

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1931

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

Almighty and Everlasting God, our Heavenly Father, Thou who hast been our refuge from one generation to another and in whose sight a thousand years are but as yesterday, seeing that is past as a watch in the night, grant to us Thy children at this the dawn of another year that, rising with winged heart to meet the changing seasons, we may march in rhythmic majesty with life's procession and in proud submission to Thy will toward the goal of our glorious destiny among the nations of the world.

If in the coming days Thou wouldst have us walk betimes with sorrow when the hosannas of our home are hushed with loved ones gathered to their rest, when the palm trees of life's garden are withered and all our days are dread, then comfort us with the thought that as the wind speaks not more sweetly to the giant oaks than to the least of all the blades of grass, so he alone is great who turns the voice of sorrow into a song made sweet by the whisper of Thy love.

All of which we ask in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 20, 1930, when, on request of Mr. Fess and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Davis	Johnson	Sheppard
Barkley	Deneen	Jones	Shipstead
Bingham	Dill	Kean	Shortridge
Black	Fess	Kendrick	Smoot
Blaine	Fletcher	Keyes	Steck
Blease	Frazier	King	Steiwer
Borah	George	McGill	Swanson
Bratton	Glass	McMaster	Thomas, Idaho
Brock	Glenn	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Goff	Metcalf	Thammell
Broussard	Goldsborough	Morrison	Tydings
Bulkley	Gould	Morrow	Wagner
Capper	Hale	Norbeck	Walcott
Caraway	Harris	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Carey	Hastings	Nye	Walsh, Mont.
Connally	Hayden	Oddie	Waterman
Copeland	Hebert	Phipps	Watson
Couzens	Heflin	Ransdell	Wheeler
Dale	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Williamson

Mr. WATSON. My colleague the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] is detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. COUZENS. My colleague the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is detained in Michigan attending the funeral of the late minister to the Netherlands, Mr. Gerrit J. Diekema.

Mr. HASTINGS. My colleague the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND] is unavoidably absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

SENATOR FROM VERMONT

Mr. DALE. Mr. President, I send to the desk the credentials of the Senator recently appointed by the Governor of Vermont, which I ask may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the credentials as follows:

THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

By John E. Weeks, Governor.
To FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, of Proctor.

GREETING: Know, by these presents, that under the authority of the State of Vermont, in the governor vested, you are hereby appointed and constituted a Senator from the State of Vermont to represent said State in the Senate of the United States to fill

the vacancy caused by the death of Frank L. Greene until said vacancy shall be filled by special election.

You will, therefore, with care and faithfulness, execute the duties of your said office for the term aforesaid, by doing and performing all and singular the matters and things thereto relating, without partiality or favor to any person or party, but with equal right and justice to all, according to law. And all persons concerned are required to take due notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of this State to be hereunto affixed. Done in the executive chamber at Montpelier, this 23d day of December, A. D. 1930, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

JOHN E. WEEKS.

By the governor:

[SEAL.]

LVA B. EDSON,

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be placed on file. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. DALE] will escort the Senator designate to the desk and the oath will be administered to him.

Mr. PARTRIDGE, escorted by Mr. DALE, advanced to the Vice President's desk; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him by the Vice President, he took his seat in the Senate.

CREDENTIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of EDWARD P. COSTIGAN, chosen a Senator from the State of Colorado for the term commencing March 4, 1931, which were read and ordered to be placed on file.

He also laid before the Senate the credentials of T. P. GORE, chosen a Senator from the State of Oklahoma for the term commencing March 4, 1931, which were read and ordered to be placed on file.

He also laid before the Senate the credentials of JESSE H. METCALF, chosen a Senator from the State of Rhode Island for the term commencing March 4, 1931, which, with the accompanying paper attested by the State returning board, were read and ordered to be placed on file.

AMENDMENT OF SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend sections 1 and 7 of the second Liberty bond act as amended, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

COST ASCERTAINMENT REPORT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the cost ascertainment report of the Post Office Department showing the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special services for the fiscal year 1930, which, with the accompanying appendix, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

UNLAWFUL ENTRY OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 237)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Labor, in response to Senate Resolution 355, transmitting information relative to aliens who have unlawfully entered and are now in the United States, what number are subject to deportation, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed.

OFFICERS DELINQUENT IN RENDERING ACCOUNTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, submitting a report showing the officers of the Government who were delinquent in rendering or transmitting their accounts to the proper offices in Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, the cause therefor and whether the delinquency was waived, etc., which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATOR FROM TEXAS

Mr. CONNALLY presented the credentials of MORRIS SHEPPARD, chosen a Senator from the State of Texas for the term commencing March 4, 1931, which were read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

This is to certify that at a general election held in the State of Texas on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1930, being the 4th day of said month, MORRIS SHEPPARD having received the highest number of votes cast for any person at said election for the office hereinafter named, was duly elected as representative in the United States Senate for the State of Texas.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of State to be affixed at the city of Austin, on this the 20th day of December, A. D. 1930.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

DAN MOODY, *Governor.*

JANE Y. McCALLUM,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES AND APPROVALS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following joint resolution and act:

On December 20, 1930:

S. J. Res. 211. Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States.

On December 23, 1930:

S. 2895. An act authorizing the bands or tribes of Indians known and designated as the Middle Oregon or Warm Springs Tribe of Indians of Oregon, or either of them, to submit their claims to the Court of Claims.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Civil Service:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 5, 1931.*

REPORT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith for the consideration of Congress the final report of the Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission on an inspection of areas involved in the proposed adjustment of the southeast, south, and southwest boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, made pursuant to Public Resolution No. 94, Seventieth Congress, approved February 28, 1929.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 5, 1931.*

NOTE.—Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS—NAMING OF CONFEREES

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I desire to move at this time, with reference to the bill (H. R. 14246) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a further conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. PHIPPS, Mr. SMOOT, Mr. MOSES, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. GLASS as conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from A. L. Glasmann, publisher of the Ogden Standard Examiner, of Ogden, Utah, transmitting a plan of farm relief capable of being applied to any or all commodities but dealing only with wheat, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from J. T. Trippe, president of the Pan-American Airway System, New York, N. Y., favoring the ratification of the Pan American Commercial Aviation Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the American Gold Star Mothers, favoring the passage of legislation making the Star-Spangled Banner the national anthem, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, indorsing the policies of President Hoover as reflected in his messages to Congress and public statements, and also favoring the calling of a national conference of industries and the appointment of a commission of outstanding business representatives for the purpose of reviewing the operation of existing laws, etc., which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of the board of directors of the Stockton (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring an extensive expansion of public works by the Federal Government for the stabilization of business and the relief of unemployed, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Wayne G. Austin Post, No. 2, the American Legion, of Newton, Kans., favoring the immediate establishment of a series of citizenship training camps, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a petition of sundry citizens of Waukegan, Ill., favoring the enlargement of the present post-office building at Waukegan if the Government does not erect a new post office in the central business district of that city, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen of Chelsea, Mass., favoring the passage of legislation for the immediate payment of adjusted-compensation insurance to World War veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Florida League of Municipalities at Winter Park, Fla., favoring the passage of legislation authorizing the immediate issuance of employment bonds to an ultimate total of \$1,000,000,000, or more if necessary, the proceeds to be expended for needed public works in every State of the Union, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Bronx (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, indorsing the relief program of the President of the United States, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented a resolution adopted by the Texas Academy of Science, at Waco, Tex., indorsing the proposed 10-year program for predatory animal and rodent control, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Texas, praying for the passage of legislation for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. KEYES presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of New Hampshire, praying for the passage of legislation for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WALCOTT presented petitions of sundry citizens of High Ridge, Danbury, Meriden, Bridgeport, New Haven, West Haven, Saybrook, Groton, Old Saybrook, Norwalk, South Windsor, Hamden, Mount Carmel, Hartford, West Hartford, Stamford, Milford, Branford, Bethany, Wallingford, Essex, New Canaan, Bloomfield, Greenwich, and New London, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the passage of legislation for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Capitol City Branch, No. 86, of Hartford; Branch No. 60, of Stamford; Branch No. 227, of Meriden; and the Connecticut State Association of Letter Carriers, at Waterbury, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the passage of House bill 6603, providing a shorter working week for employees of the Postal Service, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Middlefield, Bristol, Middletown, Durham, Higganum, and Weathersfield, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of South Manchester, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the passage of House bill 9986, to provide for the Federal supervision of motion pictures, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Bell City Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Bristol, Conn., praying for the passage of legislation embodying the so-called Eagle plan for the stabilization of employment, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Town Improvement Association, of Westport; the New Haven World Court Committee, of New Haven; sundry citizens of Hartford; the Norwalk Ministers' Association, of Norwalk; the World Court Committee, of New Britain; and the Connecticut Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Hartford, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the adherence of the United States to the World Court under the so-called Root protocol, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Emerson H. Liscum Camp, No. 12, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Connecticut, of Waterbury, Conn., praying for the passage of legislation providing for the preservation of the U. S. flagship *Olympia*, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Stiles D. Woodruff Post, No. 1684, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of West Haven, Conn., praying for the passage of legislation for the immediate payment in cash of adjusted-compensation certificates of World War veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, in the nature of a memorial, I send to the desk and ask to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Washington Post of Tuesday, December 30, 1930, and a letter written in approval of that editorial by four Baptist ministers of the highest character and repute, Baptist ministers who are unshamed of their Americanism and unafraid to avow it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request is granted.

The editorial and letter are as follows:

[From the Washington Post, December 30, 1930]

PROPAGANDA AMONG CHURCHMEN

Through an ingenious combination of wheels within wheels an attempt is on foot to concentrate the influence of all the Protestant churches of America in behalf of a political question now before the Senate. A "commission on international justice and good will," apparently created by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and engineered by a skilled propagandist, now announces that an alarm is to be sent throughout the country calling upon all church members to bombard their Senators in behalf of the so-called World Court.

In the name of peace and international good will the churches are to be drawn into a political agitation. The circular note accompanying the blank petitions which are distributed does not hesitate to make a misleading statement of fundamental impor-

tance in connection with the World Court issue. It asserts that the reservations made by the Senate "have been met by the protocols submitted by the President on December 10, 1930." * * * If action thus taken by the Senate after careful and thorough deliberation is now to be repudiated, the foreign relations of the United States can not be carried on."

This statement is so grossly misleading that it can hardly be the product of ignorance. It deserves the immediate attention of the gentlemen who have lent their names to the propaganda, in order that they may not be criticized as deliberate participants in a scheme to delude members of the churches.

Instead of "meeting" the Senate's reservation, the formula now submitted to the Senate proposes to reverse the conditions imposed by the Senate. The Senate insisted that the World Court, without the consent of the United States, should not consider any request for an advisory opinion on any question affecting the United States. The formula now proposed would permit the court to consider such requests, notwithstanding the objection of the United States. A careful scrutiny of the formula by any church member will substantiate the fact here asserted. But the propagandist who is handling this plan to embroil the churches in this political question now tries to make it appear that if the Senate should insist upon its reservation it will be "repudiating" its action of January, 1926. He adds the preposterous statement that unless the World Court treaty is ratified the foreign relations of the United States can not be carried on. In other words, unless the Senate ratifies the World Court treaty, the United States will find itself cut off from diplomatic communication with all other nations!

Such propaganda, directed at church members who can not be expected to make individual examination of the facts concerning the so-called World Court, is nothing short of a swindle. It is an attempt to take advantage of the peace-loving sentiment of citizens in order to push through a scheme to entangle the United States in a foreign political system. Every church member who receives one of these circulars should take the time to study the question personally. He can soon verify the fact that clever propagandists are at work attempting to deceive him.

DECEMBER 31, 1930.

To the EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON POST,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are writing to commend in hearty terms your editorial on Propaganda Among Churchmen in your issue of December 30. We raise no question as to the right of any citizen, Christian or otherwise, to exert every right as citizens to bring to pass that which they believe will be for the best interests of our beloved country.

That there has been any statement upon the part of any considerable number of church members which would even seem to be unfair is much lamented by us. Good can never come by doing wrong. Our confidence in our brethren of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is such that we believe there will be a statement from them which will clear them of any intention of unfairness.

Our own position is that we profess faith in Jesus Christ and the sufficiency of the teachings of the New Testament to solve all problems. While as Christians who are called Baptists we are usually classed with Protestants, we ourselves protest against that classification. We protest against any organization professing to represent us unless we so authorize. While there are many Baptist pastors and local Baptist churches represented in the Federal Council, there are thousands who are not. As a denomination there is no organization which can so authorize. In addition to the hundreds of ministers and churches and millions of members of our own faith not represented in this federation, there are many other independent ministers and churches not represented. Let no one take it for granted that even the Federal Council of Churches in America represents all the non Roman Catholic churches in America.

We believe in world-wide peace but protest against the World Court as advocated. We believe the founders of our Nation were right when they warned us against any entangling alliances and protest against any and every effort to entice or stampede us into any such. We believe in the separation of church and state and protest against even Protestants following any other course.

With the assurance that there are great numbers of like conviction with ourselves and thanking you again for the editorial, we are,

Yours for God and country,

THOS. E. BOORDE,
J. WILSON BROWN,
CLARENCE R. FERGUSON,
JOE JEFFERS,
Baptist Ministers.

DISCHARGE OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION EMPLOYEES

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I am sending to the desk an editorial from the St. Louis Star touching upon the discharge of Mr. Russell and Mr. King from the Federal Power Commission, and I ask that the clerk may read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read the editorial sent to the desk by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER].

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

[From the St. Louis Star]
THE "PINCHOT DISCHARGE"

Two Government employees by their ability and integrity prevented the old Federal Power Commission from being utterly dominated by the power interests. They were Solicitor Charles A. Russell, who knew the law and would not twist it, and Accountant William V. King, who uncovered the mammoth "writing-up" of public-utility capitalization.

As its first official act the new Federal Power Commission has abruptly and arbitrarily discharged these two faithful men.

The "dismissal" of Executive Secretary Bonner at the same time has all the appearances of a smoke screen, to make it appear that the action is a mere clearing out of all parties to an old controversy. It is more important to the power interests to get rid of Russell and King than to keep Bonner where he is. He had already resigned as a result of senatorial criticism.

The discharge of Solicitor Russell comes at a moment when he is defending the Government in the Clarion River Power case, through which the power companies hope to destroy the chief regulatory provisions of the water power act. Russell, the only lawyer familiar with the case, was not assigned to it by the old commission until protests became so strong that failure to use him looked like throwing the case away. Now the new commission discharges him in the middle of it.

Let nobody be so childish minded as to believe that the newly confirmed power commissioners took this action on their own initiative. It requires no evidence but common sense to know that the impetus to discharge these two men came direct from the President of the United States.

This action is an index to the caliber of the commission and a clear revelation of the purposes entertained by Mr. Hoover in the long process of reorganizing water-power control. To the extent of his lawful ability, the President intends to turn the water power of the country over to private interests for private exploitation, with Government control as a bishop's blessing.

The new commissioners, confirmed last week by the Senate, waited only until Congress had recessed for the holidays to take a step they dared not take earlier, yet dared not delay. Only at the moment of organizing the commission could they get rid of these public servants without the necessity of showing cause. They are moreover in a race against time to do what they can before a new Congress comes in that may sweep away their authority—unless, perchance, Mr. Hoover can protect them until he, too, is swept away.

