction, therefore, is of little or no avail. Each farm and farm family seeks to make the best economic use of the land which they operate, and programs of readjustments in the light of controlling undesirable surpluses will have to be built up on a reorganization of farms and substitutions of lines of production in such manner that the net productivity of the farm is not decreased thereby. The problem is specific and different in each of the 1,500 type farming regions.

REGIONAL COMPETITION

Uniform studies of methods and costs of production in the various regions will show differences in the advantages that will redound to the production of certain crops in certain regions as compared with certain crops in other regions. For instance, preliminary estimates in the Spring Wheat Belt seem to indicate that in Montana on farms adjusted to the most recent changes in mechanical wheat-raising equipment, wheat can be produced from 1 to 3 hours of man labor per acre; in the Red River Valley from 7 to 9 hours per acre; and in southern Minnesota from 12 to 14 hours per acre. The operation of economic forces results in the tendency toward the production of commodities in regions where they can be produced most efficiently. There are unquestionably important possibilities for the substitution of flax as a grain crop in the Red River Valley and in southern Minnesota, but in so doing the economics of the individual farm is somewhat changed, as the production is shifted from a surplus to an import commodity. In the Winter Wheat Belt it is quite possible that soybeans can be substituted for winter wheat on many farms in the southern and eastern Winter Wheat Belt in such manner as to shift from a surplus producing crop to vegetable oils, of which we import considerable quantities. These are illustrations of possible shifts in production in the entire agricultural industry as a result of studies carried on as I have outlined.

I do not believe that this proposal conflicts with any of the duties assigned to the Federal Farm Board. The Federal marketing act provides, under section 5, that—

The board is authorized and directed to investigate conditions of production of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction, and to make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the follow-

ing: Land utilization for agricultural purposes; reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation—

And so forth.

Since it is not to be expected that the Farm Board would set up an elaborate research organization of its own, it appears that the best procedure to follow would be to cooperate with the established research agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State colleges and experiment stations in working out this feature of the farm problem.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a resolution and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 281

Resolved, That the Hon. HENRY W. TEMPLE, of Pennsylvania, be and he is hereby appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, vice the late Hon. Stephen G. Porter.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when we take up the bill H. R. 11204 for reading under the 5-minute rule the amendment be read in lieu of the original bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the committee amendment, when the bill is read, be considered as the original bill for the purpose of debate and amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 6. An act 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;

H. R. 334. An act for the relief of Samuel Gettinger and Harry Pomerantz;

H. R. 573. An act for the relief of Brazilla William Bramble;

H. R. 576. An act for the relief of Matthew Edward Murphy;

H. R. 636. An act for the relief of certain persons of Schenley, Pa., who suffered damage to their property as a result of erosion of a dam on the Allegheny River;

H. R. 3960. An act for the relief of Louis Nebel & Son;

H. R. 4110. An act to credit the accounts of Maj. Benjamin L. Jacobson, Finance Department, United States Army;

H. R. 4176. An act for the relief of Dr. Charles W. Reed;

H. R. 4189. An act to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest;

H. R. 5292. An act to authorize the city of Napa, Calif., to purchase certain public lands for the protection of its water supply;

H. R. 6113. An act for the relief of Gilbert Grocery Co., Lynchburg, Va.;

H. R. 6642. An act for the relief of John Magee;

H. R. 6694. An act for the relief of P. M. Nigro;

H. R. 7445. An act for the relief of J. W. Nix;

H. R. 8612. An act for the relief of Ralph Rhees;

H. R. 9279. An act for the relief of Henry A. Knott & Co.;

H. R. 10532. An act for the relief of Frank M. Grover;

H. R. 10582. An act to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Lassen Volcanic National Park in the State of California;

H. R. 11608. An act for the relief of Jerry Esposito;

H. R. 12233. An act authorizing the Robertson & Janin Co., of Montreal, Canada, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rainy River at Baudette, Minn.;

H. R. 12235. An act to provide for the creation of the Colonial National Monument in the State of Virginia;

H. R. 12554. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Knoxville, Tenn.;

H. R. 12614. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of Aurora, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge from Stolps Island, in the Fox River at Aurora, Ill., to connect with the existing highway bridge across the Fox River north of Stolps Island;

H. R. 12844. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana, the counties of Roosevelt, Richland, and Mc-

Cone, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Poplar, Mont.;

H. R. 12919. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana or any political subdivisions or public agencies thereof, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River southerly from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation at or near the point known and designated as the Power-site Crossing or at or near the point known and designated as Wilder Ferry;

H. R. 12920. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana and the counties of Roosevelt and Richland, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont.; and

H. R. 12993. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Little Calumet River at One hundred and fifty-ninth Street in Cook County, State of Illinois.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 39. An act for the relief of Kate Canniff;

S. 941. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate interstate transportation of black bass, and for other purposes," approved May 20, 1926;

S. 2790. An act for the relief of D. B. Traxler; and

S. 3691. An act to amend an act entitled "An act relative to naturalization and citizenship of married women," approved September 22, 1922.

EXTENSION OF MEMORIAL SPEECHES

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, some weeks ago, at my request, the Members of the House were granted leave to extend their remarks in the RECORD upon the life, character, and public services of any of the Members whom the House memorialized on May 15 last.

As some of the extensions have not been made, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have until the last printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following the present session of Congress to extend their remarks in the RECORD, and that the proceedings of May 15 last be reprinted in the RECORD, together with the extensions.

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

There was no objection.

(Reprint of the memorial exercises held in the House May 15, 1930)

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

The Speaker of the House of Representatives presided.

The Chaplain, Doctor Montgomery:

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep: in the morning they are like grass which groweth up, in the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. O satisfy us early with Thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days. Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not love, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not love, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not love, it profiteth me nothing. Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth: but whether there be propheties, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things. For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face: now I know in

part; but then shall I know even as also I am known. And now abideth faith, hope and love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time and fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays;
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
For what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave into the sea;
Not time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

Yet love will dream and faith will trust;
Since He who knows our needs is just;
Somehow, somewhere, meet we must,
Alas for him who never sees
His stars shine through the cypress trees!
Who, hopeless lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned in hours of faith,
The truth, to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of death
And love can never lose its own!

Amen.

The Interstate Male Chorus sang Crossing the Bar.
The Chaplain, Doctor Montgomery:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House, read the following roll:

LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

West Point graduate; served in United States Army; colonel, volunteer service, Spanish-American War; brigadier and inspector general, Tennessee National Guard; member and speaker Tennessee House of Representatives; World War veteran, in command of Thirtieth Division; awarded distinguished-service medal; candidate for Vice Presidential nomination in 1920. Died August 24, 1929.

THEODORE ELIJAH BURTON, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Representative in the Fifty-first Congress; again a Representative in the Fifty-fourth and the seven succeeding Congresses; United States Senator; delegate to four Republican National Conventions; chairman International Waterways Commission and of the National Waterways Commission; member National Monetary Commission; author; candidate for Republican nomination for President, 1916; again a Representative, Sixty-seventh and three succeeding Congresses; member Parliamentary Union; member World War Debt Funding Commission; chairman United States delegation Geneva conference; again United States Senator. Died October 28, 1929.

FRANCIS EMROY WARREN, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Civil War veteran; received congressional medal of honor; member and president Dakota Territorial Senate; member city council and mayor, Cheyenne, Wyo.; treasurer of Wyoming; again a member Territorial Senate; delegate to five Republican National Conventions; Governor of Wyoming Territory and State; United States Senator, November 18, 1890, to March 4, 1893; again United States Senator and served 34 years, 8 months, and 21 days continuously; member and chairman Committee on Appropriations; cumulative Senate service, 37 years and 6 days. Died November 24, 1929.

ROYAL HURLBURT WELLER, TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Assistant district attorney of New York County; counsel for Allen Property Custodian; member of the Academy of Political Science; Mem-

ber of the House of Representatives Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses; reelected to the Seventy-first Congress. Died March 1, 1929.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY
Mayor of Greenville, Ky.; chairman selective service board during World War; elected a Member of the House of Representatives, Seventy-first Congress. Died April 5, 1929.

WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
Professor of chemistry; district attorney and judge, twentieth district of Louisiana; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-fourth and each succeeding Congress. Died April 6, 1929.

JOHN JOSEPH CASEY, TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
Member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses; member advisory council to Secretary of Labor; labor adviser and executive, labor adjustment division Emergency Fleet Corporation, World War; again a Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses. Died May 5, 1929.

LESLIE JASPER STEELE, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
Mayor of Decatur, Ga.; member of the Georgia Legislature; Member of the House of Representatives, Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses. Died July 24, 1929.

OLE JUUL KVALE, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
Ordained to the ministry; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-eighth and each succeeding Congress. Died September 11, 1929.

WILLIAM WALTON GRIEST, TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

School-teacher; director and incorporator, Pennsylvania Public School Memorial Association; newspaper editor; member, Pennsylvania Tax Commission; delegate to nine Republican National Conventions; secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-first and each succeeding Congress. Died December 5, 1929.

WILLIAM KIRK KAYNOR, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Postmaster and member, city council, Springfield, Mass.; trustee, Springfield College; World War veteran; Member of the House of Representatives, Seventy-first Congress. Died December 20, 1929.

ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF UTAH
District attorney, third judicial district of Utah; president of four business concerns; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-seventh and each succeeding Congress. Died December 24, 1929.

JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

Member of the Kentucky Legislature; member of the West Virginia Senate; delegate to nine Republican National Conventions; Member of the House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh to the Sixty-third Congresses, inclusive; again a Member of the House of Representatives, Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses. Died March 3, 1930.

JAMES PETER GLYNN, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT
Postmaster at Winsted, Conn.; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-fourth to the Sixty-seventh, and the Sixty-ninth to the Seventy-first Congresses. Died March 6, 1930.

ROBERT QUINCY LEE, SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS
Member of the House of Representatives, Seventy-first Congress. Died April 18, 1930.

Mrs. NORTON, a member of the Committee on Memorials, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

Then followed one minute of devotional silence.
The Chaplain, Doctor Montgomery:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, lift upon us at this hour the light of Thy holy countenance. Help us to lift our eyes unto the hills from whence cometh our strength. Our help cometh from the Lord. More and more increase our faith and our hope in the immortality of the human soul. Let a blessing of rest and peace come to all of these ones upon whom the great sorrow of death has come. God, be very gracious and merciful unto them and keep them, we beseech Thee, while many years of happiness and contentment pass by. During all the future enable them to be conscious that underneath them are the everlasting arms that never, never fail. Abide with all of us in the measure of a great peace, and at the last, for, O Lord God, at the last will come, as one door closes may another door open. As our earthly eyes close upon the receding skies of time may the eternal skies appear and bear us up the stairway through the darkness to the Father's house, to the Father's breast, to the Father's heart, to the Father's love, and to the Father's home, and we shall go out no more, forever. Amen.

Mrs. Nicholas J. Sinnott sang *Christ Went up into the Hills*.
HON. FRANK CROWTHER, Representative from the State of New York, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. FRANK CROWTHER

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, and dear friends, on this solemn occasion we are assembled to pay tribute to the memory of our departed colleagues. We have not come in a spirit of mourning and sorrow, but rather to scatter a few flowers on the pathway of memory and to renew our faith in a blessed immortality.

Joy and sorrow are closely intermingled in this busy world of ours. The happiness incident to the birth of a precious baby is oftentimes curbed by the death of its mother, and repeatedly on the highway of life the bridal procession must tarry while the funeral train passes by. Even after great victories in battle the shouts and huzzahs of the populace are hushed as vanquished foes are borne to their last resting place.

But the king and his jester must answer the call, the great and the humble, and the spear of the prince and the staff of the pauper shall lie side by side.

Life is a privilege. The noontide fades
And shadows fall among the winding glades;
The joy-blooms within in the autumn air,
Yet the sweet scent of sympathy is there.
Pale sorrow leads us closer to our kind
And in the serious hours of life we find
Depths in the soul of men which lend new worth
And majesty to this brief span of earth.

Life is a privilege. If some sad fate
Sends us alone to seek the exit gate;
If men forsake us as the shadows fall,
Still does the supreme privilege of all
Come in that reaching upward of the soul
To find the welcoming presence at the goal,
And in the knowledge that our feet have trod
Paths that lead from and must lead us back to God.

This service is one that carries us away from the busy whirl of to-day and transports us to the land of yesterday, filled with fond memories of those who have left us for a little while. Scarcely one of us but what sit and muse and grow fanciful as the floodgate of memory is opened and we live again the joys and sorrows of a lifetime.

The fond mother in fancy sees her first born who was taken away in his baby days, and there comes to her an intuitive knowledge that had he been spared he would have been her pride and joy. Son and daughter in fancy see again their dear old father and mother who finally went to their reward after weary months of illness. Even communities pause in the midst of their activities to pay tribute to the memory of those whose life work and achievements have made them characters of historic interest.

And so we are assembled to turn back the pages of the record of yesterday, and as we listened to this roll call of the departed we in fancy could see our colleagues as we knew them in the days of their health and strength, of which they gave their full measure in the performance of their duties.

No measure of sacrifice on our part would have been too great if we could have saved their lives to their families and friends. But the power to stay the hand of the grim messenger is not vested in us, and we bow in humble submission before the awful majesty of death. Life, after all, is but a vapor, which appeareth for a little while and vanisheth away, and there shall be no remembrance of the wise no more than the fool forever; life is ever promising and seldom fulfilleth, ever lived in the present, and the present is no more by the time you have said it. One day calls another a day and makes joy to follow joy and tears to follow tears.

Life is a constant struggle and conflict between the victor and the vanquished, while the bitterness of the strife withers the laurels of the conqueror and rankles in the hearts of the defeated.

Success is not often measured by the degree of happiness, peace, or contentment attained, but rather by the battles won and trophies captured from the vanquished foe.

Fortunate is the man who can so live that his success in material things has not dwarfed his spiritual stature. Death to him is but the zero hour of the great adventure, and he sings with the psalmist, "Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." But man is as frail and as prone to err as he has been for centuries, and in spite of the great moral uplift and banishment of bigotry during the last century we are still possessed of the tendency to exaggerate the faults of our neigh-

bor and belittle his efforts for good. So few of us during our life journey walk the center of the path of rectitude with never a step to the right or to the left that in order to be true to ourselves we should be less hasty and caustic in our criticism and heed well the admonition, "Let he that be without sin cast the first stone."

The ancient Arabs had a saying that "death is a camel that kneels before every man's tent," and so in the midst of the battle of life comes death, the implacable foe of person, time, or place. Ever walking by our side, it can not be avoided and none may escape it. Its sway is universal and the hour of its coming uncertain. In joy or sorrow it finds us out and we must follow at the summons. Even as our departed friends were called, to us shall come perhaps without warning the grim messenger who shall dash the cup of life all fragrant with love and success from our lips and we shall stand as strangers at the gates of eternity. What will our earthly life, our lofty hopes, our success or failure matter to us at that time? How paltry and insignificant our own individuality, and how small will seem the part we played in the drama of the universe! There we shall stand in the presence of the Everlasting Judge, and human imagination dare not take a step farther, dare not enter that Presence, for between us and the souls of departed friends there is a veil which we can not penetrate, and its secret will not be revealed to us until we too pass behind it from the light which is darkness to the full light of perfect knowledge.

What a flood of happy recollections come tumbling down the stream of memory as we look back upon the friendships developed by years of association with these departed friends. To us they have told their story of humble beginnings and early hardships which, in men of sterling worth and integrity, serve but to urge them on to their goal of achievement. Many of them had attained positions of high honor in their States, and yet their ambition had been to serve their country in a representative capacity. They came from all walks of life—successful bankers and business men, lawyers of outstanding ability, and occasionally from the ranks of professional men and the clergy. They all contributed to the sum total of knowledge and ability that is so necessary in a national legislative body. To the younger members of the House they were a source of inspiration, and to us all they were united in the bonds of real friendship.

The passing of these distinguished Members was a loss not only to their immediate families but a loss to the Nation. They had served for periods varying from a few months to a quarter of a century, and their achievements will be a source of inspiration to us and to future generations. What better record can a man leave than that of the full performance of duty? Such a record is the result of the possession not only of marked ability but of undaunted courage and a high sense of honor.

To men of this caliber the Nation is indebted for their tireless energy and devoted service. To them the Master said, "In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you," and our faith in a blessed immortality tells us that we shall see them again in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Without this abiding faith in the hereafter, death would be indeed an appalling mystery, life would be a tragedy, and love and devotion a mere mockery.

We all dread to think of the hour of parting when those nearest and dearest to our hearts shall be taken out of our lives. But the great wealth of our love and devotion will not be lost to us, for it shall be gathered into the treasury of the kingdom and shall be returned to us an hundredfold when we, in our turn, shall follow the unnumbered generations into gladness eternal.

Oh! may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence;
Live in pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude; in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self;
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars
And with their mild persistence
Urge men's search to vaster issues.

God in His infinite wisdom does not permit us to darken our lives with the thoughts of death. He bids us raise our eyes to the heavens and ever have an abiding faith in our fellow men; to cultivate self-respect in place of self-regard; to walk humbly with Him in the quietness of the dim valley and the dark stream, ever believing that an all merciful Providence has a place and a joy for even the most humble of His creations.

Amidst our trials and tribulations, our ambitions and our temptations, let us remember the closing stanza of that literary gem by Bryant:

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like a quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Mrs. Nicholas J. Sinnott sang *Thy Will Be Done*.
Hon. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE, Representative from the State of Virginia, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the list of our dead just read by the Clerk is sadly impressive. Within a year and 18 days 15 Members of the Congress—3 Senators and 12 Representatives—have answered the silent call of death. Some of them had long and distinguished public careers, and all of them discharged their responsible and honorable duties with fidelity and ability, some in modest and tactful and laborious ways, others in earnest and compelling debate—the public good they all did promote. Some adorned these Halls with eloquence and argument, stirred convictions, and commanded intelligent and conscientious judgments.

They had their differences of views and opinions, sometimes expressed in quiet and gentle persuasion, but at other times in earnest and bold advocacy. In this hour we recall and commend their devotion to country and fidelity to public service. They had their moments of doubt and conflicts of duty, but they had no misgivings of purpose or of patriotism.

We can not now assemble and assess their activities or their achievements, but we will affirm with Pericles that their public services were so faithful, so diligent, so courageous, and of so exalted a character that they obscure and hide all personal infirmities.

Parliamentary roll calls no longer vex their ears. The privileges and anxieties of their work in this legislative arena no longer stimulate or depress them. The contentions and contests in this forum no longer stir or quicken their spirits. Happily death vanquishes all discord, subdues all rivalry, allays all ambition, heals all dissension, and removes all rancor. These, our absent colleagues, now rest in the kingdom of the dead—brothers all forevermore! Blessed are they that die in the Lord.

Have these departed colleagues and friends left no lesson for us? If they could speak would there be no call to a nobler duty, no entreaty for a higher patriotism, no demand for a more rigorous endeavor for an enlarged, intelligent, and courageous public service? Is the tone of our public life satisfactory or ennobling? If not, is the public servant wholly to blame? What of society, the people who elect or commission? Do not our social and political ills come less from the defects of government than from the infirmities of human nature, as asked by Burke in the olden days? Will more laws cure or curse the state? Is the fault in our stars or in ourselves that we are underlings? Is our Government a constitution or a caprice? Does bad government come so much from the energies and abilities of the vicious as from the indifference and neglect of the good? Must we not repent or be lost?

Our institutions are sound. The principles and mechanics of our political system excite the wonder of civilization. Its operations within constitutional bounds are still vigorous, but our foundations, the people, seem weary or indifferent to their political duties and their public obligations.

The great mass of the people are not sufficiently interested in government. The ballot box affirms this observation. What percentage of eligible voters go to the polls of their own intelligent and patriotic volition? And what percentage, may we sadly ask, are lured thereto by gain? The public press and official investigations sound an alarming answer.

Parliamentary institutions are being attacked in many parts of the world. In some notable states parliaments function only in name, and apparently evidence no sense of responsibility to the people and assume no representative action in behalf of the people.

The cure can not be found in parliamentary procedure. We must dig deeper and ascertain whether or not the people themselves are interested in parliamentary government to the extent of giving it their earnest support.

Popular government is the most difficult of all governments in application and in practice. Collective, popular action is complex and difficult, and the constant pursuit of knowledge and

information by the people is an inexorable necessity if democratic governments are to succeed.

Our Government is not an undefiled democracy. The Revolution of the eighteenth century ordained and established the United States of America as a limited democracy, somewhat as the revolution in England of the seventeenth century reformed the institutions of that country into a limited monarchy.

We have attempted and greatly succeeded in securing freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of education, and freedom of religion, the last being America's noblest contribution to the philosophy of government. But these great wellsprings of power and intelligence may not be sufficient. Liberty is a timid and illusive virtue, and can be wooed and won only by eternal vigilance, and when once won is sometimes unidentified or unknown, and most difficult to retain in active vigor.

Perhaps the most practical evidence of applied liberty is the possession by the minority of the people of the inalienable rights set forth in the great declaration, the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If these inalienable and incomparable birthrights are accorded to the majority and denied to the minority, liberty withers, and finally the whole body politic dies. Free access of all to the protection of the great arms of government is the elementary mandate. If this great mandate is qualified or refused, liberty expires.

These fundamentals, these inalienable rights are properly called natural rights, because they are not created by government, but only assured or guaranteed by government. Indeed, mankind holds them in defiance of government itself, as shown in the Declaration of Independence; but the minority must have access to these rights on equal terms with the majority, and from such priceless possession liberty and order form a happy union, a beneficent political and ethical equilibrium. The glittering euphemism that our Government is one of laws and not of men can be understood only by its implications, the supreme organic law with consonant and authorized subordinate laws.

Lord Morley is fond of pointing to Sophocles' exhaustive and glorious enumeration of the many wonders of the world, declaring the most wondrous to be man. He makes the path across the white sea, works the land, captures and tames animals and birds for his daily use; he has devised language, and from language thought, and all the moods that mold a state; he finds a help against every evil of his lot, save only death; against death and the grave he has no power.

So man's labor and progress, with some variations, have been about the same throughout the long track of the ages.

We stand in the presence and recollection this noon of no new event. Death is universal; but in this solemn environment and in the memories which this sad hour emphasizes may we not experience a higher hope and a more commanding impulse for a more real and beneficent progress in the operation of politics and in the guidance of states? Our nourishing examples, our honored and historic traditions, our inspiring and instructive experiences must not fail to perform their patriotic ministrations. May the suggestions of this solemn hour so decree.

The Interstate Male Chorus sang *Captain, My Captain*.

BENEDICTION

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

Now, unto Him who is able to keep you from falling and present you faultless before the presence of His glory with great joy, unto the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, Senator LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON possessed all the attributes of true manhood. He was a perfect gentleman at all times. He was the embodiment of gentility and courtesy and dignity. He was a man of lofty ideals, of strong convictions, of unwavering integrity, and of unquestioned courage. He was a loyal friend, a loving father, and a devoted husband. His home life was ideal. He loved his home, his State, and his country. He was a true friend of mankind. He had a big heart.

Others have fully and eloquently described Senator Tyson's remarkable career in peace and in war. Suffice it to say that he was a man of many talents, a most useful citizen, an honored member of the legal profession, a successful business man, a brave soldier, an able statesman, a true patriot, a perfect gentleman.

I shall conclude my remarks by quoting from the speech of Hon. Harvey H. Hannah, who, upon the instructions and on behalf of the State of Tennessee, presented the name of General Tyson for the Democratic nomination for the position of Vice President of the United States at the 1920 Democratic National

Convention in San Francisco. Among other things General Hannah said:

Born in old North Carolina, he (General TYSON) began life after the Civil War as a barefooted boy, in poverty, with a widowed mother and a sister to maintain. He worked early and late on the old plantation to make a living, and, under the teachings of his mother at night, when he was 17 years old, he passed an examination for an appointment at West Point. Four years he was at the academy and graduated with honors. Eight years he served all over the West, in the Regular Army, in the Indian fights, and then was transferred to the University of Tennessee as military commandant. Whilst there he studied law and became a distinguished lawyer. He retired from the Army, went into industrial life, and has become one of the captains of industry in the South.

In 1898, when the Spanish War broke out, having been educated as a soldier, he felt it was his duty to go to the front. He was made colonel of the Sixth Tennessee and served with honor in Porto Rico. After the Spanish War was over he returned home and took up the broken threads of his great business life in our State and nearly 20 years had come and gone when he had passed the military age of service and was surrounded by everything that could make him happy, and then it was the thunders rolled and the cataclysm involved the world. When he heard democracy was but holding out against the advancing Huns this great man did not hesitate to take down the sword of his fathers once more, and when the boys in Tennessee marched out to the battle under the starry flag he went with them.

But he did not go alone. He had an only son, a boy that was the apple of his eye, upon whom he had lavished everything that wealth and love could give. This young man had just taken to his heart a bonny bride. The perfume of the orange blossoms still lingered on her tresses. This boy was of the same blood and stock and breeding, a typical young American, and he, too, marched out to battle with his honored father. The father came home, but the boy sleeps out yonder, wrapped in his country's flag in the long, long sleep, there with our honored dead, there where white crosses cast their shadows.

He was made brigadier general of the Fifty-ninth Brigade of the immortal Thirtieth Division, which, with the immortal Twenty-seventh Division from New York, turned the tide of battle and saved the world.

When, ladies and gentlemen, our soldiery went there, you remember that time in August when the stars went out, when hope had taken her bow from the sky, when the English were falling back to the channel and the French were falling back beyond the Marne, and Paris was almost lost. It was then that a new soldiery walked on French soil, under a new flag, first fluttering in the Argonne, and that was the Stars and Stripes of liberty in the hands of Americans. It was this great Tennessee brigade, ladies and gentlemen of the convention, that moved for 10 days forward with that flag, he leading them, and it was that brigade of the Thirtieth and the Twenty-seventh that broke the Hindenburg line and saved liberty and democracy. (General TYSON's brigade was the first to cross the Hindenburg line.)

I do not lay his claims before this great convention as a Tennessean. We southerners ask no honors. We have asked none for 60 years. We have been grateful and happy to worship God and to vote the Democratic ticket. And we intend to continue to do so. But, ladies and gentlemen, we have bided the time when a great son would come in the South, who in himself had all the embodiments of a great man. And I state to you, this man belongs to the Republic; he belongs to all our country. He had the men of 42 States of the Union in his brigade that went with him across no man's land. He is a great soldier and a great American. And in the name of 4,500,000 boys—2,000,000 of them have never yet voted—I offer to this convention our great soldier, Gen. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, of Tennessee, for the nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, Senator LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON was a credit to our State of Tennessee and an honor to our Nation, whether we judge him in the capacity of a private citizen, a public official, or a military leader. His services and distinction in either of these three rôles would be enough to establish him among the greatest of our citizens. No worthy history can be written of the period in which he lived without prominent mention of his name.

He was born on a farm in North Carolina, July 4, 1861. None of the sentiments, memories, or spirit of that glorious day were excluded from his being. He proved to be the embodiment of that matchless patriotism that builded and has sustained a great nation.

Senator TYSON graduated from West Point while very young and entered upon a promising career in the Army. For 12 years he gave vigorous, intelligent, and honorable service as an officer, enduring all the rigors and dangers of frontier duty in curbing hostile Indians. He was assigned to the University of Tennessee for a tour of duty as military instructor.

Most fortunate of all good fortune which came to him was his winning the hand of Miss Betty Humes McGhee, of Knoxville, Tenn., in marriage.

While still a young man, he resigned his commission and entered upon a business career in which he was successful to a flattering degree. He became identified with the direction and management of many large enterprises of the eastern section of Tennessee. The character of any business concern was given strength by having his name connected with it.

Imbued with a healthy spirit of public service, he entered the State legislature and became speaker of the house, where he established a splendid record as a presiding officer. No lawyer and business man in the State was a closer student than he of politics and all public questions; always active, never passive. When war was declared against Spain he put aside his extensive private affairs and entered the service again as colonel of a Tennessee regiment, which saw much active duty and sustained an enviable record in that conflict. In the public mind too small importance has always attached to the trials and struggles of that war. It was the first acid test of a reunited country against a common enemy. It called for combat in tropical climes, before the scientific methods of sanitation had conquered them, where the ravages of disease claimed far more victims than did enemy fire. Not only did he return with a successful military record, but with the love and respect of every man in his command.

When he, upon the advent of peace, again turned in his sword and resumed a place in business and civil activity it must have been with a feeling that he had discharged every duty of military service a citizen could be reasonably called upon to perform for his Government. And surely he had won honors sufficient to gratify any pride of military command. But neither of these consolations counted with him when his country again needed military leadership in which he was specially trained. Though far past the age of those called to the colors for World War service, he swore allegiance anew, and cheerfully assumed the hardships and trials of camp and field. Nothing could have prompted this action except that patriotic, overweening passion for service that was his life motive.

Nothing new could be said of the glory that was justly his because of that eminent service. In command of a brigade of infantry on the western front in late September, 1918, when history had paused on a great divide to determine the watershed of the future, with courage unsurpassed and rarely equaled, he hurled his gallant men from Tennessee and the Carolinas against the strongest defensive positions in all war annals. We have heard no less authority than Gen. John J. Pershing publicly announce that General TYSON's brigade was the first of allied troops to cross the Hindenburg line. That achievement alone is enough to place his name high on the roll of American honor.

Although this war brought to him his great chance to serve and the greatest honors of his military experience, it also brought to him the crushing sorrow of his life, when his only son, brilliant and promising, was sacrificed on the altar of the same cause for which he fought. He bore it like the soldier he was, in a manner akin to that divine resignation, "Thy will be done."

Not long after the World War it became apparent that the people of Tennessee would call General TYSON back to public service in a high office. So in 1924 he was nominated and elected to the United States Senate, where he served with distinction and with profit and prestige to his State until his death.

Senator TYSON was the idol of the thousands of men in Tennessee who had served with him in two wars. They thought of him as "their own," and followed him in politics as in war, with a trust that was beautiful. To them he remained "General TYSON," the dignified soldier, but in whose breast they knew there was a heart as kind as ever beat beneath a uniform. In public life he adopted for himself the same rigid discipline for devotion to duty which he always exacted of the men in his command. It was a part of his nature to give his best at all times to those for whom he felt a responsibility. And this assiduous devotion to duty, while constituting a strong element of his greatness, struck him down in the flower of his service to his "buddies" and to his State.

Those of us who had a comradeship with him welded in the fire of battle learned with profound sorrow of his passing, for we loved him. We knew him as a man who stood ready at all times to fill the goblet of life with his own blood and dash every drop of it into the face of his country's enemies.

So a strong man of our ranks has fallen. And well may we say with Horatio upon the demise of Hamlet:

Now cracks a noble heart.
Good night, sweet Prince, and flights of angels
Sing thee to thy rest.

Mr. McREYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I am very glad to have this opportunity of making a few brief remarks in reference to the late Senator L. D.

TYSON. I am advised that some of my colleagues have gone somewhat into details as to the history of Senator Tyson, hence there is no necessity for repetition along this line. The announcement of the death of Senator Tyson in August, 1929, was a great shock to the people of the State of Tennessee, and especially to his friends. His death was a distinct loss to the people of his State as well as to the Nation. While he had only served a little over four years in the United States Senate, yet by his tact, character, and ability he was looked on as one of the strong men of that body. The Tyson-Fitzgerald retirement bill, which he fostered and which bore his name, was one of the bills that gave him a nation-wide reputation.

Senator Tyson was a success as a business man; as a soldier he was a success, and won many of his honors upon the field of battle; as a statesman he was a success, he rendered valiant services to his country in peace and in war. He was clean, honest, industrious, and capable, and always conducted himself as a polished gentleman. He reflected credit on any crowd wherever assembled. His greatest grief was the loss of his only son, who like his father went forth to fight for his country during the World War and met his tragic death. He carried this grief to the grave with him, yet he bore it bravely, like the soldier he was. It was my privilege to attend the funeral of Senator Tyson, and when he was laid to rest near that of his beloved son, for whom his father had erected a most beautiful monument, I was very much saddened, yet I felt that he had gone to join this beloved son in the great beyond. The youths of this country can well study the life and character of Senator Tyson for an inspiration of higher and nobler purposes. Life is a great drama played upon the stage of human action, each his part to perform, each his duty to do, no one knowing when the curtain of life may fall. Senator Tyson played his part well, as evidenced by his record in peace and in war, and his name will go down in history as one of the remarkable men of Tennessee.

Mr. ESLICK. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, the junior Senator from Tennessee, died August 24, 1929. He was born in North Carolina, July 4, 1861; born on Independence Day of the first year of the War between the States. LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. When 30 years of age, he came to Tennessee to teach military science and tactics in the State university at Knoxville. From that time until he stepped from life to life through the threshold of the grave, he was a citizen of the State of his adoption—a State whose people he loved, and in turn they gave him a devotion and affection bestowed upon few men.

In the many undertakings of life, he did his part well. The highest standard was set, and he lived up to it. But there was a different standard measured by the time and the situation. In peace, he was as gentle as a woman. In business, he was prompt, honest, and courteous. In war, he was brave and fearless; a real leader, respected and trusted by his men.

Twice he volunteered his services when his country needed him. In two wars—the Spanish-American and the World War—he carried our colors to victory. Life's greatest sorrow came to him when he lost his only boy as a contribution to the World War. The wound was deep, the sorrow great, but he was a brave soldier. He accepted it as the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty.

His splendid fame in war was well earned—earned by his record; the high positions he held in State and Nation were well adorned; the successes that came to him in business he gained by hard work, honesty, and good judgment.

But some of us love another side of this accomplished man. He was the ideal husband and father. The wife and daughter of his devotions gave to him life's best inspirations; his life's task was to make them happy and to be a good citizen. Generous-hearted and sympathetic, he never forgot the unfortunate and lowly. His religion was one of service—service to his Master and to his fellow man.

Commanding in personal appearance, courtly and gracious in manner, gentle and kind in speech, he made friends easily and retained them.

Some way I do not think the only estimate of man should be the number of battles he won or how much wealth he acquired or what offices he held. If I were to make the appraisal, I would ask, Did he bring a little more sunshine into the world? Did he cause hearts to beat faster with joy? Did he cause smiles to radiate? Is the world just a little better and happier that he had lived in it?

Measured by this standard, the 68 busy years of Tennessee's junior Senator were not in vain. Success came to him in his many undertakings. But the crowning reward of his life was the esteem placed upon him by the splendid men and women of

Tennessee. He won their love, confidence, and respect. They knew him well, and they appreciated that he was worthy of them all.

Mr. COOPER of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am especially grateful for the opportunity to raise my voice in tribute to the life, character, and public service of my very warm friend, the Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, late a Senator from my native State of Tennessee, who passed away while serving as a Member of the United States Senate, during this Congress. It was my happy privilege to know Senator TYSON most pleasantly and rather intimately. I served under his command as an enlisted man and junior officer while in the United States Army during the World War, and my very cordial association with him there ripened into a very deep and affectionate friendship which endured and grew stronger with the succeeding years, and was at the highest point of fruition at the time he passed away.

Even after his election to the United States Senate, Senator TYSON was still affectionately known, especially by those of us who had served with him during the war, as General TYSON. Having traced his footsteps throughout the training period in this country and over the bloody soil of the battle-torn fields of France and Belgium, he was always recognized and remembered as our comrade and leader. I was also very closely associated with him in the work of the American Legion, in which organization he always took a great interest. During the time that I was privileged to serve as State commander of the American Legion of Tennessee I frequently had occasion to call on General TYSON for assistance in connection with our program in the interest of the service men and especially the disabled, and regardless of how busy he was with his personal affairs he always devoted the necessary time and responded most cheerfully with his valuable assistance and service to the organization. It was my distinguished honor to manage his campaign for his nomination and election to the United States Senate. Throughout all of this association our relations were always most cordial and pleasant.

General TYSON was born in the great State of North Carolina, coming from one of the most prominent and highly respected families of that proud Commonwealth. He came from a sturdy stock of American people who had rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War. He came from a family of educated people with the highest degree of culture and refinement. He was reared under the strict discipline and splendid influence of a Christian home, such as is so essential to the formation of the strong type of character that he possessed.

When about 17 years of age, he participated in a competitive examination for an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and although he was the youngest of the contestants, he made the highest grade and received the appointment. After the usual course of study and training at the Military Academy, he graduated from the institution and was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army. He served in the Regular Army for a number of years, during which time he was stationed at many important military posts, many of which were in the West, and while there participated in the last of the Indian wars. He was later assigned as instructor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn., and while there studied law and received his degree from that institution. He then resigned his commission in the Regular Army and entered the practice of law at Knoxville, and was for many years a member of one of the most prominent law firms of that city.

While serving in the Regular Army and stationed in Wyoming in 1886, General TYSON was, on February 10 of that year, married to Miss Betty Humes McGhee, the charming daughter of Mr. Charles M. McGhee, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was one of the most prominent citizens of the South, having taken the leading part in the development of that great section of our country. To this union was born a son and a daughter. The son, Charles McGhee Tyson, a most brilliant young man, who had but recently been married to Miss Betty Carson, of New York City, made the supreme sacrifice upon the altar of our country during the World War, having lost his life in the Naval Aviation Service while flying over the North Sea. The daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Newcomer Gilpin, Isabella Tyson, lives at Boyce, Va., and is a most charming and beautiful young woman. Indeed, the home and family life of General TYSON was one of the most beautiful and impressive that could be found anywhere.

Mrs. TYSON, a most brilliant and charming woman, stood by the side of her gallant and distinguished husband for almost half a century, liberally sharing the perilous and trying times of his career as well as the greatest honor and distinction that

came to him. While her distinguished husband was serving our country in two wars Mrs. Tyson was nobly performing her full share of service during such perilous times. I have often thought that the noble womanhood of America has always been called upon to endure the most trying burdens of war. Many wives and mothers have spent long days and sleepless nights endeavoring to pillow their heads upon pillows moistened by their own tears as they anxiously awaited the publication of the next casualty list to see whether their loved ones might be there listed. Those of us who were privileged to bare our breasts to the hostile German bullets during the World War were only called upon to endure physical suffering, while our mothers and wives were forced to endure the intense suffering of anxiety and mental anguish with its unceasing pain. Mrs. Tyson has certainly rendered her full measure of devoted and sacrificial service to our great country.

Few men indeed in the history of our country have achieved the marked degree of success in as many important fields of endeavor as did General Tyson. While engaged in the practice of law in Knoxville he became interested in the field of business, and was remarkably successful in the fields of commerce and industry, being one of the leading manufacturers of the South. General Tyson served as president of the Appalachian Exposition, held in Knoxville, which served to bring the attention of the American people to the great resources of the great Appalachian region. Under his leadership this exposition was highly successful. General Tyson was president and active manager of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, the Knoxville Spinning Co., and the Tennessee Mills, with his son, Charles McGhee Tyson, and was made president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the highest honor the textile industry can bestow. He was president and principal owner of one of the most enterprising newspapers in the South, the Knoxville Sentinel. He was president of the East Tennessee Iron & Coal Co., the Poplar Creek Coal & Iron Co., and the Cambria Coal Co., and vice president of the Coal Creek Iron & Coal Co. He was president of the Lenoir City Land Co., as well as director in the two leading banks of Knoxville. He was president of Lawson McGhee Library, which library was donated to the city by Col. Charles M. McGhee. He was also a member of several clubs and was active in church work.

After General Tyson had retired from the Regular Army and while he was busily engaged in the practice of law and in industrial enterprises, the war with Spain came on, and he immediately volunteered his services and was commissioned a colonel and commanded an Infantry regiment throughout the period of the Spanish-American War. He trained his regiment at Chickamauga Park near Chattanooga, Tenn., where he established a splendid record for the health of his men and was ordered to Porto Rico. He was military commander of Porto Rico and served with great distinction in this capacity. After the close of the Spanish-American War his troops were mustered out of the service, and he returned to his home in Knoxville and resumed his business activities.

In 1917, when the tocsin of war was again sounded, although General Tyson was well past middle life and deeply engrossed with his extensive commercial and industrial affairs, and was filled with honors of duty well done and service faithfully performed to his country he again responded to his country's call and answered President Wilson's first call for volunteers. He was commissioned a brigadier general and placed in command of the Tennessee troops in the National Guard, which were later mustered into Federal service and became a part of the Thirtieth Division. General Tyson was placed in command of the Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade, Thirtieth Division, which was composed of volunteer troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. This division was trained at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., and ordered overseas in the early part of 1918 as a combat division. It was during this period of service that General Tyson reached his zenith as a great military commander. His marked native ability as a leader of men, along with his training and experience in the military service, eminently fitted him for the supreme test and great responsibility of commanding an important combat unit in the greatest war in all history.

The record of the Thirtieth Division was one of most brilliant achievement. After landing in France this division was sent to Belgium and there brigaded with the British troops and engaged in the fighting in the Ypres salient and at Kemmel Hill, taking Kemmel Hill and forcing the German evacuation of that territory. In September, 1918, this division was ordered to the important sector between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and it was there on September 29, 1918, that the attack was made on the Hindenburg line. In its far-reaching consequences toward the termination of the war it was one of the most important engagements during the World War. I would that I

had the skill to wield the brush of the world's greatest painter or that I had the genius to use the pen of the world's greatest poet, I would portray in picture and in poetry the awful spectacle of this battle of September 29, 1918, when the Second American Corps, composed of the Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh Divisions, attacked the monster ramparts of the Hindenburg line. Indeed, this terrific engagement is beyond the power of description. This engagement began with the Battle of Bellecourt on the morning of September 29 and continued for many days thereafter. For four days and nights the earth trembled under the terrific artillery fire. Hundreds of guns belched forth their fire of death, hundreds from the other side made reply. The intervening space was filled with poisonous gas and suffocating smoke, through which flashed the deadly fire of rifles and machine guns and the flying missiles of bursting shrapnel. Into this chasm of destruction, into the yawning jaws of death, plunged more than 30,000 of America's bravest. These American boys struggled for mastery with the stubborn Hun, as the civilization of the world hung in the balance. The hitherto impregnable Hindenburg line was broken, and Prussian pride was forced to the very dust and made to pray for Armistice Day. The deeds of heroism and valor on this occasion add luster to the pages of American history and should cause the fame of these soldiers to forever shine like stars in the firmament of history, beckoning mankind to higher and nobler goals.

General Tyson played a most conspicuous and important part in this important engagement, and is entitled to the full measure of praise and credit for the great results accomplished. Not only was the stress and strain of this terrific engagement sufficient to try a man to the very limit of human possibilities but it was during this time that General Tyson received the supreme test that can come to any man charged with such a great degree of responsibility. It was during this battle that he received the message conveying to him the sad intelligence of the death of his only son. A description of the conduct of this great man in this supreme moment of his life is given us by one of his men who was very near him at the time. He states that as General Tyson received this message he momentarily staggered and clutched the side of a little hut by which he was standing, and then with tears coursing down his face he drew away to one side and there knelt down to pray. After kneeling there in his Gethsemane for awhile, he arose, and with the inspiration of his communion with the God of the universe and the spirit of his dead boy, he threw himself and his 7,000 Tennessee and Carolina boys against the German lines and went on to a glorious victory. No military commander ever enjoyed a fuller degree of respect, admiration, esteem, and genuine affection by all of the men with whom he served than did General Tyson. He was always considerate of their welfare, and endeavored to see that they were cared for in the best manner possible. He spent many sleepless nights working on his battle plans and operations with the hope of being able to accomplish desired results, and at the same time endeavoring to save the lives of as many of his men as was at all possible. Many of us who served with him are doubtless alive to-day because of his military skill and extreme devotion to duty, and his realization of the great responsibility that was resting upon him. It is a trying situation for any man to realize that he is engaged in an undertaking where he is not dealing in stocks and bonds or articles of merchandise, but the commodity is human life. As was demonstrated by General Tyson's interest and devotion to his men in the military service, he was always interested in his fellow man, and always endeavored to render his full share of service in civil life as well as in the Army.

The burning desire to render service to his State and people caused General Tyson to enter the field of public service. He served as a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, and was elected speaker of that body. During his term of service there he succeeded in putting through a measure providing financial assistance on a permanent basis for the University of Tennessee. As the author of this bill, he rendered a service of lasting benefit to the boys and girls of Tennessee, and was largely responsible for the State University being the great institution of learning that it is to-day.

In 1924 he was nominated and elected to the United States Senate and served with great credit and distinction as a member of that distinguished body until he passed away. He was the joint author of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill, providing for emergency Army officers, which was one of the major pieces of legislation enacted by Congress in recent years. His marked ability in handling this measure in the Senate distinguished him as a legislator of outstanding ability. He always rendered his full share of service in the interest of his comrades and former companions in arms, and especially the disabled men, in whom he always felt such a deep interest. He was likewise

interested and worked with ceaseless and tireless industry for the enactment of all legislation in the interest of the people of his State, as well as the Nation. He was tireless in his efforts to secure the enactment of legislation in the interest of the farmers of our country, as well as other important measures in the interest of the great masses of our people. General TYSON was a man of great courage and strong convictions. It might be said that he wore his credentials written across his chest for there was never any doubt about where he stood on any important question. He always stood for moral betterment and civic improvement, and was to be found on the moral side of every question. No man has ever enjoyed more absolute confidence, genuine respect, and cordial esteem of his colleagues in the Senate than did General TYSON. His genial manner, exemplary conduct, pleasant disposition, and extreme courtesy at all times endeared him to all who were privileged to serve with him. He was a man of such clean life, high ideals, and lofty principles that his presence was always an inspiration. He possessed the highest attributes of Christian character and all of the sterling qualities of manhood.

Those who knew him best loved him most. To say that he will be sorely missed is to give expression to the deepest sentiments and emotions that move us on this occasion. It was indeed a happy privilege to serve with him. We shall always keep green his resting place and cherish his memory. His life was indeed an inspiration and a lasting benediction.

THEODORE ELIJAH BURTON

Mr. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, in adding my word to those testimonials of affection and regard which have been paid to our departed colleagues I do so with varied feelings. I can not speak from long association with all these former Members; in fact, my time in Congress has been of too short duration to have more than merely met some of them. I do have, however, a great respect for the examples of public service left by them, and desire to voice a sense of deep appreciation of and response to what the lives of those who have gone on during the past year have been. They have given ample proof of their capacity to cooperate for the benefit of the whole when cooperation was possible, as well as their ability to oppose when necessary, but at all times they have been bound together in a common cause, that of service to their Government and to their country. They have left an example of service and devotion, and a challenge to carry on the principles for which they strove.

My own personal contact was principally with that outstanding statesman whom I had known for many years and whom I had the honor to succeed in Congress, THEODORE E. BURTON, Senator from Ohio, but better known as the Representative of the twenty-second Ohio congressional district. His record of public service and devotion to the affairs of his native State and Nation has few equals in the annals of Ohio history. Many men render unusual and meritorious service in every community and justly earn the commendation and good will of their fellow citizens. He to whom I desire to pay special tribute has immortalized his name in the history of his adopted city of Cleveland, his native State, and our Republic through his nearly 40 years of almost continuous service in the interests of his fellow citizens. He has been a devoted son to his mother country and has nobly fought for and defended the policies and principles which have made her great, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States, and on foreign fields, with the talents and ability of the master statesman.

Born in 1851 in a rural community of northeastern Ohio, educated at the public schools, and matriculated at Oberlin College, in Ohio, THEODORE E. BURTON began his career as a young man in the city of Cleveland, which became his adopted home from that time. Admitted to the Ohio bar at the age of 24, Mr. BURTON commenced the practice of law and in his activities made the acquaintance of such men as Marcus A. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, and others, with whom his later activities brought him in close contact and from which blossomed warm personal friendships.

In 1886 THEODORE BURTON began his long term of almost 40 years of public usefulness by his election to the Cleveland city council. Declining renomination, he was elected to Congress, and with an intermission of two terms served for 18 years as a Representative from Cleveland and Ohio. In 1909 he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years, at the expiration of which he was not a candidate for reelection, but retired from politics in favor of banking, acting from 1917 for over two years as president of the Merchants National Bank of New York City. In this position he had ample opportunity to study the monetary system of this and other nations and to

practice the principles which he had advocated and had a part in developing.

In 1920 Mr. BURTON was again called into the service of his country and elected a Member of Congress from the twenty-second Ohio district. This district he continued to serve, by reelection, until the fall of 1928, when he offered himself to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Willis, and was again elected Senator from Ohio, which position he held at the time of his death on October 28, 1929. As he would have wished, he died in the service of his country.

During his long period of public activity, THEODORE BURTON had many honors conferred upon him and held many important positions. As a Member of Congress he devoted a large part of his time to matters relating to the waterways of the Nation and the use and conservation of these great natural resources. Representing a district vitally interested in navigation he served as a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House from 1896 to 1909, the latter 11 years acting as chairman. He was instrumental in having adopted many of the policies now practiced in that committee. Chief among these was the reference to the Army engineers for study and consideration of all projects before his committee pertaining to the development of water facilities and their approval by the Board of Army Engineers before action by Congress.

Mr. BURTON was appointed chairman of the Inland Waterways Commission by President Roosevelt and acted in that capacity during 1907 and 1908. From 1908 to 1912 he was chairman of the National Waterways Commission created by Congress. In both capacities he gave largely of his time and energy in studying this important subject, both in this country and abroad, and was recognized as one of the leading authorities on water development for transportation purposes.

THEODORE BURTON was also deeply interested in the study of credits and finance and was the author of many publications on this subject, chief among them being *Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression*, in 1902.

From 1908 to 1912 he served as a member of the National Monetary Commission. He was appointed a member of the World War Debt Funding Commission in 1922 by President Harding. A firm believer in the protection and development of American capital and labor, Mr. BURTON advocated adequate tariff protection, having given the subject most careful study.

Senator BURTON, particularly during his later years in Congress, showed a distinct interest in foreign affairs and a desire to promote understanding and friendly feelings with foreign nations. He served as a member of the executive committee and executive council of the Interparliamentary Union, and as such participated in meetings in St. Louis, London, and Paris in 1912, and again at Geneva, The Hague, Vienna, Copenhagen, Berne, and Paris in 1927. He also served as chairman of the delegation from the United States to the Conference of International Traffic in Arms at Geneva in 1925. He was a member of the American Peace Society, and at the time of his death held the position of chairman. His interest in the promotion of peace and the good will between America and foreign nations was very vital.

THEODORE BURTON was always a staunch and loyal member of the Republican Party and, although largely active in national affairs, became recognized as one of the leaders of his party in Ohio as well as in the Nation. He was chosen delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904; again in 1908, where he placed in nomination the name of William Howard Taft for the presidency. In 1912 and each succeeding fourth year he was chosen as a delegate to his party's national convention, in 1916 receiving a complimentary vote for President, in 1924 delivering the keynote speech of the convention. In 1928 he was chairman of the Ohio delegation at the convention in Kansas City, and as such was instrumental in consummating his previous efforts in Ohio and elsewhere in behalf of the nomination of Herbert Hoover for President.

Such are at least a portion of Senator BURTON's outstanding records of service and achievement. Through his long years of public life he has proven himself to be a man of but one interest, that of service to his fellow citizens. With his development in national affairs and the added responsibilities and larger interests resulting, he never overlooked his primary responsibility in the representation of his constituents in Cleveland, and the unqualified regard and esteem in which the people of Cleveland held him is clearly indicated by his record at the polls.

A man of tremendous mental capacity, of rare memory, and of sound and farseeing judgment, of a simple, kindly, and sympathetic nature, and a love and reverence for his country and her institutions, THEODORE BURTON truly represented that type of statesman so necessary to our Government. A profound

scholar and a great student, his utterances, delivered either in the Halls of Congress or from the platform, commanded attention and respect. Somewhat austere in bearing, though courtly in manner, he commanded respect from all, whether friends or foes. He gave of himself but sparingly, but those who had his friendship considered it one of the rare privileges of life.

By his death we are left with a sense of irreparable loss, yet with gratitude for such an example of high-minded patriotism, as well as with the desire to hold high the torch of service and duty to our country.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, we are met together, my colleagues, to honor the memory of a very great citizen, my fellow townsman, Senator **THEODORE ELLIJAH BURTON**; to express the admiration and friendship each of us held for him in life, the veneration each of us now holds for him in death.

I know of no other institution which can so well express the profound emotion of American public opinion; nor can I think of anyone whose life and work are more worthy of contemplation here. His was a long life, filled with very greatest honor. There is no one within the generation whose name and accomplishments have been written larger in the history of the Republic. His record is written. It seems to me, however, that the great purpose of meetings of this kind must be that those who are left behind may profit by splendid example, rather than to eulogize the dead; for in a larger sense we honor not him but ourselves who were permitted to join a little with him in his arduous labors here.

I have known of Mr. **BURTON** all my life, have known him personally a score of years and for the past 10 years have been honored with his friendship. I do not believe that in all the Congress there could have been one man who loved him more, and, Mr. Speaker, my heart is unusually heavy to-day.

I realize that there is nothing I can say that can in any way add to the splendid statements made, yet I do want to acknowledge my personal loss in his passing and add the tribute of my real affection.

THEODORE BURTON represented the very highest ideals in American politics, to politics he gave his life, and in it he reached unusual distinction. Very few gentlemen enjoyed the international acquaintanceship that was his and it is no exaggeration to say that the world mourns the passing of this great man, but after all to my city comes the very deepest grief. He came to Cleveland a young man; he gave more years to public service than is given many men to live; he enjoyed every distinction within the gift of his neighbors. He was a member of the city council, elected many times to the House of Representatives, and twice to the United States Senate from Cleveland; he went to Chicago from Cleveland as the choice of Ohio for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He was a Republican in politics and preferred always to remain a party regular, but he could at all times be depended upon to do that which his conscience dictated to be correct.

It so happens that I am not a member of that party to which the Senator gave allegiance, and it is therefore doubly the source of satisfaction to me now as a member of the opposition organization that my party, too, supported him; that we indorsed him for election time after time, and that we claim now as we always did our part in the satisfaction that comes from his splendid record here.

His accomplishments were many. I have always held that he was the greatest authority on waterways in the United States, and I believe the inland waterway system is largely the outgrowth of his splendid vision. To him, more than to any other individual, is due the credit for the great water transportation on the Lakes. He was an authority on international law and on finance, but I like to think of him as the president of the American Peace Society. I like to think of him as a man who in the evening of his life was concerned chiefly with peace between the nations of the world.

Men sometimes called him cold. That was not true of those who knew him best, and I question if there was ever a man in the House or Senate who enjoyed the absolute confidence and the real affection of his constituency to a greater degree. I have learned in my more than half a century that friendship is the dearest boon that can come to man. When I return to private life I shall take with me as one of my most priceless memories the friendship **THEODORE BURTON** gave to me.

In his passing the Nation loses a great servant, the State an outstanding character, Cleveland her first citizen. **THEODORE BURTON** loved Cleveland. Cleveland loved **THEODORE BURTON**, and I like to think that all that is mortal of him now rests in that great city that was so dear to him.

FRANCIS EMROY WARREN

Mr. CARTER of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, from time immemorial it has been the public custom among civilized nations to honor by public eulogium their distinguished dead. In keeping with that custom this day has been set apart by order of the House for the purpose of commemorating, by appropriate ceremonies, the lives and characters of a number of distinguished Members of this body and of the Senate, among them the Hon. **FRANCIS E. WARREN**, of Wyoming, late a Member of the Senate of the United States.

It is not simply a perfunctory compliment with an established custom that I ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes, but a desire on my part to pay tribute to the memory of one who was my personal and political friend, and to whom I was devotedly attached. While this is a sad and solemn occasion to me, I feel reconciled in the belief that his good works on earth will follow him to his greater reward.

By the death of **FRANCIS E. WARREN** the country has lost one of its most patriotic citizens, the Senate a very distinguished Member, the State of Wyoming its best-known citizen and statesman, and the Republican Party one of its strong leaders. The character of the man was manifested early in his distinguished career. In whatever he undertook there was found to be as the basis of his action sturdy loyalty—loyalty to his country, to his State, and to his friends.

Born in Hinsdale, Mass., June 30, 1844, of old New England stock, he received his early education in the elementary schools of his birthplace and at Hinsdale Academy. At the age of 18 he enlisted for the Civil War as a private in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry. The record which he established for himself as a soldier is an enviable one, for it is the result of his personal bravery that won for him the congressional medal of honor, the highest military award presented by this country. In the official record of the award it was stated that it was made—

For volunteering in response to a call and took part in the movement that was made upon the enemy's works under a heavy fire therefrom in advance of the general assault.

After he was mustered out of the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry he served as captain of the militia of that State and at the same time engaged in farming and stock raising.

A few years after the Civil War he felt, as did many of the adventure-loving youths of the East, the lure of the West, and with a small amount of capital in his pocket set out for Wyoming. He stopped in Iowa for a short time and served as foreman of a railroad construction company and later continued his journey to Wyoming, which at that time was a part of the Dakota Territory, arriving in Cheyenne in 1868.

The political career of **FRANCIS E. WARREN** began almost immediately after his arrival in the State. To attempt to give within the compass of these remarks even a brief account of the conspicuous part he played in the progress, development, and political life of the State during a period of 60 years is, of course, impossible. His first political office was as a member of the Territorial senate in 1873 and 1874; he was a member of the City Council of Cheyenne in 1873 and 1874; treasurer of Wyoming in 1876, 1879, 1882, and 1884; again a member of the Territorial senate in 1884 and 1885; mayor of Cheyenne in 1885; appointed Governor of the Territory of Wyoming in 1885, and was removed by President Cleveland in 1886; reappointed by President Harrison in 1889, and served until elected the first governor of the State in 1890, resigning as governor November 24, 1890, having been elected a United States Senator. With the exception of two years, when the State legislature deadlocked on the senatorial election, he served Wyoming in the upper House of Congress a total of 37 years.

No stronger or more loyal party man ever lived; his Republicanism was part of his very being. He is one of those who stay with party organizations because he believes that only through party unity great and worthy ends can be accomplished. He never wavered in his support of any candidate of the Republican Party. He served no special interests in his party, but served almost slavishly the interest of his party as a whole. If he accepted both men and measures when he was not in thorough accord with them, it was because of his intense party loyalty.

Senator **WARREN** had passed his eighty-fifth birthday, but his mental vigor was in no way impaired, and he was recognized as one of the strong and forceful men of the Senate. He possessed a powerful physique, and in spite of his years enjoyed the reputation of being one of the Senate's hardest workers, and the robustness of his constitution was a source of amazement

to his friends. He has carved his name ineffaceably upon the records of his State and country. No man without noble purpose, well-justified ambition, strong fiber, and splendid qualities in abundance could have carved out and left behind him such a career.

Senator WARREN's business life had been crowned with success. He possessed in a remarkable degree the genius of common sense. He was resourceful and believed in work and was a man of indefatigable industry. He taught the doctrine that labor is always rewarded. Things he did were worth-while things. He was the very spirit of the practical. He believed in building, planning, and reaping. The youth of the country can read and study his life and profit by the lessons he taught and the success he achieved. When the oppressed needed a friend, his voice was raised in their behalf.

In private life Senator WARREN was simple, plain, and unassuming, free from deceit, just and considerate in all his dealings with others. Unusually blessed in his domestic relations, he found his happiest hours with his family and in the company of congenial friends. He was a devoted and loving husband, a generous and indulgent father, and the tenderness with which his family clung to him marked the depth of their love and affection.

In all walks of life the same high courage and noble qualities which won him honor and fame were ever in his possession. A splendid career terminated by his death.

I feel that the best eulogy, Mr. Speaker, of a man is the opinion of his fellow citizens, which is well expressed in the following tribute in the Wyoming State Tribune:

He came home to-day for the last time, our Grand Old Man—home to the State he loved, home to the city which he more than any other had helped to build, home to us of whom he was a peerless champion.

With guard of honor from the Nation to which we gave him, he came home to us that we, too, might do him befitting funeral honor.

We laid him in state in Wyoming's capitol where so devotedly he had served us ere we gave him to the Nation, in that building hallowed by memories of his living presence there.

Then, in the cathedral dimness of the stately rotunda, we looked our last upon his beloved face.

How strong that countenance, how noble, how benevolent, its lineaments molded by character to be symbol of the majesty of his soul.

In the immobility of death how serene he seemed.

Interesting, that never before had we thought of him serene—in the restless energy of his passion of service to us there had been no place for serenity.

But serene now that familiar face beneath hair whitened by the snows of four score years and five, sublimely serene—noble serenity that is the meed, his labors done, of a good and faithful servant; perfect serenity of the peace that passeth all understanding.

Comforting, that beautiful serenity; consoling in our last contemplation of our greatest dead.

With martial pomp we bore him who ever had been a warrior unafraid to that place his ashes were to make a shrine.

There—in that spot hallowed by the graves of thousands for whom he had worked with the ardor of his great, unselfish devotion—we laid him at rest, enfolded forever in the bosom of his beloved Wyoming.

So endeth the mortal chapter, but fame is immortal, and a grateful State and Nation will ne'er forget FRANCIS EMMETT WARREN.

In concluding my humble tribute to the memory of my late friend, FRANCIS EMMETT WARREN, the sentiment so beautifully expressed by the great Irish poet, Thomas Moore, forces itself unconsciously on my mind:

Let fate do her worst; there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she can not destroy,
Which come in the nighttime of sorrow and care,
And bring back the features that joy used to wear;
Long, long be my heart with such memories fill'd!
Like the vase in which roses have once been distill'd,
You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang 'round it still.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, when the funeral cortege started with the body of our late friend, Senator WARREN, from the Capitol Building at Cheyenne, a storm broke out of the ominous clouds which had been hovering around, and continued until the casket was lowered into its final resting place, in a little grove of Spruce trees. The wind and the snow whirled and swirled as if the elements themselves were lifting and protecting the soul of that good old pioneer and statesman on its journey to the other world. No more appropriate phenomenon has ever accompanied funeral rites. And shortly after the sorrowing throng had left the place of interment the storm had blown away and was gone.

So ended the obsequies to mark the passing of the one man of all the men in the United States Senate whom I knew longest and best.

From boyhood days, when I would go to Senator WARREN's home in Cheyenne and enjoy the hospitality which was afforded the young people, to within a few days before his death, I enjoyed his friendship. I knew, through him, the value of the kindness and consideration which a youth receives from his elders.

It is not necessary for me to eulogize this great man of the West. His characteristics eulogize themselves. His courage, strength, loyalty, and integrity were typified not alone in the record of his work as a statesman but in the very stature of the man. A man's virtues are known by his friends and he is loved for them. Here was a man whom his enemies respected at all times, even when in the midst of the most bitter controversy.

He was unselfish in his loyal work for the upbuilding of the West. His friends were not confined to his home State, but all of Wyoming's neighboring States, and my State of Colorado especially, found in Senator WARREN an ever-present friend whose experience and talents were always available in connection with every step which has marked the substantial progress of the Rocky Mountain region.

I can not say, I will not say
That he is dead; he is just away.
With a cheery smile and a wave of his hand
He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
Think of him still the same, I say;
He is not dead; he is just away.

ROYAL HURLBURT WELLER

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, with the Members of the House and many Senators present we are venturing for the second year to carry on a beautiful and impressive exercise. The relatives of our late friends I feel will take back with them to their widely scattered homes a kindly thought for the living who thus convene at appropriate intervals to tender a loyal tribute of respect and affection for the memory of their departed colleagues.

The hand of the reaper has been ruthless and cruel. He has drawn heavily upon our membership. He has spared neither the veteran nor the novice, the young nor the old. We meet here to pay a united, impartial tribute to them all. I would be unfaithful to the sacred obligations of friendship if I did not unite with my colleagues from the Empire State in adding my individual tribute to the memory of one who, in his congressional service, was brought particularly close to us.

ROYAL HURLBURT WELLER was born in the city of New York on July 2, 1881. He was the elder son of the Hon. George E. Weller, associate justice of the United States Customs Court, and Catherine Eddey Weller. Graduating from the public school and the College of the City of New York, he received his LL. B. degree at the New York Law School. Admitted to the practice of the law in 1902, he was at the time of his death a member of a prominent law firm in association with Messrs. Robert J. Fox, Hugo Wintner, and Robert P. Schur.

In 1905 he married Miss Lenora Wortz, who, with three children of the union, still survive him. She was a valuable helpmate in his early struggles, and when he attained prominence her charming manners were no small factor in maintaining his popularity and promoting his political success.

As a lawyer his experience was diverse and thorough. Beginning with an association with James L. Quackenbush, he was occupied in the years between 1904 and 1911 in the trial of railway tort actions. Then he became an assistant to District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who later was Governor of New York State. That his services were valuable is evidenced by the fact that he continued in the district attorney's office through the administration of Mr. Perkins and partly through that of Judge Swann. During 1918 and 1919 he was counsel to the Alien Property Custodian.

In 1922 Mr. WELLER ran for Congress in the twenty-first congressional district of New York, and after a hotly contested campaign he was successful. He was reelected to each succeeding Congress with ever-increasing majorities, which amply indicate his popularity and ability.

In Congress he served on the important Committee on the Judiciary, and his services there were highly regarded. He was becoming one of the most valued and important Members

of the House when suddenly stricken down on March 1, 1929. His memory will be cherished by his colleagues, who for a long time to come will miss his genial smile, his cordial greeting, his friendly sympathy, and ever-willing cooperation.

Mr. GAVAGAN. Mr. Speaker, as we assemble in this Chamber to pay tribute to the memories of our departed colleagues, we become conscious of the value of their associations and services and of the responsibilities and duties left by them to us. We appraise and appreciate the dead, free from the grosser attributes of human nature. In death all are equal—prince and mendicant, sultan and slave, sage and simple—all march to the same music through that grim and ghostly cordon beyond which we may well all meet when the sun goes down.

Death is a true and pure democracy. In the democracy of the dead all men at last are equal. There is neither rank, station, nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise, and the song of the poet is silent. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich man is as poor as the pauper. There the proud man surrenders his dignities, the statesman his honors, the worldling his pleasures, the invalid his rack, and the laborer rests from unrequited toil.

Here at last is nature's final decree in equity. The wrongs of time are redressed. Injustice is expiated, the irony of fate refuted. The mightiest captain succumbs to that invincible adversary, who disarms alike the victor and the vanquished.

It therefore becomes my sad duty to-day to briefly recall the life, character, and accomplishments of him whom—as a Member of this great body—I have been called to succeed, the Hon. ROYAL HURLBURT WELLES.

Born in New York City, educated in its public schools, the College of the City of New York, and the New York Law School, he became a member of the bar of the State of New York. It is more as the advocate before the tribunal of justice that I care best to recall him. As a young lawyer he was appointed to the staff of the district attorney of New York County. There in that great law office Mr. WELLES won distinction as an advocate and pleader—a prosecutor who ably and fearlessly pursued the wrongdoer, but never became the persecutor. After a full period of service he answered the call of ambition, left the district attorney's office, and commenced the active practice of the law. He was elected a Member of Congress from the twenty-first New York congressional district in 1922, serving in the Sixty-ninth, the Seventieth, and the Seventy-first Congresses. Here he served untiringly not only in the interest of his party but for the greater good of his country. We, who were his intimates and friends, regret his untimely call to eternal rest and peace.

His family life was an example and inspiration to those favored with the opportunity to observe. While our hearts go out in sympathy and sorrow to the widow and children, we would remind them that he left behind a memory of fidelity and love which as time goes on will become as sweet as the fragrance of a perfumed flower. Truly he has left "footprints on the sands of time."

Let us, the living, pause and heed the fact of death. Those who yesterday were here have answered the summons to eternity. No man knows but that the to-morrow will never dawn for him. So in the vast company of the dead let us gain from their lives those virtues which in life we cherished most in them to the end that we may heed the warning:

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, it is my sad duty to record a personal word to the Members of the House upon the life and services of that splendid and lovable character who came to Congress from the city of New York and whose untimely death filled our hearts with sadness, the late ROYAL H. WELLES.

My acquaintance and friendship with ROY WELLES covered a period of many years. As a friend and companion he was delightful, warm-hearted, loyal, and generous, always sociable and responsive. He was, in my mind, one of those rare men gifted with those human qualities which makes others both love and admire them.

He was successful in his work here in Congress and elsewhere because of his indefatigable industry and his intimate knowledge of anything he ever undertook to do.

In political life of New York City there is not much else that men have upon which they can build their reputations and enjoy the respect and admiration of their fellow men except the reputation for veracity, the knowledge that their plighted word is sacred, and an unswerving loyalty to their friends and associates.

No matter what the turn of the wheel of fortune may have been, men like ROY WELLES always remained loyal to their followers and friends.

My experience has led me to believe that these characteristics largely emphasize what ROY WELLES was and what his life meant to all of us who knew and loved him.

I join with those who have reason to cherish his memory in paying this brief tribute to the personality and character of a man who rose to power and eminence in the great metropolis of this country and who in a quiet but effective way rendered valuable services to his city, State, and country.

So from the hearth the children flee,
By that Almighty hand
Austerely led; so one by sea
Goes forth, and one by land;
Nor aught of all man's sons escapes from that command.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty and still my happy privilege to say a word concerning the life and work of the Hon. ROYAL H. WELLES, beloved and honored Member of the House of Representatives during the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses, and who has since been called to his eternal reward.