This action is the "Pinchot discharge" of the Hoover administration, the last step needed in the fatal likening of his ill-fated Presidency to that of William Howard Taft.

It means, if previous occurrences had not already assured it, that the renomination of Herbert Hoover will split the Republican Party as wide open as it was in 1912. Wider, indeed, because in 1912 the personality of Theodore Roosevelt was needed to produce the cleavage. To-day the break is being produced by events, and events cut deeper than personalities.

The immediate question is what Congress, and particularly the Senate, will do about an action that is the acme of Executive treachery. Not one man on the Federal Power Commission would have been confirmed had the intention to discharge Russell and King been known in advance. The Senate, conservative as it is, would not have dared precipitate the issue.

The members of this new commission were confirmed under false pretenses. By every principle of justice a confirmation so obtained should be forfeited.

If this "lame duck" Congress agrees with Mr. Hoover that devotion to the public interest should be rewarded by discharge; if this Congress believes with him that the power resources of America should be turned over for riotous exploitation, another Congress is coming.

Mr. Hoover's action—for in reality it is his action rather than that of his appointees—puts a new complexion on the demand for a special session of the new Congress. Affairs have reached such a crisis in Washington that progressive-minded men dare not contemplate what would happen with Congress in recess from March until December. The new liberal Congress should convene in extra session and stay there.

CELENA M'HUGH AND JOYCE M'HUGH

Mr. BLEASE. Mr. President, I introduced and had referred to the Committee on Pensions on May 16, calendar day May 31, 1929, a bill (S. 1331) to place on the pension roll the names of Celena McHugh and Joyce McHugh, widow and daughter, respectively, of the deceased Lieut. James B. McHugh. I also introduced on December 4, calendar day December 10, 1929, a bill (S. 2562) to appropriate a certain sum of money to Celena McHugh and Joyce McHugh. I now ask to have inserted in the RECORD an article showing that the Nicaraguan Government seems to be more appreciative of a real man and his services—an American citizen—than is the American Government. It is all right to confer medals and the distinguished flying cross, but that does not feed and clothe a woman and her child, nor does it give an education—of which we hear so much these days—to a fatherless child.

I hope that the members of the committees to which these two bills have been referred will read this article and make a report, for it is certainly hard for this young woman and her little girl to live on the very pitiful sum which is allowed by her Government, and this same Government is spending millions and millions of dollars giving jobs to people who are not even American citizens. It seems that some time we should do justice to our own.

Big talk, loud speeches, and hurrahs for the brave and the dead and dying, are all well in their place, but they do not feed the widows and orphans who are left.

I ask, Mr. President, that the article to which I have referred and the two telegrams, which are very short, may be read at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

[From the Anderson Independent, Anderson, S. C., Wednesday morning, December 24, 1930]

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT CONFERS MEDAL UPON LATE LIEUT. J. B. M'HUGH

The Nicaraguan medal of merit, highest award of the Nicaraguan Government, has been posthumously conferred upon the late Lieut. James B. McHugh, of the United States Marine Corps, according to a communication received yesterday by his widow, Mrs. Celena Smith McHugh, of Pendleton. The medal and a certificate of citation, the latter signed by President J. A. Moncada, of Nicaragua, were inclosed.

Lieutenant McHugh was killed on April 13, 1929, when the marine plane he was piloting crashed near Managua, Nicaragua, after striking a large bird, which fouled the controls. He was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery, at Washington, D. C., and has been recommended for the congressional medal and the distinguished flying cross, the highest awards the United States Government confers upon its soldiers.

Graduated from Clemson in the class of 1923, Lieutenant McHugh, who was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McHugh, of Clemson College, accepted a commission as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1924. Two years later, in 1926, he won his wings, and in February, 1928, flew a giant Fokker plane from Washington to Nicaragua, a feat which had never before been attempted in a plane of so large a size.

In the summer of 1928 Lieutenant McHugh participated in the bombing of Sandino's rebel army, an exceedingly hazardous task on account of the wild and uncharted terrain over which the aviators had to fly. For his heroism in this respect he was cited for bravery.

After the rebels had been subdued, the marine aviators were assigned the task of making aerial photographs and maps of the proposed Nicaraguan canal route. It was while engaged in this work that Lieutenant McHugh met his death. His widow, who was formerly Miss Celena Smith, and small daughter, Joy, now make their home with Mrs. McHugh's parents, in Pendleton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1931.

Mrs. CELENA M'HUGH,
Pendleton, S. C.:

Please wire collect the amount of pension per month you are now receiving for yourself and your infant daughter, Joyce, from the United States Government.

COLE. L. BLEASE.

PENDLETON, S. C., January 3, 1931.

Senator COLE. L. BLEASE,
The Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

I am now receiving \$30 for self and \$4 for child.

CELENA M'HUGH.

LIQUIDATING AND REFINANCING AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Mr. FRAZIER. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry a statement prepared by a former Member of the National House of Representatives from Minnesota and a former attorney general of North Dakota relative to a bill introduced by me last month, being Senate bill 5109, relative to the liquidating and refinancing of agricultural indebtedness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF BILL INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR LYNN J. FRAZIER (S. 5109) FOR THE PURPOSE OF "LIQUIDATING AND REFINANCING AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS"

Agriculture in the United States is facing more than a crisis, the conditions are now bordering on a calamity. If the farmer, the proverbial "backbone of the country," shall not sink to the level

of serfdom, something must be done to insure to him the possession of his farm, his home.

It is a mere idle waste of time to talk about "farm relief" in the sense that this term is used. The existence of the farmers as a class is now at stake, hundreds of thousands of farmers have been driven off the farms, and those who yet remain on the farms are facing the same sad fate.

All proposed forms of farm relief have stranded on the obstacle that under any form of assistance to be offered the farmers the consensus of opinion has been that if the scheme had to be put into effect the result would be overproduction, with resulting worse conditions than those sought to be relieved.

Not all of those who have been opposed to the different farm-relief schemes have been unfriendly to the farmers.

The only way to bring about conditions for the farmers under which there will be little or no incentive for them to produce more agricultural products than the country can consume, with a reasonable safety margin against crop failure the next year and for a moderate export trade, is to bring about conditions under which they will be secure in the possession of their farms and that the interest charges will be so small that they will not need to put every acre under cultivation every year.

The business of farming must be stabilized at its source.

The farmer is a casualty of the World War; his main troubles date from the time of the war. He was forced to speed up production in order to meet the country's demands on him; he had to borrow money. He borrowed cheap dollars which he was called on to pay with dear dollars. No power in the land can now aid him to become secure in the possession of his land, his home, except the United States Government.

So patriotic had the farmer been during the war that the close of the war found from three to five mortgages upon many farms. None of these are now of any value, in most cases, except the first mortgage, and in many cases the first mortgage is only worth half of its face value, according to present land values. Yet the farmer can not now find any agency willing to loan him the money with which to redeem his farm, even where it can be redeemed at half the face value of the first-mortgage incumbrance. Such is at least the situation in the great agricultural Northwest.

Therefore we now petition Congress, through the introduction of Senator FRAZIER'S bill, to take the only valuable and meritorious action that can be taken in order that the farmers of the United States may be safeguarded in the possession of their lands and their homes by having the Government of the United States refinance and liquidate the indebtedness of the farmers for the purposes set forth in the preamble of the bill.

The United States Government allowed the allied war governments of Europe to have their debts to us refinanced on the easiest terms ever accorded debtors. The whole debt was struck out and the different European nations who were indebted to us are only to pay us a small rate of interest for a certain number of years. In the case of Great Britain the interest rate is 3 per cent, while Italy will get away with about 1½ per cent. The settlements with the European debtor nations were made upon the basis of their supposed ability to pay. Why, then, should not the United States Government deal with its own—most important class of people—upon somewhere near their ability to pay?

Was it more important, at the time we allowed the allied nations of Europe to have their debts refinanced, that there should not be brought about political chaos in Europe than it is in the United States to-day to avert impending disaster that threatens 30,000,000 people directly and the rest of our population indirectly?

About a year ago Congress voted to reduce income taxes for the year in an amount of \$160,000,000, most of which went into the pockets of those who had enjoyed big incomes, while the epidemic of bankruptcy and farm foreclosures was rampant in the farm country. Why this discrimination?

Every credit facility in the land is closed against the farmers and little, if any, assistance is given to the small-merchant class in the agricultural country, with resultant business stagnation. Never were the conditions so desperate in the farm country as they are now. Even what little money there is yet left in the farm country can, under our banking regulation, not be used there. Banks—in the farm country—advertise all kinds of industrial paper and foreign bonds, even city of Berlin and Austrian Government bonds, for sale; but farm paper is a forbidden class of securities, a shame and a disgrace upon the system we live under. What matters the welfare of the city of Berlin and the Austrian Government to farmers who are fighting for their homes and their very life?

How then can the farmer class be saved from utter destruction except by direct assistance from the United States Government? And under the plan we propose the Government can save the farmers without any risk of losing money. The farm lands of the United States are worth much more money than what, under our plan, they can be redeemed for now. And the mortgage holders will not lose anything for they will be paid according to present values of farm lands.

We do not believe that insurance companies and other investment companies wish to go into the farming business, a business for which they are not fit, but this will soon have to follow if something along the line we propose is not done.

We are also confident that this plan will in the long run be much cheaper to the United States Government than any kind of farm relief now in force or yet to be proposed. This plan involves no aid, subsidy, or gift of charity; it will not upset established trade conditions nor entail any extra expensive machinery to make it function. It is a business proposition that will bring

about justice to the farmers. It will simply undo the financial crime perpetrated against the farmers during the war.

The business of farming has been carried on at a loss every year since the war, this year has been the worst of all in spite of "farm relief" extended. The outlook for the future is the blackest in the history of farming in the United States.

With the farmers under the present debt load, at the present interest rates, neither the marketing act nor any other kindred farm-relief scheme will be of any avail. Under the present debt load it is futile to advise the farmers to curtail acreage, they will not heed such advice. Even with fair prices for agricultural products the farmers could never lift their debt load from their shoulders, but as things stand they must try and meet their payments; the larger the payments the more they must produce. If the prices of their products are low, they feel that they must increase the volume of their production. This is human nature. And their creditors prod them on to increased activities while they render advice to shift from one kind of crop to another with ever-increasing disastrous results.

No man can act or think sanely if he year in and year out has in his mind a mental picture of the sheriff standing right outside the door ready to serve papers in foreclosure proceedings.

Bring that peace and tranquillity that once was upon the farm back to him and he will think and act rationally. He will then do his own thinking and make his own decisions and will work out his own salvation. Besides now being debt ridden the farmer is advised to death and falls an easy victim to every agitator with a golden scheme for his relief, none of which has so far brought him anything but grief. When the farm again becomes a home and not a debtor's prison from which, if turned out, he does not know where to go, the farmer can adjust his farming operations so that the proceeds from his labors will take care of his needs and wants. Then there will be no overproduction problem.

Laws have been passed under which railroads and public-utilities corporations are guaranteed a fair income upon inflated valuations; the law now guarantees the farmers nothing but a loss upon badly shrunken valuations. Why this discrimination?

The Government fleet of merchant ships have practically been made a present of to private shipowners, and money is loaned them at as low a rate of interest as we here ask for the farmers. Surely no Senator or Congressman who voted for such a measure can object to a much more modest demand for the farmers.

The unemployment crisis has one of its taproots in the farm country, from whence millions of people have been driven by the farm crisis to compete with the industrial workers in the cities. The passage of this measure will go further toward solving the unemployment crisis than any measure yet proposed. Many a young man or woman now starving in the cities will then trek back to the parental home when the family becomes secure in the possession of the old home. There will then be less need for labor-saving machinery on the farm, the present curse, that drives thousands of workers to the cities to compete in the overcrowded labor market.

But, if action along the lines indicated in Senator FRAZIER'S bill is not taken, new hungry hordes will continue to leave the farms every year to struggle with hungry breadwinners in the cities.

We have given much thought and study to the farm problem, not from the academic standpoint of the professional farm-relief proponent, not from the standpoint of the politicians who must find some issue upon which to win an election, but from knowledge of facts and from personal contact and business experiences. We have discussed the terms of this bill with thousands of farmers before submitting it to Congress, we have talked with hundreds of merchants and bankers, and all have agreed that it is the sanest plan for having justice done to the farmers that has yet come to their attention. With this plan in effect the farmers say that they can work out their own salvation.

We therefore hope that Congress will give it its most serious attention, without prejudice, that impending disaster may be averted in time, which otherwise will take on cataclysmic proportions.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LAMKE,
Former Attorney General, North Dakota,
Fargo, N. Dak.

KNUD WEFALD,
Former Congressman, Ninth District, Minnesota,
Moorhead, Minn.

THE WORLD COURT

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a statement with reference to the World Court, which I ask may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the reading of the statement? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

The inquiry directed to 112 daily newspapers in Texas by the American Foundation as to their position on the World Court had the following result:

Seventy-eight of these dailies, with a total combined circulation of approximately 1,039,467, were favorable to American entry into the court.

Eight, with a total combined circulation of approximately 88,826, were opposed to American entry.

One, with a circulation of approximately 3,172, took no stand. Twenty-five, with a total combined circulation of approximately 106,402, made no reply.

OIL PRODUCTION

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a telegram in the nature of a memorial, which I ask that the clerk may read.

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

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., January 3, 1931.

Senator MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Washington, D. C.:

Owing to the deplorable situation of the independent oil producers, at a meeting held here this afternoon, they adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the independent oil men and their employees are now engaged in a desperate struggle for existence caused by the destructive effect of the importation of crude oil and its refined products into the United States, largely from Russia and South America; and

"Whereas the continuation of these imports into our country free of all duty will result in the bankruptcy and the total elimination of the independent oil man as a factor in the oil industry in the United States of America; and

"Whereas the situation can not be remedied as long as these importations continue, and the only relief possible is to completely bar the importation of crude oil and its refined products from our country by an embargo act:

"Now, therefore, the North Texas Oil and Gas Association, in special session convened in the city of Wichita Falls, Tex., does hereby petition the Congress of the United States to immediately enact into an embargo prohibiting and preventing the importation of crude oil or any of its products into the United States for a period of at least three years from the date of the enactment of said embargo law."

We feel that a great emergency exists and that the basic industry of the midcontinent area of our country requires this embargo in order to preserve the life of the small well owner. We solicit your good offices to do what you think best in this emergency.

NORTH TEXAS OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION,
P. B. FLYNN, President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The telegram will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION OF EX-SERVICE MEN

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a notice of my intention to move to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of Senate bill 5060, introduced by myself, to pay the ex-service men their adjusted compensation. I desire that the notice may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice presented by the Senator from Arkansas will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arkansas moves that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 5060) to provide for the immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted-service certificates.

Mr. CARAWAY. I should like to have action on the notice, if there is no objection.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall have to object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice will lie on the table.

Mr. CARAWAY. I shall move to take it up at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following the notice given by the Senator from Arkansas, because it is right in line with his position, a statement given by me to the press.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I am in hearty agreement with the position of Congressman GARNER, of Texas, regarding a cash settlement of the bonus provided for by Congress to the ex-service men. He wisely leaves it optional with the former World War soldier to take the cash settlement now or permit the arrangement provided by Congress to remain as it is. There are hundreds of thousands of these ex-service men in distress. They are suffering for the actual necessities of life and certainly the Government can afford to do this seemingly extraordinary thing at a time like this when we have business depression everywhere and unemployment on such a large scale. Certainly the Government owes it to these men to pay them the money already acknowledged to be due them at a time when it will most benefit them. The men who stood the

supreme test and risked their lives in the service of their country are certainly entitled to this much consideration at the hands of the Government whose life and liberty they fought to save.