ROYAL H. WELLES, Representative in Congress from the twenty-third district of New York, was born on July 2, 1881, admitted to the New York bar in 1902, served as assistant district attorney of New York County from 1911 to 1921, and was elected for the Sixty-eighth Congress in November, 1922, where he served until his untimely death on March 1, 1929. While a Member of the House he was appointed to serve on the important Judiciary Committee where his work was eminently satisfactory. This is but a brief outline of his political career, during which he was uniformly successful and in which he set a splendid example for his colleagues to follow.

I became acquainted with Mr. WELLES immediately after his election to Congress and was fortunately privileged, as a member of the Democratic delegation from the State of New York, to be closely associated with him throughout his membership in the House. By nature he was a kindly man of generous impulse; he was always affable, with a sympathetic appreciation of the problems of his fellow man. Loyalty to his party, to his home, and to his principles were the outstanding characteristics of this man, and he was ever ready to sacrifice personal gain for his principles. It was my pleasure to have enjoyed his friendship and a proud honor, indeed, to have served with him as a Member of the House of Representatives.

Together with many other Members of Congress, I attended Mr. WELLES's funeral services at Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, and was profoundly impressed by the sincere evidences of real sorrow, love, and respect manifested by the large throng that gathered at the church and cemetery to honor him on that solemn occasion. In that throng was represented every phase of the life and activity of that great metropolis, in which he took such an important part both as a citizen, a lawyer, and a public official. In his passing his good wife lost a splendid husband, his children a good father, his colleagues a true friend, and the Nation a great citizen.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Speaker, to-day in these beautiful memorial services in the House we commemorate the departure of 15 of our colleagues who during the year have left us, to cross the Great Divide to the land from whence the traveler ne'er returns. In this list of distinguished Members of both branches of our National Legislature is recorded the name of ROYAL H. WELLES, a valuable and outstanding Representative from the great State of New York, which I have the honor to represent in part in this House.

"Roy," as we his colleagues in the New York delegation affectionately called him, was born in his home city on July 2, 1881. Following the path that many of us have trod, he received his education in the public schools of the metropolis of the western world, moving successively to the City College and the New York Law School, including a postgraduate course. He was admitted to the bar in 1902. For a time he was assistant district attorney of his city and counsel to the Alien Prop-

erty Custodian. Thus the friend to whom I am trying in my ineffective way to pay tribute early gave evidence of the great ability which he ultimately displayed while a Member of this body.

Among the colleagues from his own State he was loved and honored, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance and friendship with Members on both sides of the aisle. Courteous and considerate in debate, he eschewed all references that would hurt the feelings or the opinions of those of his colleagues who differed with him on questions that came before us from time to time for determination. In the discussions in which he participated he impressed us with his keen legal judgment, his alert mind, and his competent grasp of the intricate governmental machinery with which the membership of the House is called upon to deal. He greatly enjoyed his work in the House, had a large correspondence with his diversified constituency, and took a personal and effective interest in the many requests that came to his desk from day to day.

Those of us who knew his happy home life, his family, to which he was greatly devoted, are in position to realize the poignant grief that his sudden and untimely removal brought into their home. A fine statesman and ideal husband, an affectionate and indulgent father has fallen.

To his loved ones the bereavement leaves an aching void which we, his comrades, are unable to soften. Our hearts go out to them in their great loss and leaves us humbled and submissive in the presence of the great mystery. We shall all miss his fine personality, his ever-cheery greeting both by day and by night as we met in the House or in our many social activities. We say farewell to our companion and our friend as we commit him to his God for the reward he so richly earned. May his soul rest in peace.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, so long as civilization endures, men will gather to pay tribute to the life and deeds of their departed friends.

To-day we gather to say our word of affection and respect to the memory of ROYAL HURLBURT WELLER.

A native son of New York City, a product of its public-school system and its city college, and a graduate of the New York Law School.

His public service as assistant district attorney in New York County stood out particularly on account of his courage in prosecuting organized criminal groups who were engaged in arson and kidnapping in the city. To Mr. WELLER was due the credit of breaking up the practice of these criminals.

He continued to serve as assistant district attorney until 1917, when he resigned to practice law with Robert J. Fox, Hugo Wintner, and Robert P. Schur. This partnership continued until his death.

During the years of 1918 and 1919 he was counsel to the Alien Property Custodian. His outstanding ability attracted public attention, and he was selected to represent the twenty-first congressional district of New York in Congress in 1922, which office he held until the time of his death.

He early developed a keen insight into legislative work and practice and was a most valued member of the important Committee on the Judiciary. He was devoted to the interests of his State and country. He always spoke his convictions and supported them by his vote. In his work in Congress he was always inspired by the highest motives, and he considered the welfare of the Nation alone when charting his course.

He was a trained trial lawyer, representing on account of his outstanding ability many law firms in the city of New York in their court work.

ROYAL WELLER was a likable man, and was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, and of many clubs and societies.

His worthy manner of living; his thorough honesty; his perfect equanimity through the worst ordeals; his intellectual activity; his unimpeachable righteousness; his home life imbued with such charm and beauty; his loyalty to friends and party; his discreet charity; but above all, his eloquence exerted in behalf of the unfortunate. All these traits we can recall as distinctive characteristics of our departed friend.

In the passing of our friend, ROYAL HURLBURT WELLER, although he is gone from us, I know that we will ever treasure in fond remembrance our recollection of his splendid life and deeds.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the passing of ROYAL H. WELLER left a void in the ranks of the New York delegation that will be most difficult to fill. He was a man of personal charm and highest ideals; a lawyer of brilliance of mind and fine achievements; a Representative ever alert and watchful of the interests of his people. Death found in him a shining mark, one who was

a credit to the State in which he resided and to his family, the members of which were always the objects of his love and earnest care. He still lives in the hearts of those who knew him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, again Death, the merciless reaper, has cut down in the prime of life a Member of this House whose genial personality was so much loved and respected by all of us.

ROYAL H. WELLER was a Member of this House for the brief span of four terms. He became a Member of Congress at a time when his district returned to the Democratic fold and again had a member of the Democratic Party as its Representative. The Harding landslide of 1920 sent a Republican from his district to the House of Representatives, but in 1922 WELLER was elected, and was a Member of this House until his untimely death.

ROYAL H. WELLER was a conscientious and painstaking Member and one who took his duties very seriously. Whether in the committee room or on the floor of the House, he was always ready in debate and ready with his legislative work as an introducer of bills. His attention to duty was an inspiration to the younger Members of the House, and his sudden death was a blow from which this House will not be able to recover soon.

ROYAL H. WELLER had many years of usefulness before him. Of sterling character and a thorough education, he bade fair to become one of the leaders of this House. All of us on the Democratic side expected that the next few years would see him in the front ranks of our delegation, and we hoped that the country at large would reap the benefit of his education and experience.

Alas, Providence saw fit to put an end to his life of usefulness, and in the passing of ROYAL H. WELLER we mourn not only the loss of a useful Member of this House but also the inestimable loss to his country in being deprived of his services in the future.

It is therefore fitting and proper that as the House is mourning the passing of so many of its Members we suspend for a moment to contemplate the life and work of ROYAL H. WELLER.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, the name of ROY WELLER brings particular recollections to the members of the New York delegation in Congress, who knew him so well and loved him. He was the friend and companion of every member of that group. Wherever they meet he is remembered with affection.

As a public official of long experience, as an exceptionally experienced and astute lawyer, as a distinguished gentleman of attractive personality, he invariably won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Robust, athletic, born of a distinguished father, the Hon. George E. Weller, Justice of the United States Customs Court, trained as a soldier in the illustrious Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, enriched with a charming wife and children, ROY WELLER's companionship was constantly sought in all social activities, where he participated with the same enthusiasm and the same interest that he applied to the law or to public life. On no occasion in which he took part, be it in the courtroom or in congressional debate or at a social function, did ROY WELLER fail to impress his charming personality. If the "party was lagging," his presence immediately quickened it.

No member of the New York delegation will ever forget the night ROY WELLER died. No gathering of men was ever more depressed. They had gathered at a dinner in Washington, but there was no zest to dine or discuss affairs of politics. The one thought of every Member of Congress present was the extreme condition of their colleague, who was dying in a New York hospital. Constantly telephone calls were made to secure the latest news from his bedside. After intermittent moments of hope there came at last the heart-rending word that ROY WELLER was dead! No words could adequately portray the effect of such news on that gathering. Strong men openly wept. Gruff men, sometimes profane, audibly prayed. Skeptics present inquired as to why life was so ordained. Who directed its course that such a life as ROY WELLER's was snuffed out in its prime? There was no answer in all that gathering. They sat there helpless. Their only recourse was prayers for the repose of his soul. There was nothing they could do except pronounce those feeble words, "requiescat in pace."

Here were gathered men who could declare war, could tax a nation, could free a people, yet they now sat helpless and powerless, every man, at a judgment pronounced upon one of their own. Such is power! Such is authority! Such is influence!

ROY H. WELLER, the man, is dead, but Congressman WELLER will live in the memory of his constituents and the people of

his beloved country; and as long as his colleagues in Congress shall live, ROY WELLER, their friend and companion, will always be affectionately remembered.

Mr. PRALL. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of ROYAL H. WELLER the city and State of New York mourn and deplore the loss of a capable Representative in the Congress of the United States.

His attention to duty, his fidelity to his trust, his capacity, and his official and personal integrity were most pronounced. It made a deep impression not only upon the members of the Judiciary Committee, upon which he served with distinction, but upon the whole membership of the House of Representatives.

ROY WELLER's life was one of unceasing activity. With him each attainment was but a step upon the stairway that led to higher places of advancement.

His rise at the bar was rapid, continuous in its progress, and conspicuous in its achievement. He was a lovable man and was greatly beloved on both sides of the House.

His colleagues from New York, who were also his personal friends, regret his passing. A loyal friend, he was possessed of a charming personality that made itself evident wherever he chanced to be.

It is beyond me to evaluate the delight of his companionship. It was kind, considerate, scintillating.

ROY WELLER loved life, and his contribution to the joys of living will always be cherished by his friends.

A prince once said of a king struck down:
"Taller he seems in death."
And the word holds good, for now, as then,
It is after death that we measure men.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the great State of New York, which I have the honor to represent in part in this House, has the name of one of its cherished sons in the list of those in whose memory these very beautiful and impressive services are being held to-day. I desire to pay my tribute to the memory of our departed friend, ROYAL H. WELLER, whom it was my privilege to know for more than 25 years. During that time I had every opportunity to study his outstanding abilities as a public servant and loyal friend.

His untimely death shocked and grieved me. I have always found him kindly and affable, sincere and sympathetic, considerate and courteous, and it is difficult to find words to pay tribute to so noble, so splendid a man and a statesman.

One of his most outstanding characteristics was his devotion to duty. Coupled with this was his manifest modesty and personal charm. Another of his assets was his willingness to be of service. No public man of our day served more zealously or more willingly.

He never sacrificed friendship for the sake of political gain. His rise in public life was not at the expense of others, but by the force of his personality and ability. The men who worked for him, the men who worked with him, and the men for whom he worked all loved him.

I am sure I express the feelings of every Member of the Seventy-first Congress when I say that we deeply mourn the untimely death of a trusted friend and valuable Member, ROYAL H. WELLER.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK

Mr. THATCHER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I desire to pay, in brief and simple manner, my tribute to the memory of a friend, a fellow Kentuckian and late colleague, now deceased.

On the 22d of January, 1877, CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK was born at Greenville, in Muhlenberg County, Ky. In Greenville he grew to manhood and there he always made his home. He was educated in Kentucky schools and early entered upon a business career, which he pursued with eminent success. He founded the Greenville Milling Co., and under his direction it became a very important and profitable industry. As his estate expanded CHARLEY ROARK—to use the name by which he was generally known—made numerous investments which, in turn, proved advantageous, and he accumulated substantial wealth, the fruit of his own industry, skill, and business judgment. He was ever active in the various movements for the development and improvement of his home city and section and gave in liberal fashion to religious, civic, educational, and fraternal projects. For one term he served as mayor of Greenville. Also, he served as chairman of the selective service board of Muhlenberg County during the World War.

Only once again did our deceased colleague ever seek public office, and in this effort he was successful. In a contest therefor in 1928, he won the nomination of his party for Representative in Congress for the third Kentucky district—long known as

the "Bloody Third," because of the many close, hard-fought political struggles there taking place. Especially would I refer to those campaigns waged during the period, more than 30 years ago, when Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, made his historic fights as the Republican candidate for Congress, in the district, sometimes winning, and sometimes losing, but always—and usually against powerful odds—putting up a battle that challenged the attention and commanded the respect of all. Thus our lamented colleague became the Republican nominee for Congress, and in the great Republican landslide of November, 1928, occurring in Kentucky and the Nation, he was elected over his Democratic opponent, then and now, our esteemed fellow-member, Congressman JOHN W. MOORE, by a majority of several thousand. He was the first Republican to win for Congress in this district in more than 25 years, and the only citizen of Greenville ever to be elected to the House of Representatives.

For some time before his election to Congress, Representative ROARK had been in failing health, suffering particularly from a nervous breakdown; and the rigors of a Congressional campaign accentuated his condition of ill health. He grew worse after his election, and his death occurred 10 days before the Seventy-first Congress convened in special session on April 15, 1929.

He was without children. He left surviving him his widow, Mrs. Eula Lam Roark, and two brothers, Orien L. Roark and Cecil Roark, both of Greenville, Ky.

A striking coincidence touching the death of himself and that of his father, James Louis Roark, is to be noted in the fact that each died in his fifty-third year, and each on April 5, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the father's death occurring in 1893, and that of the son in 1929.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK was a typical American. In his energy and self-reliance, in his business and political successes, in his loyalty to friends, in his firmness of conviction, in his generous spirit, in his practical charity and fraternalism, in his optimism, in his patriotic impulses, and in his abounding faith in the destiny of the great Republic under whose flag he was proud and grateful to be a citizen—he was of the type and character essentially American. Death ended his life just as he was entering upon a career to which he had been called by his fellow citizens, a career for which he was well fitted by experience and inclination, and wherein high honor and usefulness might have been his for the effort. In the midst of life, indeed, we are in death. On the threshold of golden opportunity our colleague was overtaken by the dark messenger and called away. Meanwhile we who survive him mourn his loss, and strive to carry on a little while longer until for us, too, the sun of life shall fade and the stars of eternity glow.

Mr. MOORE of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, Congressman CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK died at a hospital in Louisville on April 5, 1929, at 4.30 a. m. He had been under the treatment of specialists since his election for the correction of nervous disorder and exhaustion brought on by his two strenuous campaigns, and was proceeding to recovery until he suffered an attack of intestinal flu. His wife had been with him, taking apartments at the Mayflower, and was at his bedside at the end.

CHARLES ROARK was born and spent his life in Greenville, Ky. He founded the Greenville Milling Co. and developed it to one of our foremost industries, and he held stocks and investments of considerable worth, fruits of his energy and ability. He was active in all projects of development and improvement in his home city and county, and gave liberally of time and funds to religious, educational, fraternal, civic, and industrial projects. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and held membership in a number of clubs. He served as mayor one term, and was chairman of the selective-service board of Muhlenberg County during the World War. He sought office only once, winning the favor of his party, and in November receiving most votes ever recorded and the largest majority. He was the first Republican congressional Representative from the third district in a quarter of a century and the only citizen of Greenville ever so honored. Though he had received his commission and been enrolled, he was not able to go to Washington to take the oath of the office, and is the only Kentucky Congressman who has died before taking the oath.

CHARLES W. ROARK received his education in Greenville. Was a member of the Methodist Church, one of the founders of the Greenville Country Club, and member of Pendennis Club in Louisville.

The body arrived in Greenville on the afternoon train Friday, and at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon a service was held at the Methodist Church, the pastor, Rev. K. L. Rudolph, associated with our other ministers, Revs. Angus N. Gordon, E. S. Summers, W. J. Hudspeth, Reverend Burroughs being absent from the city. Interment followed in the family lot in Evergreen Cemetery.

His active, useful life has ended prematurely and is a loss shared by many. A coincidence very striking is that his father, James Louis Roark, died April 5, 1893, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and both being in their fifty-third year. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Eula Lam Roark, and two brothers, Orien L. Roark and Cecil E. Roark, of Greenville.

Mrs. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, lying just beyond the Blue-Grass in the Commonwealth of Kentucky is a district rich in natural wealth and famed for the exalted type and high character of its men and women.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK had the honor of being elected from this the third congressional district, and although the Angel of Death touched him before he was permitted to take the oath of office, I would be recreant in my duty as one of his colleagues if I failed to record the high esteem and affectionate regard entertained for him by the people of his district and State, irrespective of party, as attested by the splendid majority received by him from a hitherto rock-ribbed Democratic district. He passed on in the hour of triumph, when the future was full of promise. And no higher tribute can be paid than this: "In whatever position he was placed he always endeavored to honestly do his duty."

It was not my good fortune to have known Mr. ROARK intimately, but those who knew him best bear testimony to the many virtues which he possessed and the high respect and esteem accorded him by all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Speaker, a tribute to the life and character of Mr. ROARK would be incomplete if reference were not made to the beauty of his home life. His bereaved widow is a woman of rare charm and sweetness, and it can be said of them theirs was a perfect union. She entered into the spirit of his ambitions and assisted in his duties, as only a devoted helpmate can do. The brave fortitude with which she met her loss won the admiration and respect of all.

CHARLES ROARK was a noble man, a loving husband, a true patriot, a faithful friend, and a sincere Christian. Noted for his gifts to charity—a truly rich heritage to leave behind.

The passing of our colleague, taken upon the very threshold of public service, reminds us of the vainness of all human aspirations and brings us face to face with the remembrance of how fragile are the links that bind us to the mystery that we call life, drifting all too soon to that greater mystery called death.

In death there ever remains an unfathomed mystery, but we all know and believe that death only leads us into that fair country where—

There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain.

We sleep, but the loom of eternal life never stops, and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up to-morrow in the beyond.

As we pay our last tribute to him there is sweet solace in the thought Kentucky loved and honored him. Those left behind can truthfully say, "He kept the faith."

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, chief among the most treasured recollections and memories of any man must be the knowledge that he has earned and won the confidence and respect of his fellow men. To do this we strive hard and die willingly.

CHARLES W. ROARK, to whose memory we are to-day attempting to show our respect and admiration, merited and won the respect of the people of his State and district. No higher honor can come to any man than to be intrusted with great public office. He died before he had the opportunity to carry out the obligations which he took upon himself as the representative of his friends and constituents, and thereby they were deprived of a wonderful helpmate and friend.

He had all those splendid qualities that make for statesmanship, and, above all, he possessed to a remarkable degree wonderful traits of character such as endeared him to the hearts of all who had the good fortune to be his friends.

My own acquaintance with him was short lived, but at its beginning I recognized in him the qualities which had inspired the faith and liking of his neighbors and friends, the people who had crowned his lifetime of friendly service with the reward of office.

He would have graced these Halls with his kindly nature and would have lent to legislation with which he might have been concerned the value of his deep knowledge of the needs of his people, tempered with the humanity that was so strong a part of his personality. In his death I feel a personal loss. I had looked forward to adding to my life the pleasure of his friendship and to my small store of knowledge from the depths of his own great wisdom and experience.

Such personalities as CHARLES W. ROARK do not disappear with death. It must have been of such men that Bulwer Lytton was thinking when he said:

There is no death; the stars go down
To shine upon another shore,
But bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore!

Mr. KENDALL of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I count it a privilege to add this brief word of appreciation of the life and work of my colleague, the late CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK.

In recognition of services rendered by him as mayor of Greenville and as chairman of the selective service board during the World War, his rugged honesty and sterling character, the people of the third congressional district selected him to be their Representative in the Seventy-first National Congress and, alas, just when he stood upon the threshold of the realization of his cherished dream, above the applause of a proud and expectant constituency he heard the voice of the All-father calling and with humble resignation bowed his head to the divine decree; with unfaltering front he faced death and with infinite tenderness took leave of life.

He was a true son of Kentucky, loved her traditions, reveled in her glorious achievements, rejoiced in her victories, suffered in her defeats, and with a finger of pride pointed all men to her matchless gifts to the Nation; and that loyalty, pride, and love found expression in the life of CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK as he passed in and out among his people scattering seeds of kindness by the wayside to become the fruitage of a grander day.

In the passing of this man Kentucky lost one of her noblest sons, his district a faithful servant, and the National Congress a matchless presence.

In the fullness of life he found the serenity of death and passed on to receive that imperishable crown which He who giveth to the victor shall bind about our brow.

Mr. NEWHALL. Mr. Speaker, during the sessions of the Seventy-first Congress, thus far, 16 of our colleagues have passed to the Great Beyond. This strikingly arouses our consciousness to the fact that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The Inexorable Messenger has summoned them, as He will sooner or later summon each of us. We know not the day or the hour when the Messenger will call, but we do know that

When the angel of the darker drink
Invites our souls to quaff,
We shall not shrink.

As we meditate upon the passing of the 16 from our presence, we become signally reimpresed with the fact of the uncertainty of the tenure of life, and each successive passing admonishes us anew that we should

Make the most of what we yet may spend
Before we, too, into the dust descend.

Of the 16 who have passed, one was a fellow Kentuckian, CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK, whom none here have had the pleasure of greeting as a fellow Congressman. He passed just a few days before the first session was called. He was not privileged to serve for a period in the House of Representatives and become identified with its membership and its work, nor was he privileged to leave the impress of his personality upon national affairs. Hence we can not expatiate upon his distinguished service here, for alas, his opportunity was blasted at the very threshold of his wider sphere of activity. We can not presume to question Divine Providence as to why it should be thus; we only know that He orders with infinite wisdom the destinies of men.

Personally I had never known Mr. ROARK intimately. I met him but once. This was at a time when we both were candidates for Congress from different districts. On that occasion I was greeted with a cordial and friendly handclasp, and my impression of his personality was such as to justify unreserved approval.

He unquestionably was a man of honor and integrity, and must have been so esteemed by his constituency, for he was selected by them, in a district of 10 counties comprising a population of 193,000, to represent them in the greatest legislative body of the Nation.

But fate ruled against him. His health became seriously impaired very soon after his election; he was rushed to a hospital at Louisville, Ky., where he steadily declined, and finally succumbed to the malady with which he was afflicted.

And so he passed from this life at a time when life promised most to him; at a time when the possibilities of service were

greatest; at a time when the approval of friends was most unmistakable.

He missed his chance for fame, but the measure of human greatness does not rest upon fame alone. It is measured rather by strict integrity, honesty of purpose, fidelity to truth, devotion to duty, and a determined and unwavering purpose to make the most of one's self in accordance with the noblest standards of virtue. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Hon. WHITMELL P. MARTIN was a good man, a patriotic and distinguished citizen. He was studiously quiet, modest, and reserved, but vigorously active and sympathetically concerned always with the interests of the people he represented. In public affairs he placed the interests of the third district of Louisiana first and devoted himself tirelessly and efficiently to his people. At the same time he was broad minded and actively concerned in the welfare of his country. He was loved and honored by the people of his district and loved and honored by the Members of the Congress. He had peculiar ability to establish close and lasting friendships. These friendships in the Congress and among his home people were always great assets in his services.

His work on the great Committee on Ways and Means will live. His associates on the committee loved him and never ignored his recommendations and proposals. The entire people of the State of Louisiana are deeply indebted to him for this unusual and efficient service.

He was a man who loved the truth, a man of distinguished honor. He had faith in his people and in his country. His record of service stamps him a great character and a great statesman.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely regret the passing of my friend. Before entering Congress he had attained distinction in his home State of Louisiana as district attorney, superintendent of public education, and judge of the twentieth judicial district. He served his people so well that in recognition of his merits and abilities they elected him to the Sixty-fourth Congress and returned him to Congress in seven subsequent elections. He died while a Member of the House.

Courteous, capable, and diligent in the discharge of his high trust, he earned the respect and affections of his associates. His memory will be cherished among us for the man he was.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it is our purpose to-day to pay tribute to our deceased colleague WHITMELL P. MARTIN. For many years he ably represented the third congressional district of Louisiana, and his achievements here will ever be a fitting memorial to him. His work as a member of the Committee on Flood Control was invaluable, and while he did not live to see the full effect and results of his efforts his was the hand which joined in laying the foundation which will one day enable the people of his district and State to live in security from the devastating floods.

Few men in Congress have given the measure of service which was so characteristic of him. No task for the benefit of his people was too great for him to essay, nor was any service too trivial for him to give his best and undivided efforts.

Judge MARTIN was a man who placed a great value on friendship. To him friendship was not only a joy but was a sacred trust. No greater boon could come to a man than to be the recipient of a friendship such as his, for when he extended his hand to you as a friend he tendered his heart and his all. In this I know whereof I speak, for I have worked side by side with him for years, and as we struggled together in the interest of our State it was a great privilege to borrow strength and counsel from him. His conduct, his direct course of action, commanded and retained absolute confidence and complete reliance in his integrity, his devotion to his State, and loyalty to his friends.

In his death his State lost one whose services can not be duplicated, and the lack of his presence is to his friends an immeasurable loss.

So of him let it be said:

Peace be with thee, O our brother,
In the spirit land!
Vainly look we for another
In thy place to stand.
Unto truth and freedom giving
All thy early powers,
Be thy virtues with the living,
And thy spirit ours!

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, as one witnesses changes of membership in this body, due frequently to visitations of the grim reaper, life's uncertainty comes to us with startling force and frequency, and it has special significance through the loss of WHIT MARTIN, a friend of all who knew him.

Judge MARTIN came to the House soon after I did, he from the great Gulf region, I from the far-away Great Lakes country, with the Father of Waters reaching from one to the other, though thousands of miles apart. The progressive wave in politics that brought men of independent thought and fixed principles closer together, whatever their school of partisanship, sent Representative MARTIN to the House.

Quiet, but forceful in character, he was placed on a committee that has many large measures of national import before it, and I am sure no Member sitting on either side of the chairman ever found occasion to remember the slightest personal difference with our colleague. Strong, able, and industrious, he was, nevertheless, singularly kind and courteous in his bearing toward his colleagues.

Whatever his position might be on questions where Members constantly and conscientiously differ, WHIT MARTIN's genial smile and pleasant greeting were always in evidence.

When a former member of another committee I first met our colleague. A small party of Members was making a study of southern waterways, including those of Louisiana, and during that trip Judge MARTIN was constantly aiding us to a better understanding of the rivers, lakes, and bayous of his native State, pointing out every detail with supporting arguments that might enable us to have a better understanding of the needs and desires of his constituents.

Though he was not a member of that committee, I well remember his every effort to provide for our comfort and this was with no small inconvenience and effort on his own part during several days he was with us. We were grateful for that service, so unusual in its thoughtfulness that I am sure every member of the party understood why Judge MARTIN held a strong hold on his constituents evidenced by the never-failing return of their loved Representative to Congress.

During our subsequent committee work together I learned that the kindly and intelligent aid first had from him in that brief though close acquaintanceship enjoyed in Louisiana was indicative of the character of the third district's splendid representative.

Well will any Member be remembered in this great body if he can have it said of him, as of WHIT MARTIN, and with equal certainty, that he was an able, honest colleague, kindly and courteous but independent and forceful in character. His death removed from our midst one who was in the prime of life and well equipped by nature, ability, and experience for the position he graced with honor to his State and himself.

It is only for the Infinite to know why he was taken away at a time when most useful to his constituents and to this body of which he was a distinguished Member.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, WHITMELL P. MARTIN, Representative in this House from the third congressional district from Louisiana for many years, is dead. He has gone westward forever. He has gone far beyond the sunset and the bath of all the western stars. He played out a great part in the grand drama of life. He met reverse, defeat, disaster with a serenity of soul that made him really victorious over the vicissitudes of life. He was never unduly elated at any success or triumph, accepting them as an inevitable part of the task or labor assigned by Him in His omnipotent wisdom. He was a gentleman, free from envy, with charity to all and malice toward none. He was gracious to those hapless humans that wandered through life imbittered by the unavoidable incidents that crowd themselves into every human career. He belonged to the choice spirits of his time. In his honor he was impregnable; in his simplicity he was sublime. No State ever had a truer son; no principle a greater advocate; no cause a more loyal defender. He was sympathetic with the trials of the poor and not envious of the opulence of the rich. Apparently he believed that every man had a mission to perform, and his heart went out to those who in carrying out the mandate had to undergo the bloody sweat of Gethsemane and the agony of the cross. He loved the child born in the palace as he did the infant who first saw the light of day in a hovel. He believed that both were ushered into existence in accordance with the divine plan, and that one was as great an actor in carrying out that plan as the other. "God moves in mysterious ways his wonders to perform" was one of his favorite expressions. He knew that into each life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary, and he was more sympathetic to his fellows when the clouds were lowering than when the sun was shining for them.

If human existence is but an episode in an eternal life, in an inimitable and boundless universe, that episode for him was a grand, sweet song. The reward of one duty well performed is the power to discharge another. In another sphere, with a love for all things great and small, he is carrying on and discharging the duty assigned to him by the One who rules the universe. In an endless existence how many parts will each man play? During that everlasting journey shall we not all touch the happy isles and see the great Achilles? Shall we not visit the island valley of Avilion—

Where falls not hail or rain or any snow
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
Deep meadow'd, happy, fair with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows crowned with summer sea—

and sojourn for a little while with Arthur? How many will stop with the caravan and meet somewhere in the Elysian fields the great men and women of the earth, who played out their part in the grand drama of life and then passed out into the boundless universe to do even nobler things.

For "the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust" is not the end of all our hopes. Everything in life points to its own renewal. The soul is God's thought and will never die.

The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age and nature sink in years;
But thou shall flourish in immortal youth
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.

WHIT MARTIN served his people, his country, and his God with the same fidelity that he is carrying out His great purpose now in another sphere of existence. We shall meet him some day.

Be noble and the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping but never dead, shall rise in majesty to meet thine own was his inspiration when living.

He made life fragrant for those who had the good fortune to be his associates. The Great Master, who knows it all, will bless His servant who carried out the divine will on this earth.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I esteem it a great honor and privilege to speak a few words regarding the life and character and public service of our departed colleague, WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN.

I attended his funeral services in his home town and was called upon to speak a few words at the funeral, for having served with him on the Ways and Means Committee for so many years, it had given me opportunity to know him well and to learn of his many lovable traits of character and his devotion to the interests of his country and his constituents.

I was more impressed with these traits of character by the outpouring of his home people to pay their respects to his memory. I loved him as a brother and could well speak of his high character as a man, his loyalty to his constituents, and to his country. He was a man of high principles, exemplifying these in his daily work and in all of his congressional activities. I felt then that we Members of the Congress had lost a most valuable associate, his constituents a most faithful and efficient Representative, and his family a devoted and loving father.

Mr. SPEARING. Mr. Speaker, in referring to Hon. WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN, late Representative of the third congressional district of Louisiana, or Whit, as he was familiarly called by his friends, so many pleasant recollections and happy thoughts press themselves on the mind it is difficult to adequately express them in sequence.

"Whit" was one of those quiet and unassuming, if not retiring, persons, that one wonders at his popularity and success. The logical explanation of the affection for him by those with whom he was associated or who knew him is that he had such great ability and so many and pronounced high qualities that he could not "hide his light under a bushel" even though he never endeavored to blazon any of them.

A native of Louisiana and of the district in which he spent his life and which he represented in Congress, he acquired his elementary education in the schools of his home and with private tutors. Upon the completion of that course he matriculated with the Louisiana State University, where he earned the degree of bachelor of science. Thereafter he attended the law school of the University of Virginia and was subsequently admitted to practice in that State as well as in the State of Louisiana, in which latter he immediately began the practice of law.

At the early age of 27 years he became superintendent of public education, which position he held for six years. He then

served as district—prosecuting—attorney for the district in which he lived. Upon retiring from that office he was elected judge of the district—trial—court of the same district, which honor he held until elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress. He served in that body until his death, having been repeatedly nominated and elected without opposition.

A record such as that could not have been attained without great ability, unusual personal attainments, and marked traits of character.

Without the least desire to inject my personality, I can not refrain from relating that my first acquaintance with WHIT MARTIN was while he was judge of the district court, where I tried a hotly litigated case before him. Though I was not successful, I was impressed with his careful consideration of the points involved, with the fairness of his rulings, and with his fixed determination to render a correct and proper judgment. It is a gratification to me to say we were close friends ever afterwards.

It was the same in Congress. He always exhibited the identical high qualities and traits. He was never a trimmer or time server, always alert to the interests of his district and his people, and never sacrificing those interests under any circumstances or to any person or cause, he considered every question upon its merits and with a free and open mind, and finally acted according to his own best judgment.

It was the same in his personal and friendly relations. He was one of the most genial personalities one could come in contact with, and was always a congenial companion. He had a high sense of humor, and though he never flaunted it, those who were associated with him were fully aware of its presence in a refined type. His friendship once gained was steadfast, reliable, and everlasting.

So our friend was called to the Unknown while still in vigorous manhood. He had accomplished much on this mundane sphere, and had he been spared his usefulness would have still further been felt and his personality more impressed upon the community and the Nation. But One wiser than we—He who directs our comings and goings, and with His omnipotence regulates all things with love and mercy, did in His wisdom decree that WHIT should go to his heavenly reward. The world has lost a jewel; heaven has gained one.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I deem it a privilege to join in a tribute of respect and affection for our late colleague the Hon. WHITMELL P. MARTIN, of the State of Louisiana, with whom I had the honor to serve on the Committee on Ways and Means. We all loved his quiet demeanor, his genial disposition, his noble character. Withal, he was an able legislator, a wise counselor, a patriotic statesman. He had the courage of his convictions. A weaker or less influential man would doubtless have been supplanted on the powerful Committee on Ways and Means. When Mr. MARTIN differed with the majority, if not the leaders, of his party associates in supporting Republican protective tariff proposals, he did so in furtherance of the principal agricultural product of his State. These proposals were submitted to the Congress by the very committee on which he was a minority representative of his party. This committee assignment also made him a member of the managing board of his party in the House and added to his prominence and prestige in that body.

Friendliness and affability were outstanding characteristics of our late colleague's intercourse with his fellow members. The House felt universal grief when he was called from his labors to eternal rest. Republicans and Democrats alike felt that they had lost a friend and brother in the truest sense of those terms. Peace to his ashes; bliss to his soul!

Mr. DEROUEN. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, politics may be a noble and honorable calling or a debasing and treacherous business, according to the conduct and purpose of him who follows the profession. WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN placed politics on a high plane. He aimed to promote the general welfare. He thought in terms of the great masses instead of classes. His sympathies embraced all mankind. But his efforts were largely directed to helping those who could least help themselves. He realized that in the field of legislation and administration broad and comprehensive laws in aid of the masses are best in the end for all our citizens. He felt that honesty of purpose and honesty in administration of public affairs were absolute essentials of an enduring republic.

WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN was born near Napoleonville, La., and received his early education in private schools, later he attended the Louisiana State University and graduated from that institution in 1888. He later studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the Louisiana bar, and began

to practice his profession at Thibodeaux, La. In 1900 he was elected district attorney, in which office he served until he was elected district judge of the twentieth Louisiana district in 1906. He was elected as a progressive to the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses, and as a Democrat to the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses without opposition.

My acquaintance with Judge MARTIN was of a short duration, as I did not know him until I came to Congress. I shall therefore not attempt to give a detailed account of his exceptional qualities, which I understand characterized him in his early life, nor shall I attempt to portray any of the splendid achievements which he accomplished beginning with his early entrance into political life. I am glad, however, to have had the opportunity of testifying to his splendid ability and high character of service in this body. His early life's career has been beautifully portrayed by some of his more intimate and closer friends, who had the privilege of knowing him and serving with him a great length of time in Congress.

I might go on and amplify the character, virtues, and courage of Judge MARTIN, but it is not necessary. The history of this man, the story of his life, of his devotion to his duties, to his country, of love and devotion to his family will remain as the most lasting monument to his memory.

His death was a shock to the membership of this body and to the people of Louisiana. I attended his funeral and it was a most sad event, due to the fact that there remained his sons, one of whom was in his first year of study at the Louisiana State University, and who needed his father's aid and assistance most at this time, because his dear wife had passed before him, leaving the responsibilities of raising these young boys to manhood. In death as in life the noble spirit of his own soul, his sympathetic deeds, and his life's work seemed now like it always had—the real hope of solace and relief.

While Judge MARTIN was a party man, he was not a partisan. He wanted to be in accord with his party associates and vote with them, but at the same time, if his judgment was otherwise, he was independent enough and man enough to vote his own honest convictions, even if that vote was not in accord with his party associates.

He was an able lawyer, a successful business man, fearless fighter, big hearted, whole souled, sociable, companionable, and he would do anything in his power for his friends. The high esteem and affectionate regard in which he was held by his people could not have been better shown than upon the day of his funeral, when all business was suspended and a great throng congregated at the overflowing church and crowded cemetery to pay a last tribute of respect and to do honor to their able and distinguished citizen and their friend.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, happy is my privilege to speak in eulogy of our late friend and frater, Hon. WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN. Others have carried to the printed page the story of his beautiful life from childhood to statecraft days. Mine only to express appreciation of the privilege to have had personal and official association with him. Instantly at first touch with him I was irresistibly drawn to him. He was magnificent in many directions. His loyalty to friends, to principles, and to his Government was almost passionate. He was an intense partisan, but loyalty to his political party was never superior to his loyalty to the interests of the people whom he represented in the Congress of the Republic.

I recall a day in which he met the crucial test which was to determine whether the welfare of his chosen political party or the interests of his constituents should claim his allegiance. No intenser test ever faces a man in public life. WHITMELL MARTIN met that crucial test like the magnificent man he was. Instantly he declared that if he could not best serve his people under that political beausant of his choice and love, he would seek service for them under another banner. Perhaps he was never active in any religious organization, but in his quiet, almost Quaker way, he lived true to and exemplified the best tenets of the Christian faith which he espoused.

A sage has said that "death is the antagonist of life, and the thought of the tomb is the skeleton at all feasts." Judge MARTIN recognized that antagonism, but he refused to behold a skeleton of fear at any feast, but, rather, looked forward to the call of death, not as a culprit awaits the stern call of the law, but as a weary child listens for the soothing cadence of mother's voice. Here in the Nation's Capital his touch with his fellows was kindly. So it must have been in his homeland, where, on the day when his body was given to sepulture a multitude of people from every work and walk in life assembled to pay tribute of affectionate respect. I was privileged to be present on that occasion. In the evening of that day I walked along the shore of that inland southern sea near the scenes of

the life way in youth and manhood of my loved and lost friend who dreamed as sweetly as he acted nobly. He was, indeed, a doer, yet also always a dreamer, dreaming always of the good, and never of the evil. And there beside that southern sea, with WHIT MARTIN in memory at my side, often it seemed he was speaking to me in the very voice of Will Gurley, who said that "dreams are the children of hope."

We stand upon the shore and gaze with awe upon the mystery of the sea. Its billows roll with the immensity of the Infinite. Only the dreamer may catch a glimpse of the far-off haven of rest. Dreams are indeed the children of hope, that fair goddess at whose shrine we kneel when love seems lost—the rainbow in the storm, the arch of promise in the upper sky, the smile of God which glorifies the gloom. Hope is the lark, whose morning song pierces the celestial skies. Sorrow is the nightingale, whose mournful tones are echoes mid the closing shades of night. Grief lays her head upon a weary pillow and courts a deep and dreamless sleep. Joy tosses in her slumber, and impatient, dreams of glories that the coming dawn shall crown. But misery, with averted face, falls prostrate at the feet of death and yields her coronet of woe. At the arch of the mystic gate man lays his burden down and slumbers. What beyond? Sleep has no speech, and wondering love may only dream of voices that it fain would hear. The earth name of WHITMELL MARTIN was Joy, and he carried that name proudly and helpfully. He had reached that high plane in which he knew no sorrow on his own account, the while his gentle soul was often bowed beneath the burden of the sorrows of others. God is good. He was not only good but also kind when he sent for sojourn in this mortal life the sweet soul of WHITMELL MARTIN, contact with which served to brighten and to burnish and to bless all other lives within the zone of its presence.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, whose passing we all mourn, entered this House as a Representative from the State of Louisiana the same time I did as a Representative from the State of Iowa. He was one of the first men whom I met here. He was elected to the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses as a Progressive, and during those two Congresses sat on the Republican side. He was nominated by the Democratic Party and elected without opposition to the Sixty-sixth and subsequent Congresses. Since the Sixty-sixth Congress Judge MARTIN was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to which committee I was assigned a little over two years ago. His office was a few doors from mine. I knew him well and intimately. He was able, industrious, and conscientious. He, like most of his colleagues from Louisiana, was a strong protectionist. A native and lifelong resident of Louisiana, he was aggressive in promoting the best interests of his State and Nation. He will be remembered by me for his gentlemanly qualities, his fine character, his high intelligence, and his devotion to the public welfare.

Mr. MONTET. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to have spent my early childhood in the parish wherein our departed friend, Judge WHITMELL P. MARTIN, was born and reared. The Martin family was our first neighbor. I am equally proud to be able to say that I spent all of my manhood as a neighbor of my estimable and cordial friend, Judge MARTIN. He was at all times my personal and political friend. Having enjoyed his lifelong acquaintance and friendship, I do not want this occasion to pass without taking advantage of the opportunity of paying my tribute of respect to his memory.

My acquaintance with Judge MARTIN dates as far back as I can remember. His family and mine are friends of long standing. I was brought up in that atmosphere of friendship and, I am happy to say, inherited it.

His life was one of unselfish devotion to his family and like service to his people, who honored him with public trusts from the year 1894 to his death. Recognizing his scholarly attainments, the people of my parish selected him superintendent of public education in 1894. He served in that capacity to 1900. It was during his superintendency that the public schools of my parish were given the awakening and momentum which are the foundation of the splendid public-school system now obtaining there. Since that time wise and able school leadership has taken advantage of the foundation wrought during Judge MARTIN's incumbency, and to-day the parish of Lafourche can justly boast of as fine a school system as exists anywhere in this great country. Appreciating his value as a public servant, in 1900 he was elected to the office of district attorney, where he served his people for seven years. He attained a splendid record in that office. He was a prosecutor and not a persecutor. His record in that office is unblemished and worthy of the ambition of anyone performing like service. His ability immediately commanded respect and recognition. His fairness and impar-

tiality were so pronounced, our people soon realized that in Judge MARTIN was the ideal judicial temperament and in 1907 he was elected judge of the twentieth judicial district court of Louisiana, where he served until 1914, when first elected as a Member of this House. As a judge he was never charged with partiality. His decisions were rarely reversed by superior courts. He was sympathetic for the weak. While he upheld the laws impartially, he always tempered justice with mercy. As a presiding judge he knew neither friend nor foe. He was an ideal and able presiding judge. He stood for the best traditions of the judiciary. Indeed he had a lofty and ideal notion of the dignity and responsibility which belong to that great office. He always displayed strength of character and kindness of heart.

His ability and reputation for unselfish devotion as a public servant soon spread beyond the bounds of his judicial district, and in 1914, in a most sanguine political fight, after the smoke of battle had cleared, he was returned triumphant to this House, where he devotedly served our people continuously thereafter until his untimely death. He was subjected, of course, as other public men have been, to the personal and acrimonious criticism bearing at times upon abuse, which followed him even to his last day, but that never deterred him in his devotion to the interests of his district, whether they were politically friendly or not. His actions in Congress always reflected the views and best interests of all the people he represented. He was indeed a true and faithful servant of his people. He was at all times an active Member of this body and took an intelligent part in support of legislation intended for the relief of his constituency and for the good of our country. His arduous labors, loyalty, unselfishly, and with unusual ability performed, impaired his health and brought upon him his fatal illness.

He was a consistent and reliable committee worker. His record displays that he was also active on the floor, taking active part in the debates of all great questions which arose during his time. As his successor, it is my happy privilege to state that he has left many friends behind in this great body.

There was nothing sensational about Judge MARTIN. He bore none of the earmarks of a demagogue and probably was not a meteor in the political firmament, but his claim to statesmanship forever lies upon the indestructible rock of genuine worth.

It was my sad privilege to attend the funeral services of my friend in our home city and I shall always remember the impression it made upon me. Many years of his life were spent there and they were all useful years.

In his home he had been a devoted husband and father and took great pride in his family; his life had been a part of the social, official, and public life of that intelligent, enterprising community.

Every inhabitant of that community genuinely mourned on that sad day; places of business, private as well as public, were closed; people of the city and generally throughout the district which he had so ably represented laid aside their business to pay loving tribute to the memory of him who during long years had been their neighbor and friend, beloved in private life, and trusted in official places to which they had advanced him. There was sincere grief on the part of those friends and neighbors; there was evidence of their appreciation of the splendid qualities of the man whose memory they mourned. There were present men and women from every parish comprising the district he had long and with distinguished ability represented. They spoke of the confidence and esteem his life and service had inspired; they expressed the sorrow and sense of loss his untimely death imposed upon them. I was impressed that the most faithful estimate that can be made and the highest tribute a man can gain are by and from his friends and neighbors of long and intimate association. It was an impressive scene long to be remembered by all who were privileged to witness it.

My personal acquaintance with Judge MARTIN began, as I have said, during my early childhood. At all times during my short career he was genuinely my friend, and I therefore speak of him as a friend whose death is a personal loss to me. I am able also to testify to his fine character, his ability, his devotion to duty, to the respect for and trust in him shown by all those privileged to know him, and of the success he attained as a servant of the people. He enjoyed and deserved the esteem of all those who knew him intimately. Everyone deeply regrets his death and will remember him with sincere affection.

JOHN JOSEPH CASEY

Mr. DARROW. Mr. Speaker, when the flag upon the Capitol is hung at half-mast it is mute evidence that death has invaded the ranks of our great congressional family. It is naturally a solemn occasion, although a fitting tribute to a departed public servant.

In paying respect to our lamented colleague, JOHN J. CASEY, it is not necessary to repeat his life's story. Such a recitation, however, would be filled with incidents of unusual interest, and his accomplishments would clearly illustrate the possibilities accruing under our free institutions, and the path of opportunity which lies open to one who has ability, industry, and courage.

Throughout his career Mr. CASEY was an avowed champion of labor, and in such respect he was of forceful influence and one whose opinion and judgment was respected. He knew whereof he spoke, for since attaining the age of 8 years he had labored with his hands. Since early manhood he had evinced an interest in trade-union affairs, and at various times served as an officer and representative of local, State, and international labor organizations. The confidence and respect in which he was regarded in his district is evidenced by the fact that he had been elected a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature for one term and later as a Member of Congress for six terms.

Although of opposite political faith to that of the great majority of our Pennsylvania delegation, Mr. CASEY was admired and respected for his many noble qualities; for his open, frank, and manly methods; and for his devotion to the principles for which he stood.

He was a loyal friend, an earnest worker, a public servant devoted to his trust.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the death of Congressman JOHN J. CASEY took from Congress a Member who was devoted to justice and righteousness.

He believed that the key purpose of the American Nation is to secure equal opportunity for all its citizens. To the accomplishment of that end he dedicated his abilities and energies.

As a Member of the House of Representatives he spoke and acted for the cause in which he believed and every varying measure found him determined and unafraid.

Frankly and joyously Congressman CASEY championed organized labor. He knew the movement when it was assailed by a host of enemies. He put himself into that movement and gave himself unstintingly to make it worthy of the confidence of all good citizens.

As it grew in public esteem, Congressman CASEY gave wise counsel as to the course to be pursued. He belonged among the band of comrades who helped to shape and mould the great labor movement in America.

Often I have heard him quote that dynamic saying of Lincoln:

That is the real issue, which will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglass and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles, right and wrong, throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity, the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says, "You toil and work and earn bread and I'll eat it."

Mr. Speaker, there have always been those who feel within their hearts an urge to pursue social and industrial justice. Their work is like a white silken thread in the scarlet web of history. Without them this world would be a sordid sphere.

Congressman JOHN CASEY was such a man. He knew how the great majority of mankind must live by daily toil. All his life he believed that that great majority would come to live lives of freedom and growth and justice. All his life he struggled to make his dream come true.

When death came to him he could say that he had kept the faith. Through good times and ill, through prosperity and adversity, he had followed the gleam.

And when that day comes, as it shall surely come, when conflict in industry has been replaced by cooperation, when injustice shall have been overthrown by equity, some part of that triumph must be attributed to Congressman JOHN CASEY, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ROMJUE. Mr. Speaker, nature, from her inexhaustible stores, draws forth her precious jewels that they may shine for a time, and from her quarries she lifts her golden nuggets and priceless gems that they may interest and stagger the commerce of land and sea, but from no source is there to be acquired that which excels the beauty and value of a noble life and character. The life and character of our deceased friend, JOHN J. CASEY, of the State of Pennsylvania, have been crowned in life by a great service—service to his fellow man. And the crown of love, respect, and affection of his friends and those who knew him best has settled upon his brow in what we know as death. JOHN J. CASEY was not only a worker in a busy and working world, but he was a "man working" always for the "working man."

When his life went out labor lost one of its greatest friends. Always uppermost in his thoughts were the welfare and dignity of labor. For him who earns his bread by the sweat of the brow JOHN CASEY was always ready to act! He was devoted to principle, honest, courageous, and courteous. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the membership of this body to a marked degree.

Surely it may well be said of him whom we mourn here today, "The world is better that JOHN J. CASEY has lived in it." The inspiration and influence and the far-reaching and good effects of his life are not dead because his mortal remains have been returned to Mother Earth! No! They will continue to live on, duplicating themselves in the characters and lives of others who may be fortunate enough to catch the glory of an untarnished justice between man and man.

He always put the dollar below the man. He must be placed in the estimation of those who knew him, first, as an American, sound and stable; and, second, a considerate champion of labor, an impartial and able legislator, fair and fearless.

JOHN J. CASEY served in this body during an important period when official service was more than usually heavy. During his service he saw death take its toll and call to rest many of his co-workers from this body. He loved his work, but, like many others, he was not immune from the hazards of devoted official service.

May I quote from Senator Ingalls, in which he said:

My only hope is that when the last survivor of us all recalls the vivid memories of those who have gone before no grief may dim his vision, save that which separation always brings, and that he may confidently and gratefully anticipate the hour which shall summon him to a brighter world than this; a world which shall seem as the glorious waking from a fevered dream, where sorrow has no dominion, where distance can not separate, where time can not chill, and the tragic limitations of earthly being are forever unknown.

The membership of this House will continue to miss the personality of JOHN J. CASEY. In every cause he was always seeking to deal justly and honorably. His influence abides with us still, and we shall not fail to cherish his memory to the end of our own life's journey.

Mr. WATRES. Mr. Speaker, JOHN JOSEPH CASEY was taken from our midst while in the prime of life. He had reached a high point of usefulness and effectiveness. His was a vigorous life, dedicated to the service of his fellow man, and particularly to the cause of the masses of toilers. Having lived and worked among them from birth, none knew their thoughts, their needs, and their aspirations better and none served them more earnestly than he did.

Starting work at the age of 8 years as a breaker boy in the anthracite coal region, he became self-reliant and industrious, learning to apply himself vigorously to the task in hand, a training which served him well through life. Spurred on by commendable ambition, he studied outside of his working hours, qualifying himself for the higher tasks which were certain to come to one of his zeal and energy.

As a member of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, beginning in 1907, he became a valiant champion of labor and soon occupied an outstanding position. As the author of employers' liability legislation, valued collaborator in framing the Pennsylvania State workman's compensation act, member of the advisory council which prepared the national war labor program during the World War, labor adviser and executive of the labor adjustment division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, he won the undying gratitude of labor in serving its interests so capably and effectively.

Residing, as I do, in the congressional district adjoining that which he represented, I have had many and convincing proofs of the great esteem in which he was held by his constituency. His going will be mourned not only in his district but throughout the State and Nation.

Mr. COYLE. Mr. Speaker, that the good that men do lives afterwards was amply attested by the great outpouring of the people of Wilkes-Barre on the solemn occasion of the high requiem mass for Congressman CASEY. Truly a great man had passed away. That he was loved and admired by countless thousands was testified that day. Though he brought nothing into the world when he came, yet in his life he filled a place in the hearts of his fellow men, and in his passing left behind him countless friends who mourn, but in their memory testify to his worth.

Mr. TURPIN. Mr. Speaker, "The Heart of the Anthracite," an expression frequently used to describe that section of the anthracite coal region comprising Luzerne County because of

the richness of quality and abundance of anthracite there found, can very properly be given a personal application when one pauses for consideration of the life and acts of the late Hon. JOHN J. CASEY.

Although it might appear that such an all-embracing description ill suits a man who because of his vigorous championing of the interests of the common people often found it necessary to strike with all the power which he possessed at those who stood in the way of accomplishment of those things which he thought were right, yet those things which he fought so valiantly to attain were the things which made him to thousands of men and women of his constituency, as well as others through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "the Heart of the Anthracite."

JOHN J. CASEY was not the "middle-of-the-road" type of man. Give him an issue and he was wholeheartedly on the side which he thought would result in the greatest good. For this reason his friends were of the common people. Few of our big or conspicuous people lost any love on JOHN J. CASEY; it was the people, the workingman and his family, who term after term returned him to the Halls of Congress in the face of the strongest opposition. It was only through the pressure of national issues in presidential years that Congressman CASEY's tenure of office was interrupted.

Beset on every side by political animosities, jealousies in the labor movement, and other factors, he was able to rise above them and time and again win the suffrage of the large majority of his people.

The dominating factor in Mr. CASEY's life was love of his fellow man. He demonstrated this time after time in a ready response to the calls of civic duty by his readiness to champion the cause of organized labor.

A clearer perspective of the real JOHN J. CASEY now comes to those contemporaneous with him in the public and political life of Luzerne County, Mr. CASEY's congressional district. The men he fought bitterest, often with scathing denunciation, regard the life and career of JOHN J. CASEY as possessing a record of achievement and constructive effort equal to that of any of the illustrious group of men who have earned leadership in his community.

As has been true in American life since the days of the Continental Congress, JOHN J. CASEY was of the people. Born in humble circumstances, of poor parents, Congressman CASEY's life was a struggle from the beginning. He possessed a common-school education achieved for the most part at night school and through application to books in his spare time. He started to work when he was 8 years old as a breaker boy around the anthracite mines. Later he was apprenticed to learn the plumbing and heating trade, in which he was engaged for many years as journeyman, foreman, superintendent, and later as an employer.

Aside from his record in Congress, Congressman CASEY was most conspicuous in the trade-labor movement. He first became active in union circles when a young man and during 25 years of activity had become recognized as one of the outstanding representatives of union labor in Pennsylvania, this position being recognized with his election a year prior to his death as president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Congressman CASEY's labor record had been recognized and approved by such men as the late John Mitchell; the late Samuel Gompers; John L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers of America; William Green, who succeeded Mr. Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor. The Congressman's career in the House of Representatives had won him the attention and respect of every man and woman interested in social or labor legislation, and in him they found a friend and ally ready to lend the power of his personality and influence at any time.

During the World War Congressman CASEY gave his country outstanding service first as a member of the Ways and Means Committee and later as commissioner of conciliation and a member of the advisory council of the Department of Labor. In July, 1918, he was named labor advisor and executive of the labor adjustment division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, United States Shipping Board.

Congressman CASEY played a conspicuous and noteworthy part in the organization of the huge army of labor which did such splendid work during the war. His work in quickly adjusting labor disputes at critical times won nation-wide commendation for him and a reputation for fearless and vigorous action where and when it was necessary.

In his home State Congressman CASEY's record stands out in clear, bold relief for the humane legislation which he sponsored and with indomitable will succeeded in having passed. He was the only person ever elected to the State legislature on a straight labor ticket. He drafted, introduced, and through

the force of his personality had passed one of the first pieces of workmen's legislation ever passed in Pennsylvania, the employers liability law. He was a member of the commission, representative of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, which drafted the workmen's compensation act, at the time one of the most conspicuous pieces of humane legislation on the books of any State.

His readiness to serve his people while in Congress, his untiring efforts in behalf of disabled veterans of the World War, and his courage to stand on an issue when it seemed the wrong thing to do politically leave with us a conception of JOHN J. CASEY which marks him as a statesman.

Truly in his service to his people JOHN J. CASEY measures up. In his loyalty to his ideals, in his warm human traits, his was "the heart of the anthracite."

LESLIE JASPER STEELE

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the membership of this House deeply regrets the untimely death of Hon. LESLIE J. STEELE, who so ably represented the fifth congressional district of Georgia. He was a man of sterling integrity; devoid of any desire whatsoever to bring glory to himself because of responsibility shared with his coworkers. Indeed he was a modest man. He was possessed of a quiet, gentle nature, and never felt himself superior to those with whom he worked in the discharge of his official duties. He was sound in judgment and faithful to every trust. He had the courage of his convictions, though he had the kindest regard for those who opposed him. He was well versed in law, having graduated at Emory College and the University of Georgia. He practiced his chosen profession for many years at his home in Decatur, Ga. He was twice elected by his people to the General Assembly of Georgia and while filling this responsible position made an enviable reputation. He was elected to the Seventieth Congress and reelected to the Seventy-first Congress. He was a most agreeable and delightful gentleman, warm-hearted and always loyal to his duties and to his fellowman. He was not only endowed with great intellectual powers, but to his last day he was blessed with remarkable physical strength, and his death was a great shock to his family and his friends. I did not have the pleasure of knowing Mr. STEELE personally until he came to Congress, but my admiration and devotion increased as I was drawn into close contact with him. He was a man of great determination and perfect courage, but he was gentle and kind, and those who knew him best loved him most. His life was typical of the truest and highest form of citizenship, and he leaves a heritage of which his children might well be proud and an example which they should emulate. We can not say more of a man than that he was a Christian gentleman, and this may well be said of him. We mourn him, and we honor his memory in the highest degree.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, on the 24th day of July, 1929, LESLIE JASPER STEELE, a Representative in Congress from the fifth district of Georgia, passed into the beyond. In his passing the district lost a faithful servant, a capable representative, and a man whose life was devoted to his family and his people.

Mr. STEELE was born in De Kalb County, near Decatur, Ga., on November 21, 1868. His grandfather, Isaac Steele, a Primitive Baptist of Scotch-Irish descent, had moved to De Kalb County from South Carolina in 1821, and his mother's father, Robert Smith, a Calvinistic Presbyterian, and also of Scotch-Irish descent, had moved from North Carolina and settled on a neighboring farm.

Mr. STEELE attended the rural schools of De Kalb County and later attended Emory College—which at that time was located at Oxford, Ga., but was later moved to De Kalb County, near Decatur and Atlanta, and its name changed to Emory University—from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1893. For the next five years he taught school in Georgia, and the highest salary received during those five years as a teacher was \$50 a month. Yet he saved enough out of his salary to pay his way through the law department of the University of Georgia. After finishing his course there he was admitted to the bar by Judge Richard B. Russell in 1899 and began the practice of law in Decatur, Ga. At the same time he became county school commissioner of De Kalb County and held that office eight years, giving it up when his practice became too heavy to continue both.

His public life began when he became a charter member of the Decatur city school board in 1902, of which body he was a member for 19 years. He served as city clerk of Decatur, and as its mayor for five years. He served in the General

Assembly of Georgia from 1915 through 1918 and was returned both in 1923 and 1924.

He was elected to Congress in November, 1926, taking his seat March 4, 1927. At the time of his election he was city attorney of the city of Decatur and county attorney for the county of De Kalb.

In 1904 Mr. STEELE was married to Miss Ruby Sprayberry, of Henry County, Ga. This union was blessed with 8 children, 3 boys and 5 girls, all of whom survive him. He was a member of the Decatur Presbyterian Church, and was an honorary member of Delta Theta Phi law fraternity.

One of the outstanding features of Mr. STEELE's life was his devotion to every trust reposed in him. Although up to the time of his election to Congress he held many positions of public trust, none of them paid him more than \$600 per year. In spite of the small financial remuneration, he gave to every such position all of the time necessary to adequately discharge the duties thereof and he never neglected a public trust in the slightest degree, and this was true even though, in many instances, it was necessary that he forego lucrative employments as a lawyer in order that his public duties might be properly attended to.

Another outstanding quality of his character was courage. He never sought a controversy, but he never shirked a duty to avoid one, and he never hesitated to take a position on public matters because it might be unpopular. He always had convictions on matters relating to the public welfare and was always ready to fight for them.

His influence upon the life of the county of his birth and the city of his residence was large. It was always cast upon the side in which he saw the right. He gave without stint of his energy and his talents for education, for civic betterment, and was at all times active in promoting the general welfare and progress of his State and the Nation.

By nature he was conservatively progressive. He never sought the limelight, was never a seeker of publicity, and was never known to do an act for sensational purposes. His path was in the middle of the road, doing what he conceived to be right and letting all persons know where he stood.

Had the fates decreed for him a long period of service in the House, it is my opinion that he would have become one of its strongest Members. He had the ability, the industry, and the political courage to achieve this end. His political courage was shown in 1928, when his party, the Democratic Party, nominated a candidate for President who was not acceptable to the majority of the people in the district which Mr. STEELE represented, a man to whom he was opposed in the pre-convention campaign. The easy course for him would have been to have remained silent and merely cast his vote, but he chose rather to fight for the party of his choice. His voice was the first raised in Georgia for the party ticket by a candidate for office. He put the party above his personal fortunes, and he won a glorious victory, because the people recognized his honesty and his convictions. He was renominated for Congress in September, 1928, over his immediate predecessor, who ran on a platform opposed to the Democratic nominee. Two months later his district gave a majority of its votes against the nominee of the Democratic Party for President.

It was my good fortune to be closely associated with Mr. STEELE for many years. As I came to know him intimately my appreciation of his fine qualities grew. I was associated with him in a number of political battles, including association in the management of his successful campaign for Congress in 1926. I was associated with him in the trial of a number of important legal cases and thereby came to appreciate his great ability as an advocate in the courts. We had law offices together when he entered upon his service as a Member of this House.

I deem it a privilege to record this statement regarding LESLIE JASPER STEELE, one of God's noblemen, a faithful father and husband, a true patriot, a good citizen, a devoted public servant. Measured by all the known standards, LESLIE JASPER STEELE attained the nobility of character which exists only in a real man.

In his death the House has lost a faithful and capable Member, his district has lost a conscientious Representative, his State and community have lost an illustrious son, and I have lost a true friend. May the record of his life be an inspiration for many others who come after him.

Thousands of friends he has left behind who mourn his passing, who cherish his memory, and whose verdict upon his life and character is, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker—

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-flying meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from earth to his rest in his grave.

The honorable and useful career of Hon. LESLIE J. STEELE, of Decatur, late a Representative in Congress from the fifth congressional district of Georgia, is ended, but I am persuaded that he still lives in the better life beyond the grave.

Mr. STEELE was born near Decatur, Ga., November 21, 1868, graduated from Emory College in 1893 with the degree of A. B., and graduated in law at the University of Georgia in 1899.

He was the highest type of Christian gentleman and was faithful to every duty of life. He loved God and his fellow man. His honor and his conscience were clear. His life was gentle, simple, kindly, and filled with acts of charity and good will. He faithfully and efficiently performed every task assigned to him. To him duty was a sacred opportunity for service. Being such a character, it naturally followed that his neighbors, who knew him best, called him to public honors and key civic places. His discharge of the duties of all offices intrusted to him reflected honor and credit upon himself and the constituencies that honored him. He served as mayor of the city of Decatur from 1915 to 1920, served two terms in the General Assembly of Georgia, and, on November 2, 1926, he was elected to the Seventieth Congress.

I knew him best as Congressman. He was always at his post of duty in the House or in his committees and promptly performed the detail duties of his office. He performed all the trying and onerous labors incident to the faithful representation of a large constituency in Congress. He was able, but modest withal and unostentatious. He soon won the complete confidence and esteem of all his colleagues in the House of Representatives. In his passing Georgia and the Nation lost a faithful and beloved statesman.

One of Mr. STEELE's virtues that especially endeared him to me was his beautiful family life. On November 16, 1904, he married Miss Ruby Sprayberry, and God blessed the union with eight children, all of whom survive him. Never was there a more devoted husband and father. In the STEELE home love abode, and therefore joy and happiness reigned supreme. This home was an inspiration to all who entered its portals.

It was my sad privilege to attend Mr. STEELE's funeral in his home city of Decatur. A vast concourse of people assembled to pay their last tribute of respect. The entire church was filled with beautiful floral offerings, and hundreds of eyes were filled with tears as Mr. STEELE's pastor of 20 years paid simple tribute to his exemplary Christian life. It was patent to all present how dearly this man was loved by his neighbors and acquaintances. Surely my friend's life was not in vain, for he left the world richer and happier for his having lived in it, and his memory will linger in the hearts of his fellow man.

I wrote my name upon the sand,
And trusted it would stand for aye;
But soon, alas, the reflux sea
Had washed my feeble lines away.
I carved my name upon the wood,
And after years returned again;
I missed the shadow of the tree
That stretched of old upon the plain.
The solid marble next my name
I gave as a perpetual trust;
An earthquake rent it to its base,
And now it lies o'erlaid with dust.
All these had failed. I was perplexed;
I turned and asked myself, "What then?"
If I would have my name endure,
I'll write it on the hearts of men.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, we are privileged at this time to pay our tributes of respect to the late Hon. LESLIE J. STEELE, who departed this life on July 24, 1929.

It was not my pleasure to know Mr. STEELE until he entered upon his duties as a Member of the Seventieth Congress. He was not long a Member of Congress, but his service and his conduct were such that he won the absolute confidence and respect of all his colleagues on both sides of the House.

Through a close personal friend of mine who was a classmate of the deceased I had heard of Mr. STEELE. This friend of mine, when it was announced Mr. STEELE had been elected to Congress, said to me:

There is one of the most solid and honorable men I have ever known. When you have known him awhile you will like him and you will find what I have said about him is true.

This is the estimate of a friend who knew him well in college. After I had met Mr. STEELE I became quite fond of him, as did all of his colleagues; and I formed the same high estimate of him as a man and as a fellow legislator as was expressed to me by his college chum.

Mr. STEELE was born November 21, 1868, near where he lived all his life and near where his remains rest. He was born but three or four years after the War between the States ended, and as a boy he grew up amid the reconstruction struggles in Georgia that truly "tried men's souls." He was born and reared in the section that had been so completely devastated and wrecked by the cruel hand of war, in the zone in which the Battle of Atlanta was fought. No section of the wrecked Southland was so cruelly dealt with by the enemy than the section around Atlanta and Decatur. His people helped to rebuild the community, and from ashes and wreckage, buildings, farms, towns, cities, teeming with industry, sprang up. Mr. STEELE grew up with this growing section of our State after the war. He came up amid conditions that are calculated to make one sturdy and solid. He had many handicaps, but he met with great success in life. He always had and maintained the good will and confidence of the people in his section and they honored him because of their confidence in him. They knew he was a good man and true.

He was mayor of his city and a member of the General Assembly of Georgia, in which he gave good service to his city, his county, and the State. He was a successful lawyer and a man of marked executive ability. He was called by the people of the fifth congressional district to serve them in Congress. How well he served here is a matter of record. His life work and his legislative career are open books. His record is one of which his friends are proud.

The people of his congressional district were deeply grieved, as were his colleagues, when he was called away from us. His friends turned out by the thousands to attend his funeral and to pay their last tributes of respect as they followed the remains of their deceased friend and faithful public servant to the cemetery. The funeral services were impressive, and on all sides there were evidences of deep sorrow and grief among his people, who had gathered from all parts of the district to attend the funeral.

While our departed friend was a success as a lawyer, a legislator, and in a business way, he achieved even greater success in things more worth while. He had served long and well in the Master's vineyard and died unafraid because of his strong Christian faith. He had long since learned it does not profit a man to gain even the whole world and lose his own soul. Those close to him knew he thought first and always of that, and his family and thousands of devoted friends have the sweet and implicit belief that his noble soul is with its Maker, yonder in the eternal heavens, where it has been rewarded for all the good he did in his life upon this earth. It is a blessed thought to his loved ones that he had so lived among his fellow men that all who knew him speak kindly and well of him, and that he had so lived that we are happy in the thought that though he is dead, he still lives in that blessed land that knows no sorrow and no death. What a success is this! 'Tis the triumph over death, 'tis the victory over that last foe that gives life everlasting.

We miss our departed friend. We miss his genial fellowship, his valuable counsel, and his sound advice in the affairs of the country, which he served so ably, so faithfully, and so patriotically. He was a great Georgian and a true American. Our lives have been blessed with the touch we had with this good man, and the world is better because of his having lived in it, for all about him this spotless soul radiated kindness and gentleness, and left uplifting influences with all who came in contact with him.

While sorrow is the common lot of man, we should not mourn, but we should think of LESLIE STEELE as just off on a pleasant journey and that we will again see him "face to face" if we live, as worthily as he did, to meet the reward we are confident is his. I have spoken of him as a departed friend.

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end;
Were this frail world our only rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.
Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond this vale of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward to expire.

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A whole eternity of love,
Formed for the good done;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere.

Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning higher and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night;
They hide themselves in heaven's own light.