In addition to that, the amount of money that it would put into circulation would do more to revive business, generally, and hasten the return of prosperity than anything else that we could do. I am ready to cooperate with Congressman GARNER in the passage of the merciful, wise, and just measure that he has proposed.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN KENTUCKY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, during the consideration of the drought relief bill, prior to the Christmas holidays, I attempted to call attention to the situation in the State of Kentucky. I have here a number of letters, including one from Mrs. Mary Breckenridge, director of the Frontier Nursing Service in eastern Kentucky, and also from Dr. A. T. McCormack, the State health officer, and copies of various letters from county judges of the State, the American Red Cross, and others, all of which I ask be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE (INC.),

Lexington, Ky., January 3, 1931.

Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I want very much for you to know the conditions prevailing in southeastern Kentucky at the present time. Our organization is covering over 700 square miles in Leslie, Clay (along Red Bird River), sections of Bell, and the edge of Perry, from nine nursing stations. We have 27 nurses in the field, a physician (in cooperation with Doctor McCormack), a dentist half the year (in cooperation with the Kentucky State Dental Association), hospital and surgical care. Our nursing stations are distributed over this territory and our nurses get about on horse-back.

The reason I am telling you all of the above is by way of explaining that we know intimately the families of our more than 6,000 patients and the territory in which many thousands of Kentuckians are living under conditions that are at present pretty desperate. We have had a house-to-house survey done this autumn of nearly 900 families by a man named Lee Morgan, one of our foremen, who is a very responsible person. Our own secretaries have tabulated his returns. We have checked up on the exact number of bushels of corn in each family, the number of people in the family, when they will be out of corn, whether there is a cow or a mule, and if there is any other means of livelihood, such as a pension.

Now, the result of this survey shows that 13 per cent of these people have no food whatever at the present time. Fifty-five per cent will be entirely without food for themselves and their stock between now and the spring. The remainder have enough, but so few have a surplus that the necessity of helping their destitute neighbors is going to make some of the rest of the population very close to the hunger level themselves. I personally know many of these families, and I know there is nothing whatever in their cabins at the present time. In giving Christmas to over 4,000 children (the children we are carrying for medical and nursing care in their homes), we always give shoes to those that are actually barefoot. This year between four and five hundred children had no shoes at all. When there isn't the money for food, of course there isn't the money for clothing.

Now, Senator BARKLEY, the drought has brought the condition on, for ours is a population, as you know, which has always been self-supporting, on a meager basis, but always self-supporting. The drought has done it in two ways: First, in taking half the crop in a country where there is rarely ever a surplus; second, in not providing water in the rivers to carry out the rafts of timber, which is the mountains one cash crop. These rafts are now lying in the pools or on the bars of the river, and tied up in them lies whatever money would have come to the mountains this year.

Now, I reported all these things early in the autumn to the American Red Cross, and they have been splendid. They have shown great and kind interest. They have sent representatives in, who are making headquarters there at present, and who will, I hope, arrange to give what is necessary to these families to enable them to sustain life until summer. I was discussing the matter to-day with Doctor McCormack, and he thought that you ought to know exactly what the situation is. In other words, quite plainly and bluntly and frankly, some hundreds of families, to my personal knowledge, in southeastern Kentucky face actual starvation this winter unless the matter is handled by the American Red Cross. The Red Cross is, as you know, using up its own surplus to meet the drought demands. I don't know how these things go in Washington, but the Government seems to be appropriating a good deal of money one way or another. It seems to me it should give the Red Cross whatever it needs to put over this program and the same program in other sections, if they are as bad as ours. I believe that the Red Cross would distribute some warm clothing also if it had the funds to do so, and that is needed second only to food.

Isn't it almost incredible, Senator? I was in northern France just after the German evacuation, and went in with Miss Anne

Morgan's committee, but the economic condition there was not as bad as it is to-day in the Kentucky mountains. There was machinery to get food in to the population, and they were not allowed to get as close to starvation as our American citizens are being allowed to-day, through no fault whatever of their own.

If you would like to have a complete set of our survey of families, showing the exact amount of corn remaining, etc., sent the American Red Cross, you can get it in two ways. The Red Cross will be glad to give you a copy, but in order not to put them to that trouble you can telegraph for it to our head record secretary, at Wendover, in the mountains, and she will have a copy sent you immediately. Telegraph Miss Marion Ross, Hyden, via Krypton, Ky.

If you wish to communicate with me further, I am leaving for New York to-night, and will be at the Cosmopolitan Club, 133 East Fortieth Street.

With best wishes, I am, yours sincerely,

MARY BRECKENRIDGE.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
January 3, 1931.

HON. A. W. BARKLEY,
Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am inclosing copies of several letters that are self-explanatory and which I believe it might be well to insert in the RECORD.

It is unbelievable how brave and patient our people are in this great calamity. Almost everybody who can is helping, but in many counties local resources are absolutely exhausted or soon will be. It is going to require a tremendously bigger organization for any sort of adequate relief for these people.

They began hauling water in tank cars on the train yesterday to Richmond, a city of 6,495 people. Richmond is the county seat of Madison County, and is the site of the Eastern Kentucky Normal School and of the Irvine-McDowell Trachoma Hospital, and this is the first time in its history that it has been short of water. Unless rain or snow soon brings relief the water situation itself is going to present a major problem. It is unbelievable in this State, which has always had an abundant water supply. The water table is so low that it is going to require 10 or 12 inches of rain to start the flow in our springs and wells. The Government weather reports show less than half of normal rainfall for most of the State, and even this is deceptive, because most of the rain fell in September, over scattered periods, that made the illusion of much greenery, without really accomplishing anything, except for a part of the late tobacco crop.

I will send further details to Senator ROBINSON Monday or Tuesday in regard to the economic and health situations in each of the counties.

When you get the opportunity, I think it would be well for you to call attention to the fact that the wheat stored by the Farm Board is being consumed by the weevil. Mrs. McCormack tried for two weeks to buy a bushel of wheat so she could demonstrate a method for making old-fashioned porridge of it. She found it impossible to buy more than 5 pounds. This cost 5 cents a pound and 6 cents a bushel cracked, which, of course, is \$3 and \$3.60 a bushel. It seems all right to feed it to the weevil, but it is impossible to secure it for the people who are hungry.

Very truly yours,

A. T. McCORMACK,
State Health Officer.

DALE, KY., December 28, 1930.

DOCTOR McCORMACK,
Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR: I thought I would write you in regard to the condition of some people in this locality. They are on sufferance; not a bite to eat and nothing to wear, except what is given to them. I understand you are the one to write to. I am informed there has been something sent to this precinct, but if there has been the parties are not scattering it. I do not want anything for myself. I am thankful I can live. I am assistant postmaster and a merchant; my son is the postmaster. So I would be glad if there could be some way for these people to live, so I hope you will not think me fast by making this inquiry. I hope you will please answer me.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. H. C. KEETON.

P. S.—If you want my record you can get it from the Morgan County National Bank, Cannel City, Ky.

PINE TOP, KY., December 30, 1930.

AMERICAN RED CROSS:

Will write you in regard to a little help, as there are lots of families going to starve if you can not help us, so if you can do anything to help us take care of them will be more than glad, as each family has a large crowd of children, and it looks as though they are going to starve and freeze if they can not get a little help, so if you can possibly help us take care of the poor send me the stuff you can spare us and I will see that people get it that needs it. If you can possibly do so please help us all you can. I am the local registrar here and know the need of help, so if you can spare us anything for these people do so and I will see that they get the benefit of it. The courts and magistrates have done their part as well as I, so we have done

all we can for them. I am looking to you for help, so if you send clothing send it by parcel post and if you send money send it registered. Clothing is needed as well as something to eat and we can make out with either. There are about 50 orphan children in this county crying for something to eat. It looks too bad, but we have done all we can for the poor widow women washing by hard day's work trying to get their children something to eat and wear. They are about 25 poor children here in sight of me that go from one day to another without a bite to eat unless we divide with them, and you know I can not raise my own family and these too, so if you can possibly help us, do so. Send us a little of something to keep them from starving and freezing.

Wishing you a Happy New Year.

Mrs. MINTO TACKITT,
Local Registrar.

P. S.—I am a widow woman myself, but I help the poor, hungry children in every way I can, so send this stuff to me and I will see that every hungry child gets his part. Little girls and boys from the age of 12 to 1 year old going barefooted and hardly any clothing, so help them if you can. Send this stuff to me and I will put it to as good a use for them as I can.

CADIZ, KY., January 2, 1931.

DR. A. T. McCORMACK,
Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of December 29, 1930, with inclosed copies of letters from other counties has come to me, and the letters so clearly picture conditions in Trigg I am forced to reply.

Last fall, when the Red Cross representative came through our county, we had heard of very few people really in need, and reported to her that in all probability we could take care of the situation, but when the seed rye and oats were distributed and drive for membership put on, the collection fell short of the cost of the seed, and now that winter is on the calls for help are far beyond the ability of the county to meet.

Our entire county is dependent upon agriculture for support, and with the floods of 1928-29 destroying at least 80 per cent of our crops, followed by the drought of 1930, our people are not only stranded but are discouraged and thrown in a state of panic.

The small crop of tobacco, which is our only money crop, is selling so low that those who receive it are afraid to spend it even for the things they want or improvements needed, which makes a deplorable condition for those who depend upon wages for support.

Our county has a very small income with a large bonded and floating debt, so that when interest on this debt and current expenses are paid our fund is exhausted. No money left for road work, bridge work, or any other kind of public improvement.

Our county farm and indigent expense is greater now than we can meet. Warrants for county officials' salaries are marked interest bearing by the sheriff and handed back. Banking conditions generally are such that our banks can not, if they were willing, extend credit to the county, so we are at our row's end and many people are to-day out of coal, wood, and food and with nothing but summer clothing; unless help comes from some outside source, there will be untold suffering, for many people who never knew what it was to want are to-day on the verge of starvation.

Our people would not suffer if work of any kind, even at \$6 per week, could be had, and my suggestion is that if the money made available for road improvement by the Congress could be spent on rural mail routes or farm-to-market roads it would reach the people who really need help lots better than if spent on the United States highway system, which as a rule passes through the most prosperous sections of each county.

Yours very truly,

BLAIR ALEXANDER,
Judge Trigg County Court and
Member of Drought Relief Committee.

LEITCHFIELD, KY., December 29, 1930.

DR. A. T. McCORMACK,
Louisville, Ky.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have just been in touch with the members of our fiscal court and they inform me that there will be much suffering if there is not something done. Our local resources are practically exhausted, but so far we seem to be making rather slow progress with the Red Cross. I have just had a long talk with our county judge and urged him to get in communication with the Red Cross and see if they will not do something for us.

I think as long as the weather is pleasant we won't have a great deal of suffering, but should it turn suddenly cold, as we expect it to any time, we will have much suffering in this county in spite of all we can do. Please communicate with me when I can be of any assistance to you whatever.

Yours very sincerely,

GEORGE W. ARMES,
Health Officer.

QUINCY, KY., December 27, 1930.

DOCTOR McCORMACK,
State Board of Health, Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you some time ago about what the conditions would be here this winter. We have some families here now that have not enough to eat nor clothes to keep them warm, and the neighbors out of their scant supply have been helping them; but because of the continued drought no one has any more than they

need for themselves, and the best the county will be able to do is \$1 per week, so unless the Red Cross or the State board help we are in a bad way up here.

Yours,

B. B. ANDERSON.

WHITESBURG, KY., December 26, 1930.

Dr. A. T. McCORMACK,
United States Public Health Service, Louisville, Ky.

DEAR DOCTOR McCORMACK: We are very anxious to see some road work started in Letcher County in order to give employment to our people. It is clear that we face a problem of providing employment and relief for many of our people who, through no fault of their own, are without work and without income. The mines in this section have done well until recently. In fact, our problem is just now before us. Through our fiscal court and through local relief organizations the situation has been reasonably well taken care of, but with the coming of cold weather and with the curtailment of employment at the mines it is evident that during the winter months our needs will be greater than they were in the summer of 1927. We believe that the funds provided by the Federal and State appropriations for rebuilding the roads destroyed by flood in the spring of 1927, if applied to road contracts in Letcher County at this time, would entirely relieve the unemployment situation for this spring, and that we would be able to otherwise handle our problems without being forced to resort to charity.

We are taking this matter up with the highway commission, with Senators BARKLEY and WILLIAMSON, and with the Federal highway department.

Any suggestions that you may have to offer or any assistance that you will be able to give us in this matter will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

JOHN D. SERGENT,
Judge Letcher County Court.

STANTON, KY., January 1, 1931.

HON. JAMES BARTON PAYNE,
Chairman National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Early in October of last year I formed a committee of 22 members, covering the entire county, for the purpose of making a survey, by request of the State drought-relief committee, to see what conditions were as a result of the drought.

This investigation showed that there were hundreds of families throughout the county that would have to be helped through the winter. Whereupon we organized two teams of the drought-relief committee, and the result was the sum of \$182.50. Also, the fiscal court appropriated \$250 to match what the drought-relief committee had raised. The only other source we have is a small Red Cross chapter, of about 30 members, at Clay City, Ky, so far inactive so far as relief work is concerned.

As this county owes many thousands of dollars it will be impossible for our fiscal court to appropriate any further funds, as we have already given thousands of dollars besides the above-mentioned appropriation. My magistrates tell me that there are hundreds of families bound to suffer if we do not get any relief for them from the Red Cross. As our county agent, Mr. Browning, is giving more than half of his time to visit these suffering people and reports that many are in a critical condition, and that they must have relief from some source, we feel that we must have help outside the county. We have gone our limit, and our present sums would be exhausted in one day if we should fill all the requests made.

The need is so great that we would like for you to send a representative of the National Red Cross to investigate the situation and to organize one or more chapters in Powell County to cooperate with the one which we have already. The chairman of the county Red Cross, and the secretary and treasurer as well, have all that they can do to keep up their regular jobs of their own business affairs, and so far they have not been able to give to the Red Cross the attention that it should have.

We strongly solicit your organizing a chapter for the county, with headquarters in the county seat. We feel that that is the logical place for headquarters and that more cooperation will result if such an organization is made.

Yours very truly,

WM. SPENCER,
County Judge, Member of Drought Relief,
and of the Red Cross.

FLENER, KY., January 2, 1931.

Dr. A. T. McCORMACK,
Louisville, Ky.

DEAR DOCTOR McCORMACK: I am writing you in regard to the situation of the people in this (Butler) county. We have a large number of people that are out of food and also without the proper clothing. We have talked to our county judge and told him of the condition of the people in our part of the county, but he did not give us but little encouragement in this matter. Said he did not see any way to get any help from the Red Cross much before next spring. We want to say that if the people in this part of the county don't get help until spring, some will be compelled to starve. We will greatly appreciate your advice in putting us in touch with the proper parties that can give the people in this vicinity some relief from their desperate condition. I have been in the merchandise business at this place for several years up

until a year or so ago, and I know the condition of the people and their needs. We will greatly appreciate any assistance you may render us in this matter.

Yours very truly,

I. V. RAMONS.

MARION, KY., December 31, 1930.

Mr. R. W. SCEARCE,
Executive Secretary Kentucky Drought
Relief Committee,
Louisville, Ky.

DEAR MR. SCEARCE: In reply to your inquiry of December 29, be advised that the sheriff estimates that there are approximately twelve or fourteen hundred delinquent taxpayers in Crittenden County at this date, and that the amount of taxes due and unpaid is about \$35,000.

That the amount of collections at this time is about the same as of previous years. The sheriff is really surprised that he has been able to collect this percentage of taxes under the circumstances.

In regard to your question relative to the local organizations taking care of the families who are asking for charity, be advised that the demands are too great and we can no longer meet their needs. In this regard, understand me, it is food and clothing that is needed, and not seed and feed for stock.

I note that you say something about the \$45,000,000 crop-production loans. Any information in this respect will be appreciated. I hope, if possible, that this loan will not be confined to feed for stock, seed, and fertilizer. That there is not so much red tape to it that the man who really needs the help can not get it.

I believe if there can be small loans to the small men who are natives of the communities and who are not in the habit of moving around at every season it will do a great good.

Will appreciate any information you can pass on.

Sincerely,

J. ROY JOHNSON,
Chairman Crittenden County Drought Relief Committee.

JANUARY 1, 1931.

Mr. R. W. SCEARCE,
Louisville, Ky.

DEAR MR. SCEARCE: In reply to your letter of December 29, I wish to state that 45 per cent of the taxpayers of this county are delinquent to the amount of \$15,000.

This is an increase of about 35 per cent over previous years, and is largely due to the extreme drought.

Our drought-relief committee raised about \$430, and is trying hard to take care of the families that will have to have help to get through the winter. This money will be exhausted by the middle of the month, or before, and then we are going to be up against a real problem. It will be impossible for local organizations to continue to meet the demand through this month. If it is at all possible, we would like to get in touch with the National Red Cross, and organize one or more chapters in the county, in order to get whatever help we could from them. You can easily see how little help our one local chapter can be, with only about 30 members, and about \$70 in the treasury.

It is taking more than half of my time now to help out the families that are calling on us, and if we gave all the help asked for, our funds would be exhausted in a few days.

Yours very truly,

W. L. BROWNING,
Chairman Drought Relief Committee, Powell County.

MOUNT VERNON, KY., December 31, 1930.

Mr. R. W. SCEARCE, Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR: Your form letter of December 29 has been carefully considered. The proposition of farmers' taxes is being looked up now and by the 2d or 3d we hope to have a report in your hands as to conditions in Rockcastle County. We have been swamped with applications at Red Cross headquarters for both used clothing and food. We have no idea of the number in extreme need till Red Cross applications were being filed.

We hope that some plan will be carried out whereby we can get some loan relief by the late winter to lend encouragement to our amateur farmer and try to make the production sufficient to meet the demands for food and feed in this county for another year.

Yours truly,

M. PENNINGTON,
Chairman County Drought Relief Committee,
Rockcastle County.

JANUARY 2, 1931.

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
President of American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received from Dr. A. T. McCormack, State health officer of Kentucky, a letter setting forth the plans of the Red Cross to help take care of those who are actually suffering in the drought-stricken counties.

I write you to acquaint you with the conditions in Christian County. I do not think we are in as serious condition as some other counties in the drought-stricken area, and had hoped that we would be able to handle our situation without outside help. As winter comes on I find that we are not going to be able to do so. The county has spent more money than it had and the farmers

are not able to pay their taxes, which leaves the county in condition that it can not give much further help.

There has been a charity organization formed in the city of Hopkinsville, and the collection taken. I believe we will be able to handle the situation inside the city, which leaves about 24,000 people outside of the city, many of them being in distressing financial condition.

Our farmers heretofore have been able to take care of those in need in their community with what help the county could give, but now they are not able to extend outside help, and my estimate is that unless we can get from \$2,000 to 3,000 outside, some of our people are going to suffer. I would like to know your plan for getting this matter before the Red Cross.

We have a chapter of the Red Cross here headed by good men and women, and we can get up an organization to efficiently handle any help that the Red Cross may give. Christian County has maintained a Red Cross nurse, Miss Vera O'Pool, but we are not able to make arrangements to keep her another year. She was paid by the city, city schools, county schools, and with some help from the fiscal court of the county.

We know that the resources of the Red Cross are going to be taxed to the limit to help those who can not help themselves, and we will do all that we can to help take care of our own situation, but we see now that we are not going to be able to do so without some help.

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN RIVES, Judge.

MORGANTOWN, Ky., January 1, 1931.

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I understand that the American Red Cross has made arrangements to take care of those who are actually suffering for want of food and clothing wherever local resources are exhausted.

I am, therefore, writing to acquaint you with the situation as it exists here. Our resources are exhausted, with the county several thousands of dollars in debt, with an assessment of less than \$3,000,000; that is, we receive for county purposes only about \$16,000 after commission for collection and exonerations are taken off. With this we must keep up or pay all county expenses, salaries, support of jail, almshouse, roads, bridges, elections—in short, the general expenses of the county. Thus you can readily see that we have nothing to meet an emergency like this that we are experiencing now.

Butler County is a rural county. The people are depending wholly upon the farms for support. With the exception of the few merchants in the county, we are all farmers, but all must look to the farm for existence. We do not have a railroad or manufacturing plant of any kind in the county to help bear the burden.

For four years our farmers have suffered heavy losses. Conditions have grown worse every year, and as a result the farmers are unable to take care of themselves. In fact, I find from an investigation by magisterial districts that there are at least 1,100 families in the various districts of the county that will need and must have from some source some relief during the coming winter. First district, 200; second district, 100; third district, 250; fourth, 250; fifth, 300, a total of 1,100.

Two bank failures within the county and one just over the line in Grayson County that affected the people as much as the two within the county, has placed a hardship on many more of our people. In fact, many of those who were in a position to get by without help and perhaps help others have lost, or at least every dollar they have is tied up, with no prospect of immediate relief, as the people who owe the banks can not pay. Many of our farmers can not pay their taxes. This will make it doubly hard for any funds to be raised.

Our people as a whole do not want to ask for charity, but we have gone to the end of our own strength, as it were, and if we do not get relief from some outside source many of our people will starve. Our people would work and in fact would rather work if they could get employment, but there is no work for them to do. We have tried hard to get some road work started in the county, but so far have been unable to get the cooperation of the State and Federal Government, although we voted bonds and are in a position to match both Federal and State aid.

Please do what you can for us, and I assure you it will be greatly appreciated by a suffering people.

Very truly,

County Judge of Butler County.

STANTON, Ky., January 1, 1931.

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
Chairman National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Early in October of last year I formed a committee of 22 members, covering the entire county, for the purpose of making a survey, by request of the State drought-relief committee, to see what conditions were as a result of the drought.

This investigation showed that there were hundreds of families throughout the county that would have to be helped through the winter. Whereupon we organized two teams of the drought-relief committee, and the result was the sum of \$182.50. Also the fiscal court appropriated \$250 to match what the drought-relief committee had raised. The only other source we have is a small Red Cross chapter of about 30 members at Clay City, Ky., so far inactive as far as relief work is concerned.

As this county owes many thousands of dollars, it will be impossible for our fiscal court to appropriate any further funds, as we have already given thousands of dollars besides the above-mentioned appropriation. My magistrates tell me that there are hundreds of families bound to suffer if we do not get any relief for them from the Red Cross. As our county agent, Mr. Browning, is giving more than half of his time to visit these suffering people and reports that many are in a critical condition and that they must have relief from some source, we feel that we must have help outside the county. We have gone our limit, and our present sums would be exhausted in one day if we should fill all the requests made.

The need is so great that we would like for you to send a representative of the National Red Cross to investigate the situation and to organize one or more chapters in Powell County to cooperate with the one which we have already. The chairman of the county Red Cross and the secretary and treasurer as well have all that they can do to keep up their regular jobs of their own business affairs and so far they have not been able to give to the Red Cross the attention that it should have.

We strongly solicit your organizing a chapter for the county, with headquarters in the county seat. We feel that that is the logical place for headquarters and that more cooperation will result if such an organization is made.

Yours very truly,

WM. SPENCER,

County Judge, Member of Drought Relief and of the Red Cross.

DIXON, Ky., January 2, 1931.

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
President American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PAYNE: We wish to acquaint you, as President of the American Red Cross, with conditions now existing in Webster County, Ky., and to earnestly solicit assistance from the Red Cross for relief of distress in this county.

We, the undersigned officials of Webster County, Ky., have made a diligent survey of the conditions now existing throughout the county relative to suffering caused by the drought during the summer of 1930, and from said survey we find unusual suffering caused from unusual conditions.

This is an agricultural and coal-producing county. There was not over 33½ per cent of the crops raised in 1930, due to the drought. The farmers have sold their livestock at a greatly reduced price because of lack of sufficient feed to carry them through the winter and spring. We find that many farmers have been forced to mortgage their farms to obtain sufficient funds to pay their taxes, and we also find that 40 per cent of the farmers have failed to pay their taxes at all, which means that their lands will be sold for taxes, and unless some outside aid is obtained at once the greatest suffering in the history of the county will befall them. We find on investigation that many farmers are without sufficient food and clothing to carry their families through the winter. Also many farm tenants are unable to secure leases for the present year for the reason that they have no funds and supplies to defray their expenses until they can raise another crop, and many landlords do not have sufficient funds to pay their own expenses, much less advance funds to their tenants.

As to the coal situation, we find that 50 per cent of the population of this county is in mining sections and depend upon the mining industry for a livelihood. Due to the nation-wide depression, the operators can not find market for their coal, and in addition to that there was a strike in this county for a period of eight months in 1930, and 75 per cent of the mines were closed and did not operate, and hundreds of men were without work and were unable to get work elsewhere. We find the families of these miners in a deplorable condition, untold suffering now exists in the coal zone, and unless we can get aid quickly, God only knows what will happen.

Webster County has exhausted its financial ability to take care of more than the regular paupers, and if there ever was a time in the history of this county or the State that the county needs aid to take care of the unusual suffering, it is at this hour.

In addition to the coal and drought situation, one of the leading banks of the county in the coal field closed its doors and hundreds of people were left penniless. Other banks in the county are not advancing any future loans.

We are not making just a mere formal appeal for aid in this county, we are sincere, and are earnestly requesting aid and are appealing to you as representatives of the suffering people of this county to aid in relieving this awful condition. We court and solicit investigation as to the correctness of the above facts stipulated. We believe, upon investigation by your representatives, you will not hesitate to give us all the assistance possible.

We notice through the press that the National Government has contributed \$45,000,000 to relieve suffering throughout the Nation, and we earnestly request that your organization investigate the conditions of this county and render all the relief possible and as speedily as possible.

This is an S O S call, and any aid you can give us will not only be appreciated by the undersigned but by hundreds of suffering men, women, and children of this county.

Yours very truly,

A. L. HALL,
County Judge.
CARR L. WALKER,
County Attorney.
C. H. SMITH,
County Health Officer.

JANUARY 2, 1931.

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
President American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you in the interest of a good many families in this drought district to inquire if the Red Cross can and will provide any relief for destitute families and for those who are not able and capable of taking care of themselves during this winter.

Conditions are very bad in this county, and while the local chapter of the Red Cross is entirely willing to render all aid possible and is doing so as appeals are made to the local chairman, there is a tendency on the part of the local organization to answer only appeals that are made direct to them on account of having only limited means to render necessary aid. Should it be the policy of the Red Cross to go into the matter more extensively and look up these cases where aid is much needed and render aid where the necessity exists, a great deal of good could be accomplished and much suffering and distress relieved.

The county has done all possible, but, on account of excessive debts incurred in buying rights of way for new roads and for road construction in general, at this time have very little money for aiding where so much need exists. The chairman of the local Red Cross is a member of the drought-relief committee and his cooperation in rendering relief can be counted on at all times as long as local funds last. Will be glad to hear from you and, should you think it advisable, would like for you to let the local Red Cross chairman know just what he should do to help out the situation in this county.

Yours very truly,

J. W. CONNLEY,
Judge of Gallatin County Court and
Chairman of the Drought Relief Committee.

BURKESVILLE, KY., January 2, 1931.

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
President American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We were told that some one from the Red Cross Society would visit this county sometime in December to see just what was needed here to take care of the people that were unable to care for themselves on account of the late severe drought. As yet we have had no one to see us. I know we will be unable to picture in words just how serious the situation is here.

We have exhausted all means here to care for them and unless something is done and done at once there will be severe suffering for some in the county. Our local chapter had a small fund on hand and quite a bit has been raised by drives, etc., but that has all been spent. We were able to get 1,000 bushels of rye to give them and paid for one-third of the cost. Large quantities of clothing have been given away. The merchants in the county have sold on credit until they have endangered their financial standing. Every day brings reports of families that are suffering and we have no relief to offer.

There has been a complete survey of the county and we find about 800 farmers asking for help. Of this number about 80 families have neither food nor clothing and but little shelter, and if some one or some organization does not care for them they must suffer and some may starve to death. No doubt some of them have been made so by the death of some soldier who died in the late war.

We are aware of the fact that the Government has made an appropriation of \$45,000,000 to relieve the drought sections of the United States. From the best information on the matter it will be loaned in some way to farmers with the expectation that it will be paid back. Of those who have asked for help in this county not one will ever be able to pay back what he may get. Those farmers who would be able to repay what they may borrow can get all the credit they need from local banks. We understand that this money loaned to them by the Government must be spent for seeds, fertilizers, and feed for stock. We find that the human beings will need food worse than the donkey in the stables. We do not see how the ones that really need help will be able to get any part of the \$45,000,000 that will be offered.

This county in recent years—in 1928 we think—suffered from a severe flood at the time when crops were just maturing and lost all. They have not recovered yet. At that time the Red Cross offered aid, but on account of their pride our people, who had always given, not received help, refused the offer with thanks. It seems that if our great country could give millions of dollars to keep some foreign nations from suffering they could also help the most loyal people on earth in their time of need.

We give you this information so that you may know this is our hour of need.

B. L. SIMPSON,
Judge Cumberland County Court.
J. T. MCGEE,
Chairman Drought Relief Committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. I also ask that a letter and an "American questionnaire" from Col. Noel Gaines, of Frankfort, Ky., may be inserted in the RECORD, at his request.

There being no objection, the letter and questionnaire were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FRANKFORT, KY., January 3, 1931.

MY DEAR SENATOR BARKLEY: I am sending you the inclosed copy of an American questionnaire I have just issued, for a brief and powerful contribution to our country's welfare and protection.

Will you or Senator WILLIAMSON put this short paper (American Questionnaire) into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at my request?

Your friend and obedient servant,

NOEL GAINES.

AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE

LOYAL AMERICANS

will, in the spirit of American brotherhood, accord to their fellow Americans the right to ask questions on anything proposed for our country's adoption, and they will tolerantly answer all these or other questions:

BUSTER AMERICANS

who have grown too big for their national breeches and busted out of them into international breeches think they are big enough to do as they please by cramming it down the people's throats without answering any of their questions:

1. Do you hold or do you deny that as long as the 13 stripes remain in our American flag as emblematic of the 13 original Colonies that some to-day can discard the American fundamentals of those original colonists (Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, et al.) and still be loyal to those 13 emblematic stripes in the flag?