—James Montgomery.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Speaker, I did not think it would ever be my lot to perform the mission which I now undertake. A few months before the death of the Hon. LESLIE STEELE, of Georgia, whose life we commemorate to-day, he was a guest in my home. At the time he was making a tour of the State, speaking in behalf of the Democratic Party and its national ticket. I was particularly impressed with his physical appearance, which indicated a capacity for many years of strenuous public service. But, in this brief space of time he has met that journey's end, "Where time and eternity meet and blend." As we look retrospectively over those intervening months and realize the change that time has wrought, we are forcibly reminded of both the uncertainty of life and time of death. The weak do not know how much or how long they can endure, and the strong seldom realize their frailties or the short duration of life that may be their lot.

Our deceased colleague, born and reared in Georgia, was one of the foremost citizens of the State. He was a graduate of the literary department of Emory College and of the legal department of the University of Georgia. Shortly after graduation he entered the legal profession, locating at Decatur, Ga., where he resided until death. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, a kind and indulgent husband and father, a most loyal friend, and in every sense that the word implies—a success.

Prior to his election to Congress, Mr. STEELE was closely identified with the public and social life of Georgia, always rendering active and efficient service. Immediately upon entering Congress he was recognized as a man of courage—moral and political. Possessing ability and sterling character, mentally and physically vigorous, Representative STEELE was rapidly winging his way to a high place in the Nation's councils when overtaken by that grim reaper whose call we all must answer. His death has been a source of deep regret to many, among whom are his colleagues in the House. We shall long cherish his memory.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, Representative LESLIE J. STEELE, of Georgia, became a member of this House March 4, 1927. I had not known him before he became a Member of this great body. When I first met him as a newly elected Representative of the great old Southern State of Georgia, which has sent so many illustrious men to Washington to sit in the two Houses of Congress, he was by me mentally grouped with the several able and attractive Representatives of that State then representing Georgia in this House. He came in good company and soon demonstrated his worthiness of membership in his State delegation, and his identity with the long line of outstanding men who have throughout the history of the country represented Georgia in these Halls.

Representative STEELE was unpretentious, rather too modest, if that can ever be truly said; but the quiet, dignified lawyer from Georgia had the face and personality of a thoughtful, able man of high character. I soon felt myself drawn to him, and before long there developed between us a degree of special attachment which increased our personal contacts and created feelings in me which continued throughout his service, and will abide as a part of the sacred memories of my own service in Congress.

On one of the important committees of the House the lamented gentleman from Georgia and I were associates. His work there soon disclosed that he was a very able lawyer, diligent and painstaking, and devoted to the principles of justice. That committee, the House Committee on Claims, handles hundreds of claims by people of every station in life, from the humblest to the most exalted. Its work, when properly done, is that of an important court with large powers of discretion for use in detecting and defeating fraud and in doing the right between claimants and the Government, with considerable freedom from what are commonly called technical rules of law and legal procedure. Our colleague's faithfulness in toiling with the details

of the work of that committee, his legal ability in summing up facts and reporting conclusions, both seasoned by a wholesome love of justice, greatly increased my attachment to him and my already high estimate of the value of his service in Congress.

Not long before our last separation I learned that Mr. STEELE was in deep distress because of the serious and continued illness of his life companion. He had my sincere sympathy in that affliction. By one of the many and momentous transitions with which human life is filled, the companion to whom he was devoted mourns her irreparable loss in his death and has my sincere assurance of the deep sympathy of his colleagues, by whom he was respected and loved.

I had, of course, no indication that our separation upon the adjournment of that session of Congress was final, but the recollection and statement of it makes me sad.

As a self-contained, strong man, and withal a gentleman much after the order of American gentlemen of former generations, our departed colleague commanded the respect of all who knew him and the love of those who knew him well.

As a Member of Congress he rendered faithful, effective service of a type which would have become more and more conspicuous and generally recognized if his life had been spared, and his service in Congress, to his people, his State, and Nation been extended through a considerable period of years. In his decease the House lost one of its worthiest and most efficient Members. His district and State lost a Representative whose valuable service would have been more valuable and reflected honor upon the people and State whose confidence made him their Representative in the National Congress. More years of that service would have added continuously to the credit he reflected on his district and State.

Manhood such as his, faithfulness and ability such as he exhibited, without the alloy of bombast and pretense, create a character to the presentation of which my words are inadequate. We who knew him here are saddened by his departure. The district and State which he represented have suffered a great loss in the death of a character so fine and in the untimely ending of a public service so useful and promising as his.

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the great Indian chief, Pushmataha, said that his death would be like the falling of a great tree in the forest. The old Indian brave knew that there would be no one else to take his place. So it is with all good men. It is true there are others who fill the place left by the fallen, just as trees soon take the place of the fallen giant of the forest, but every tree and every flower fills its own place in God's eternal plan, so we, each in our peculiar way, fill our own place in God's eternal scheme.

Some may be more able in one respect and some in another, but each is best qualified in the particular vineyard and with the particular task whereunto God hath called him. The truly great man is he who finds his mission in life and performs well his duty there. Surely no one ever determined his duty more fully or performed it better than my departed colleague and friend, LESLIE J. STEELE.

It was not my privilege to know him before he was elected a Member of the Seventieth Congress. Our service together was so brief, and yet it was sufficient for me to learn to love him because of his real worth. My office is 301 House Office Building and his was 319, just down the same hallway. In going to and from the Capitol Building, he passed my office and for this reason we were thrown together probably as much as any other two Members of Congress. When we had a few minutes to spare we often visited and talked over our problems here and the duties we were endeavoring to discharge as Members of Congress. Generally we went together to attend sessions of the House and it still seems he should join me on my trips over there. In my mind, I still see him pausing at my door and smilingly saying, "Let's go."

When I bade him good-by last summer he appeared in the best of health. Little did either of us realize that in less than a short month I would witness his funeral at his home in Georgia. He was called in the very midst of his best efforts.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud,
Like a swift fleeting meteor—a fast flying cloud;
A flash of the lightning—a break of the wave,
Man passed from life to his rest in the grave,
The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Scatter around and together be laid,
The young and the old, the low and the high
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

Mr. Speaker, life is so short and death is so sure; we must play our part in life's drama at once or not at all. My colleague [Mr. STEELE] was in the midst of a great service when

his summons came. He completed his allotted task while still anxious to do much more. The Father said, "You have performed life's task, come up higher."

Mr. STEELE's congressional service was short. He was just beginning his work here. Like most men, his greatest and best service to humanity was in the ordinary walks of life as a neighbor, citizen, husband, and father, rather than in legislative halls. In fact, some of the greatest men and women of all time never held office, were not wealthy, and never saw their own names in print. No man is great unless he loves and serves humanity and humanity's God.

In and out of Congress Mr. STEELE's great desire was to serve his people and his Nation. He was regarded by all as a safe, conservative Member, who was faithfully discharging his duty and who would greatly honor his district, State, and Nation if his service was of reasonable duration. In all matters he was most anxious to do that which is right and to avoid that which is wrong.

It was my pleasure to accompany him on his first, and probably last, airplane flight, when we availed ourselves of the invitation to all Members of Congress by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and flew with that great aviator over the Nation's Capital. While Congress was in session Mr. STEELE would not consider taking the flight, so he and I waited until the House adjourned on Saturday afternoon, when we took the flight, accompanied by his little daughter Ruby.

His devotion to duty was very evident, and I recall how anxious he was about the welfare of his little daughter, who wished to take the flight with us. He was anxious for her to have the pleasure and honor of flying with the noted aviator and yet feared for her safety even more than for his own. I helped the little girl argue her cause, and he consented for her to take the flight with us.

There was always most evident his great desire to serve others and yet do nothing that would subject them to unnecessary risk or harm. His influence for good will spread far and will last long after his departure from this life. No one can estimate the length, depth, nor height of a good deed, nor the influence of a good man or woman.

As one lamp lights another nor grows less,
So nobleness ennobleth nobleness.

LESLIE J. STEELE was worthy of the highest confidence of his friends. He was loyal to duty and had the courage of his convictions.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, having entered Congress at the same time with LESLIE J. STEELE, I perhaps came into closer association with him than did most of the Members of the Seventieth Congress, by reason of the fact that we were both new and the only new Members of our delegation; so as initiates into the mysteries of membership in our national law-making body, we found much that it was necessary for us to inquire into and learn, and we had pleasure in sharing with each other such progress as we made in acquiring necessary knowledge of rules, practices, customs, and routine.

There was conspicuously lacking in our deceased colleague that quality which sometimes causes new Members of Congress to attempt to get in the limelight early in their legislative service, and by the same token there was present that element of sound common sense which caused him to realize that no man can by these tactics quickly seize upon the respect and consideration of his colleagues. He knew that that regard, so much to be desired and so necessary to efficient service, could come only as the result of association for a sufficient length of time for them to know and appreciate the good that was in him, and perhaps in no body in the world does that knowledge and appraisal come about more unerringly than in the House of Representatives.

So, while he made few speeches on the floor, he earnestly and diligently participated in the work of his committees, studied and sought to serve the needs of his constituents and of the country as a whole in his votes on proposed legislation, and gave careful and painstaking attention to the thousands of requests for aid in individual matters which, as we all know, come regularly to every Member's desk. He could have neglected these matters and have participated more freely in debates on the floor, with greater notoriety to himself, for he was an able speaker, but with less benefit to his constituents, and without establishing for himself that reputation for good judgment and sterling ability that he rapidly attained among his fellows, and which, if he had been permitted to live, would have been his

most valuable asset. He had laid the foundation here for what would unquestionably have been a long period of useful service to his people.

He was entirely free from demagoguery. I have many times discussed pending legislation with him, and I have never heard him in discussing his probable votes make any reference to the effect that those votes might have on his own political fortunes. I know that on at least one occasion, when powerful interests in his district sought to influence him on a measure which was designed to benefit an humbler element, he did not hesitate to rebuke their selfishness. He was brave, with the bravery that comes from the consciousness of doing right; he was fair, with the ability to judge of what is fair in legislation which is found in keen and analytical minds; he was firm, with the firmness which comes from approaching a conclusion slowly and with caution, and fixing upon it only after careful thought.

In his passing Georgia has lost one of her most distinguished sons and his district an able Representative, whose services, though they may be equalled, can not be excelled; for after all there is no excellency beyond that of faithful, loyal, intelligent, and understanding service, and that he gave.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, within the brief period of 14 months, death, the insatiate archer, has entered the halls of both branches of the American Congress and called his roll. Three Senators and 12 Members of the House answered to their names. LESLIE JASPER STEELE, of the first congressional district of Georgia, is one of the House Members who answered this call. Again the question of the mystery of life and death, and immortality challenges the attention and serious thought of all of us who in our loneliness and solitude now and then indulge in reflections on the life to come. Over the graves of our loved ones from quivering lips and broken hearts the question is as unceasing as the murmur of the winds, and its burden is forever the same.

Shall this mortal put on immortality; shall we meet again to part no more, to weep no more, to die no more?

Congressman STEELE was born near Decatur, Ga., the city of his residence, on November 21, 1868, and died July 24, 1929, in the Capital City of his country.

Mr. STEELE was a man of magnificent physique, apparently strong and robust, and with every assurance of living to a ripe old age. Had one of his colleagues propounded the question who would go first from the Georgia delegation in the House, Mr. STEELE in all probability would have been the last one to be named. His death was a great shock to his colleagues in the House and likewise to his friends and constituents in the fifth congressional district of Georgia. Particularly is this true with the members of the Georgia delegation who received information of his demise with intense sorrow.

Mr. STEELE was a model Congressman. He represented a great district in which the capital and the seat of government of the State of Georgia is located. His responsibilities were many and heavy. He was prompt in the discharge of every duty as Congressman, and was always in his seat in the House of Representatives unless necessarily detained elsewhere in the discharge of his official duties. He voted, according to my conception of a Congressman's duty, wisely upon every moral question, and so far as I recall in line with his party colleagues upon all other questions. He had the moral courage not to dodge a vote upon any acute controversial issue.

Mr. STEELE's native county is not far distant from Walton County, the county of my nativity, and from Lawrenceville, in Gwinnett County, where I first began the study and practice of law in the year 1882. My ancestors on the maternal and paternal sides resided in these counties during their lives, and they now sleep the eternal sleep within their boundaries.

For these reasons I assume, outside of my friend and colleague, Congressman RAMSPECK, I am better informed than any other one of his colleagues of Mr. STEELE's private and public life, and how he was regarded by the citizens of De Kalb County and the other counties of his congressional district.

He was unassuming and modest, and yet a man possessed of mental virility. The hidden forces of his mind and capabilities were known to but few people.

In council wise and calm in strife,
Like rock that breasts the ocean wave.

He was a man of model habits. He lived a clean life. He was without guile and with no vices, and a person of irreproachable character and spotless reputation. He left his widow and children a name and record, as husband and father, without blemish or the shadow of dishonor upon either, a heritage of priceless value.

His law practice had been all he could desire and he succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence. He enjoyed in the highest degree the full confidence of the bench and bar, having won by his courtly conduct the personal esteem of the judges of the different courts in which he practiced law and the fond fellowship and brotherly love of his comrades of the bar. He was an able and an honest lawyer. He discharged his duties as a lawyer to his clients loyally and efficiently.

A multitude of sorrowing people from all the counties of his district, including the entire Georgia delegation in the Congress of the United States, honored him by their presence at his funeral exercises, which were held at the Presbyterian Church in Decatur, Ga.

Mr. STEELE was a faithful and loyal member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a consecrated man and, in common with all believers in the Christian religion, he believed that our Savior walked the hills and plains of Judea and died to redeem the souls of men.

Faith in God, based upon Holy Writ and testimony of the ages, is the basis upon which Christian men and women founded their hope of immortal happiness.

The Christian faith neither darkens nor discredits the destiny of the human race; its mission is one of hope, and promise, and happiness in all the pathways of life, on the shores of time. To all the children of men of every faith and creed it comes in blessings; to the blind agnostic, who is proud of his blindness; to the groping unbeliever, who boasts of his darkness; and even to the eloquent scoffer, with his bitter tongue; as well as to the faithful followers of the cross—to one and to all it comes, with messages of charity, love, mercy, peace, rest, and everlasting life in the name of the Divine Master.

He bore success and disappointment with equal calm. He faced the oncoming death, of which he knew and we knew not, as dauntless as he had faced the trials of life.

Respected for his sound judgment and his virtues, honored wherever known and loved best where best known, crowned with honors which a grateful people had bestowed upon him, blessed by domestic happiness which was beautiful, he calmly surrendered to death's call and gave up life's responsibilities and pleasures.

To Mr. STEELE life's sun has set. For him life's cares, crosses, and sorrows are ended. His passing was peaceful, and he now enjoys that peace which "passeth all understanding."

OLE JUUL KVALE

Mr. CLAGUE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the memorial address of Hon. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD on the life, character, and public service of Hon. O. J. KVALE, deceased, formerly a Member of Congress.

The address is as follows:

In the death of Congressman KVALE the United States lost one of its noblest citizens. The seventh district lost a Congressman whose love of human liberty and justice was so intense that, like a beacon light in the fog, it gave hope and cheer to liberty-loving Americans residing beyond the limits of his district and State.

While of a very earnest and sensitive nature, the opposition and criticism of his foes at the beginning of his political career never caused him to hesitate or veer a fraction of a degree from the political path that his conscience dictated he should travel. His convictions on matters that he considered right or wrong as affecting the public interest were so deep seated that he never permitted either personal or political friends to influence his decisions.

As a Congressman, KVALE believed his district, State, and Nation had the first right to his loyalty. He believed the welfare of the country was paramount to the welfare of political parties. He did not believe in the infallibility or sanctity of political parties, but he believed in the people. He always thought the people would make the right decision if they had the right information; and when not occupying his seat in Congress he would usually spend his time traveling over his district discussing the economics of government with his people rather than politics.

Congressman KVALE did not have one set of opinions in Washington and another in the seventh district. He talked the same language in one place as he did in the other. He loved his fellow men. He did not know the meaning of jealousy or conceit. He was incapable of intrigue and never stooped to the level of the petty politician seeking partisan advantage. The Rules Committee never controlled his vote. He was, too much of an American and believer in the Constitution to take orders from any party or organization. He found his authority solely in the Constitution which he had sworn to support, and the provisions of which outlined his activities and gave and limited his power.

Congressman KVALE believed in constitutional government rather than party government. He had the old-fashioned American idea that the office of Congressman belonged to the people of the district rather than

any political party. In this respect his ideas were so old that many people thought they were new. He was so progressive that he was not afraid of the future, and so conservative that he did not forget the traditions of the past in American history. I believe he thought the future welfare of America is encompassed in the traditions of the past.

Congressman KVALE died at a comparatively early age, but during the half century that he lived he had the privilege of living a rich life, full of experiences. It is a strange paradox of history that humanity crucifies the saviors of their liberties and crowns their oppressors. But KVALE had the happy experience of living to see his detractors acclaim his courage, vision, and statesmanship.

Mr. CLAGUE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the memorial address of Hon. THOMAS D. SCHALL on the life, character, and public service of Hon. O. J. KVALE, deceased, formerly a Member of Congress.

The address is as follows:

When a fellow Member of this body passes through that great and awe-inspiring change that takes him from our daily contact with him it is the time-honored custom to pause in the routine of business and reflect on the place he held among us. Yesterday he was a man as we. Perhaps our judgments of him were obscured by our very nearness. We took him and his qualities for granted. To-day, death in its majesty has touched him. He has gone beyond, and our inmost hearts are moved to do him justice.

With the passing of Representative O. J. KVALE the State of Minnesota lost a fearless, incorruptible, God-fearing public servant. He was ever devoted to duty, with a single-minded steadfastness that ignored consequences to himself. He is sincerely mourned by the district which sent him here four consecutive terms. The ever-increasing majorities witness the high esteem in which they held him. Previous to his coming to Congress he was a Lutheran minister of high standing in our State, a great student, and an eloquent speaker. He came to Congress as a Progressive Independent in 1922, defeating his Republican opponent by 14,000. He was elected to the Seventy-first Congress by a majority of better than 28,000. On the floor of the House and in committee his eloquence, studious ability, and zeal in behalf of agriculture has made him one of the ablest legislators in the fight to give agriculture a basis of equality with industry.

He had no peer in the House as a champion of the common folks. The common people of Minnesota and of the United States have lost through his premature death an able advocate of their rights, and special interests have been relieved of an unrelenting foe.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, the tragic death of our colleague, O. J. KVALE, cast a gloom over the people of the great North Star State. They felt that in his untimely passing they had lost a true friend and champion who bore the scars of many a contest waged in behalf of the principles in which they believed and for which he stood.

Our colleague was a true Norseman. He delighted in conflict and gave blow for blow, but always fairly. When he felt that he was no longer in accord with the principles of the great party with which he had been affiliated since young manhood, he boldly cut away from the old and tried ship and embarked upon a new political craft, proudly flinging his colors to the breeze that all might know where he stood. That was KVALE. He was without guile and subterfuge and how I admire a person who stands four-square to the world. There are too many pussycooters and hush-hush men in public life. They keep their ears to the ground to learn what is the popular thing to do, but they give little or no heed to what is necessary to do. I admire tremendously the man or woman who will set a course and steer true to it. My friend KVALE was not one of these "yes-yes," "no-no" men. He was a positive character and when convinced that he was in the right, would stand his ground like granite; always a fair fighter, never asking for nor granting quarter. He was a true Viking, whom I delighted to call friend.

Never shall I forget that dark, gray day when I arrived in the beautiful little city of Benson, Minn., to pay my last tribute to one whose friendship I had long cherished. The thoroughfares were crowded with friends and admirers, many of whom had come from a considerable distance to pay the last meed of respect to their fallen leader. People of various political beliefs were there by the thousands. The spacious Lutheran church where the last sad rites were enacted, was crowded to capacity, as was the large and shaded lawn surrounding the edifice. Through the branches of the trees, indigenous to my beloved Minnesota, was heard the twittering of birds mingled with gentle zephyrs, forming a sweet requiem to the memory of one whom we all loved and admired. Screened by a huge bank of beautiful floral offerings sat high dignitaries of the church and the service was impressive in its simplicity. The sermon by Rev. M. O. Andrews was replete with comforting thoughts for the children who had been bereaved by the mysterious hand of

death, and I desire at this time to insert as a part of my remarks, a portion thereof:

Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God. (Isaiah.)

Dante in his wanderings came to Euno, the river of memory. Tasting the sunny waters of this stream, he recalled all the gladsome and glorious experiences of the past. Euno runs beside the road of life, even through the valley of to-day's shadow. We kneel beside this stream to-day, lift a handful of its water to our quivering lips, and recall all that he was—recall and find comfort.

He was a lover of children. In the book whose leaves are for the healing of hearts is one leaf he dearly treasured: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, My brethren, even these least, ye did it unto Me." This verse with its human color and tender disclosure was the trusting place of his soul. Here the very genius of his faith found focus. To incarnate its spirit was for him profoundly satisfying.

He was a lover of the unfortunate. The suffering ages seemed to look out at him from the dread shapes of the soul quenched and distorted. He saw time's tragedy in the aching stoop of the dispossessed and the plundered. To build in them the music and the dream, to give them the upward look, to touch them with a passion for eternity was to him a sacred and God-given duty.

He was a lover of truth. With an attitude of buoyant hopefulness, with a willingness to take the risk and peril of human things, with a fine contempt for the base and unfair, he championed whatever truth he was given the light to see—

"Some great cause, God's new Messiah."

He was a lover of peace. Succeeding to the vision of the Hebrew prophets, he believed in the ultimate triumph of spiritual forces throughout the world. Beyond the blood and mud of war he saw "the parliament of man and the federation of the world." He believed that among men and nations—

"Love shall tread out the baleful fire of anger,
And in its ashes plant the tree of peace."

As a Christian pastor he preached faithfully and well the gospel of Christ. Coordinating the individual and the social he performed a blessed ministry among us. One thing was ever clear to him—the love of God as revealed in Jesus of Nazareth. In that light he lived and wrought.

Three years ago he lost the fellowship of years in the death of his wife. In the hush of a September evening he saw her slip slowly down the river, on to the estuary, and out to the open sea. From that time forward his days were often lonely. He seemed to look wistfully beyond the things that are and muse as the poet mused—

"O thou soul of my soul, I shall clasp thee again."

The dream is now a reality. At Trails End, with its light and shadows, its pageant of color, the living green of rustling woods and the glint of placid waters, with its far-away wistfulness of twilight, and the thoughts of things he had longed to know, there he fell into the Everlasting Arms.

My friend KVALE has gone on ahead to that undiscovered land from whose bourne no traveler returns.

What the future hath in store no mind can know,
To-morrow may bring happiness or woe;
We can not carry charts save the hope that is in our hearts,
As along the unknown trail we blindly go.

Whilst we can not draw aside the curtain that separates here from hereafter, and while no voyager has ever returned to tell us about that other and fairer land, at times of parting we are sustained with a hope, which amounts to conviction, that beyond the river of life, amidst Elysian fields, there is to be a reunion of all whom we have loved and cherished here on earth.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Mr. Speaker, the tragic passing of the late Representative O. J. KVALE in September, 1929, was a shock to the Nation, and particularly distressing to the many friends who had learned to know and love him. From the time he first came here as a Member of the Sixty-eighth Congress I was deeply attached to him. His eager sincerity and earnestness of purpose impressed all who came in contact with him. I do not think there ever has been a new Member of this great body who entered upon his duties with greater zeal or a more intense desire to be useful to his fellow men. And few Members, I may say, performed more real, constructive, worth-while labors for the good of humanity than he.

The life of Representative KVALE was rich in service to others. After being ordained in the ministry he had in almost 32 years but two charges, following which he came to Congress for 6 years. Such an opportunity to work for the betterment of mankind is given to but few mortals.

During the past quarter of a century a gigantic struggle has been going on between the forces of corporate wealth on the one hand and the common people on the other, the former

constantly encroaching on the rights of the latter and striving with every means at its command to control the machinery of our Government. Reverend Mr. KVALE, even while ministering to the spiritual needs of his congregation, was aware of this great conflict. Ardently and intelligently he threw himself into the contest on the side of the people. Like Lincoln, he always maintained that no man is good enough nor has the right to ride on the backs of the people. He recognized no divine right of wealth to rule, but ever fought the battles of the weak, overburdened, and oppressed. He knew that material things alone do not make America the leader among nations; no one realized more keenly than he that there is a spiritual tradition in our Government which inspires the love of its citizens and fires the imagination of liberty-loving people everywhere, and that governments, like men, must have something more than material wealth to command the devotion of their citizens and the respect of the world. There must be that intangible, spiritual something called the soul. To that principle he gave himself in the fullest measure, and in all of his legislative work the betterment of the people was uppermost in his mind and heart. Mr. Speaker, it is particularly fitting that in our system of government a man like Representative KVALE should have had the opportunity to serve in this legislative body. It is well for our Government and very fortunate for our people to have Representatives of this type in Congress. All who believe in self-government and democracy should rejoice that he was here. He has left the imprint of his great humanitarian thoughts and convictions in the molding of legislation for the national welfare which will live after him. May that influence for good continue down through the ages!

Mr. CLAGUE. Mr. Speaker, Hon. OLE JUUL KVALE was born February 6, 1869, on a farm near Decorah, Iowa. After attending the rural schools he entered Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and received his A. B. degree in 1890. He graduated from Luther Theological Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., in 1893 (C. T.), and from the University of Chicago in 1914 (A. M.). He was ordained to the ministry in 1894, and served as a pastor in the Norwegian Lutheran Church at Orfordville, Wis., from 1894 to 1917. He moved to Benson, Minn., and served as pastor at that place from 1917 to 1923. He was a member of the Board of Education, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, from 1917 to the time of his death.

Mr. KVALE was married to Ida Tonette Simley, of Mayville, N. Dak., in 1895. To this union were born 7 children, 6 sons and 1 daughter, whose names are as follows: PAUL JOHN KVALE, now a Member of Congress; Alfred J. Kvale; Mildred Kvale; Dr. Ingolf T. Kvale; Walter Kvale; Arthur Kvale; and Robert Kvale. Mrs. Kvale died at Washington, D. C., in 1926.

Mr. KVALE was elected to the House of Representatives, Sixty-eighth Congress, in the fall of 1922, defeating Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, and continued to serve as a Member of Congress until his death in September, 1929.

He was a highly educated man, thoughtful student, brilliant speaker, and a fine musician. While in the ministerial work he devoted much of his time to choir and oratorio work. He was greatly interested in education, and liberal in his thoughts and views. He loved home and his family. No man was ever more devoted to his family than Mr. KVALE.

While a Member of Congress he was a student of public affairs, and devoted his time to his work. He was very sincere, and his associates always knew his position on important questions. When his mind was made up on an issue nothing could swerve him in his views. He was always frank and open in expressing his conclusions, and he never tried to deceive. He followed the strict lines of duty as he saw it, and stood fast in his ideals of right. His information was first hand, and learned in the school of experience how to solve the problems of life. His remarks and speeches in public and on the floor of the House showed thought and originality, and he was always listened to with interest when he addressed the public or his fellow Members. His sympathies and feelings were always with the common people, and his life was devoted to improving the general conditions of mankind. His people loved him and believed in him.

Personally I knew him well and intimately for many years prior to his decease, and in his death I lost a real and true friend. His family lost a most devoted and loving father, his State and Nation a good servant. His life and work has made our country a brighter and happier place to live.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we are told in the tragedy of Ion that when that death-devoted Greek was about to offer up his life as a sacrifice to fate his beloved Clemanthe turned to him and asked:

Shall we meet again?

He replied:

I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that are eternal, of the clear streams which flow forever, of the stars amid whose azure depths my raised spirits have walked in glory; yet they are dumb. But when I look into thy loving living face I see that which mantling through its rich beauty tells me it can never die. We shall meet again.

No man who ever looked into the serene, sincere face of O. J. KVALE could doubt the existence of a Supreme Being. No man who ever heard his earnest pleading for the causes he deemed just could doubt that back of it was the spirit of Christianity.

As Victor Hugo once said of one of his characters, if you could have looked into the soul of this earnest, sincere man, you would have found it dazzling in its purity.

During my term of service in the House I have never known a more conscientious public servant. He had the courage of his convictions, and his heart beat in sympathy with the great masses of the American people.

In his tragic death the State of Minnesota lost one of her most illustrious sons, America lost one of her most loyal and devoted citizens, and this House lost one of its most useful Members.

He lived according to the golden rule. He never unnecessarily gave offense to a colleague or reflected upon the integrity of those with whom he disagreed. He resented any imputation of ulterior motives on his part, and I have seen him wring an apology from the lips of an adversary on this floor who transgressed the bound of propriety in the heat of debate.

As was once said of Robert E. Lee:

He was a public servant without vices; a private citizen without wrong; a Christian without hypocrisy; and a man without guile.

He looked to the future and endeavored to make the world a better place in which to live. He believed in the youth of America, and burned his candle late into the night toiling for the solution not only of those problems that confront us now but of those that must confront the generations yet to come. When I recall his splendid services I think of—

An old man, traveling a lone highway,
Who came at evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
For the sullen stream held no fears for him,
But he turned when he reached the other side
And builded a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," cried a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day
And you never again will pass this way.
"You have crossed the chasm deep and wide.
Why build you a bridge at eventide?"
And the builded raised his old gray head:
"Good friend, on the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me to-day
A youth whose feet will pass this way.
"This stream, which has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired boy may a pitfall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim—
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Congressman KVALE from the scene of action comes as a distinct blow to his colleagues and to his many friends in Minnesota, and, although he is gone from our midst, the memory of his many kind deeds lingers on.

I had the pleasure of being his friend and neighbor for four years, and during that short space of time I learned to know him as an honorable gentleman; as a fearless statesman, always fighting for the rights of the common people.

About two years before his death he suffered the loss of his charming and lovable wife. Mrs. Kvale was a kindly woman and all of those who came in contact with her learned to love her. She was a wonderful helpmate to her husband and when she was called to her reward Brother KVALE suffered irreconcilable loss.

Representative KVALE left to mourn his death a splendid family. The Kvale family and those who honored and loved Congressman KVALE cherish his memory for the good things that he did in life.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I met O. J. KVALE when he first came to Washington to take his seat in the Sixty-eighth Congress. His election had attracted a great deal of attention in the East. The prominence of his opponent, the issues he created, and the fact that single handed he defeated a great

party and a powerful political machine became indeed the topic of conversation in all political circles.

It was not many days before we became friends—a friendship I shall always cherish.

KVALE was an unusual legislator—he was no politician. He despised the professional political trickster and the many devious and ingenious methods so often used by this sort of office seeker. He knew no party, but knew the needs and the wants of the great masses of people. He mistrusted political machines, but he had an abiding faith in the judgment and good sense of the American people. He was bound by no caucus and was free to accept what was good in the platforms of both parties. He loathed the insincerity of fashionable society and loved the traditions of the American home. Political expediency was hateful to him, parliamentary rules irritating, official red tape annoying; he wanted to do it all then and there for the benefit of his constituents, for the welfare and happiness of all the workers and producers of the land.

On every occasion he protested against the existing order when the existing order was distorted for the exploitation of the great masses of workers or when used to extend legislative benefit or special privilege to a favored few. To be in a minority to him was not difficult if he believed that minority was right. He would vote with the majority if he believed the majority was on the right side of the question. And so before long this lone legislator soon attracted the love of his friends and demanded the respect of his political enemies. Bitter were his political enemies and yet KVALE never nourished any resentment or hatred for them. He always sought to explain their attitude and to make allowance for their shortcomings. He blamed the system, not the men.

He served a most useful purpose during his time in the House of Representatives. A student of conditions, sensitive to the tribulations and sufferings of his people, he was quick to sense with a most uncanny intuition any sinister purpose, hidden motive, or legislative joker in any measure before the House. He would respond to this impulse spontaneously and instantaneously and then and there voice his protest and, in many instances, cast his feeble and ineffective vote. Many are the times when this kind of representative conduct has its beneficial effect and when such guardians are on watch a cruel majority falters and its arrogance weakened. Many were the times that KVALE stood alone and registered his protest in the face of a scornful majority, and yet many were the times when he saw beneficial and wholesome legislation enacted for the benefit of the people he championed, the people he so dearly loved.

The American Congress one day resolved to appropriate sufficient funds so that a copy of the Constitution might be placed in the hands of every school child in the great Republic. Many were the speeches made in furtherance of this appropriation. My, how the flag was waved! How many distinguished and elderly statesmen sang the praises of the Constitution. How many Representatives from all sections of the country preached the doctrine of loyalty. Yet when this print of the Constitution was ready for distribution, lo and behold, as its preface were the plain and sincere remarks uttered by the "lone" Congressman from Minnesota, the Hon. O. J. KVALE. A greater compliment was never paid to a living statesman.

Hackneyed and stereotyped phrases can not be applied in this heartfelt tribute to a friend whom I admired and loved. Quotations from the poets are not suited to this great man who hated artifice. It, therefore, becomes difficult to record in cold print the innermost feelings of one who understood this beautiful soul. KVALE demonstrated in his every-day official and private life the possibility of applied Christianity. He interpreted the principles laid down by the Prince of Peace in every thought, in every act, and in every word. Of him it may truly be said, he practiced what he preached.

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, in the premature death of our colleague, the late and honored, the Hon. O. J. KVALE, the Nation has lost the service of an unusually conscientious and able legislator, his immediate district an indefatigable and earnest public servant and the Minnesota delegation in Congress a delightful associate.

The outstanding characteristic of Congressman KVALE was the genuine sincerity with which he approached all legislation and the earnestness with which he attempted the solution of the many difficult problems that confronted him. Without the blare of trumpets to herald his good intentions he worked diligently and with an intensity of purpose to accomplish what he set out to obtain. On the floor of this House his eloquence thrilled his colleagues and the logic of his reasoning carried conviction. His sympathy was always on the side of the humble, the op-

pressed, and the unfortunate, and his voice more frequently than not was raised in their defense and for their welfare, and on the many occasions when he addressed this House his argument and the depth of his emotion convinced us of the justness of the cause for which he made his plea. The great value of his service in Congress to his district and the appreciation of his constituents was such that he was returned with ever-increasing majorities, and had he lived he could have remained in Congress indefinitely. He loved the simplicities of life; ostentation and glamour of office held no charm for him, but response to every obligation and the fulfillment of work well and faithfully performed was his delight. Congressman KVALE has left upon the records of this House the indelible imprint of an able, a conscientious, and efficient public servant; upon his district an indefatigable, constant, and industrious Representative; upon his friends a genial comrade; with his family, a generous and faithful and devoted father; and with the country imperishable fame. May we strive to emulate his many virtues and forge with the same strength as he the links in the chain of true friendship.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve several years in Congress with Mr. KVALE, and I came to know, admire, and greatly respect him.