2. Do you or do you not admit that our Federal Government of the United States is a government of delegated powers and that the President and Congress can assume only those powers delegated to them in our United States Constitution?

3. Then cite the specific authority in our United States Constitution which grants to our President and the Senate the power to put our United States into the foreign League of Nations or helping to create a World Court.

4. Do you claim or deny that the general treaty-making authority in our United States Constitution granting the President and the Senate the power to make treaties with foreign nations gives to the President and to the Senate, when acting alone, when ratifying a treaty, the power to put us into the League of Nations or the World Court, notwithstanding the only court-creating section of the same Constitution (clause 9, sec. 8, art. 1) which gives to both Houses of Congress (the House of Representatives as well as the Senate) the power to create all courts?

5. Do you accept or reject "The Kingdom of God," which Holy Writ and all history for the past 19 centuries show has already set up its world rule here on earth, as the only internationalism now allowable on this earth, and that it bars all the other human internationalisms—socialism, communism, bolshevism, League of Nations-ism, and World Court-ism—and bring severe chastisements upon all such attempts? Do you accept or reject this truth of Almighty God?

Respectfully and affectionately asked by

NOEL GAINES.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a resolution in respect to immigration unanimously adopted by Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29, Native Sons of the Golden West. A like resolution has been adopted by the South San Francisco Parlor, No. 157; the Fresno Parlor, No. 25; the Solano Parlor, No. 39; the Modesto Parlor, No. 11; the Sonoma Parlor, No. 111; the Watsonville Parlor, No. 65; and many other parlors of that patriotic organization of California.

I request that this resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GOLDEN GATE PARLOR, No. 29,
NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST,
San Francisco, December 22, 1930.

HON. SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE,
United States Senator from California,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SHORTRIDGE: The following is a resolution unanimously adopted by Golden Gate Parlor, No. 29, Native Sons of the Golden West:

"Resolved, That we approve without reservation the policy indicated in measures now before Congress for suspension of immigration from all countries, including the Philippines, for a term of years;

"That we protest against an exception being made in favor of Filipinos, as demanded by Hawaii, even for entrance into Hawaii unless those entering that Territory can be excluded from the mainland. The Filipinos already present a grave social and economic problem in California, as shown by the California Joint Immigration Committee in hearing before the House Immigration Committee, April 10, 1930;

"That if the unemployment situation is to be remedied by restricting immigration, not only should there be suspension of immigration through the immigration gates but measures should be taken to prevent illegal entry—amounting to over 100,000 annually—and to deport those already illegally here, as urged by President Hoover in his message to Congress, December 2, 1930;

"That our representatives in Congress be urged to secure, if possible, that accomplishment of each of the ends above indicated as emergency measures at the coming short session of Congress;

"That the two Immigration Committees of Congress and the respective departments of the national administration be advised of this action."

Very respectfully yours,
[SEAL.]

ADOLPH EBERHART, *Secretary.*

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. STEIWER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 11675) to authorize the issuance of a patent in fee for certain land and buildings within the Colville Reservation, Wash., for public-school use, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1212) thereon.

Mr. DALE, from the Committee on Commerce, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 4804. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Atchafalaya River at or near Krotz Springs, La. (Rept. No. 1213);

S. 4806. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Red River at or near Alexandria, La. (Rept. No. 1214);

S. 4809. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Ouachita River at or near Sterlington, La. (Rept. No. 1215);

S. 5114. An act to legalize bridges across the Staunton River at Brookneal, Route No. 18, Campbell County, and at Clover, Halifax County, Route No. 12, State of Virginia (Rept. No. 1216);

S. 5319. An act to grant the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct a bridge across the French Broad River on the proposed Morristown-Newport Road between Jefferson and Cocke Counties, Tenn. (Rept. No. 1217);

S. 5457. An act authorizing the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway No. 6 meets Texas Highway No. 21 (Rept. No. 1218);

S. 5453. An act authorizing the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway No. 7 meets Texas Highway No. 7 (Rept. No. 1219); and

H. R. 11779. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pecatonica River northwest of Rockford, Ill., in section 5, township 27 north, range 11 east, fourth principal meridian (Rept. No. 1220).

Mr. DALE, also, from the Committee on Commerce, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments and submitted reports thereon:

S. 4805. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Red River at or near Moncla, La. (Rept. No. 1226);

S. 4807. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Red River at or near Coushatta, La. (Rept. No. 1227);

S. 4811. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Ouachita River, at or near Harrisonburg, La. (Rept. No. 1228);

S. 5099. An act authorizing Pensacola Bridge Corporation (a Florida corporation), its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Santa Rosa Sound, in the State of Florida, at or near Grassy Point, in Santa Rosa County, Fla., and repealing the act approved May 26, 1928, as amended February 19, 1930, authorizing construction of a bridge across Santa Rosa Sound (Rept. No. 1225);

S. 5255. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Chesapeake Bay (Rept. No. 1221);

S. 5360. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo. (Rept. No. 1222);

S. 5392. An act to legalize a bridge across the Pigeon River at or near Duluth, Minn. (Rept. No. 1224);

S. 5456. An act to extend the time for construction of a free highway bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway No. 21 meets Texas Highway No. 45 (Rept. No. 1229); and

S. 5473. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Brownsville, Nebr. (Rept. No. 1223).

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

Mr. GILLETT, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on December 20, 1930, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 211) for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR VANDENBERG ON THE LATE GERRIT J. DIEKEMA

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, Gerrit J. Diekema, formerly a Member of Congress, died at his post as minister to the Netherlands a few days ago. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] delivered an appropriate and very beautiful address upon his life on the occasion of his funeral. I ask unanimous consent that the address may be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

So it's home again and home again,
America for me;
My heart is turning home again;
That's where I want to be.
In the land of Youth and Freedom
Far beyond the ocean's bars,
Where the air is full of sunshine
And the flag is full of stars.

Years ago these beautiful and thrilling lines were sung by Dr. Henry Van Dyke as he bade adieu to his American Legation at The Hague. Constantly they have been ringing in my ears since the sorrow-laden wires brought us the poignant news that Gerrit John Diekema, serving that same distant assignment, had been gathered to his fathers.

Here, in the heart of the homeland, amid the loves that outlive years, is mortal journey's end for him who was the greatest of all our ministers to the Netherlands. He died in the proud service of his country upon a foreign strand where he personified the finest traditions of American diplomacy. As he would have wished, he died at his sentry post in the rich climax of a rare career. He died in the land of his rugged forebears where his character and talents won him the respect and the affection of the great court and the great people to whom he was accredited; and where he won for his country a new prestige. But though he was under an alien flag, he died in the glory of a robust American citizenship which was his supreme mortal devotion, and with a nobility of dedication to the Republic which shines on like a summer sun in a cloudless sky.

Yes; he turns home again in all the grandeur of that sacred word. Home again, to the land he worshipped with an utterly selfless purity of love. Home again, to the Commonwealth which found in him and his maturity a sturdy son who bore her banners for 50 brilliant, honorable years. Home again, to the city which counted him its priceless benediction. Home again, to neighbors and to friends who can find no substitute for his heart of gold.

Home again? Yes; Home, at last, upon the thresholds of triumphant immortality which is the blessed reward of the militant Christian who knows that he shall meet his Master face to face, and who so lives as to deserve this precious rendezvous.

We look back into the open book of his fruitful life and find it an illuminated scroll. Every paragraph records some worthy service. Every page finds him giving of himself to the society and the institutions which he adorned. Every chapter points to the service, and not to the reward, as the relentless impulse and objective of his busy life. But here, at last, is the flower of all rewards, the common love which puts him like a meteor in the heavens of our grateful memories. We shall not forget. It is the supreme requiem.

Many vivid rôles were played upon life's stage by this many-sided man, who leaves us the heritage of his example to show the way of the full tide in our existence.

He was a notable practitioner at the bar where only the keen survive the competition. His profession had no abler leader, none with a finer grain of courageous justice.

He was the wise and dependable counselor whose advice was sane and sound and sought by multitudes. Many went to him

as children to a father—how many, only a census of sorrowing hearts could tell.

He was the trusted banker who would have prayed that his hand might wither rather than violate the confidence of those who believed in him; and those who believed were legion. Here was a citadel where confidence never was betrayed.

Repeatedly he was the stalwart public servant called to many different and high tasks, always with responsive capacity, always with granite integrity, always with the loftiest sense of responsibility, always with an accounting beyond reproach. He was public minded in the way that the founders of the Nation put the common weal ahead of private convenience or pursuit. It is such stewards who make possible the survival of our democracy.

Occasionally in the forum of affairs he faced defeat, but always with an unspilled generosity which made a triumph of these vicissitudes. More often he confronted victory, and always with an unspilled humility which made our joys in his achievements universal.

He had the gift of tongues, and he gave prodigally of this eloquence. It has touched every corner of our State and far beyond. No worthy cause sought him as its champion in vain. Indeed, his was the willing heart of the crusader, and his was the persuasive power which flows only from crystal sincerity. This voice which thousands knew is stilled to-day. But it will echo down the decades in the ideals he made articulate, in the moralities which he defended, and in the loyalties he preached and lived.

He was an unobtrusive scholar with broad intellectual horizons. He was a devout religionist to whom the church was the temple of his abiding faith and the workshop of his dearest labors. He was the Samaritan who gave not merely of his substance but of his own great heart and wholesome self. Self was the last and least of whom he thought. Unselfishness was the key to his character and his career. He lived his Savior's admonition that it is more blessed to give than to receive. This city's grief—the city where he was first among all—is one of many monuments which wear this epitaph.

He was gentle yet brave. He was kindly and companionate. He was unflinching in defense of principle. He was true as steel. He believed in friendship and never tarnished it. He believed in God and served Him with unbroken zeals. He loved his flag and sleeps rightfully in its embrace.

When the great Haig, warrior of the British hosts, faced the dissolution he looked upon the great adventure as another and the greatest conquest. "Let there be no mournful dirge," said he, "as I pass on. Rather, let triumphant bands play Onward, Christian Soldiers."

My friend—our friend—is one of the noble company to whom that exalted philosophy accurately applies.

I think of him with head erect, eyes to the front, ready for any reveille.

A brave soul goes marching on!

I think of him as the personification of the poet's prophecy:

I know we are building our Heaven
Each day as we go on our way.
Each thought is a nail that is driven
In mansions that can not decay.
And Heaven at last shall be given
To us as we build it to-day.

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK AND DE SOTO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I present a communication from Mr. James H. Paine, a very valued and long-time citizen of Florida, relative to the Everglades National Park and De Soto National Monument, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HON. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Washington.

DEAR SENATOR: Since the first national park was established over 30 national parks and monuments have been dedicated, mainly far from the great centers of population. During 1929 these national resorts attracted over 3,000,000 visitors. Only recently have any been established east of the Mississippi, nearer the great bulk of our population. Now, when finally established and opened to the public, the Shenandoah, Mammoth Cave, Great Smoky Mountains, and Everglades National Parks and the Jamestown Island, Kings Mountain, and De Soto National Monuments will form a galaxy of public tourist resorts unsurpassed for varied scenic beauty and historical and scientific interest.

The vast expanse of the primeval Everglades, at the tip of the Florida Peninsula, is a strictly semitropical country, abounding in hundreds of rare flora and fauna species. The proposed gift to the Nation of hundreds of square miles of this area, with outlying islands and keys, for the benefit of this and future generations, will prove the most unique and eventually one of the most popular of all the magnificent chain of national recreational parks. Here the "last of the Seminoles," now reduced to less than 500, still retain a precarious foothold, eking out a pitiful living. I recall joining with you many decades ago in an eventful excursion to one of their "community houses," and even at that early date they were becoming demoralized by contact with encroaching white settlements. Since then exploitation and contamination have become a disgrace to our vaunted civilization.

They are descendants of a brave minority of their tribe who successfully evaded the Government's edict of deportation to the Indian Territory. They should be segregated in a reservation within the proposed national park area, housed in sanitary "community" dwellings, allotted suitable sites for gardens and groves, and should have a hospital and schools. They should be encouraged to retain their native costume and to make and exhibit specimens of native handiwork. Thus, becoming in fact "wards of the Nation" and retrieving long years of neglect, their reservation would become a focus of peculiar interest to multitudes of visitors.

Of less importance but with great international possibilities is the projected De Soto National Monument, to be located on Weedon's Island, adjoining St. Petersburg, the famed "Sunshine City" on Great Tampa Bay. Recorded and archaeological evidence points to this 600-acre island as the site of the first landfall of Hernando de Soto with his intrepid band of adventurers. Ancient burial mounds, superficially excavated by the Smithsonian Institute, disclose archaeological treasures of importance.

The ports of Tampa and St. Petersburg are the nearest to the Panama Canal, with capacious, completely sheltered harbors and well-equipped airports for both seaplanes and airplanes. Railways and splendid improved highways lead in every direction. Thus exceptional facilities are combined to accommodate travel from either continent.

Hon. Horace M. Albright, efficient Director of the National Park Service, writes:

"I was much impressed with the possibilities which you envision in connection with the proposed establishment of a tropic Everglades National Park and a De Soto National Monument. My connection with these enterprises has been only brief but sufficient to impress me with their great possibilities in developing tourist travel on a large scale, in which a Pan American museum, a Pan American aquarium, and a Pan American botanic garden, such as you suggest, would doubtless fit in when established.

Hon. Harry F. Guggenheim, United States ambassador to Cuba, writes appreciation of a detailed project for the development of a De Soto National Monument on Tampa Bay Bay "as a possible method of stimulating tourist travel between the United States and Latin America."

The sites of these proposed national projects have been viewed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service. After congressional sanction and before official declaration by the President, the fee-simple title to the lands must be donated to the Nation. The bonded debt of our counties and municipalities, mainly incurred for our splendid state-wide system of paved streets and highways, is already so heavy as to preclude any addition in the near future, especially in view of constitutional restrictions recently adopted. The consummation of the important national park and monument projects in Virginia and the Carolinas is largely due to the patriotic munificence of John D. Rockefeller, jr. Here in Florida the names of Yulee, Flagler, Plant, Bok, and others will always hold an honored place in the annals of the State. The present national park projects, when brought to dedication through timely aid of other benefactors of the Sunshine State, will confer nationwide benefits, increasing in value through the ages.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES H. PAINE.

DECEMBER 20, 1930.

ARTICLE BY ALFRED E. SMITH ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD an article on the subject of unemployment which appeared in the New York World of yesterday, and which was written by that distinguished American and ex-governor of the State of New York, Alfred E. Smith.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York World, Sunday, January 4, 1931]

ALFRED E. SMITH ON UNEMPLOYMENT—PUBLIC PROJECTS SHOULD BE HELD IN RESERVE FOR DEPRESSION—"I THINK FAVORABLY OF SHORTER WORK WEEK"—HOLDS HOOVER RIGHT IN DISPUTE WITH SENATE ON USE OF FUNDS

By Alfred E. Smith

(The articles I am to write, beginning this day, are to be regarded as the expression of my individual opinion. They are not to be interpreted as having any relationship whatever to my leadership of the Democratic Party, which came to me by virtue of my nomination for the Presidency in 1928. I will never speak or write solely for the purpose of political advantage. Often I will write on topics that are entirely nonpolitical. Whatever I say that has a political angle will be said because of a firm conviction that I am helping the Government of the United States and its people. I have been thoroughly grounded in the belief that the interest of the country comes first, party comes second, and party success in the last analysis must rest upon the service that a party is able to contribute to the general public welfare.)