Seldom does one have the good fortune to associate with a man of such intense sincerity, such deep understanding, and such a depth of genuine, human feeling. Passionate in his championing of the cause of the less fortunate in life, he was always fair, reasonable, and just. No one who knew him, no matter how much disagreement of point of view there existed, ever thought of questioning Mr. KVALE's sincerity. A man of deep religious study, he was tolerant, kindly, and sympathetic. He hated hypocrisy, and was himself a model of intellectual integrity. He worked hard and conscientiously, always in the cause of those whom he felt needed help. Many disagreed with his political philosophy, but all admired his firm convictions, his determined and courageous efforts on behalf of those convictions. He never denied an appeal for assistance, never withdrew from a fight once started which he believed right. His consistency, persistence, and determination won him widespread admiration.

His forceful, unwavering, and energetic adherence to his program gained him wide recognition, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. His earnest pleas on behalf of the common people were so obviously from the depths of his great heart that no listener could fail to be impressed. Mr. KVALE left a deep impress on all with whom he came in contact. His own exemplary life was an inspiration to all, and his untimely departure has left a vacancy that can never quite be filled as he filled it. The memory and example of this man will long live to encourage those who are left for in all his long and distinguished career, Mr. KVALE never let the world know it if he suffered discouragement. Minnesota is proud to have numbered O. J. KVALE as one of its sons and leaders.

Mr. SELVIG. Mr. Speaker, we have met to pay tribute to our beloved colleagues who have been called to that bourne whence no traveler returns. It is a sad duty. There were among those whom the House of Representatives are mourning to-day many with whom we were on terms of intimate friendship. Their passing away is a great loss to our country and the cause of irreparable sorrow to their kin.

Rev. O. J. KVALE passed away under tragic circumstances. I could hardly believe the message that came to me on the morning after his demise. On the Sunday evening preceding we had spent several hours together at a lodge near his lake cottage. He was in rugged health and in the finest spirits then. For over an hour we exchanged our views on subjects of common interest.

I recall as, though it happened yesterday, the fire in his eyes and the conviction expressed by his voice in referring to present-day tendencies which he deplored. He was a born fighter. The Viking blood which flowed in his veins ran hot and fast against the inequalities of our modern economic life. His sympathy was full and deep for the distressed and unfortunate, whose rights and welfare he always championed.

On the following morning we met again. The problems confronting our farmers was the theme of the conference. He understood the situation in which the tillers of the soil now find themselves. His was a sympathetic attitude toward them. He was ever anxious to reach out a helping hand to the great class of sturdy husbandmen and to help build a constructive national policy for their welfare.

Representative KVALE's district adjoins on the south the one which I have the honor to represent. We became acquainted early during my first term in Congress. While we did not

always agree on routine procedure and the minor exigencies in legislative work, we early learned that our hearts beat in unison in behalf of the common people. This early acquaintance naturally and gradually ripened into a deep friendship.

He had a secure place in the affections of his people. All who attended the last sad rites held in his home city of Benson, Minn., bore witness to the love and devotion of the thousands who were present. As pastor of his flock and as their chosen Representative in the Halls of Congress, they counted him as their trusted adviser and friend. He loved his fellow men. He wished for them greater happiness. He voiced their innermost yearnings. He fought for justice. He exalted righteousness among them. And they, in turn, loved him. No one can say he did not accomplish a great life work.

His voice on the floor of the House was ever raised against the shams and hypocrisy of our modern-day tendencies. He exposed the mania for money grabbing and pleasure seeking. He never failed to proclaim the ideals of peace. With frequent references to Scripture, he unswervingly pointed out that only by following the paths of righteousness and walking in the footsteps of justice could this country or any other nation hope to endure.

Mr. KVALE was an idealist, yet he was a practical-minded man. He followed the progressive teachings of modern economists but realized all the time that the ideal was unattainable except through long years of severe discipline and patient forbearance on the part of all our national groups. Whenever entrenched selfishness showed its head, he struck at it with conviction. Against corruption in government he was an implacable foe. He neither curried favor with those in power nor bowed to them. His spirit of independence was too full and strong to allow him to act otherwise.

He has gone from our midst and his voice is still in death; but the principles he fought for will continue to gain in strength, because they are built on the rock of justice and fair dealing among men.

Mr. CHRISTGAU. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Representative O. J. KVALE, Minnesota lost a fearless, able, and sincere champion of the rights of the common people. It was my privilege to serve with him only during the few months of the special farm relief session of Congress. He won my admiration as an aggressive fighter for good government long before I had the honor of being one of his colleagues.

Representative KVALE's political career began at about the time the disastrous depression came upon the Northwest. From the beginning of his work in Washington until the time of his death he labored earnestly to relieve the people of the Northwest from the burden of economic difficulties. He lived to see the day when the attention of the entire Nation was centered upon the problem of economic justice to the farmers. He played an important rôle in bringing to the attention of the Nation the necessity for governmental action looking toward the solution of the difficult problem.

As a laborer on a farm in his district, I established acquaintanceships with those who often told me of the high esteem in which the people in his district regarded their sincere and able Representative. Later on I heard him deliver a Fourth of July address at a meeting in his district. I was deeply impressed with his determination to lend his power and influence in behalf of those he felt were not receiving a proportionate share of the benefits of our Government. His fine character and his faithful service have been an inspiration for good citizenship. His unwavering loyalty to a cause made him an outstanding public servant.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join with my colleagues from Minnesota in paying a tribute to the fine character and useful and exemplary life of the Hon. O. J. KVALE, whose tragic death came as a shock to those who knew him and admired him as a man and a statesman.

I did not enjoy that intimate knowledge of the man that comes only from close association. He passed away before I had taken my seat as a Member of Congress. Our acquaintanceship was a casual one. I had met him on a few occasions. The impression he left with me was very favorable, and I admired him for his sincerity, his honesty, and his courage. He was an uncompromising fighter and stood firm in his stand for what he believed to be right. He won the respect of those who differed with him. He represented the highest type of public servant.

His passing is a loss to his district, to his State, and to the Nation. I was with him the day before his tragic end, and he was in fine spirits, cheerful, and companionable.

His human side was in evidence, and it was a delightful human side. When I heard of his death I felt I had lost a

friend, for he had those qualities of heart and mind that could develop real friendship through association.

Words are inadequate as a medium of expression on this occasion. He has left behind a wonderful family that gives promise of adding luster to his name. The finest heritage that any man can leave to posterity.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I did not have a long acquaintance with Congressman O. J. KVALE, of the seventh district of Minnesota. I did not become acquainted with him until I attended the Special Session of Congress in April, 1929.

During the Special Session, it was my privilege to meet Mr. KVALE on several occasions, to witness his work in the House of Representatives, and to form certain definite impressions of this distinguished leader from the seventh Minnesota district.

The tragedy of his death, which came so soon after the close of the special session in 1929, deeply affected the great circle of his acquaintances throughout the State, and in his death the State of Minnesota lost one of its fearless and outspoken Members of Congress.

He was a man of courage. I did not need to know him long to learn that fact. He demonstrated it on the floor of the House of Representatives on May 1, 1929, in one of the most remarkable talks that has been delivered before that body.

With him principle never yielded to the arts of expediency. When he took a position on any question he had no hesitation in making it known and in vigorously championing the cause under consideration. He was a "strong man," unmoved by influences which would easily affect many people where controversial issues are involved.

He was a man of sympathy and a friend of the unfortunate. Neither his professional life nor his political views warped his judgment or his sense of right and wrong. I think no higher tribute can be paid to the memory of Congressman O. J. KVALE than to say that he was always willing to lend a helping hand to those in misfortune and was always ready to answer the call of distress.

These characteristics that I have set forth above—the courage and sympathy of the late Congressman from the seventh district—find ample expression in an incident which occurred while the special session of Congress was being held. A young man had been killed on April 27, 1929, by officers in attempting to enforce certain laws. Feeling was intense on the proposition, and the policy of the Government in permitting officers to shoot at law violators was brought into question. A defense of the shooting, made on the floor of the House, brought applause from certain Members. Considerable newspaper publicity was given to the matter. The late Congressman KVALE, himself an ardent prohibitionist, cast aside all prejudice, if any there was, in connection with the unfortunate episode, disregarded all consideration of advantage or favor, yielded to the promptings of charity and kindness, and used the following remarkable language on the floor of the House of Representatives on May 1, 1929:

I hope no Member of this House will designate what I say to-day as maudlin sentiment or as in any way condoning crime, for you know I stand for law enforcement.

I stand for law enforcement and I stand for law observance, law observance on the part of those who buy liquor as well as on the part of those who sell it. But I am interested in this poor family. Last night upon learning that the matter was to be discussed again to-day I immediately got in touch with the police department and also called a member of the family on the telephone. To-day, just before coming over to the session, a sister of the slain boy, upon my invitation, came to my office and answered a number of questions by me. I desire to express to the grief-stricken family, many of whom reside in Washington, my deepest and most sincere sympathy in their sorrow.

I recall what my angel wife often used to say when gossips would come into the house and gloat over the misfortune of some young man. She would say, "Let us remember the young man's mother." And often when we heard of or read about a young man gone astray whom we did not even know she would say to our boys, "Let us not forget the poor young man may have a mother." Now, in this case there is no mother, and let us be glad for that. She died when the young man was 5 years old. But there is an aged father and there are four brothers and four sisters, many of them living out in Chevy Chase. The aged father lived for generations and belongs to one of the fine families of Virginia, down in Maurertown. And it is a respectable family. Never has a single member of that family been arrested for any crime or misdemeanor, and this young man, Ottmer Fleming, up to this time had enjoyed the very best of reputation. He came away from home as a young man and had gone out into the world to work. Then he entered the Army, when he was less than 17 years old. He received an honorable discharge last May, after his 3-year term of service, when he was less than 20 years old. He was 20 years old in February of this year, and, as I have said, he enjoyed the reputation of having a fine character.

He was honest and upright in every way and had a number of friends in the Army, both among the officers and the soldiers. The reason he was not staying with his family out in Chevy Chase was simply this: That his occupation, that of bus driver for the Capital Traction Co., required that he be nearer the offices of the company for a short time, and until his work was changed a little and he could receive more regular hours, and then he was to move out with his brother in Chevy Chase, where a room had been made for him. As far as I have been able to learn from every available source, there was not even a suspicion that this young man had ever engaged in anything like this before. Of course, the investigations of the police may disclose something different; I do not know. From what I can learn from his family, this was his first venture of the kind. When his family learned that he could not stay at home, they wanted him to go into a real home, because they felt he was safer there, so that they did everything possible to have him live in a good home. They did not know the character of that home, they had no reason to suspect that anything was wrong, and there is every reason to believe that this was the first trip the young man ever made.

Now, of course, I do not condone his crime. I know the young man was guilty under the law. I am not speaking of that point, but I am saying that we who sit here in judgment on this case might well take cognizance of some of the finer elements and attributes in human nature and refrain from making an exhibition of ourselves as I understand was the case from reports of what transpired here on Friday last, when the announcement was made to the House of the details of the killing of this unfortunate young boy. I am deeply sorry anything like that ever happened, and I want to appeal to my friend from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR] that if the request made by the other gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] is preferred again that he will not object to having that part of the RECORD expunged in the interest of the family who has suffered more than enough. For certainly they are innocent of any misdemeanor or anything wrong in this case. [Applause.]

I want to say to you, my friends, that the attitude of the House, if I am correctly informed by those who were here, is not an example of Christian civilization. It is not civilization at all. It is barbarism; it is a reversion to the jungle stage. So I appeal to you to have that part of the RECORD expunged, and at any rate give that little comfort to the family.

I am not speaking of the officer. I know very little about the points of law. It may be he was doing his simple duty. Most certainly I am in favor of giving protection to the officers who are doing their best and often risking their lives in an endeavor to enforce the law. However, I am opposed to the taking of human life under any and all circumstances and for any consideration. Even for the upholding of this law I am opposed to the taking of human life. And I submit that the brilliant lawyers of this Nation might find some other way in which to enforce this law and all other laws without the taking of human life. If Christian civilization could once come to realize that human life is sacred, that alone would diminish crime as nothing else can or will.

I have said this in the interest, as I say, of the family. I have here a picture of the nine children, and I would like to have some of you look at this [indicating] and see this young man in uniform. I think you will agree with me, if you are any judge of human nature, that the picture of the young man shows him to have been a fine young man, led astray for the time being, I agree. And yet the poor family, the sorrowing, suffering family, are being done an injustice by the ignominy that is being heaped upon them in this case. [Applause.]

I believe as time passes that the full significance of these remarks by the late Congressman will become established. I have set them forth in full because, in my opinion, they indicate that in him we had a man of the highest courage and broadest human sympathy.

In his tragic death his family has lost a beloved relative; his great circle of acquaintances have lost a friend and brother; the State of Minnesota a valued citizen; and the Congress of the United States a Representative who measured up to the highest requirements.

His courage and his sympathy may, indeed, furnish an inspiration to others to carry on in the performance of public duty.

I said that Congressman O. J. KVALE had sympathy for his fellow man.

There is a poem, ancient, it is true, but which pays a tribute to a man who loved his fellow men. The sentiment of the poet in his tribute to Abou Ben Adhem may well be applied to Congressman O. J. KVALE. This verse, to which I have referred and which is applicable to his character and his conduct during his lifetime, reads as follows:

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold;
And to the presence in the room he said—

"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head.
 And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
 Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
 "And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so."
 Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
 But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
 Write me as one that loves his fellow men."
 The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
 It came again, with a great wakening light,
 And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
 And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

WILLIAM WALTON GRIEST

Mr. DARROW. Mr. Speaker, our hearts were filled with grief and deep sorrow when we learned of the death of our late colleague, Hon. WILLIAM WALTON GRIEST, who, after weary months of struggle, borne with patience and fortitude, answered the final roll call on December 5, 1929.

Especially do I mourn the loss of an intimate and devoted friend and wise counselor, with whom I was closely associated, and for whom I was glad to perform certain official duties imposed upon him during the period of his last illness.

Not only was BILL GRIEST mourned in his home city of Lancaster but by the State of Pennsylvania, which he had long served with conscientious devotion to duty, and where he was regarded as an outstanding citizen, public official, statesman, and leader. He was just as well known in Washington, and the Nation's Capital felt his loss most keenly.

A statement of the many and varied events in Mr. GRIEST'S life would be a continual repetition of service to his fellow men, to his friends and constituents, to his State, and to his Nation.

Congressman GRIEST was born in Christiana, Pa., on September 22, 1858, a son of Maj. Ellwood and Rebecca (Walton) Griest. After attending the public schools of his community, he entered the Millersville State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1876. For three years thereafter he was a teacher in the public schools. Then he became a reporter for the *Inquirer*, a paper owned and edited by his father. In 1884 he was elected a member of the school board and served in that capacity for a period of 24 years. His first real activity in politics probably dates from 1887, when he became chief clerk in the office of the county commissioners. Nine years later, in 1896, he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and it is notable that he served similarly in every intervening national convention up to and including the one of 1928. This record has never been equaled in Pennsylvania, and I doubt if it has in the United States. In 1899 he was named secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. William A. Stone, as well as a member of the State board of pardons and the State sinking fund commission.

In the fall of 1908 Mr. GRIEST was elected to Congress, where he served his district with honor and distinction until his untimely death.

In 1888 Mr. GRIEST was married to Elizabeth Paxson Smith, of Buckingham, Bucks County, Pa., who had been his school-mate at Millersville. Their family consists of a daughter, Miss Rebecca W. Griest, who for three years taught in the Presbyterian College at Nankin, China, and a son, George W. Griest, power-plant superintendent for the Edison Electric Co. The son is married to a daughter of Dr. George W. Richards, president of the Reformed Theological Seminary. There are three grandchildren, William W. Griest, Mary Griest, and Martha Griest.

Mr. GRIEST was the Republican leader of Lancaster County for a period of about 30 years. He was an astute and effective politician, jealous of the traditional Republicanism of his county, and conscientious in his efforts to have such principles maintained. The political success he achieved is unique, for, be it known, that he was never defeated at any election when he was a candidate; that the ticket he supported was never defeated in Lancaster County; that he never lost a candidate in the primaries; and that in Lancaster City he lost a local election but twice in his career of leadership. Such was the faith as was imposed in his judgment and integrity by a constituency who knew him well, and to whom he had proved worthy of every confidence. His devotion to the Republican Party was outstanding, inasmuch as he never expected and never received personal reward, as such, for his work in the State. In his modest way, he preferred to serve others, and in that manner was able to secure recognition and honors for his home district, which, at his instance, has furnished a number of prominent and honorable public servants for our State. He was at one time considered for nomination for governor, but would not entertain the idea; and when it was at another time suggested he be a candidate for the United States Senate, he expressed his preference to be permitted to continue his work as a Member

of the House, where he had "risen from the ranks" and where he felt he could do the greatest amount of good for his constituency and his State.

BILL GRIEST'S outstanding quality, to my mind, was a rugged and uncompromising honesty. It was the very essence of his being. It has been said that an honest man is the noblest work of God. To all that it means and all that it carries with it he is entitled. He was a man of convictions and had the courage and hardihood to maintain them and insist upon them. In his long service in the House of Representatives the records will show he was an able Representative and true to every interest of those who trusted him. Knowing him as I did, I can thoroughly appreciate the loyalty and devotion to him on the part of his constituents.

I am told it was but a short period after Mr. GRIEST first entered upon the discharge of his public duties in Washington that his ability and capacity were recognized by our congressional leaders. He had a keen, analytical mind, a great capacity for work, and a sympathetic understanding of the problems which confronted him.

Due to his membership on the important Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads—of which he later became chairman—I would say his chief interest was in postal legislation, and his good work in that direction can not be overestimated, for he had over a period of 20 years been an indefatigable worker for the expansion, development, and improvement of our Postal Service.

However, his labors at the Capitol were in no means confined to that interest. He was unusually earnest in his devotion to the interests of his district, which on account of its rich agricultural resources was so aptly termed the "Garden Spot of America."

Although the leadership of the House leaned heavily upon Mr. GRIEST for counsel and advice, if more confidence could be placed in him in any manner it was by the membership of our Pennsylvania delegation. We, of course, came in frequent contact with him and felt free at all times to seek his counsel and assistance. We honored and respected his sound judgment on all matters and were happy to cooperate with him. At the time of his death he was the dean of the delegation. For some years previous he had been serving as Pennsylvania's member on the committee on committees, and in that capacity was unusually successful in securing most desirable committee assignments for our members. He also served as one of three Republican Members of the House as a member of the so-called patronage committee, which supervises the selection and employment of the personnel of House employees.

I am personally familiar with the arduous labor and responsibilities placed on members of these committees, for during the period of Mr. GRIEST'S illness he had assigned me a proxy to act for him on these committees. It was a pleasure for me to serve him in this manner, to carry out his wishes, and to do as I thought he would do if he had been able to be here.

He was a regular attendant of the sessions of the House and a close observer of its proceedings. He very seldom took an active part in the debates, but when he did he spoke to the point and in a manner that could not be misunderstood. I fear that the extent of his good work may not be known or appreciated except by those of us who were privileged to come in close contact with him, for he shunned the limelight of publicity and preferred to work quietly among his colleagues. Having on numerous occasions observed the fruits of his labors, we could fully appreciate the vast influence he exerted in the enactment of sound legislation.

Although his great work was unfinished, Mr. GRIEST won a high place in the Nation's history. He has left an impress on legislation and public thought that will be remembered through the coming years. His congressional district has lost its most ardent champion, our State one of its noblest citizens, and the Nation an ardent statesman and legislator.

In his death I lost a real friend, and I count it a priceless heritage to have had the privilege of being so closely associated with him.

Mr. KINZER. Mr. Speaker, it is for those of his colleagues who have associated with the late Congressman WILLIAM WALTON GRIEST in the Halls of the Congress and in committee rooms for many years to give testimony as to his worth in the broader fields of national legislation and national affairs. It is for me, on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle he wore for so many years, to voice a tribute on behalf of those home folk who miss his quiet ways, his sympathy with their wants, and his helpfulness when they needed a friend in high place. Eleven times they chose him to represent them here, and nine times they sent him to national conventions to voice their wishes in the selection of party candidates and adoption of

party policies. Their confidence in his political judgment never wavered but remained constant to the end.

The person who had but a casual acquaintance with this gentle, unobtrusive man often wondered what the magnet was that drew his home people to him and held their confidence for a generation. The answer is that he knew his people as few have known them and was responsive to their desires and their needs. They came to him with their troubles and he cured their political, business, personal, and other ills if they were curable. It was this helpfulness that drew the hearts of his people unto him and held their affections.

Mr. GRIEST knew his people as individuals and as groups. He knew the soldier of the Civil War, of the Spanish-American, and the World War. He knew their widows and dependents and gave them all the aid that was in his power. He knew the farmer and upheld his interests. He knew the tobacco grower, packer, and manufacturer. He knew the cattle trade. He knew the manufacturer and the wage earner. He knew the postmaster and the postal employee. He knew the so-called plain sects and their beliefs. And he gave a sympathetic ear to their troubles and problems and helped all of them in every way he could; for in his service to his home people he knew no political parties, no sects, no classes.

In political, legislative, or other public steps to be taken, Mr. GRIEST mapped out his course only after he had gathered all the information to be had as to the effect such course would have upon the welfare of his home people; and he had the faculty, born of a natural aptitude and cultivated by a life spent in close touch with them, of knowing just where to go for information upon a specific subject; whose opinions would weigh and whose opinions might be biased. Having thus informed himself of what was best for his people, he held to that course.

It is on account of these services to his home people that I to-day pay him a tribute. Useful as he has been in the larger field of national and State affairs, he was of even greater service to his home people. In his passing they feel keenly the loss of a friend whose place can not be filled.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, the career of WILLIAM W. GRIEST as a Member of this House covered a period of more than 20 years, including some of the momentous years of our entire national history. His service throughout was notable, faithful, effective. He and I entered the House of Representatives on the same day, and during the years that followed we were always on terms of intimate friendship. His work here was characterized by a quiet reticence that produced few headlines in the newspapers but important results in shaping legislation. His accomplishments for his district are recorded indelibly in the hearts of his constituents. As the floor leader of the majority party during the last six years it has been my privilege to see and to know intimately of his work. He was a party man, because he believed that through his party he could best render worth-while service to his country. The House has suffered a great loss, while his district, his State, and the whole country lose a faithful and worthy public servant in his passing.

Mr. LEECH. Mr. Speaker, Representative W. W. GRIEST was an outstanding example of that sturdy stock which has made and kept Pennsylvania the Keystone State of the Union. His county, State, and the Union itself, are poorer by reason of the death of the Hon. W. W. GRIEST.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, a wave of sorrow swept over the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress when word was received by them of the sudden demise on the night of December 5, 1929, of our beloved dean of the delegation, WILLIAM W. GRIEST. His sickness, which lasted so long, led many of us to believe that probably he would be called to his reward very soon, so that the news was not fully unexpected, and yet it was sudden enough to give us all a shock. He antedated my service in the House some four years, although that was not the beginning of our acquaintance and association. I had known him very well for years before. Our service together for many terms in the House increased my admiration for the man and cemented even more closely and durably our preexisting friendship.

His character was one that excited the admiration and love of all who came to know him intimately, but his reputation in this respect was not confined to his intimates but spread through the community, so that when the summons came to him he left behind sorrowful friends, not only in his home county of Lancaster but in the great State of Pennsylvania where he was well

known, and in the Halls of Congress where he served so faithfully for years. His high sense of honor, his integrity and loyalty, were a trilogy of qualities gracing his noble, kindly nature like stars in the blue. He was a real statesman and bore a conspicuous part in the political history of his native State. He was a power in the political world, of which he was an important part. His wide knowledge of public affairs and his sagacity and sound judgment made his advice sought for and relied upon. His going out into the Great Venture has left a void in his home town in the Keystone State and in the Nation.

Even to present these words of simple truth and affection to his memory reopens the wound which bereavement made, and fills one with the deepest regret over his loss. He was a man among men, generous and rare. "None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise."

I would join with my fellows in dropping a sprig of acacia upon his grave.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, those Members of the House who attended the funeral of Representative WILLIAM GRIEST at Lancaster, Pa., will never forget the universal respect for the man and the universal regret for his passing, as evidenced by the friends and neighbors who knew him best.

Every individual citizen felt a sense of personal loss. Young and old, rich and poor, joined in the last tribute to a Representative who had spent a lifetime in their service and had never failed them in any testing time.

Others have given in detail his many services as an official in State and Nation. I knew him best through association with him on the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads in the House of Representatives. As a member and as chairman for a number of years, he helped to mold the history of the United States Postal Service, the mightiest enterprise of its kind in the world.

Representative GRIEST was a student of the measures brought before the committee and his sure knowledge and sound judgment were of the greatest value. He was an authority on postage rates and salary classifications. His one thought was to make the Postal Service of greater benefit to the public and at the same time better the conditions of those who labor faithfully to make that service possible.

Mr. Speaker, I knew Representative GRIEST as a friend. He had that capacity for friendship which is one of the best tests of character. His success can be measured by the quality and number of his friendships.

He was successful as a business man and as a statesman, but above these he cherished friendship.

And his friendship was a perpetual inspiration. He encouraged others to do more than they could otherwise have accomplished because of his faith in them. He possessed understanding and wisdom and he used them to double the possibilities of those with whom he came in contact.

Representative GRIEST proved the truth of the poet's words—

Life is a mirror to king and slave,
Its just what we are and do.
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.

This distinguished man gave to the people of his district and the Nation the very best he had. Back to him came supreme confidence and esteem, the things which money can not buy but which Representative GRIEST counted the most valuable things in the world.

Mr. Speaker, a man possessing the elements of greatness has gone away from his associations here. However, he will live long in the affection of those who knew him. The inspiration of his life and achievements will not die but will live on, duplicating and reduplicating itself in the lives of others. And that, I take it, is a memorial greater than any of marble or bronze; a memorial in the hearts of men.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the death of Representative W. W. GRIEST was a distinct loss to the State of Pennsylvania. I believe he had the respect and esteem of every Member of the House. He was a man of a few words, but splendid judgment and wielded an influence second to none. He served the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania faithfully and well in many ways and I am sure his memory will be cherished by all of his colleagues.

Mr. ESTEP. Mr. Speaker, the death of Hon. WILLIAM W. GRIEST, a Representative in Congress from Lancaster, Pa., left vacant a place in the legislative councils of this Nation which it will be difficult to fill, for he was possessed of qualities of statesmanship that come to few men. Pennsylvania's loss in the death of this estimable gentleman is reflected throughout

the other States, for he had long ago passed over that sectional line into the broad highways of a national character whose influence and counsel were sought in the preparation of our Federal legislative programs.

But with all these honors it is pleasant to reflect that he still remained that same kind, courtly, and charitable gentleman who first came to Washington as a Member of the Sixty-first Congress. Some estimate of his character may be gleaned from his willingness to assist the new Member arriving in Washington from Pennsylvania to take up his duties. He was ever ready to offer a helping hand and with his broad experience made his counsel well worth while.

Mr. GRIEST was not only chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee but was a member of that all-powerful committee on Committees and in addition was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House.

Well do I remember my advent into Washington, having been elected to serve in the Seventieth Congress. I had heard of his kindly interest in new Members and I sought his counsel. My confidence was not misplaced, for I found in him a consistent and a true friend to the end. In his private life he was just the same, for I came to know him intimately and outside the legislative halls.

Always upright and just, seeking ever to advance the interests of his fellow men, his studious attention to the numerous duties devolving upon him by reason of his high position undoubtedly hastened his end. Though he did not die amidst the roar of guns, nevertheless he was a casualty of this Nation just as much as any soldier who died in the service, and his record is proudly written in the annals of 10 Congresses.

Mr. KURTZ. Mr. Speaker, politically WILLIAM WALTON GRIEST was one of the wisest and most far-seeing of men; socially one of the most kindly and lovable. He served his State and Nation faithfully and well. He was my friend. I am glad that he lived, and sorry that he died so soon.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I regret as much as any member of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee or of the House of Representatives the death of Hon. W. W. GRIEST. I had known him since he entered Congress in 1908. I was a member of the Post Office Committee during the entire time he was chairman of this committee. He was a man of wonderful character, and his good work on the committee will long be remembered by the Members of the House and the country at large. No man in Congress was more generally beloved than he. His gentle disposition made him friends in every walk of life. There was no pretense in his make-up; hypocrisy was foreign to his nature. He was plain, honest, and sincere. He did not talk much, but he thought a great deal of what he might best do for his friends and his country. I honored and respected him from my first acquaintance with him because he was a gentleman of the highest type. He was both morally and intellectually honest, simple in his habits, sincere, and open-minded, devoid of all deceit, and never resorted to the tricks of a selfish man to gain favor with his associates or the people. He could always be relied upon to do the right, because he was honest, truthful, and absolutely dependable. As chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads he made an enviable reputation throughout the country for fair dealing, and I do not believe any living man can truthfully say that he ever misled or deceived him in any of his official work. Every member of his committee loved him, regardless of political affiliations, and everyone was pleased to give him their support in all of his undertakings. Truly a great man has gone from our midst. We miss him in our committee—his pleasant companionship, his wise counsel, his fine leadership; we miss him in the Halls of Congress, and we feel that in his going a leader and a true statesman have been taken from our ranks.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. W. W. GRIEST was for many years an outstanding citizen of Pennsylvania. He had an eventful career in Pennsylvania politics before coming to Washington as a Member of Congress, and it had been my pleasure to know him quite intimately before I came to Congress. Our association here was of a most cordial nature, and it was here perhaps, that I learned to know him better and appreciate the sincerity of all his undertakings.

In his religious belief he was a Quaker, and he strictly practiced the precepts of that denomination. He was kind, considerate of his associates, and held an important place in the House. Besides being chairman of the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads he also had charge of certain patronage, and I have never heard complaint of the way in which he handled this work.

His devoted zeal to the work of his committee was the means of bringing many reforms to the post-office service which have proved to be for its betterment. His whole life seemed to be wrapped up in making this service as efficient as possible.

Probably no man in Congress had more friends than Mr. GRIEST, and all deplored his long illness and final passing.

Mr. ROMJUE. Mr. Speaker, when I became a member of the committee of which Hon. WILLIAM W. GRIEST was chairman I was not so well acquainted with him as I afterwards became. It is close contact and a more intimate acquaintance with men that generally give us a better understanding, not only of their capacity and ability but also of their character and dependability.

When death claimed Mr. GRIEST one of the most beloved and able Members of this House was taken. He was modest, hard working, and a faithful Representative. He demonstrated his ability by faithful and intelligent service. He was not spectacular and did not thirst for applause and praise. He did not shoot up like a rocket, and it is commendable that he did not. A rocket, in its quick and rising flight, always leaves a trail of light behind and when it reaches its greatest or highest point of ascent bursts into an illuminating blaze and falls. The trail of light that marks its way and the stars it scatters in the sky fade away and are soon forgotten, but the man who rises steadily on his merit leaves a lasting impression on the life of a great people. Real achievement—that which is worth remembering and that which accomplishes results of a permanent nature—comes usually, if not always, to men who toil for years with adequate opportunity and desire for service. Mr. GRIEST had that opportunity and the desire and ability to use his influence and power in behalf of the people whom he had the honor to serve and he served them well, and so he has left a permanent impress upon the generation in which he lived, and he will long be remembered not only as one of the great men of his great State but one of the great and useful men of the Nation.

Differing with him as I did on matters of political party principles, I always found him fair, honorable, and upright in all his official conduct.

As chairman of one of the most important committee of the House, he was always considerate of the rights and wishes of the committee members, always ready to be frank and honest and helpful. He had a passion for service to his fellow men and was most delighted and pleased when he could give his time and talent in promoting their interests and welfare.

He was discreet and tactful, and preferred to win by diplomacy rather than to wound an opponent. He was always ready to serve another without regard to the labor and sacrifice it caused him.

From the beginning to the end of his congressional career he was an honorable, hardworking, efficient, and conscientious Representative. He is much missed by the membership of his committee, and greatly missed by the membership of the House of Representatives, and likewise is he missed by the constituency which sent him to and kept him in Congress until his death. While the people of his splendid district honored him, he equally honored them and labored unceasingly in their behalf.

Good and great men live not in vain. It is a duty well performed when the aspirations of a rising generation are aroused by the assurance that public service faithfully performed brings its own reward in an example of a life well spent, trials and difficulties overcome, accompanied by a faith and hope of a broader life in the Great Beyond. The going of the good and the just to the grave may be like one entering a giant ship on voyage bent, and so may we quote:

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, it will not be possible within the compass of this short tribute to Representative GRIEST to give a true and just estimate of his worth to his State and country.

Representative GRIEST came to Congress in 1909. He served here continuously for over 20 years. In that time our country passed through an epochal period of growth and development unequalled in the history of the world, requiring on the part of our legislators statesmanship of the highest order. Representative GRIEST met the test and attained in this House and in the councils of his party a place of leadership, the duties of which he discharged with conscientious fidelity.

At this time, when party ties appear to be held more or less lightly, I think it not amiss to emphasize his loyalty to the Republican Party and the principles for which that party stands. His own political fortunes were not considered when it was a question of carrying out party pledges. While no man would have had the temerity to dictate to him how he should vote on any public question, yet the principles and traditions of Republicanism were so well grounded in him that there was never any doubt that his party would have his hearty support at all times, as his record in this body proves.

The tenth congressional district, which he represented, comprises Lancaster County, the boasted agricultural garden spot of our great State, a State abounding in rich and productive farm lands. He was born there in Christiana September 22, 1858.

Lancaster County loved and revered Representative GRIEST, and sent him back to Congress year after year with increased pluralities. When I came to Congress I found in him a wise and helpful counselor and friend. I cherished his friendship and deeply mourn his passing.

Pennsylvania has lost a loyal and able son whose memory will fill one of the bright pages in her history. "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die," can truly be said of our departed friend and colleague.

Mr. COYLE. Mr. Speaker, each one of us who brings to-day his tribute to the memory of the Hon. WILLIAM WALTON GRIEST has in his heart and in his mind some one or more of kindly recollections.

I remember him for his continuing courtesy to new Members in the Pennsylvania delegation who came here in most cases unversed in the ways of Congress. To each of us who has so come to Washington in the last 20 years an effective, quiet way and helping hand has always been extended. And so there are to-day in Congress and in Pennsylvania many men who learned to respect and admire him.

It was my duty and proud privilege to be present in Lancaster when the people of Lancaster expressed both their sorrow and love at the impressive services after he passed away. I saw and talked to men and women and children. The city of Lancaster was hushed, but mingled with the note of sadness I found, too, a note of pride that Lancaster had given to America a great man, whose high place in the hearts of his friends and neighbors is assured for all time, as it is on the bright page of America's roll of fame.