Nothing at the present time is so much in the public mind as the condition of unemployment in which a large part of our population finds itself. My personal mail serves as a fairly accurate barometer of general business conditions. During the unprece-

mented prosperity of 1928 and early in 1929 most of my mail contained inquiries as to how best to invest money, how to take advantage of patent rights, or how to procure capital to expand business enterprises. In the late fall of 1929 the letters and inquiries underwent a change. They contained an increasing number of applications for relief, either from the effects of business depression or from prolonged unemployment.

It can serve no purpose for me to discuss the statistics of unemployment. If the figures were obtainable, it would be highly interesting to know the number of men laid off in transportation companies alone. This naturally indicates conditions. The railroad systems of the country are the first of the great business enterprises to suffer from depression. The increase or decrease in the number of car loadings is evidence of a general trend. Passenger traffic may not be seriously interfered with, but it is not by any means an indication of business conditions.

It has become perfectly clear that we are not dealing with seasonal unemployment but with a general condition, growing out of a nation-wide business depression. Any broad view of the whole situation indicates that, after all, the world is not nearly as large as we think it is, and certainly not as large as it used to be some years ago. Our European neighbors have been brought closer to us, not only by the fast Atlantic liners, telephone communication, and the airship, but their business interests seem to be more closely interwoven with ours than in the past. Just as the different States of our own Nation have been brought closer together by improved transportation and communication, we have been brought closer to our European neighbors. Poor business and hard times among them find their reflection in this country.

STRONG, WILLING MEN IN BREAD LINES

We have had bread lines in New York City even during our most prosperous times. They were made up of men avowedly seeking charity, and provision had been made for them through the regular contributing agencies that maintained these bread lines over a long period. In the district which for many years I represented in the legislature I can remember ever since I was a child that there were bread lines at the Bowery Mission and the Holy Name Mission. I can remember also that when I was concerned with these missions the bread lines were made up of men who were sick, crippled, too weak to work, disabled, or unfit to accept employment even if it was offered to them. In the month of September of last year there were new arrivals in the bread lines, younger men, able-bodied, strong, capable of working, and willing to work.

The history of these men and the full details of the predicament in which they found themselves could readily be ascertained in the records of our charitable organizations. It ran something like this: The head of a family lost his employment in January or February, 1930. He was able to live on his savings for several months. But this turned out to be no seasonal lay-off. It was an actual and utter absence of opportunity for employment. When his savings were exhausted he began to pledge his personal and household effects as far as he could until the day arrived when, after the young mouths around the table were fed, nothing was left for him. Then, out of a spirit of love and devotion to his wife and family, he smothered his pride and took his place in the bread line. Beginning as it did in September, this change in the bread line forecast what might happen during the winter months.

According to the best available statistics, the employment line should have gone up in the latter part of September and the early part of October this year. Instead it went down. The market crash of October and November of 1929 did not by any means start the present unemployment crisis. That was simply an impairment of the value of securities. It was at a later date that the business depression started. Even after it had begun employers were unwilling to dispose of their forces, apparently living in hope from day to day that conditions might improve.

NATION'S GAY IMPROVIDENCE

American people never carry an umbrella. They prepare to walk in eternal sunshine. In times of prosperity and of plenty the public or political orator who would suggest a measure for unemployment relief would find it most difficult to get an audience. Because of this improvidence, when the crash does come, private citizens are obliged to forego their usual daily routine and to meet in special committees organized to deal with the situation. Public measures which can be taken by governmental agencies for emergency and more permanent relief are hastily taken off the shelf of old commissions and dusted off and brought up to date.

There has been a general tendency to believe that Government appropriations for expediting public works would tend toward an immediate relief of unemployment and start business recovery. Many hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated by cities and States and by Congress. But if appropriating agencies continue to make their appropriations under the old, antiquated, worn-out system that has characterized them in the past, we will find there is little, if anything, that the Government can do. There is a fundamental weakness in the Government's manner and method of conducting public works. It lies in the fact that Congress and the legislatures undertake to define too closely by law what is to be done with public money appropriated for public improvements. They take to themselves the designation of each public improvement which is to be progressed. That raises the whole question of why public work takes so much more time to complete than private endeavor, but I shall discuss that another time.

The President himself, in his recent message to Congress asking for additional appropriations for public works which might be of assistance in relieving unemployment, requested that the allocation of these sums be placed in his hands, in conjunction with a committee from his Cabinet. He promised to allocate the money for public works in the order of their importance and to those where he had already had sufficient study made to avoid technical difficulties. Thus he hoped to do away with the usual delays in the spending of such money. The Senate answered "No. We will not agree to that. We are prepared to appropriate the money, but we insist upon outlining and detailing by law where this money is to be spent."

CHANCE OF TIED-UP FUNDS POINTED OUT

If the Senate's policy were carried out, the natural effect of it would be that in the event that too much money had been allocated to a given project, there would be no way of transferring the surplus to another project. The money would lie idle in the Treasury until such time as the Congress met again. Its practical application at this particular time would be that if there is no extraordinary session of the Congress early in the next year, it might readily happen that millions of dollars of public money available for public works would lie idle until Congress reconvened in December, 1931.

I am calling attention to this limited application of the delays incident to the execution of public work because at this time it has particular bearing on the relief of unemployment. There is much more to be said on this subject, and I shall say it.

Undoubtedly the country is being subjected to the purifying fire of a most trying experience. We should gain by that experience. It will not do to find ourselves again upon the highway of material success and then forget the hard-earned lessons of this past year. Constructive remedies for the prevention, if possible, and certainly for the prompt alleviation of any distress that may grow out of a future repetition of the economic disease from which we are now suffering, are the matters to which we should turn our attention. Many remedies have been suggested, all of them requiring careful consideration.

I think favorably of the shorter work week; five days' employment a week at the prevailing wage rate now paid for a 6-day week.

Insurance against unemployment is receiving wide discussion. A report just issued shows that none of the experiments in this field in the United States has been widespread enough to determine anything. Unemployment insurance warrants the same careful investigation that was made before embarking upon what was believed at the time of its adoption to be a revolutionary experiment. The compensation for death, accident, and disease caused by industrial occupation.

PRACTICAL PROVISIONS IN WAGNER BILLS

There is little doubt in my mind that we may be able to work out some system of deferring portions of public works and holding them in reserve for periods of unemployment. But along with this must go some of the practical provisions suggested by the bills submitted to Congress by Senator WAGNER. His suggestion that the Federal Government should have complete statistical information in regard to unemployment seems so simple that I am unable to see how it admits of debate. The Government itself and every State ought to be in possession of information concerning the magnitude of the problem with which it is to deal. We gather a great many statistics in the Federal Government less useful to humanity than the numerical strength of the army of unemployed. Evidently the Government has felt the necessity of some such figures, because only recently they called upon a private insurance company in New York to assist them to gather information which, with an adequate statistical bureau, they should have had themselves.

Along with any program for a reserve of public works must go a knowledge of where the reserve forces of available workers are. If we could have a proper system of public employment agencies in the various States, cooperating with a Federal exchange, we would be able to apply full and complete knowledge of the situation as a whole and be able to dispose of it. In my experience, whenever the pruning knife of alleged economy begins to operate for the sake of political expediency, the first things attacked and cut off are State and Federal employment agencies. We are, as a Nation, too apt to rest content with the policy of crossing the bridge when we meet it and forgetting that a Government policy which recognizes the old saying, "In times of plenty, provide for the day of want," would be a policy that might save much distress.

No problem that has ever confronted the United States since the day of the issuance of the Declaration of Independence has been found insurmountable by our people. The present condition of unemployment is by no means the first test of the ability of democratic representative government to find a remedy for the various ills to which it is from time to time subjected. Drawing on the great reservoir of American common sense and good judgment, leaving hysteria to the thoughtless, if we keep our feet solidly on the ground and our heads cool and act with foresight and deliberation, we will pass out of this present cloud of depression.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY (S. DOC. NO. 238)

Mr. COUZENS. On November 8, 1929, the Senate passed a resolution asking the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of the amount of power transmitted in

interstate commerce. They have now made a complete report. I ask unanimous consent to have the report printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The order was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That the reports of the Federal Trade Commission on the interstate movement of electric energy used for the development of power or light heretofore filed with the Secretary of the Senate, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 151, be printed as a Senate document, with an illustration.

ADDRESS BY GEORGE C. JEWETT ON THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I have here an address by George C. Jewett, formerly of Montana, and, I think, now of Chicago, on the agricultural problem. Mr. Jewett is one of the best-informed men in the country upon this problem, and this is one of the very best speeches I have seen. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To discuss intelligently and with a degree of interest and thought the subject, the Way Out for Agriculture, seems difficult at the present time. Many of you and most all the farm leaders of our country have been discussing this same subject in more or less of an active way for the past 10 years, and it does not appear at this time that such discussion has produced any unanimity of opinion or anything in the shape of a specific and concrete program to be followed.

It might be well for a moment to think a little as to whether or not agriculture needs an "out." In other words, as to whether or not the difficulties which have beset agriculture since 1920 are yet continued. In my opinion, the problem has not been solved, and in so far as I can see there is nothing in process of work at the present moment that seems to include a solution. The year 1930, according to reliable authorities, will produce an agricultural crop possessing a value of \$10,250,000,000. This will approximate two billion five hundred million less dollars in value than the 1929 crop. I doubt if anyone would have the temerity to state that the returns to agriculture in 1929 were satisfactory; therefore it follows that the returns for the current year approximating two billion and a half less are far from satisfactory. As a matter of fact, there are many indications that agriculture is experiencing its worst year. For example, the farm-machinery men whose collections are a good indicator as to conditions are finding this their worst year. I think there is a feeling that agricultural conditions are not as bad as they were, but I believe that feeling is largely brought about through the fact that business conditions and general economic conditions throughout this country and the whole world are extremely bad, and therefore agriculture seems to be better off. It is barely possible that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has improved. As a matter of fact, I am sure that the drop in general commodity prices has caused an improvement, but I do not believe that the improvement is sufficient to offset the loss through poor conditions and low prices that 1930 has experienced. I think we can safely conclude without further discussion that a cure for the farm problem has not yet been found and at least if found has not yet been applied.

What I have to suggest is not new. As a matter of fact, it has been suggested in one way or the other by those interested in the problem for the past 10 years. In so far as I am personally concerned, I have made the same statements that I am making here to-night and have advocated the same cure on many occasions, and I will say furthermore that I do not believe anyone has proposed a better method than the one that I am suggesting.

It is my opinion that the answer is contained in the well-used but powerful word "organization." A better organized agriculture is essential to economic success, and let me say right here and now that the way out for agriculture is not contained on the production side of the subject. We have reached a high efficiency in production. We are producing in a very efficient manner and we are not going to find improvement in that direction sufficient to give equality for agriculture. I do not mean to indicate or suggest that the subject of production should be overlooked or minimized. It is an important one and we should continue our efforts for a more efficient production with a better regulation of the various kind of crops to be produced. We should continue to hunt out new markets and we should continue in the direction of producing those things for which we have a domestic market and lessening the production of those things for which we must look to an export market. It is my opinion that a better distribution and a more orderly marketing of the products we are now producing, the application of the power of collective bargaining, the regulation of supply to demand, the creation of a sellers' market as against our buyers' market, and in general the application of sound business principles and economy in our marketing program will produce results, all of which, in my judgment will find their expression in a more and complete and more successful development and federation of our cooperative institutions and a more aggressive cooperative-marketing program.

We have done much in cooperative marketing. We have built literally thousands of individual units scattered throughout our

land, the majority of which have been successful within the limits of their organization and within the territory that they serve. By this I mean that they have done a good local job. They have improved the local situation and they have made their members some money, but as yet the majority of these cooperative units have not fully learned the principle of cooperation; at least, their management has not applied that principle. They have failed in one prime essential. They have failed to cooperate with each other. The same principle of cooperation which they taught to the individual farmer in organizing local units should now be offered in organizing district and national units. It is my opinion that through district and national units only can the expectancy of cooperation and the full benefits that it contains be secured. We do not gain in a proper way when we stop with our local organizations and turn them loose to broadcast our farm commodities in competition with each other. They become the easy object of those who trade in our farm products and who use them for their own benefit and who have but little if any regard for the one who produces the goods. Local units possess but little in the way of bargaining power. Many of them have become more or less financially involved, and the insidious practice of borrowing from those who buy their products is quite generally in use. It does not take an economist or a marketing specialist to readily appreciate that such a practice weakens the ability of the local cooperative to make a good deal for its products. Then, again, another thing is being lost sight of. There are too many cooperative men talking in terms of "commissions" and in terms of "quarter or half cents per bushel." They are dickering in penny units instead of more substantial units. They fuss around among commission men to see which one will pay one-quarter or one-half cent more on a dollar in value. They think they are accomplishing something if they gain the extra quarter of a cent. They think they are accomplishing big things if they handle grain at a fraction less than some dealer has handled it. They think they are gaining material things if they have a few dollars left at the end of the year to pay a patronage dividend. I do not say that all of these things are unimportant.

On the reverse, I would say that they are important and should be accomplished and they bring benefits to the farmers, but nevertheless the cooperative leader that has his eyes cast on such gains and fails to look higher is not living up to the possibilities of his leadership. The thing the cooperatives must do is to bind themselves together in commodity groups for the purpose of eliminating competition among themselves and for the purpose of stabilizing the price of their commodity at a proper level. To do this, in my judgment, is wholly possible.

I am going to discuss a plan which I think could be brought about if it were given proper leadership and proper farm support. I am going to use as an example wheat, and I am going to use this commodity for various reasons. First, I know it best, and therefore can use it best. Second, it is well known to you. Third, while not one of our most important commodities, it is recognized as a key commodity in so far as price is concerned. A drop in the price of wheat effects our whole economic structure and will be often followed by a recession in the stock market and, reversely, in increase in the price of wheat will bring about, generally speaking, an improvement in the stock market. Right at the present time if we could advance the price of wheat 25 cents per bushel, our whole economic structure would change. It is my opinion that an advance of 25 cents a bushel in wheat would change the entire aspect of business conditions. The wheat market acts as a barometer, and as such its importance is greater than the market for any other of our farm commodities.

The Federal Farm Board under the agricultural marketing act is prepared by the prestige and finances of the Government to undertake in a big way that which I desire to advocate. The Farmers National Grain Corporation is, in my judgment, moving in that direction, but also, in my opinion, too slowly, and they lack in aggressive attitude and in courage to go among the cooperative units and carry on an aggressive campaign to federate them in a proper way. My plan is this:

I would divide the wheat-producing area of this country up into geographical districts. I would have each district with a corporation of its own; I would have a farmer owned and controlled elevator in every important primary delivering point and I would have every one of these elevators a member of the district corporation. I would have each elevator supervised in a general way by the district corporation and I would have each district corporation a member of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the national unit. I would make it compulsory under contract for the grain of the farmers to be delivered to his local unit; I would make it compulsory under contract for the grain of the local unit to be delivered to or under the direction of its district unit, and I would make it compulsory that all grain move to the consumer through the national unit, namely, the Farmers National Grain Corporation. I fail to see any sound reason why there should be commission men or middlemen or any other kind of men except the farmers own cooperative between the farmer and the consumer, and I consider the consumer the miller of this country plus the millers of foreign countries that buy our surplus. The Farmers National Grain Corporation can well possess the highest type of salesmanship ability, the highest type of economy in operation, and the highest type of bargaining power that there is to be had. It is folly to believe that any private individual corporation or group of men can be more efficient than a cooperative institution well managed by experienced men as I am here advocating. It is the height of folly for the farmer-controlled elevators of this State to be operating in the Chicago market in competition to each other.

I consider it wholly tommyrot for farm elevators to talk about their independent position and their desire and ability to sell their grain in an independent way.

If their thought in this respect is sound, then it is just as logical for the farmers to throw aside all cooperatives and depend on his own independent ability to deal with private concerns. It is contrary to the cooperative principle and it is contrary to sound cooperative procedure; it eliminates orderly distribution; it eliminates and takes away the bargaining power which must be maintained. It makes the market a buyers' market instead of a sellers' market; it makes the farmer and his commodity subject to all kinds of speculation; it creates gamblers in the commodity; it creates gambling pools for the purpose of manipulating the price of the commodity. It works in the ultimate end to the disadvantage of the producer and without any corresponding advantage to the consumer.

The elevators of this State and the elevators of all other States should be federated together as cooperative units operating in a cooperative way as herein outlined, and at this point I want to say a word to the farmers, who are the ones vitally concerned. It is up to you to see that this is brought about. Regrettable as it may seem, there appears to be many managers of elevator units and likewise other cooperative units who have never cast their eyes above their local situation. They have never seen the light of true cooperation, they have never experienced the thrill of putting the farmer and his marketing activities in an independent position. They have talked independence, but have not possessed it. Most of these men are honest in their convictions, but they have been schooled under the wrong teachers; others of these men are selfish in their attitude, because they think any change in their system would work to their personal detriment. The men now engaged as managers of cooperatives are essential to any program, but they must be converted to higher cooperation, or I might say they must be baptized in the religion of cooperative marketing, and they must look beyond their local territory for the greater success which is so sadly needed, and let me emphasize it is a problem for the farmers who are vitally interested to see worked out. A campaign as necessary to organize the various groups into districts and into a national unit will have to be among the farmers, and the farmers in turn will have to see that their local units take the proper and necessary steps.

Now, I can well surmise that many of you are saying in your mind that if we were organized as I am outlining it would not materially improve our price structure. You are saying in your mind that it would not take care of our surplus problem, and you know as well as I know that any system to be wholly a success must reach the surplus problem, and you know as well as I know that the farm commodities of this country are well set as to the acres for each, and over a period of time one year with the other we are going to continue to produce a surplus of wheat and a surplus in other directions. I am fully convinced that we can not get wholly rid of our surplus; therefore, I am fully convinced that any successful program must provide a way to relieve the pressure of the surplus from our domestic market. In other words, we must create a two-price condition. We must create the equivalent to two piles of wheat, one to be sold for consumption at home at a price that will represent the world's value plus the tariff, the other to be sold for export as it is being sold to-day, and that pile to represent our surplus production. The smaller that pile undoubtedly the better, and the farmer must understand that the pile that represents our surplus is marketed in competition to all the grain-producing countries of the world, in competition to cheap labor, to lower standards of living, to communistic operations, and by the sweat of the brow of the peasantry class, a class, thank heavens, that we do not have in this country and a class that we must work to avoid. You are wondering how the two-price condition can be brought about and you are probably thinking that I am going to advocate the McNary-Haugen equalization fee. I would like to advocate the equalization fee. I believe in the equalization fee, and I am fully convinced it would do the job, nevertheless I am not discussing a legislative program. I do not think we should think in legislative terms at this time. We have our law; we have the agricultural marketing act; and we should make it work.

Here is how I would reach the surplus problem, and this is the big point of my address: It is my opinion that the farmers of this country are sufficiently educated and sufficiently understand their problem to permit the formation of a surplus pool. I would ask the wheat producers to enter into mutual-binding contracts, agreeing to deliver their surplus to their local elevator unit and instructing the local elevator unit to deliver that surplus to the district unit and instructing the district unit to deliver that surplus to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and then when this is done you have got the pig by the ear, where you can make it squeal. With the surplus in the hands of the Farmers National Grain Corporation you can relieve the pressure on our domestic market, you can set it aside, you can store it, you can grind it into feed, or you can export it. You can keep it out of the road and out of the way, and with that understanding in the beginning of the season and with cooperative marketing developed as I am outlining, it would not be difficult to secure the world's price plus our tariff for at least 80 per cent of our present wheat production. If the success of this program increased production, as some fear any successful program will, there would still remain a domestic market for our domestic requirements, and the surplus, be it 200,000,000 or 300,000,000, would go abroad or elsewhere at the world's level, and let me here emphasize the fact that it

would not be "dumped" abroad. Every time a program of this kind is advocated some one cries "dumping," which means that we would be throwing our surplus on the foreign market. I can not see how that theory is developed. With the surplus in control of one unit, namely, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, that unit would market it in an orderly way to the best advantage of our own producers and the producers of all other grain countries. Cooperation between that activity and the activity of the Canadian wheat pool, the Australian wheat pool, and the producers of other countries could be brought about.

Now don't get the idea I am dreaming or that I am setting up a Utopian plan, theoretically correct but lacking the possibilities of practical operation. There is not a thing unsound from a business angle in this program. All it requires is a full cooperation on the part of the producers and the support of the agricultural marketing act. What farmer would be so foolish as to fail to enter into a plan that would give him results of this kind? Let us consider as an example a farmer who produced 5,000 bushels of wheat. If this program were in operation, he would receive one year with another for 4,000 bushels of that wheat the world's price plus the tariff, which at present is 42 cents per bushel. For the remaining 1,000 bushels he would receive the world's price, which is the price he now receives for the entire 5,000 bushels. Let us assume that wheat is worth 80 cents in the markets of the world. If so, it would be worth \$1.12 for the domestic market of our country. The farmer would receive for his 4,000 bushels \$4.480. He would receive for his 1,000 bushels \$800, or a total of \$5,280 for his entire crop. While under the present plan, whereby he markets the entire crop at the world's price level, he would receive only \$4,000. You see from these figures that by entering into a surplus pool he would make for himself \$1,280. Is there anyone so short-sighted or so dumb as to refuse to do a thing of that kind when it is properly presented to him?

What I have said to you about wheat can be applied to all of our commodities where the surplus is our problem. Where the surplus is not our problems then the principles of cooperative marketing on a unified scale most certainly can be made to produce price results.

At this time I want to refer to one special feature of the agricultural marketing act that, in my judgment, possesses great possibilities for a service that is very distinctly required. I refer to that provision of the act that provides for the making of so-called facility loans. Loans on a long-time amortized basis secured by mortgages on elevators, etc., owned, controlled, and operated by farmers, and which have become a member of the national selling group. At the present time there is no money available from any loaning source of importance for loans of this character.

It is my opinion that this feature of the agricultural marketing act could render important assistance in the development of cooperative marketing, as I have outlined, and let me say again that, in my opinion, it is one of the most helpful provisions that the act contains and therefore, as it naturally follows, one of the most important.

I am fully mindful and conscious of the fact that the proposals that I have outlined here this evening appear gigantic from the standpoint of accomplishment, but any remedy that would be effective involves a big undertaking, and I believe the farm leaders of the country must appreciate that fact and approach the subject with a plan and a determination to bring about the necessary accomplishments.

ARTICLE BY DAVID LLOYD GEORGE ON "STALIN OF RUSSIA"

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an article by David Lloyd George on the subject of "Stalin of Russia." This article was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of December 21, 1930, and I think it is one of the finest descriptions I have seen of the situation in Russia.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STALIN OF RUSSIA—PEN PICTURE OF DICTATOR TRYING TO REMAKE NATION IN FIVE YEARS—TREASON TRIAL JUST ENDED AUDACIOUS DRAMA BY SON OF SHOEMAKER AND WASHERWOMAN TO IMPRESS MASSES STAGGERING UNDER BURDEN OF NATIONAL REBIRTH—IF STALIN WINS, WARNS ENGLISH STATESMAN, RUSSIA, INDEED, WILL BE FORMIDABLE

By David Lloyd George

LONDON, December 20.—Nothing that is said or written about Russia is altogether true and everything which is reported about it has some truth in it. That thought applies to the great political trial which is now over. The verdict has been given. The grim sentence has been delivered and commuted. Was it tragedy, melodrama, or comedy? It was none of these. It was morality, a play for the edification of the Russian proletariat.

What was the theme? How seven innocent Bolshevik professors were tempted by the capitalist devil and his myrmidons (Poincaré, Briand, Churchill, etc.) to betray their faith—how they fell and how the blessed saints of communism (the Ogpu) had intervened to avert irredeemable mischief. How justice had condemned the culprits to death. How Holy Church (Communist) with its wonted charity and tenderness pleaded for mercy (10 years in Siberia).

Not so bad a play when you consider its purpose and the audience. The setting was impressive—the stern arraignment of Krylenko ending with the dramatic call for death, the relentless instruments of terror on guard in and around the court, and the pale and cowering academicians in the dock. The scale was also truly grand. Think of that march past the court of a million angry men and women rending the air with shrieks of "Death to the traitors!" The world had a genuine shudder which lasted for days.

AN AUDACIOUS DRAMA

Why was the play staged and why was it broadcast from the Pacific to the Polish frontiers? The reason is not far to seek. There was a formidable conspiracy hatching against the 5-year scheme, and this plot had to be crushed and crushed dramatically. The communist leaders of Russia have undertaken a national enterprise of so stupendous a character that history has not recorded anything comparable to it in magnitude and audacity.

The task of Peter the Great fades into insignificance when compared with that of Stalin. He has undertaken to equip Russia, which is much bigger than the whole of the rest of Europe and at the same time is worse organized than any European country, with the most modern factories, machinery, and implements. Agriculture in this vast country of primitive cultivation is being completely mechanized, and in the country where the normal suspiciousness of the peasant is intensified by ignorance, farming is being communalized. A desert covering nearly 30,000,000 acres which has never been disturbed by the spade since the creation of the globe is to be plowed and sown and converted into one gigantic wheat field.

The project will involve an enormous capital expenditure. This was to be found in a country with no financial reserves, where the government can hardly pay for the normal functions of administration. The money is to be found out of a surplus of production over and above the needs of the population, in a land whose people have been for years on the brink of starvation.

FIVE YEARS A SHORT TIME

The most startling feature of this amazing program is that Stalin, the dictator, is resolved to carry it out and complete it within five years of its initiation. Israel reached the promised land after 40 years of wandering through the wilderness and the generation that started was not the one that reached the land flowing with milk and honey. Stalin conceives himself to be a better man than Moses and Joshua rolled into one. His time for negotiating the wilderness is five years and no more. Will he succeed?

It is too much to expect that any plan devised by enthusiasts should fulfill all the hopes attached to it. Unqualified success for such a colossal project, with so many difficulties to overcome and with such material to work with, is beyond human reach. But if Stalin attains approximate success it will be a superhuman achievement. The effect will be incalculably great. Russia will be passing into the markets of the world an inexhaustible supply of grain—that in itself must derange the agricultural activities of the Western Hemisphere from Alberta to Rosario.

Much will depend on the kind of man who is the driving force behind the experiment. What manner of man is Stalin?

All power in Russia is concentrated in his hands. His decrees are law and he is as powerful to enforce obedience to them as Peter the Great or Ivan the Terrible ever were. He is not a Slav. He is a Georgian. That must not be forgotten.

STALIN, SHOEMAKER'S SON

Here is a description of him given to me by one who knows him quite well: "I know Stalin; he is a countryman of mine and his real name is Djughashvili. His is not such a brain as Trotsky had—or Kamenev or Zinoviev. He is not of first-class intelligence but is a brilliant organizer. He is disinterested, has no material ambition, is very honest, absolutely ruthless and brutal, very brave, and a first-class intriguer.

"He sits in his room in the Kremlin and handles men like pawns. He removes one man from one position and raises another. He knows his men. He continually receives reports about party men throughout the country.

"His father was a shoemaker and his mother a washerwoman. Stalin is the real chief of an army numbering over 100,000 men, called the OGPU, which is better armed than the Red army. He is continually changing the leaders of the Red army and moving them from place to place. Menjinsky (head of the OGPU) is the servant of Stalin."

This is a picture of a truly remarkable man drawn by a friendly artist. It gives you the feeling that if Russia is capable of putting through the 5-year plan, here is the man who can drive her to achievement. He possesses the necessary organizing capacity, courage, determination, energy, ruthlessness, and, above all, the faith.

How is he getting on? It is too early as yet to answer that question. He started a little over two years ago and he has three more years to go. But he is getting on. He contemplates adding 181 per cent to industrial production, 151 per cent to agricultural output, and 101 per cent to the national income.

BIG INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Already foundries, factories, and mills have sprung up in every direction. The iron production already exceeds the pre-war out-

put by 25 per cent and steel by 30 per cent. The yield of the coal mines has gone up from 23,000,000 tons pre-war to 40,000,000. In electricity the power generated under the plan has already reached about 3,500,000 kilowatts. The increase in output of oil is 26 per cent. In the light industries, such as cotton, wool, and clothing, he does not seem to have done as well.

In agriculture the pre-war yield has not yet quite been equaled in the cultivated areas. The peasant has been refractory. But as there are vast tracts of desert area which are reclaimed and which seem to be turning out well so far, the total yield of cereals is probably slightly above the 1913 standard. The triumph or failure of the "plan" will depend on whether the agricultural experiment succeeds. If the yield of the soil is more than doubled, then the Russian Government can afford to push forward the industrial side of the scheme.

The Bolshevik Government has exhausted what capital it had and has come to the end of the supply of skilled men available for manning its works. It must have time to train mechanics who are essential to further industrial development, and it must have a large surplus of food supplies to feed the population and to sell abroad in order to raise further capital. And here comes Stalin's worst trouble. In order to obtain his surplus for export abroad he has to half starve the population at home. That excites discontent. It also weakens the worker so that he can not get as much out of his labor. He produces less and the stipulated increase of the annual yield does not materialize.

HARDSHIPS FOR THE MASSES

The third year of the plan is only just beginning and already there is indubitable evidence of privation. The dictator is fighting desperately against the most inexorable of all foes—time. He has to appeal to the judgment of the more intelligent and sympathetic sections of the population by demonstrating that the objective is worth the sacrifice, and as a matter of hard statistical fact he is making substantial and steady progress toward realizing his aims. For the rest of the population he appeals to fanaticism, party spirit, terror, national pride, and their innate suspiciousness toward the rich and cultured and the foreigner. Hence this dramatic criminal performance.

There can be no doubt as to the existence of a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the Stalin dictatorship. With regard to privations, it has exacted sacrifices from all classes, following the overthrow of the old peasant ideas of cultivation and tenancy and the widespread and fierce methods of repression practiced, discontent was inevitable. Stalin foresaw the blow threatening his authority and with his usual promptitude and decision forestalled it.