WILLIAM KIRK KAYNOR

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, the Greek, Menander, wrote, "He whom the gods love dies young." Never did this statement apply more forcibly than in the case of our lamented colleague, the late WILLIAM KIRK KAYNOR, better known to a host of friends as "Kirk." His sudden and tragic death just at the beginning of the Christmas period last year turned a time of joy and gladness into one of sorrow and sadness.

KIRK KAYNOR was elected to the Seventy-first Congress from the second congressional district of Massachusetts. He died December 20, 1929. Probably the majority of the Members did not know Mr. KAYNOR. He was naturally quiet and unassuming. In my office one day, shortly before his death, he said that it was his plan to sit back quietly and to familiarize himself thoroughly with the workings of Congress in all details before attempting to take an active part in the proceedings. In this he was simply following out his idea that a person undertaking a new line of work should become fully grounded therein.

It had been my privilege to know Mr. KAYNOR fairly well before his election to Congress, so it was perfectly natural for me to fall into a close relationship with him when he came to Washington.

I have seen a great many men come to Congress who, in their early days, felt they were going to make a great impression, and, perhaps, entirely change the current of events and especially our ways of doing business. KAYNOR belonged to the

opposite type. He came as a freshman student rather than as a full-fledged statesman. You would see him sitting alone here day after day, probably in one of the back seats, watching with keen interest everything that went on. He was grounding himself in congressional work preparatory to taking his accredited place on the floor after he felt he had thoroughly familiarized himself with parliamentary procedure.

When it came to a committee assignment it was first proposed to place Mr. KAYNOR on the Rivers and Harbors Committee. However, his Army service had created in him a great interest in military matters, especially aviation. He was perfectly willing to accept the former assignment, but felt that he could better serve his district and the country if he were attached to the Committee on Military Affairs. This was rather an ambitious assignment for a Member who was serving his first term, but the members of the committee on committees having observed Mr. KAYNOR's studious and thoughtful manner, agreed that he had the makings of an excellent man for the Military Affairs Committee, and it was on this account that he received the assignment. I know he felt highly honored, and he expressed his gratitude in unmeasured terms.

In line with his work on this committee he felt it to be a part of his duty to secure first-hand information about aircraft, and in this study he met his tragic end. The trip home on that fatal day was not for pleasure purposes, other than the delight of being reunited with his family at Christmas time, but he was flying upon the invitation of an official of the War Department who felt that KIRK should learn as much as possible about the aviation branch of the military service in connection with his work on the Military Affairs Committee.

Congressman KAYNOR's life history was that of a self-made man who cherished a sincere purpose to so equip himself that he might serve his fellow man to the fullest extent of his ability. He was born in Sanborn, Iowa, November 29, 1884, being the fifth of a family of nine children. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Spencer and Clear Lake, Iowa, and at the age of 10 years he became self-supporting. He clerked in a drug store in Clear Lake, and for three years herded cattle in South Dakota.

In the fall of 1903 Mr. KAYNOR came East and obtained his higher education by working his way through Hotchkiss School and Yale University.

At Hotchkiss he was the president of his class, president of the gun club, manager of the musical association, and captain of the gymnasium team. As an athlete he won three letters on the track team in the quarter-mile run and two letters as full-back of the football team. He was president of the St. Luke's Society, editor in chief of the Hotchkiss Record, and class orator at graduation, his subject being *The Spirit of Service*. He was also designated by the faculty as the winner of the prize, "Presented to that member of the graduating class who, by his industry, manliness, and honorable conduct, has done most for the life and character of the boys of the school."

At Yale KAYNOR won the third Ten Eyck prize and the Meade scholarship. He was manager of the university football team and president of the football association. He was a member of the City Government Club, the D. K. E. national fraternity, and the Wolf's Head Senior Society.

Mr. KAYNOR was married in Springfield on June 25, 1912, to Miss Alice Chapin Reed, and there resulted from that union six splendid children, five boys and a girl.

In 1912 Mr. KAYNOR became the manager of the Reed Realty Trust, and in 1917 was appointed manager of the Winchester Square Realty Co., of Springfield.

Although over the draft age and the father of two children, KIRK KAYNOR resigned his business position to enlist as a private of infantry in the summer of 1918. A third child was born during his absence. He was sent to the Officers' Training School at Camp Lee in August, 1918, and was honorably discharged shortly after the signing of the armistice. He was a member of the American Legion.

Mr. KAYNOR's political activities began in 1920 with his election as a member of the Common Council of the City of Springfield. He was reelected in 1922 and was twice elected chairman of the city Republican committee. He resigned from both these organizations to accept appointment as postmaster of Springfield in January, 1923, under President Harding, and was reappointed by President Coolidge in 1927.

KIRK KAYNOR's desire to be of service to his fellow man was well illustrated by the various activities of a civic and business nature with which he was connected during the last few years of his life. The following were some of his connections:

President of Kiwanis Club in 1925, in which year Springfield was awarded the international efficiency trophy in competition with over 1,400 other clubs in the United States and Canada.

President of the Western Massachusetts Postmasters' Association.

Chairman for two years, of the board of trustees of Springfield Hope Church.

Secretary for eight years and president for two years of the Yale Alumni Association of Western Massachusetts.

Member for 10 years of Council of Associated New England Yale Clubs.

Chairman of committee which founded Springfield University Club and for two years member of board of governors.

Member of corporate board of the Institution for Savings.

One of the original incorporators, first vice president, and member of board of directors of Highland Cooperative Bank of Springfield.

Director of Chapin National Bank, Springfield.

Member of Boy Scouts' Council.

Director of Family Welfare Association.

Director of Legal Aid Association.

Trustee of Hotchkiss School.

Trustee of Springfield Young Men's Christian Association College and member of executive committee of the board.

Director of Safety Council of Springfield.

Chairman of community-chest drive for two years and associate chairman one year.

President of Community Welfare Association.

Director and vice president for three years of Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

President Parent-Teachers' Association of Buckingham School.

President Junior Achievement Foundation (Inc.).

The above outline of KIRK KAYNOR's activities in the city of Springfield is evidence of his standing in the community and of the high regard in which he was held by his neighbors, friends, and the citizens of Springfield generally. It was but natural that a man with such extensive connections and in such close touch with local affairs should, when opportunity offered, be sent to the National Congress. Had he lived there is no doubt but that he would have fulfilled the expectations of his constituents in making a record which would have been an honor to himself and a credit to his district.

Mr. GRANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the late W. KIRK KAYNOR was my predecessor in office. It is with a deep sense of profound sorrow that I participate in these memorial services to add my tribute, the tribute of the people of my district and the Nation to the memory of his great name.

KIRK KAYNOR's life is indeed a fascinating story. It is a challenge to the youth of America. He climbed the rungs of the ladder of life, not only into high places, but into the hearts of his fellow man. The journey from a job in a barber shop at 10 years of age to drug clerk, cow-puncher and sheep herder, student working his way through Hotchkiss and Yale, private in the Army, postmaster at Springfield, Mass., and finally to a seat in Congress at 44 was ample proof of the sterling character of the boy and man. It has a parallel in American history in the life of Abraham Lincoln. Like Lincoln, he attained success by dint of hard work.

The heights of great men, reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

Within the circle of his home he was ever blessed with the devotion of a noble wife and with the passionate love of his children, and he was never so happy as when surrounded by his wife and children in his beautiful home. His family worshipped him as he loved and worshipped them. He was a credit to his city, district, and State, and they loved and were proud of him.

On the 20th of December, 1929, Congress had adjourned for the Christmas holidays. His thoughts were of his home, his family, and the few brief days he was to spend with them. Anxious to join them, he decided to travel by plane. Accompanied by his secretary, Stanley B. Lowe, they appeared at Bolling Field ready for the journey. In the spirit of the Yuletide season both were laden with toys and gifts for the home-folks. They had scarcely started homeward when the accident occurred. His death was most tragic. From the wreckage tender hands carefully lifted the toys and the presents which he and his secretary had so thoughtfully purchased, and from one of his pockets, after death had struck so suddenly, was taken the following verse:

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ruling hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;

Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking!
For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds
Mingle in selfish strife; Lo! freedom weeps!
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps!

This verse, my colleagues, issued a challenge to every man in public life; this verse, gentlemen, reflected the high ideals and the personal integrity of my predecessor; this verse was the golden rule of KIRK KAYNOR's life. It conveys to us all a lesson which we might well adopt and follow.

His was a career of promise, fraught with great possibilities. Although its span was brief, a noble record was left to posterity.

My late predecessor was a loving father and a devoted husband; a friend of humanity with a penchant to work tirelessly for the common weal; a representative citizen, and a Christian gentleman of whom it could be said:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, it was not my fortune to know Mr. KAYNOR before he came to the House. This was my loss, a real loss, for in the few months of our acquaintance I found his attitude toward public questions, his bent of mind, his character, all so worthy of admiration and respect that I could have wished we had worked together through many years. For the same reason his untimely death brought to me keen personal grief in its abrupt ending of a hope for long and intimate association. That the qualities which had quickly made a marked impression on those with whom he had come in touch here, had endeared him to his townsmen, was shown by the general manifestation of sorrow in his home city on the day of his funeral. The city had lost a good citizen. The district had lost a man who would have served it well, the State one who would have brought it honor. Why, at the threshold of opportunity for much usefulness to city, district, State, and Nation, the door should have been closed passeth human understanding. We can but humbly say:

He knows about it all—He knows, He knows.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, although it is impossible not to recall with sadness the tragedy that so suddenly cut short the life of WILLIAM KIRK KAYNOR—a tragedy which cast a pall of gloom over my office, especially since he was our near neighbor and had been in the habit of dropping in upon us daily up to the very evening preceding his death—I prefer to let my recollection dwell on brighter memories.

I feel that I had come to know KIRK KAYNOR well as a result of the frequent friendly little calls which it was his custom to make from the time when he first arrived in Washington and shared my office quarters until his own were assigned and made ready. His spontaneous smile, his almost boyish zest in living, made him ever welcome, and, although it had been my privilege to have him as a close acquaintance for only a few months before he was tragically taken from the new circle of which he had so quickly become a part, I shall always feel that when he died I lost a delightful companion, a true friend.

One can only surmise what his achievements might have been in this wider sphere of public service, but those of us who knew him best had discovered under his modest bearing qualities—trained ability, earnestness, magnetic charm of manner, and a saving sense of humor—which would certainly have made him of ever-increasing value to his constituents, Commonwealth, and country.

When he died, in the very prime of life, the Nation lost a public servant whose potential value was great and his host of personal acquaintances a man who was truly beloved because he exemplified the true spirit of friendliness.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, when W. KIRK KAYNOR was called unexpectedly from our midst, a heavy shadow fell over those of us who were proud to call him friend and colleague. The suddenness of his answering the call which comes eventually to all mankind came as a great shock.

The day before he chatted gaily of the well-earned Christmas vacation he was to spend with the family he loved so devotedly. He talked of the airplane trip home he planned so he could better become equipped for service on the Military Affairs Committee, to which he had just been appointed. After trying to persuade him to make the trip by rail instead, I bade him good-by and went along to Massachusetts. The next morning over the wire came the almost unbelievable news that KIRK KAYNOR was dead.

The evening before, a strong man in the best of health, planning for the future which seemed so bright. The next morning

he had answered the call of Him who shapes the destinies of all. Never was there more clearly revealed the frailty and uncertainty of that which we call life.

KIRK KAYNOR served only a short time as a Member of Congress, but his service was long enough to indicate he was a man of capacity, of sincere purpose, and of high ideals. I was privileged to know him intimately, living as I did at the same club, and to admire his courage, honesty, and unselfishness. He was actuated in his public service by the one thought, to render genuine, constructive service to his country and the fine constituency which sent him to Congress.

The earthly life of Congressman KAYNOR is at an end. Inscribed are the early struggles for an education at Yale; a fine business career, splendid service as postmaster and Congressman, a life of a devoted husband and father. Such a life can not fail to win a deserved reward in the invisible future world.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, separation, sudden and unexpected, is always difficult for those left behind. Death in the prime of life and on the threshold of useful national service seems particularly sad. And yet if quality be the real test of life, the life of WILLIAM KIRK KAYNOR should in itself serve to mitigate our sadness as his friends and colleagues and to afford a source of pride and inspiration to those closest to him.

Born in Iowa in 1884 as one of a family of nine children he was destined to hew his own way in the world and to play a leading part in all the activities with which he was to become connected.

Starting life in humble surroundings, self-supporting at the age of 10, he was to work as a clerk in a drug store, as a sheep herder and cowboy, and in other capacities, until the autumn of 1903 when he determined to come East for school and college.

Earning his living while at Hotchkiss, he was to become a leader in the classroom, in debate, in athletic and other school interests, and in his class, of which he was to be elected president.

Working his way through Yale with the class of 1912 he was again to attain recognition in scholarship, in oratory, and as manager of the varsity football team.

Over the draft age, with heavy responsibilities at home, he was to enlist as a private of Infantry in the World War, being sent to the officers' training school at Camp Lee and receiving his honorable discharge after the armistice.

Coming to Springfield from the West and devoting himself unsparingly to the interests of the community, he was to win the respect and affection of his fellow citizens and to serve them, among other ways, as a member and chairman of the board of trustees for the community chest, as director and vice president of the chamber of commerce, as chairman of the Republican city committee, as a member of the city council, as postmaster, and as Representative in Congress from the second congressional district of Massachusetts.

It was my privilege to be thrown with him closely during his period of service in Washington. Graduation from rival universities in the same year, election to Congress on the same day, and a common residence in Washington for a part of the time laid the foundation for enduring friendship. To know him was to find integrity, sincerity, sympathy, simplicity. Character and ability both promised much for the years to come.

On the last evening several of us talked until a late hour. He spoke of the satisfaction which he took in his recent appointment to the Committee on Military Affairs, of his plans for the future, of his eagerness to join his devoted family in Springfield for the Christmas holidays. Little did any of us think that the morning was to be filled with tragedy.

To those of us who made the trip to Springfield a day or two later and who had the privilege of meeting the members of his family there was given a deeper appreciation of the man and of the place which he had made for himself in the community. The widespread tribute to his memory was a tribute to the memory of one who had served his fellow citizens faithfully and well and who had died as perhaps he would have wished to die—in the service of his country.

At the funeral services a close friend read to those present the words appearing upon a paper carried by our colleague at all times and taken from his pocket after death. They were the familiar words of J. G. Holland—a memorial—a word at parting:

God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men whom love honor, men who can not lie.

ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Speaker, in the death of ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD the State of Utah lost a distinguished citizen and the Nation was deprived of a conscientious and courageous servant. He was born on September 4, 1872, on a farm in southern Ohio, and was educated at the Kansas State Normal School and the University of Wisconsin, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1907. He had also been a student in the Indiana State University and the Chicago University.

Like so many others engaged in public life, he spent a number of years in public-school work and was for a time superintendent of schools in Hiawatha, Kans. After completing his law course he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was engaged in the active practice of law until elected to Congress in 1920. For a number of years he was district attorney of the third judicial district in the State of his adoption and was regarded as one of the ablest prosecutors that ever served the people of that State.

Congressman LEATHERWOOD belonged to a number of fraternal organizations, in all of which he was held in the highest esteem. He was a member of the Elks Lodge, of Salt Lake City. He was also a member of the Eagles and of the Knights of Pythias, in which organization he represented the State of Utah as a supreme representative at the supreme council meetings held at Winnipeg, Canada, and Portland, Oreg. He was the grand master of the Wasatch Lodge of the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, of Salt Lake City. He was high priest of Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and past eminent commander of the Utah Commandery, No. 1, of Salt Lake City. He was also a thirty-second degree member of the Salt Lake Consistory.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD was a member of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, and after coming to Congress he became a member of the Interparliamentary Union.

Our late colleague always took an active part in civic matters. He was a member of the Alta Club and Commercial Club of Salt Lake City. In addition to his law practice he was also extensively engaged in business and was president of four business institutions in Utah. While he was affiliated with the Methodist Church he was broad in his religious views and had friends in every religious denomination in the State.

I became acquainted with my friend many years ago, but I did not know him intimately until we were both elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress. He was a man one had to know intimately to fully appreciate. He represented faithfully his constituents, and in all his career there was never a question raised regarding his ability or integrity or his personal services in behalf of his State and Nation. In Congress he soon became recognized as an able lawyer and as a careful, discriminating legislator. As a public speaker Mr. LEATHERWOOD was always popular and was widely sought in Utah as a speaker on many occasions. He was an indefatigable worker and was always happy in working out some of the difficult problems of legislation. I am safe in saying that his life was shortened because of the tremendous amount of work he did to protect what he believed to be an inherent right of his State in one of the highly controversial problems recently before Congress.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD loved the great outdoors and took pleasure in roaming through the forests and fishing in the streams of the great West. Until stricken with an illness a few years ago, he frequently took hunting and fishing trips.

Our colleague's home life was a happy one. On December 26, 1896, he married Nancy Albaugh. His talented and educated wife has shared with him his successes in life and has contributed largely in helping to bring about his successful career. A daughter, Margaret, born to this happy couple, was always an object of tender solicitude on the part of her father. Both his wife and daughter were at all times his invaluable aids and companions.

We took his body home to rest at the foot of the great Wasatch Mountains, which he always loved so well. His friends and neighbors by the thousands paid him loving tribute. The citizens of the entire State deeply mourned his passing. His memory will long be cherished in my State and will be appreciated more and more as the people more fully realize the great service he rendered for that State.

I may say, in concluding, that the outstanding characteristics of our late esteemed colleague were sincerity of purpose, loyalty to country, courage, and resolution of soul, all of which blended into that fine attitude with which he undertook every responsibility entrusted with his care. In Utah many there are who will say with Tennyson:

I climb the hill; from end to end,
Of all the landscape underneath,
I find no place that does not bring
Some gracious memory of my friend.

And in my spirit will I dwell
 And dream my dream and hold it true,
 For though my lips may breathe adieu
 I can not think the thing farewell.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a word of tribute to the memory of my friend and colleague, the late Representative ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD, of the State of Utah.

Others will speak of the intimate details of the life of our colleague, his birth, his education, the responsibilities that he assumed during a busy life, and matters pertaining to himself and to his family which are personal in character. My words are spoken with relation to what our former colleague meant as a citizen and as a public official.

Well trained for the legal profession, splendidly informed upon the problems of the West, experienced in unusual degree, Mr. LEATHERWOOD came to the Congress of the United States ready to assume the very large responsibilities that fall upon the members of a legislative body that has to do with determining the policies of a mighty nation. Our colleague seemed to sense the responsibilities that were his, and from the moment that he assumed the obligation that all Members of this body assume he carried on with that intense earnestness, that resoluteness of purpose that mark the activities of men who are impelled with the desire to render an accounting that is worth while of charges that have been placed in their keeping.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD was devoted to his country and to the welfare generally of the Nation; yet his chief concern was that he represent the intermountain country of which his beloved Utah is a part in a way that would reflect material benefit to that great region. With this thought he made it his business to know the problems of the section of the United States for which he spoke and he made it his responsibility to advance the welfare, the interests of that section before the committees of the Congress and upon the floor of this Chamber in a degree that was marked by high efficiency, by courage, and by a thorough knowledge of the problems with which he was concerned.

While our late colleague was gracious and possessed of those virtues that endear one man to another, he was a man of direct action, frank, honest, rugged in his integrity, straightforward in his conversations and whose word was his bond. If there came a time when amiability and righteousness clashed, our late colleague stood for righteousness.

To the lives of such men the people of a State who love good citizenship may look for inspiration. He was a man who carried into high office the simple devotion to duty that we love to teach our children to observe and who during nine years of service in the House of Representatives bore himself with such fidelity as to challenge the respect of lovers of good government and command the confidence and esteem of the people who had time and again chosen him to be their Representative and the peoples of other States who shared in the contributions that he made to the welfare of the Republic.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, on December 24, 1929, the House and Nation were saddened when it was announced that the Hon. ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD, a Representative from the State of Utah, had "crossed over the river." It was my privilege to know Mr. LEATHERWOOD well, and to know him was to admire and love him. He was able, conscientious in the discharge of his public duty, and true to his convictions. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of both sides of the House. His passing away was a distinct loss to the Nation.

It was my privilege for years to live at the same hotel with him, and it was an inspiration to watch his family life. He was a devoted husband and father, and his public and private life were without blemish. Truly it can be said of him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." We who loved him here can but feel that he has but left this little life for a larger, fuller, freer one.

When earth's last picture is painted and the tubes are twisted and dried,
 When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died,
 We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—He down for an eon or two,
 Till the Master of all good workmen shall put us to work anew.

And those who are good shall be happy, they shall sit in a golden chair;
 They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comet's hair;
 They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene, Peter, and Paul;
 They shall work for an age at sitting and never be tired at all!

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
 And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame,
 But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
 Shall draw the thing as he sees it for the good of things as they are.

Mr. DRANE. Mr. Speaker, in the very early days of the Sixty-seventh Congress I was attracted to a gentleman whom

I had never before seen, but he was not a stranger because he wore upon his watch chain the emblem showing him to belong to the order of Elks. I found him to be a good Elk. We immediately became close friends, and from then until he closed his eyes for his last sleep the friendship continued unbroken. That friendship contributed much to the sweetness of my life, and I rejoice that it was given to me to have him for a friend.

There was much in common between us, and when in after years we voyaged over many seas and traveled together in many strange lands, out there where the East meets the West, and even far beyond, for many days we were fellow voyagers and our friendly relations were more intimate. We had essentially the same creed, though not of the same church affiliations. We had the same philosophy of life, the same love of home and family and country, and when one night we sat long on the deck of a ship, with only the stars to give us light, we found that while affiliated with opposing political parties—he a Republican from Utah and I a Democrat from Florida—we were alike in our views on questions of political economy, the difference being based upon the love of each for his own home country.

I have broken bread with him in his own beautiful home, and have worshipped God with him before the same altar in his home city, and I can see now in retrospection the love and respect shown him by his constituency as we lingered for awhile outside the church door on that summer day, in Salt Lake City.

I recall vividly the last time I saw him. I was passing his open office door and lingered for a moment, hesitating whether to disturb his reverie, for he was looking into vacancy as though seeking to penetrate a vision far beyond the power of his human eye. He was alone with his thoughts, his thoughts perhaps being with God. I tiptoed away. He did not see nor hear me. I saw him no more, for I went home to see my loved ones in the Christmas season, and he went, during my absence, to solve the mystery which had engaged his thoughts and strained his vision as I saw him that winter afternoon, alone.

And so, good friend, good-night, until we meet again to say with a smile, good-morning.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of Hon. ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD, Representative in Congress from the second district of the State of Utah, from the scene of his earthly labors to that undiscovered country from whence no traveler returns, the Nation lost an honest, able, and fearless legislator, who was well equipped in every way to look after the interest of his State and district in the complex affairs with which we have to cope every day in this great lawmaking body.

He was born September 4, 1872, on a farm in southern Ohio. His early days were spent in the environs of country life, but he was destined to take a more prominent place in the world's affairs, and by hard work and perseverance he worked his way through the common schools, then through the Kansas State Normal School, and graduated in the class of 1901 from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of bachelor of laws.

For a number of years he taught school. After his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1901. He continued the practice of law until his election to Congress, and was district attorney of the third judicial district of the State of Utah for seven years. He was elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress and all succeeding Congresses.

During the hearings over the bill to authorize the construction of the Boulder Canyon Dam, in which he took a most active part, he undermined his health to such an extent that it later resulted in his death. He died a martyr to his fidelity to the trust reposed in him by the people of his district. The words of Gray in his Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard are fitting here:

The boast of heraldry,
 The pomp of power
 And all that beauty and wealth e'er gave,
 Await alike th' inevitable hour,
 The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

He was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Albaugh December 26, 1896. To this union one daughter, Margaret, was born, who, with her mother, survive him.

His home life was ideal and his interest in his family was always to be noticed.

In his social affairs he had many strong friends, of which I am proud to be one of the number, and I have spent many pleasant and profitable days in his company.

All who knew him will miss him sadly, but they have this consolation: That in all of the many positions of trust and confidence reposed in him by a grateful people he made good, and he will be respected and loved by all who knew him.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, again the death angel has come among us and taken from our midst a stalwart Member of this House and of our committee—ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD, from the State of Utah.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD had been a Member of Congress for a long time, being elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress and succeeding Congresses, serving until his untimely death. He was appointed a member of the House Committee on Pensions in the Sixty-eighth Congress and served in that capacity until the date of his death in 1929. I had the pleasure of knowing and to some extent, I trust, appreciated the character of this distinguished man.

I will endeavor to speak of the deceased as he impressed me. He was an affirmative character, a trait many do not strongly possess. He had and took early advantages to acquire qualifications to combat the battles of life, being graduated from the Kansas State Normal School and the law department of the University of Wisconsin.

I have said that the deceased was an affirmative character—he took a decided stand for policies and measures that he deemed to be right and for the best interest of his country and advocated them forcibly and uncompromisingly; he was affable in debate, though never flinching from the ideas formulated in his mind and by him reasoned to be in the best interest of his country. Perhaps his most marked characteristic was his zealous loyalty to his friends that he loved and the causes he espoused. His success and achievements were not accidental, as is shown by his steady demand. In fact, no really great life is an accident.

After his graduation from the department of law, University of Wisconsin, he served as district attorney for eight years in the third judicial district of Utah and later served as president of several large mining corporations, until his election as a Representative in Congress. I know nothing of his religious affiliations or of his fraternal connections; my experience in a party way leads me to believe that he was more or less a disciple of the great philosophy enunciated by Ellen Wheeler Wilcox when she said:

So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths, that wind and wind;
When just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs.

I can not speak of his home life, and I know nothing of his services to the people of Utah before he came to Congress. Of those phases other Members who are familiar with his former career will pay their tribute to him in a more appropriate manner than could I, but I enjoyed his friendship in the time I knew him as a Member of Congress. I merely wish to come in all humility to pluck one of the flowers that have grown over the walls of party politics and to reverently place it upon his grave, religiously, trusting in all sincerity that we may share the effects of its beneficent influence when we "greet the coming of another age of youth and usefulness in another radiant Easter, beyond the gates of night."

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, one of the saddest things of life is to see a man stricken by death before his full time had come, when the years of his usefulness to his country, to his people, and his family have barely been reached. Such to me was the untimely death of ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD. The growing grain was garnered before it had been ripened by the mellow sun of autumn, before it had been seasoned by nature to yield its greatest gift to man.

Death, which comes as the next step after life, is not to be feared. It is the inevitable course of nature, planned and purposed in the scheme of things by the Creator of the Universe under which we all have a being, but for the messenger to come at the midday of life, when the sun is at its fullest, without the warning of a shadow falling to the eastward is the saddened thought we contemplate to-day. It is not death that causes our sorrow, it is the passing out from among us of a life half journeyed, half completed. Death comes to the aged in full expectancy, but to youth and to unripened manhood it lessens the number of toilers for progress, and to that end the world is less endowed by the fruits of a promising life of usefulness.

ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD was a toiler; his was a life of work. In early boyhood he seems to have conceived that only by work and hard work could he rise above his fellows and achieve a vantage place in his life. He considered it a duty to make the most of himself and thereby contribute his part in full, rounded measure to the benefit of others and to the orderly upbuilding of things. He was a worker and a builder of which, alas, we have altogether too few in our time and generation. We may call this trait ambition, industry, or any term we choose—it is in its final analysis the highest and noblest trait of character—a worker, a leader, a builder—builder in thought, builder in

character, builder in action over and above the dull and drab things of life.

ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD was endowed with a mind far above the average, grasping in his eager toil those things which, if rightfully applied, leads to success in life. Ways so shaped themselves that in early manhood he became, through this toil and industry, the teacher of others, instilling in them this indomitable and what we might call indefatigable spirit of moral and intellectual development. No nobler purpose ever prompted a human life—not only a builder of himself but a builder of others.

Naturally endowed and at the same time constantly adding to it the years of accumulation of a wise and proper course of study he took his place among his brethren at the bar. It was here he showed the full measure of the power that had been coming to him all these years. He became a noted lawyer, arising by the strength of this endowment to the very leadership among his profession. He stood for the majesty of the law and the rightful course of life. He was impatient with the offender who violated the orderly course of good conduct. His highest and greatest efforts were to lead to justice those who were arrayed against the rights of others and thereby against the State. He rejoiced in the thought that he could be of service to his brother man and to his people in preserving to them the innumerable things to which they have right and at the same time become and be a defender of our institutions. He was a soldier, a brave and relentless warrior in the battle for the rights of others. I ask in all candor, is there a better or more useful life?

Death came while he was the spokesman for his people in the halls of the lawmaking power of the Government, a place where he could have full flow of his gift of genius. His talent was ever ready, he never wavered from his conception of right and justice. We have too few such gifted men.

All that lay behind and all that was to come out of this noble character lies now in the soil of his State to which he brought naught but honor and rectitude of life as a citizen and as an official. Utah should and will long bear witness, as do we to this gifted son, cut down in life near the threshold ere the full noontime had come. Splendid, upright, able man, we bid ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD rest in peace awaiting the coming of that happy and glorious morn when, as promised, the sun shall break in its everlasting rays of beauty.

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Speaker, ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD was elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress in November, 1920. We soon realized that he was a man of sterling worth and a forceful character. As district attorney in his home State he had made a remarkable record, and in civil practice he was recognized as a lawyer of marked ability. He was possessed of a keen, analytical mind and was a past master in the art of understanding human nature. His presentation of the legislative propositions that he brought to the floor of the House was marked by convincing argument and splendid continuity of thought. He marshaled his facts and figures in battle array to a conclusion that was forceful and convincing.

He made his most brilliant presentation during his fight against the Boulder Dam development, and the State of Utah had a champion that fought for its rights in the face of the most determined opposition.

While the contest was at its height he became ill, and yet he fought on and refused to quit. He had the courage that is so necessary in political life if one is to be respected. He rallied temporarily, but the strain had taken toll of his weakened physical condition, and the day before the joyous Christmas tide in 1929 his spirit joined the "souls of just men made perfect in that eternal home which is our final resting place."

He was a staunch advocate and exemplar of party loyalty. He had no sympathy for the political group who masqueraded as independents and strove to destroy party solidarity. He was concerned as to the fundamentals of his Republican faith, and no whim or passing fancy ever succeeded in securing his approval, even though their adoption would have been of temporary benefit to him politically. So few men in public life are strong enough to prefer principle to expediency that Congressman LEATHERWOOD's record should be a source of pride to his many admirers.

Those of us who knew him best, knew him in his home life, his love of his wife and his ambitions for his daughter's career, all regret his passing from this earthly sphere. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his immediate family and to the host of friends he had made.

Pale sorrow leads us closer to our kind,
And in the serious hours of life we find
Depths in the soul of men which lend new worth
And majesty to this brief span of earth.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the true value of a man is not his material wealth but the social, civic, and spiritual contribution he makes to his country. It seems to me as I look back over the conspicuous public service rendered by my dear friend Hon. ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD, as a Representative in Congress from Utah, that few men during a like period can show a finer record of achievement.

It always seemed to me as I saw this man of fine character and unusual mental ability, enriched by long experience at the bar of his State, battling for the things really worth while on the floor of the House and at committee meetings, that the country might expect a high standard of legislation due to the efforts of such a man.

I know of no man who enjoyed the respect and confidence of his colleagues to a greater extent. That, I believe, was due to the earnestness and zeal with which he applied the whole force of his character and intellect to the solution of every public question.

One of the things that naturally appealed to me as chairman of the Committee on Education, of which he was a most valuable, highly respected, and honored member, was the deep interest which he displayed in the youth of the country. Whenever any bill was before the committee for consideration, his chief concern about the measure was to be sure that it would be fair to the teaching profession and open up a wider field of opportunity for the boys and girls throughout the country. It was quite easy to understand this when I learned that he had been a teacher in his early days and that his heart was in the little red schoolhouse that had meant so much to the great Northwest.

After observing the earnest efforts of my dear friend to enact legislation helpful to this and to future generations and the high ideals that inspired him, I have thought of the words of Webster:

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble to the dust. But if we work on men's immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with the just fear of God and love of their fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface and which will brighten to all eternity.

The untimely death of my dear friend Representative LEATHERWOOD was a severe loss to the House of Representatives and to the country which he served. A review of the remarkable public service which he rendered during his long and honorable career both at home and at the Nation's Capital will be an example to those who follow after him, which can not be measured by any material standards. His every action has enriched and ennobled those who have come in contact with him and those who have selected him as an ideal worthy of emulation.

Mr. GUYER. Mr. Speaker—

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

These lines are particularly appropriate concerning the passing of Congressman LEATHERWOOD. His end came on the afternoon of a beautiful Christmas Eve amid the usual happy preparations for that joyous event of Yuletide. And it is remembered that his last thoughts were for the happiness of those he loved as he bid them a cheery good-bye, which proved to be his last. Thus mingled with the music of the Christmas bells was the solemn tolling of the knell of a busy and most eventful life.

During the early period of his manhood he was engaged in teaching in Kansas, having prepared for such work at the State Normal School of Kansas at Emporia. Later he studied law at the University of Wisconsin, from which in 1901 he received the degree of LL. B. Since 1901 he has been an active practitioner at the bar of Utah, engaging in that profession at Salt Lake City. His ability was attested by the fact that for many years he was district attorney for one of the judicial districts of Utah. Those who served with him on committees knew that he was a profound student of the law, and in his work on such committees gave evidence of his preeminent ability as a lawyer.

It was, however, as a Representative in the Congress of the United States that he performed his greatest public services to his State and to his country. Congressman LEATHERWOOD took his task seriously and worked with single-minded fidelity to the interests of his State. When the interests of Utah were at stake he never slept. He was an earnest two-fisted fighter in behalf of his adopted Commonwealth, and no man ever raveled out his life with more prodigal unselfishness. His life

was shortened by his strenuous devotion to his country and State.

Those who knew Mr. LEATHERWOOD in his home life knew him as a most devoted husband and father. He was happy in the ideal home life which he was fortunate in possessing, and this was the harbor of peace and repose to which he repaired from the stormy fisticuff of congressional life it became necessary for him to enter in order to protect the interests of his district and State. He passed away as a martyr at the helm of duty.

When the end came a grateful State bowed at his bier. Few men have been mourned more sincerely than was Congressman LEATHERWOOD as he passed from the stage of an eventful life. His State loses a faithful and efficient Representative and his country a devoted patriot.

As one who represents a State where he received a part of his education and where he still retains a host of old friends, I am grateful for this occasion to pay a tribute to his useful and eminent public services and to his superlative qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to me that on this occasion I may say a few words recalling our late colleague, Hon. ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD. It is always given to men to make a choice. To play a man's part or otherwise. To be helpful, or to hinder, and finally, at the end, when those who remain are recalling, to be spoken of in terms of high value and proper human praise, or to rest in the charity of their silence.

I knew ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD by reputation before I came to Congress eight years ago. I became acquainted with him personally then. My relations with him were intimate until the time of his death. The longer and surer my acquaintance, the better my understanding and valuation. I record a fact known to all who were privileged to his intimacy that as a lawyer and a Congressman he was well beyond the average of each of those classes as to ability and capacity, and that he ever played his part in each relation as becomes a strong and good man. And here it might well be said that his devotion to duty as he saw it in a matter before Congress, wherein his State and district had a vital interest, was of such intense mental, physical, and moral strain that the seeds of his fatal illness took root.

He enjoyed his friends and family. There was no better husband or father. His friendships among men were strong. He loved the wildness of nature and communed with it. He liked men that enjoyed the chase and the dogs and the guns. But he also loved to be in the forefront when lawyers and legislators were battling, and where his lucidity of analysis and clearness of statement could fortify the place of his interest.

All in all, he was a man well worth while to know and to recall. With whom it was a privilege to associate on terms of intimacy. There is a kindly place reserved to those who have fought and finished life's good fight; who have finished well their course. If we are as true wherever we are as was ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD wherever he was, we need not worry but that some time in nature's proper course we will find him out and pick up a glorious thread of life anew.

JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES

Mr. SHOTT of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the West Virginia delegation in Congress, the members of which have designated me to speak for them on this impressive occasion, I desire to pay a tribute to the memory of Hon. JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES, a Representative in Congress from West Virginia and a leading citizen of that State, whose death occurred on March 3, 1930.

JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES was born in Corunna, Ontario, on February 27, 1861, and when 12 years old removed with his parents to Ashland, Ky. As a boy and young man he was industrious and gained rapid promotion and became a successful business man. In 1885 he married Miss Belle Vinson, a daughter of Col. S. S. Vinson, one of the leading citizens of Wayne County, W. Va., and has two daughters, Mary Eloise and Tudell Vinson. Mr. HUGHES early took an interest in public affairs and was elected to represent the counties of Boyd and Lawrence in the legislature of Kentucky for the years of 1887 and 1888. He then removed and cast his lot and life with West Virginia, and became prominent in Republican politics, being elected to the State senate from the sixth senatorial district, the first time that district ever elected a Republican.

He became a West Virginian through the process of service in the days of her early industrial development like so many others of those pioneers who left their imprint on the times in which they were active and their memories as an enrichment of the history of the State. He was elected to the Fifty-seventh,

Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-third Congresses, when he voluntarily retired and reentered on a business career, from which he was called to again enter public life and was elected to the Seventieth and the Seventy-first Congresses. Mr. HUGHES holds the distinction of having been elected to Congress more times than any other man in the history of the State, exceeding by one election the record of the late Harry C. Woodyard.

JAMES A. HUGHES was active in all of the movements for the establishment of educational and welfare institutions in the growing State and as a member of the State senate and as a Representative in Congress was potent and useful in the advocacy of such measures as would contribute to the advancement and betterment, and the development of the vast deposits of natural wealth that makes West Virginia one of the outstanding States of the Union in raw materials.

Mr. HUGHES had a strong as well as a pleasing personality. His kind and friendly disposition made him many friends and firmly attached them to him when made. In all matters of large or small importance he was ready and willing to aid those who sought his help. He was an indefatigable worker and never tired in his effort for his constituency and this was the secret of his long incumbency as a Congressman.

His friendships were not found alone in the political party with which he was affiliated but extended to all the State's citizenry. He was diligent, industrious, thorough in his work in Congress; had served on a number of important committees; had been chairman of the Committee on Accounts; until his last illness, he was active in behalf of his constituents and helpful to his colleagues, and a source of counsel and inspiration to them.

Mr. HUGHES was successful in sponsoring the erection of more public buildings in West Virginia and securing more waterway improvement than any other Member from our State. His life was a remarkable one and illustrates the achievements, the honors which are obtainable by the laudably ambitious young men in this great country, whether immigrant or native born, under our beneficent systems of government—State and national. But while such opportunities are placed within the reach of all, it is only the industrious, the energetic, and the persevering who succeed. The spirit of democracy is exacting and has no patience with the negligent and the indolent. Hence it is always safe to assume that the successful man has earned and deserves his attainment. The man of deeds inspires his country quite as often and as influentially as the man of many publicly spoken words. With limited early opportunities, Mr. HUGHES' career stands out as an encouragement to the generations.

West Virginia may well say in farewell to this honored son, who served his State so faithfully and successfully—

Well hast thou in my service wrought;
Thy brow hath mirrored forth my thought,
To wear my smile thy lip hath glowed;
Thy tear, to speak my sorrows, flowed.
Thine ear hath borne me rich supplies
Of sweetly varied melodies;
Thy hands my prompted deeds have done,
Thy feet upon my errands run;
Yes, thou hast marked my bidding well—
Faithful and true! farewell! farewell!

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I had a long and pleasant acquaintanceship with Hon. JAMES A. HUGHES. His district and mine were separated for miles by the beautiful Ohio River. Mr. HUGHES possessed a warm, congenial personality. His striking appearance also commanded the respect of those who knew him. His kindness endeared him to his acquaintances, and this was evidenced by the fine spirit of respect and friendship which the people generally showed him. These qualities, together with his high character and his devotion to duty, made him an impressive figure in the life of his home city of Huntington and in his district.

I was of the committee of Members who attended his funeral, and I have seldom witnessed a similar occasion where I saw stronger evidences of love and respect for the dead than was shown by the great concourse of his fellow citizens who gathered to pay a last tribute to their friend. In this tribute paid him by the people who knew him best, it was plain that they felt that they had lost a friend. As an evidence of this I quote the following beautiful tribute from the Wayne County (W. Va.) News, which is printed in a section where his life was spent, where he was best known:

The citizens of Wayne County have particular reason to mourn the passing of this illustrious man as the loss of a loyal friend. For many years the life of Mr. HUGHES has been closely identified with Wayne County interests. He had ably represented this county in

Congress; much of the campaigning of his early years was on Wayne County soil; he had lived in Wayne County and at his death was an extensive property owner here; his widow, Mrs. Belle Vinson Hughes, is a native Wayne County woman. All of which causes our people to keenly share the wide-spread bereavement which the news of his death has brought.

As a public official Mr. HUGHES was unselfish and public-spirited to a high degree; as a citizen and a business man he was progressive, energetic, broad minded; as a friend to thousands, regardless of race, religion, or politics, he was loyal, sympathetic, thoughtful, always possessing a rare capacity for friendship for the man or woman who needed his assistance.

Mr. HUGHES was one of the most dependable and aggressive supporters of the Republican Party in the State, yet he was never partisan to the extent that he would not befriend a man of opposite political beliefs quite as readily as one of his own political faith. Indeed, he lived that virtue in a remarkable manner.

Those whose privilege it was to know him intimately, and that number is legion, knew Mr. HUGHES to be a Christian gentleman, a faithful and honorable public servant, and a man who valued his personal friendship as his greatest asset in life. And no better eulogy could be paid to any man than that. His career of nearly three score and ten years is crowded with noteworthy achievements and kindnesses which cause him to be highly respected and affectionately remembered by a great army of people in every walk of life.

In the last conversation which the writer enjoyed with Mr. HUGHES he expressed a sentiment revealing his fine character by saying that after all man's only excuse for existence in the world is the good he can do for his fellow man.

In the room of the writer hangs a framed expression of this same philosophy under the title "The Love of Friends." It reads:

"Man strives for glory, honor, fame,
That all the world may know his name.
Amasses wealth by brain or hand,
Becomes a power in the land.
But when he nears the end of life
And looks back o'er the years of strife,
He finds that happiness depends
On none of these—but love of friends."

To the friends and relatives of Mr. HUGHES comfort and solace may be had in this sad hour by reflection upon the life he lived and the friends he made. Truly, he found his happiness in life in the love of friends and in their hearts he still lives in loving memory.

Mrs. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, it may with truth be said that when JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES passed into the great beyond and closed his eyes in that long and mysterious sleep from whence no traveler ever returns, all who knew him mourned with a deep and sincere grief. Those whom he served so faithfully and ably, the thousands who passed by to take a last look at the face, and pay a loyal tribute to the one they loved so well, were bowed in silent and profound grief.

His one thought through life was service, his creed to serve first the meek and lowly, to help those who needed help most. Truly, it can be said of him, to live lives we leave behind us is not to die. The memory of his deeds will linger throughout the years. He gladdened the hearts of all with whom he came in contact and spread love and sunshine along life's pathway. He had a heart which was capable of expanding so as to cover the whole field of humanity. His soul was filled with the radiant spirit of sacrifice for those near and dear to him.

When Jesus walked among men, He said:

It is more blessed to give than to receive.

And so with JIM HUGHES. He gave his all that the world might be made better and happier. The grandeur and glory and sweetness of love to his fellow men and to the world was his to give in public and private ministrations.

He had a broad vision of his duty to mankind, and his life shed a beneficent sunshine upon all humanity. He never went back on a friend and was always ready to forgive his enemies.

We shall miss him in the Halls of Congress. His great aid to the coal industry was outstanding, and one of his greatest achievements for his State and district was the appropriation secured for the Ohio River. He was always untiring in his friendship for the soldiers and their dependents. He was instrumental in securing large appropriations for public buildings, which stand to-day as a monument to his memory.

Mr. HUGHES was first elected to Congress in 1900, and was returned for seven consecutive years. In 1926, when he announced his intention of coming back, it was an epochal entry. He won over strong opposition in the primary and carried the district by an unprecedented majority. This told the story of the remarkable trust and confidence in which he was held by his people. His return to Congress after an absence of 12 years was hailed with delight by his many friends in the House. In his

record in Congress he was noted for his strict adherence to the sound economic principles of the Republican Party and his personal attention to matters pertaining to departmental work for his constituency.

Having thus epitomized the real traits of the man, I trust I may be pardoned for indulging in a bit of reminiscence. My husband, who was my predecessor and for 19 years served with great honor and distinction, was the boyhood friend of Congressman HUGHES. When Mr. HUGHES was a resident of Kentucky more than 40 years ago they were fellow members in the Kentucky Legislature and they both made their maiden speeches on a question which was the early aftermath of the famous Hatfield-McCoy feud. After serving in the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. HUGHES moved to West Virginia and engaged in business. There he met and married Miss Belle Vinson, who belongs to one of the most distinguished families in West Virginia, and whose untiring work and devotion to her distinguished husband has had much to do with his phenomenal success. Where he was there she was always, side by side, they shared life's joys and sorrows. Two lovely daughters blessed this union. One more personal word. Belle Hughes introduced me to Mr. Langley, and Mr. HUGHES was the best man at our wedding, November 23, 1904, Asheville, N. C. The Langleys and the Hugheses have been devoted friends, and we feel he has been allured to a brighter world and has only led the way.

Such men as Mr. HUGHES lift men out of the shadowed valleys of discouragement up to the mountains of hope, sunlit by his genial smile, his happy laugh, and his magnificent personality. It has been said that it is a wise man who sets his heart not on wealth or fame but on service and affection.

I can not say, and I will not say,
That he is dead. He is just away!
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand
He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you, O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return,
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of there as the love of here,
Mild and gentle as he was brave,
When the sweetest love of his life he gave
To simple things; where the violets grew
Pure as the eyes they were likened to;
The touches of his hands have strayed
As reverently as his lips have prayed;
When the little brown thrush that harshly chirred
Was dear to him as the mocking bird;
And he pities as much as a man in pain
A writhing honeybee wet with rain.
Think of him still—as the same, I say,
He is not dead—he is just away.

JAMES PETER GLYNN

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, under our present practice, memorial services for all deceased Members who have died during the year are held together on a single day, and all Members of the House are permitted to contribute as a part of the record their words of eulogy. In accordance with this practice, and under the rules of the House, it is my special privilege to place in the record a brief statement in appreciation of the life and public services of my late colleague, JAMES P. GLYNN.

The record of the public services of Mr. GLYNN is a legacy of far more enduring value than any mere material fortune that he might have accumulated had he devoted his ability and his life entirely to private business and to his own personal affairs. It is a consistent record of faithful, efficient, and effective service. His service in Congress during nearly 14 years is familiar to the membership of this House, so that it is unnecessary for anyone to do more than refer to it in paying a last tribute to him upon his passing. First, however, let me submit something, though a bare outline, of his earlier life and antecedents in order to form a proper background for what he accomplished later.

Dennis Glynn, the father of JAMES P. GLYNN, was born in Ireland on Christmas Day in the year 1838. At the age of 13 he migrated from County Clare, landed at Castle Garden, thence going direct to Torrington, Conn., and later to Winsted, where he worked on a farm and attended public school in the wintertime. When the news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon was flashed across the country and the call for three months' volunteers followed it, Dennis Glynn, then 22 years of age, was one of the first men in Connecticut to enlist. Upon the expiration of his enlistment he immediately reenlisted in Company C, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in which

he served until honorably discharged near the end of the war. He did his bit in the time of his country's need. He died in 1881, when his son, who is the subject of these remarks, was a lad of 14 years.

Jane Gerrahty, spelled in this country Gerraty, was born in 1844, in West Meath, Ireland. She migrated to this country, where she married Dennis Glynn and became the mother of four sons and two daughters, James being the second son, and who, after the death of his father, became the mainstay of the family. The mother died in 1911.

Our late friend and colleague, JAMES PETER GLYNN, was born in Winsted, Litchfield County, Conn., on November 12, 1867. He attended the public schools in Winsted until, at the age of 11 years, he was obliged to obtain employment in order to support his mother, brothers, and sisters, his father being then in failing health. His first employment was with the Owen Clock Co. Young GLYNN was studious and ambitious. First attending night schools, he later took up stenography as a step to the ultimate study of law, working at his stenographic course in the night school with such assistance as he was able to get. Becoming proficient in stenographic work, he obtained employment in certain law offices, using his spare time in the study of the law. In 1895 he was admitted to the Connecticut bar. Being both a lawyer and a stenographer he did work for some of the most important of the legislative committees of the General Assembly of Connecticut.

Mr. GLYNN was regarded by the prominent members of the bar who knew him as possessing one of the best legal minds of any of the younger lawyers of western Connecticut. From the time of his admission to the bar, and during the period when he later served as prosecuting attorney of the town of Winchester, he was active in the practice of law. He attracted clients from all walks of life. Business interests sought his advice and his services, and he always had a peculiar faculty for doing work in the community for the aged and the near dependents about him who were unable to pay for legal services. To these he was as devoted as he was to those who were abundantly able to compensate him. He possessed endless patience, and was always willing to serve any and every one regardless of their ability to pay.

As a good brother, Mr. GLYNN assisted in the education of his brothers and sisters—one brother becoming a physician and another a dentist. In fact, his whole life, domestic as well as public, was one of helpfulness and loyal service.

In the year 1891 Mr. GLYNN held his first public office, for in that year he was elected town clerk of Winchester. In 1899 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the town of Winchester, serving in this position for about three years, when he was appointed postmaster at Winsted. His service as postmaster was so satisfactory in every respect that he continued to serve in this position until 1914, when he was first nominated and elected as a Member of the Sixty-fourth Congress from the fifth congressional district of Connecticut. He served in Congress continuously until the date of his death, except for a period of two years. In 1922 he was defeated as a candidate for reelection to the Sixty-eighth Congress by the Hon. Patrick B. O'Sullivan by reason of circumstances for which Mr. GLYNN was not responsible, and which were in no wise discreditable to him. In the succeeding election he was returned to Congress, and through successive elections remained there until the day of his death.

On March 6, 1930, while on the train returning from the funeral of his committee colleague, James A. Hughes, of West Virginia, Mr. GLYNN was stricken suddenly and died before reaching Washington. He leaves to mourn his loss one who was a devoted wife, his inseparable companion through all his trials, defeats, and successes. Their home life was beautiful and their companionship ideal.

The secret of success in the life of Mr. GLYNN is not far to seek. Character was the basis. He was honest, genuine, and true. He was reliable, faithful to his work, and to his friends. He was beloved by all who knew him. He was modest, almost to the degree of timidity, but he won his way to the hearts of men, and for this reason his efforts were more effective than the aggressive struggles of others. On the floor of the House he spoke seldom except when matters concerning his own district were being considered, and when bills reported from his committee were before the House. He was effective, however, because he asked only what he believed should be granted, and he was seldom denied in any of his requests. The Members of the House who have served with him will long remember him as one of the most companionable and lovable of men.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, our colleague JAMES P. GLYNN was one of those quiet and modest men who are not inclined to do striking or spectacular things which would attract atten-

tion. But in his character and in his life he illustrated the truth of the adage that "Still waters run deep." He was in the best sense a well-educated man, because by his experience and his reading and his work he was well equipped as a Representative in Congress. After his education in the public schools of his native town, he was admitted to the bar in 1895. His standing in his own community is shown by the fact that he was elected the town clerk successively from 1892 to 1902, and in the Connecticut system the town clerk is an important office of great trust. He also was prosecuting attorney in the town court for several years and was postmaster at Winsted from 1902 to 1914. He was then elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress and served continuously, with the exception of the Sixty-eighth Congress, until his death early in the Seventy-first Congress.

His career in Congress resembled his career outside of it, namely, that it was one of quiet work and effective performance. He became widely known to his associates, and it is no idle eulogy to say that as his acquaintance grew the respect for his opinion grew also. In matters which came before the committees of which he was a member he had a full and correct knowledge, and his judgment in such matters had a wide influence in the House. When bills from his committee came before the House he was capable and able in managing their passage, being a clear and logical speaker, and from his knowledge of the subject matter was able to answer inquiries promptly and correctly; and back of all this ability and knowledge was a sterling character. His colleagues appreciated that any statement from him was absolutely trustworthy, that he could be relied upon to give honest advice, and that he would always vote in accordance with his principles without regard to the effect of his vote upon his personal fortunes. That this same opinion was held of him in his district was shown by the fact that he constantly ran ahead of his ticket, showing that in addition to his party support he had also a strong personal following. In his personal and political relations he lived up to the best traditions, as a man and as a Christian. While he was firm in holding to his own beliefs and his own opinions he was tolerant of opinions which differed from his own, and his personal relations were never strained by such differences. When he died there was genuine grief for his loss. His life will be long and gratefully remembered in his community and by his colleagues in the Congress as an example of a pure and strong character and a good mind devoted to the public service.

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was a privilege that I certainly appreciate to count the late Representative from Connecticut, JAMES P. GLYNN, not only a colleague but also a true friend.

Our acquaintanceship began many years ago, when he was a representative in the General Assembly in Connecticut and a member of the committee on cities and boroughs, and later when, in 1914, we were both elected Members of the Sixty-fourth Congress, this acquaintanceship ripened into true friendship. Naturally, we both had common interests and common problems as fellow Representatives from our native State, and the comradeship that grew from our frequent conferences was warm and rich in mutual esteem and confidence. I prized his calm, quiet nature, his kindly heart, his sound judgment. These are traits which endear a man to those privileged to know him. His fellow townsmen of Winsted, Conn., and all of his constituents of the fifth district admired and trusted him implicitly—as well they might—for to every political office he received at their hands he brought honor and dignity, as well as ability, proving himself thoroughly competent for the discharge of every duty. He saw the good in all men and was never known to speak uncharitably of any. He knew no envy nor courted any fanfare of trumpets for himself. In fact, his ways seemed always "ways of pleasantness" and "all his paths peace." Thus I believe he felt fully ready to take the next step—though it led so far—when the final summons abruptly came. We all have been aware of the startling frequency of late with which someone of our number—while yesterday apparently so absorbed and so active in the business of our Congress—yet suddenly to-day joins the innumerable caravan, wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. In noting the passing of one of these I wish to express both my gratitude for his fine character as well as his splendid record, and also the hope that the blessing of God may be upon him through the eternal morning.

Mr. FENN. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in paying my tribute to the memory of our friend and colleague, JAMES P. GLYNN, I shall add but little to what has already been said. I first made his acquaintance when I was a member of our Connecticut State Legislature, he being the clerk of one of

its committees. Our acquaintance grew into a friendship which I have always treasured, for he was a man who drew one to him. To be called his friend was indeed a privilege and a pleasure.

Born at Winsted, Conn., in the year 1867, he was educated in the public schools of that town, studied stenography while working in a factory, made his shorthand pay his way while he studied law. After being admitted to the bar and practicing his profession for a time, he was made prosecuting attorney for his home town, and then appointed postmaster. Finally in 1914 he was chosen by his fellow citizens of the fifth congressional district to represent them in the Congress of the United States. Elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, he continued as the Representative of that district, with the exception of the Sixty-eighth Congress, until he passed over to the other side on March 6, 1930. He was a man who had the esteem of his colleagues here and his constituents at home. His integrity and honesty were well known, and one of his chief attributes was his straightforwardness and his earnestness with regard to anything he undertook to do. Always his ambition seemed to be to serve his district, State, and Nation ever better as time went on, and his record here is one of which his family and friends can be proud.

Affectionately known to all of his friends as "JIM GLYNN," his career may well be taken by the younger generation as an example of how far a boy can go in this country if he is willing to work and work hard. Starting as a boy in humble circumstances, he was honored with many positions of trust and responsibility, and in his death the State of Connecticut has lost a valuable and honored worker for its welfare.

All honor to the man whose memory will ever be green in the hearts of his friends and colleagues.

ROBERT QUINCY LEE

Mr. SANDERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, once more the living meet to pay tribute to the dead. Once more we pause amid the busy rush of life because the King of Terrors has been busy at his appointed work. Once more we pause to consider the brevity of life and certainty of death.

One more step, and the race is ended;
One more word, and the lesson's done;
One more trial, and a long rest follows
At the set of sun.

For the sixth time in 30 years death has visited the Texas delegation. Robert E. Burke, of Dallas, died June 5, 1901. John M. Pinckney, of Hempstead, met a tragic death on April 25, 1905. Reese C. DeGraffenried, of Longview, died August 29, 1902. John L. Sheppard, of Texarkana, died October 11, 1902. Lucian Parrish, of Henrietta, met death in an automobile accident on March 22, 1922, and R. Q. LEE, of Cisco, died April 18, 1930.

Since last we held memorial services 3 Senators and 12 Representatives have answered the final summons. This, out of a membership of 435 in the House and 96 in the Senate, is a very high percentage. While we mourn the passing of all of these good men, I desire to speak especially of the life and services of my friend and colleague, the Hon. R. Q. LEE, of Texas, who died at the Emergency Hospital here in Washington on Friday morning, April 18, 1930. God's finger touched him and he slept and beckoned his soul to a greater reward than had been conceived for him by his fellow men. The news of this good man's death, while not unexpected, because he had been lingering near the borderland for several days from a stroke of apoplexy, brought sorrow to this Hall. The House immediately adjourned out of respect to his memory, and like action was taken by the Senate at the conclusion of the day's work. The death of Mr. LEE was announced in the House by Representative DANIEL E. GARRETT, of Houston, who fittingly referred to Representative LEE—

As one of our most faithful and painstaking Members, who shortened his hours and days of useful service to his country by his devotion to duty on the floor of this House.

I quote from Representative GARRETT's announcement because I believe that his words were not only appropriate but true. This House never had a more diligent and faithful Member. To him, "a public office was a public trust." From the time that he took the oath of office on March 4, 1929, as the Representative of the seventeenth district of Texas, he was faithful to every trust committed to him, and spent his entire time in faithful and efficient service in his office and on the floor of this House. Daily he met and well discharged the duties and responsibilities of life. The Dallas News, one of the leading papers of the country, said editorially of him:

The career of Representative LEE in Congress was cut short too soon to give us the measure of the Congressman from the seventeenth district.

But Texas knew about R. Q. LEE, citizen of west Texas, friend of business and agriculture and servant of a wide area through the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. His record, therefore, though it be brief in the books, will linger in the hearts of his neighbors. In neighbors he was abundantly rich, for he loved to prove himself a neighbor to whoever was in need. Texas gets on to better things through the energy and intelligent interest of such men. Farming is now in a bad way, and Government faces problems of serious import. But the hope of the State is still in her men and women who can and will sacrifice time, money, and thought to accomplish useful things, whether they bring praise and fame or not.

Mr. LEE was born near Coldwater, Tate County, Miss., January 12, 1869. He moved with his father to Texas in 1886, and made Texas his home since that time. He was a true and loyal son to his adopted State, and Texas is better by his having lived in it. For several years he worked as sales manager for a wholesale store and later opened a general merchandise store at Caddo, Stephens County. He was diligent in business, and his business prospered, and at the time of his death his interests were widespread, covering farming, ranching, railroad building, merchandising. He did much for the educational and commercial development of west Texas. While living at Caddo he served for a while as postmaster, which was the only office he held before his election to Congress. In 1913 he moved to Cisco, Tex., and at once became a leader in the business and civic affairs of that town and community, serving for a time as president of the Cisco Banking Co. He also served as president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. His farming interests were large and diversified. Randolph College in Cisco received from him liberal donations and he stood at all times for the educational development of his community, county, and State.

He was a member of the Cisco School Board of Education and a deacon in the First Baptist Church. He reared an interesting family, and is survived by his wife, three sons, and two daughters. He was a kind and indulgent father, a devoted husband, a true and faithful friend. These constitute the grandest titles any man ever wore. He went to his grave carrying with him the love and affection of the people where he lived, those whose lives he had brightened and whose burdens he had lightened; and had a stranger been in Cisco at the funeral services and seen the great wealth of flowers heaped on the casket which contained his mortal remains and seen the vast multitude of people, near and far, there to pay their last tribute of respect he would have exclaimed as did King David when he learned of Abner's death: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" And when his friends looked into his pallid face for the last time the sweet consolation came to them that—

Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
Beyond the smiling and the weeping—
We shall meet again.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, when our colleague, the late R. Q. LEE, of Texas, crossed the dark river, a rare and radiant personality passed on, leaving a distinct void in this legislative body. His most vital attributes were unflinching courage, sound judgment, and his capacity for friendship. He made friends rapidly and retained them. The news of his sudden and untimely taking off came as a shock to a host of friends who had learned to love and admire him with deep affection.

He was born on January 12, 1869, near Coldwater, Miss., and in 1886 moved to Texas, and while still a young man cast his energies and fixed his purposes upon the wall of life within the great Southwestern State of Texas.

In due time he made his impress upon the community in which he had builded his home and established and drew about him many warm personal friends who remained loyal to him throughout life; the ties of friendship thus formed so often growing more firm and steadfast as a type of a man and character of our departed friend and colleague, Mr. LEE, and showed its real depth and splendid traits to those about him. He was a man of good judgment and was more anxious to be right and to do the right thing and to render service to those whom he represented than he was to seek praise or seeming popularity.

As a Member of Congress he served his constituents faithfully and well. He commanded friendship and respect of those whom he served. He was not a man who sought the glare of the spotlight, but was content to serve his country well and without any personal ambition to be praised for it. His outstanding qualifications were his honesty and determination to do the right thing as a national legislator and toward his

fellow man. He loved humanity and gave the best there was in himself for its cause. Mr. LEE was elected to the Seventy-first Congress, and was immediately appointed to the House Committee on Pensions, where he rendered valuable service.

As chairman of the Committee on Pensions, I can attest that his service to the committee was faithful and valuable and in all respects he displayed high personal character and devotion to this official duty and won the affectionate attachment of the members of that committee. He was noted for his cheerful disposition and his extreme kindness and tact in handling people. These qualities endeared him to all with whom he came in contact and made him a most useful and valuable citizen.

He was a man of sterling courage and a splendid friend. He was ever willing to allow for the faults and omissions of humankind; and his temperament was kind and gentle. He was always fair—ever charitable in his judgment of others. The country has lost a fine upstanding citizen—one who always stood for the best interests of America.

His constituency fairly idolized him and took deep pride in his achievements.

The poet has well said—

Full minded, wise, and kindly just,
Instinctively we turn to such a trust,
Through men so stamped we grow from age to age,
And write our progress on immortal page.

I shall ever treasure my friendship with him, and I know that the knowledge of it will always be an inspiration and help to me in the trials and vicissitudes of life.

He completed the work allotted to him here; the result, a beautiful pattern, full and well rounded out, a splendid example to all, and, although he is gone from us, I know that we will ever treasure in fond remembrance our knowledge of his splendid life and deeds.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the membership of the House was touched with sadness upon learning of the death of Hon. R. Q. LEE, of Cisco, Tex., who passed away in the city of Washington in the forenoon of April 18, 1930.

The chairman of the Texas delegation, Hon. DANIEL E. GARRETT, conveyed the information to the House, not in the formal language ordinarily used on such occasions. His statement was fraught with such genuine sympathy, and he therein paid Mr. LEE such a well-deserved tribute, that I quote his words:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my sad duty to announce to the House of Representatives the death of the second Member of the Texas delegation since my service in this House. I came to the House of Representatives 18 years ago, and during that time Father Time has been exceedingly kind to our delegation. But now another link in the long chain is broken and one of our Members this morning passed away, the Hon. R. Q. LEE, one of our most faithful and painstaking Members, one who shortened his hours and days of useful service to his country by his devotion to duty on the floor of this House.

Mr. LEE was representing the seventeenth congressional district of Texas, having within its limits 19 counties, comprising a part of that vast section known as west Texas. According to the 1920 census this district had a population of over 314,000 people, and the marvelous growth it has experienced during the past decade his constituency doubtless numbered over 400,000 people.

To adequately serve this large number of people, in looking after their various individual claims and interests with the Federal Government, is no small task. Aside from legislative duties, representing his people before the various departments and the large correspondence resulting therefrom would have been a heavy exaction upon a veteran Congressman, but it was a double burden upon a new Member, especially one who was exceedingly conscientious in the discharge of duty as was Mr. LEE.

He was serving his first term, having qualified as a Member a little more than 13 months prior to his death.

An extra session of the Seventy-first Congress was convened a few weeks after his term began, and his legislative duties were more onerous and exacting for this reason, the special session extending far into the summer and reconvening in October, and the regular session having convened in December.

Mr. LEE's attendance upon the meetings of his committees and his constant presence upon the floor of the House during all its sessions were often the subject of favorable comment and commendation by his colleagues.

Being a new Member, he rarely participated in debate, but at all times manifested a genuine and intelligent interest in all of the proceedings and kept himself fully informed upon all measures and never failed to vote as his conscience dictated.

He was a distant relative of Gen. Robert E. Lee and, like this great soldier, to him "duty was the sublimest word in the English language," and his service in Congress stamped him as a worthy member of this illustrious family.

I did not know him prior to his membership in the House, but he became not only my friend but one for whom I entertained an affectionate regard.

His faithful and intelligent discharge of duty was not his only favorable attribute.

His personality was most pleasing; quiet and unassuming, he cared nothing for the limelight of publicity, but there was a genuineness in both his speech and manner that drew men unto him. His kindly smile and his deferential regard for the feelings of others stamped him as a gentleman.

It was my pleasure to know him in his home, and his devotion to his splendid wife and family were outstanding characteristics.

His people back home loved him. I saw proof of this in Cisco when we took his remains home. Thousands of people assembled to pay him a last tribute of respect, and his funeral was attended by friends from many counties. Idle curiosity did not bring them. They came to say farewell to one whom they had honored, and who in turn had honored them, and above all was their true and loyal friend. As a business man, banker, farmer, and ranchman he had been identified with every enterprise in the upbuilding of his community, and had been a leader not only in civic improvement but in the religious, social, and educational development of that section of Texas. The First Baptist Church of Cisco, of which he was a devoted member, and in the building of which he had been an important factor, was the appropriate place in which the funeral was held. Its spacious auditorium accommodated only a small portion of the vast concourse of people there assembled.

Senator MORRIS SHEPPARD, Senator TOM CONNALLY, and Congressman DANIEL E. GARRETT, together with his pastor, spoke feelingly and eloquently of his life, and paid tributes of affection to his memory. And then thousands passed by the casket to view the remains of their friend. Some of those sturdy pioneers of the West, strong and stalwart men who had labored with him throughout the years in the building of a civilization in that great country, could not restrain the tears, and they shook with emotion as they looked for the last time upon the face of him whom they loved. This silent tribute of grief attested more eloquently than words the ties of affection which bound him to his people. As I witnessed this impressive scene and thought of the life and character of our deceased colleague, I was reminded of those lines by Jerome B. Bell:

What is this mystery that men call death?
My friend before me lies; in all save breath
He seems the same as yesterday. His face
So like to life, so calm, bears not a trace
Of that great change which all of us so dread.
I gaze on him and say: He is not dead,
But sleeps, and soon he will arise and take
Me by the hand. I know he will awake
And smile on me as he did yesterday;
And he will have some gentle word to say,
Some kindly deed to do; for loving thought
Was warp and woof of which his life was wrought.
He is not dead. Such souls forever live
In boundless measure of the love they give.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to: accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Tuesday, July 1, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. McLEOD: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 3615. An act to amend section 8 of the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1913; without amendment (Rept. No. 2046). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HALE: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 13158. A bill for the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2047). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 13247) to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 13248) authorizing the conveyance by the United States to Tule Lake Post, No. 164, of the American Legion, of lots 1 and 2 in block 9 of Tule Lake town site of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H. R. 13249) to authorize the acceptance of a tract of land adjoining Hot Springs National Park, Ark., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BELL: A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) expressing the sense of Congress that public construction work be expedited; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER: A resolution (H. Res. 280) to investigate the tariff act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REID of Illinois: A resolution (H. Res. 282) to require the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Radio Commission, and the Attorney General to furnish the House of Representatives information relative to 33 persons indicted for smuggling, and 14 watch-importing companies apprehended in the act of violating customs laws by false entries; data relative to the alleged watch importers' ring and conspiracy by watch smuggling criminals by whose operations the United States Government is being defrauded and millions of smuggled watches are being foisted on the American public, and information relative to evasions of tariff laws by importers of watches; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 13250) granting an increase of pension to Anna Law; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13251) granting an increase of pension to Jerusha Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 13252) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Jobson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 13253) granting a pension to Lucy Hagler Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 13254) granting an increase of pension to Julia Ann Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 13255) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Burrows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 13256) granting an increase of pension to Ella Keen; 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:

7669. By Mr. SPROUL of Illinois: Memorial by George Hybl and 18 other civil-service employees, against the alleged practice of Government employees intermarrying and both holding their positions in the service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7670. By Mr. YATES: Petition of J. W. Rizzie, president First National Bank, Benld, Ill., urging the passage of S. 4123, introduced by Senator GLENN, of Illinois; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

7671. Also, petition of K. G. Eneborg, secretary Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 400, Chicago, Ill., respectfully urging Congress to pass at the present session the half holiday bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7672. Also, petition of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 58, Chicago, Ill., respectfully urging the passage of the Saturday half holiday bill; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

7673. Also, petition of W. B. Forsyth, president of C. H. Barry Co., Chicago, Ill., urging the present session of Congress to defeat House bill 11096; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

7674. Also, petition of the Bergen Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., requesting the present Congress to not pass H. R. 11096; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.