He possesses the most efficient instrument of autocratic government in the OGPU—a well-armed police force of a hundred thousand men. Every man is a tried and trusted communist. It controls the arsenals so that the chiefs of the Red army are impotent without its cooperation. Hundreds of conspirators are "disposed of." The great trial of the conspiring professors was not staged for punishment but for show. Stalin follows the practice of the French revolutionists, who in every crisis of the new Republic discovered a plot by Pitt and the emigrés to restore the ancient tyrannies.

Evidence as to showers of English gold to stir up sedition in France was manufactured and forthcoming. The patriotic prejudices and antipathies of the populace were aroused and each crisis thus averted. There is nothing new about the Stalin expedient except that its victims in Russia are humble professors and not kings, queens, princes, and aristocrats as they were in France.

IF HE WINS

The cleverest move of all was the commutation of the sentence. When the world was shuddering at the impending massacre Stalin with a stroke of the pen substituted imprisonment and the martyrdom which was to stir the world's wrath begins already to look silly. Ten years' penal servitude is not a savage sentence to men who conspire to overthrow the government of a country.

Stalin thus gains time. This is essential to his great experiment. The third year is probably the most critical of all. If he gets through this year, he may win through to a surplus of food production, which will enable him to spare a better ration for his own workers and at the same time increase his purchases of machinery abroad.

In any event, he is making history on a prodigious scale. If he fails, communism is dead and damned for generations. If he succeeds, then it passes into the realm of ideas which have demonstrated their practicality and which must therefore be treated seriously by economists and social investigators.

Perhaps the most important of all consequences will be that Russia, with the largest population in the world—all of it the finest sort of fight material—will also become one of the richest and thus one of the most formidable countries on earth. The League of Nations laughed out of its august court the Russian offer to join in a project of complete disarmament for all nations. If Russia emerges triumphantly, forging from her troubles a better-educated, better-equipped, better-organized, and richer country, how sinister that laugh will then sound to our children.

RATES FOR ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I ask that an editorial published in the Washington Herald this morning, with ref-

erence to rates for power and light, be printed in the RECORD. It refers to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] and to his ability upon these subjects.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Herald, January 5, 1931]

RATES FOR POWER AND LIGHT

Senator CAPPER and Richmond B. Keech, people's counsel, are much concerned over the new rate schedule of the Potomac Electric Power Co. Both are disposed to believe that it is too high, and Mr. Keech has raised the interesting point that the Washington Railway & Electric Co. has been reselling power at a profit to other electrically operated railways in the District.

The amount thus derived, says Mr. Keech, is carried on the books of the Washington Railway & Electric Co., although an opinion of the Public Utilities Commission in 1915 held that such profits should be carried on the books of the Potomac Electric, for use in establishing rates.

Officials of the two companies, which are so closely connected that it is comparatively easy to tangle their affairs almost beyond possibility of disentanglement, have made some interesting contentions before the commission, one of which is that they are entitled to a reward for their efficiency in operating the Potomac Electric Power Co. in such a fashion that it pays handsome profits. To this, of course, has been raised the point that if they are so efficient, why can't they do something for the weak sister, the Washington Railway & Electric?

We are informed, too, that our rate schedule for electric light and power is the second lowest charged by any power company in the United States. On the other hand, there is the record of the great Hydro-Electric, government-operated plant, which supplies current to homes in Ontario at a much lower cost than we are paying here.

The Herald believes that the Potomac Power Co., all things considered, is efficiently operated, but that its monopoly position and possibly other factors are more directly connected with its present high rate of return than the efficient operation. Mr. Keech did not get into the record the profits the company—or the Washington Railway & Electric—derives from the resale of power, but it is understood to be about \$200,000.

The difficulties of regulation of public utilities are becoming so evident; the resistance of the companies to any proposal to limit profits, however exorbitant, so intransigent; and the numerous schemes for boosting valuations and concealing profits so difficult to detect or to check, that many people are beginning to doubt its wisdom altogether. It has been clearly demonstrated in the past that the utilities can not be allowed to run wild. The alternative, therefore, is public ownership.

The Senate has in Mr. HOWELL an expert who knows how little foundation there is for the widespread propaganda that private operation is more "efficient" than public opinion. If Members of Congress would listen to one of their number who knows, rather than to interested persons who have axes to grind, or to their own prejudices, we might initiate a program of public works that would do much to pull this country out of its business slump, and make light and power available to the people at approximately what it is worth.

SALES AND RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 1930

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a survey appearing in the Des Moines (Iowa) Register of the values of the principal stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the whole year 1930. This survey shows the high and low prices, and the changes in price. It is so universal that I think it is valuable information to have in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange

(Total 1930 sales, 810,626,276 shares; total 1929 sales, 1,127,440,040 shares)

NEW YORK (A. P.).—Following is the list of stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange during the year of 1930 with dividends, sales, high, low, and closing prices and net change for the year. Dividends are listed in parentheses after the stock:

	Sales in 100's	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abitibi P. & P.	1,508	42½	8	9½	-26¼
Abitibi P. & P. pf. (6)	315	86½	36	39¼	-33½
Abraham & Str.	219	66	21	25	-21
Abr. & Str. pf. (7) as.	2,350	110½	102	102	-----
Adams Exp. (1.60)	16,089	37½	14¼	16¼	-9¾
Ad. Exp. pf. (5) as.	7,280	94	80½	82½	-3½
Adams Millis (2)	790	32	21	23	-3
Addressog. (1½A)	159	34¾	24	24¾	-----
Advance Rume.	2,754	23¼	2½	2¾	-8¾
Adv. Rum. pf.	1,165	41¾	10	10¾	-9¾
Ahumada L.	1,187	1½	¾	¾	-¼
Air Reduc. (4½B)	10,546	156¾	57½	97	-27½
Air Way E. Ap. (.60)	2,776	36	6¼	6¼	-13½

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Continued

	Sales in 100's	High	Low	Last	Net change
Ajax Rub.	2,226	2½	¾	¾	-1
Ala. & Vicks. (6) as.	270	122	116	122	+10¼
Alaska Jun. (.40)	6,994	9½	4½	7¼	-¾
A. P. W. Pap.	465	15½	6	6½	-1½
Albany & Susq. (1B) as.	130	220	212	212	+1¾
Allegh. & West. (6) as.	10	117	117	117	+10
Alleghany.	65,409	35¼	5¼	7¼	-16½
Alleg. pf. xw (5½)	117	96¼	84¾	85½	-5½
Alleg. pf. \$40 ww (5½)	402	99¾	37½	39	-----
Alleg. pf. \$30 ww (5½)	907	107½	36¼	40	-----
Alleg. Steel (2.80B)	113	72	40	40½	-----
Al. Realty (3B) as.	960	104	60	60	-40
Al. Chem. & Dye (6A)	8,699	343	170¼	175¼	-89¼
Al. Chem. & Dye pf. (7)	169	126¼	120¼	121½	+½
Allis Ch. Mfg. (3)	5,574	68	31¾	33½	-18½
Alpha P. Cem. (2)	807	42½	11½	16	-14
Amal. Leather.	108	3½	3½	3½	-2
Amal. Leather pf.	52	26¼	12	14½	-5½
Amerada (2).	5,064	31½	16½	17½	-3½
Am. Agr. Chem. ets.	9	1½	¾	¾	-----
Am. Agri. Chem.	1,403	10¾	1¾	1¾	-5¼
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	1,402	41¾	17½	18	-8½
Am. Bank Note (3B)	1,571	97¾	45½	55	-22
Am. Bank N. pf. (3) as.	9,810	66	60¼	61½	-1½
Am. Beet Sug.	570	12	2½	2½	-4¾
Am. Beet S. pf. as.	6,150	45	8	10¼	-24¾
Am. Brake Shoe (2.40)	971	54½	30	33	-12¼
Am. Br. Shoe pf. (7) as.	5,550	128	118	120½	+¾
Am. Brown B. El.	10,543	21¾	6¼	8½	+¼
Cons. Film (2)	3,919	27¾	7¾	9½	-7¼
Am. Can pf. (7)	281	150½	140¼	148	+5½
Am. Can (5B)	118,354	156½	104¾	110½	-129½
Am. Car & Fdy. (6)	1,695	82¼	24½	27½	-50½
Am. Car & F. pf. (7)	317	116	70	71¾	-43¼
Am. Chain (3)	1,315	69¾	27	30	-----
Am. Chain pf. (7)	192	101	75¾	82	+6
Am. Chicle (3B)	2,566	51¾	35	39¼	+2¼
Am. Coal Co. of A. (4) as.	60	62	28	62	-----
Am. Colortype (2.40)	62	42	15½	20	-----
Am. Coml. Al.	4,224	39	9	9¼	-23
Am. Encaus. Til. (1)	523	307½	8	10½	-14¾
Amer. Europ.	1,518	59½	17	18½	-16½
Am. & For. Pow.	34,655	101¾	25	28¼	-67¼
Am. & For. Pow. 6% pf. as.	25,820	101	73	73	-22
Am. & F. P. 7% pf. (7)	452	111½	84	85	-22¼
Am. & F. P. 2d 7% pf.	522	100¾	63½	65¼	-28¼
Am. Hawaii SS. (10B)	1,989	33¾	5½	7	-13
Am. Hide & Lea.	246	7	1½	1½	-2½
Am. Hi. & L. pf.	259	347½	8½	8½	-21½
Am. Home rod. (4.20)	1,550	69¾	46½	47½	-7¾
Am. Ice (3)	2,126	417½	24½	27	-117½
Am. Ice pf. (6)	90	87½	75	75	-11
Am. Internat. (2)	19,709	55¾	16	19¼	-19
Am.-La. Fra. & F.	601	4	¾	¾	-17½
Am.-La. Fr. pf. as.	3,670	35	7	7	-28
Am. Loco. (2)	2,959	105	18¼	21	-80
Am. Loco. pf. (7)	416	118½	68¼	70	-43¼
Am. Mach. & F. (1.05D)	1,923	45	29¼	31½	-----
Am. M. & F. pf. x-w (7) as.	540	119¾	112	115¾	+69½
Am. Mach. & Met.	588	14½	3	3¾	-----
Am. Metal (1)	3,046	51¾	13½	17	-29¾
Am. Met. 6% pf. (6)	68	116	80	80	-33
Am. Nat. Gas pf. (7)	131	95	20	23	-44
Am. News (4A) as.	3,010	80½	48½	50	-----
Am. Pow. & L. (1A)	12,072	119¾	30¾	60	-34¾
Am. P. & L. 6% pf. (6)	577	107	90	94½	-69½
Am. P. & L. pf. "A" (3½)	297	877½	74½	74½	-1
Am. P. & L. pf. "A" stp. (5)	562	89½	74¾	74¾	-5½
Am. Rad. St. San. (1)	30,889	39¾	15	16	-15½
Am. Rad. St. S. pf. (7) as.	2,370	148	126¼	141	+11
Am. Repub.	2,414	37	5½	6½	-157½
Am. Roll. Mill (2)	12,385	1007½	28	30¾	-51¾
Am. Safety Raz. (5)	1,469	67¾	52½	58½	-1½
Am. Seating.	501	26½	5	7	-10¾
Am. Ship. & Com.	1,373	3¾	3¼	3¾	-¾
Am. Shipbuild. (5)	8,740	54½	35	42	-----
Am. Smelt. & R. (4)	17,849	79½	37½	41	-317½
Am. Smelt. pf. (7)	340	141	131	131¼	-3¼
Am. Smelt. 2d pf. (6)	224	103¾	93¾	93¾	-----
Am. Snuff (3¼B)	431	437½	357½	36¼	-69¼
Am. Snuff pf. (6)	13	112	100½	101½	+1
Am. Solv. & Ch.	1,685	22½	2	2¼	-----
Am. Sol. & C. pf.	533	33¼	5¼	7	-----
Am. Steel Fdrs. (3)	4,107	52¼	23½	257½	-191½
Am. Steel F. pf. (7) as.	4,550	116	110	110	-2
Am. Stores (2½B)	722	55½	36½	38	-10
Am. Sugar Ref. (5)	1,576	697½	39¼	41¼	-18¾
Am. Sugar pf. (7)	297	110	95	96	-8½
Am. Sumat. Tob.	2,077	26¾	5	8½	-11¾
Am. Tel. & C. (5) as.	5,490	27¼	15	15	-11½
Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	59,508	274¼	170¾	178¾	-44¾
Am. Tob. (5)	1,196	127	98½	105½	-----
Am. Tob. pf. (6)	129	120	125½	125½	+4¾
Am. Tob. B. (5)	8,356	1307½	99¼	100½	-----
Am. Type Fdrs. (8)	219	141¾	95	95	-31
Am. Type P. pf. (7) as.	3,220	114¾	103½	1057½	-1½
Am. Wat. Wks. (3)	16,719	1247½	47¾	60	-34½
Am. W. W. 1st pf. (6)	157	108½	98	100	-----
Am. Woolen.	1,834	20¼	5¼	6¼	-¼
Am. Woolen pf.	2,740	447½	15¾	21½	+19½
Am. Wtg. P. ctf.	701	9	19½	19½	-3¾
Am. Wtg. P. pf.	280	44¾	10½	11½	-2¾
Am. Zinc L. & S.	335	7½	3¾	4¾	-----
Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	22	29¼	26¾	27½	-----
Anaconda (2½)	81,574	81¼	25	30	-45¼
Anaconda W. & C. (1)	553	53¼	19	22	-25
Anchor Cap. (2.40)	2,640	51¾	24	25½	-8¾
Anchor Cap. pf. (6½)	56	115¾	93	93	-69½

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 100's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various stocks such as Andes Cop., Ann Arbor, Archer-Dan, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in 100's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various stocks such as Bush Term. Bl. pf., Butte Cop., etc.

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

	Sales in 100's	High	Low	Last	Net change
Commonwealth So. (60)	97,023	20¼	7½	8¼	-5¼
Comwlth. So. pf. (6)	2,657	10¼	8½	9¼	
Conde. Nast. (2)	266	57	31½	32	-14
Congoleum Nairn	5,008	19¾	6¼	6¾	-7¼
Congress Cigar (4)	832	56¾	18¼	21	-26¾
Conn. Ry. & Lt. (4½) as	100	73	71¾	73	+9¾
Consol. Cigar (5)	1,024	59¾	24½	26¼	-18½
Consol. Cig. pf. (7) as	2,610	93¾	53	65	-13
Cons. Cigar 6½% pf. as	13,660	80	53	55	-14½
Cons. R. R. Cu. pf. (6)	1,790	77	53	55	-14½
Cons. Film (2)	3,919	27¾	7¾	9¼	-7½
Cons. Film pf. (2)	3,135	28¾	12½	15¾	-3¾
Consol. Gas (4)	97,110	136¾	78¼	84	-16¾
Consol. Gas pf. (5)	1,558	105½	99¼	102½	+2½
Cons. R. R. Cu. pf. (6)	881	62	30	34	+16½
Consol. Text	2,466	2	14	¾	-1½
Container A (1.20)	2,571	22½	5½	7	-5¼
Container B	1,312	8¼	2	2½	-1¼
Cont. Baking A	7,961	52½	16¾	17½	-27½
Cont. Bak. B	7,357	7	2	2½	-4¾
Cont. Baking pf. (8)	1,156	94¾	62	64¾	-24½
Contl. Can (2½)	14,125	71¾	43¼	48	-3¾
Cont. Diam. Fib. (1)	9,078	37¾	9¾	10½	-20½
Contl. Ins. (2.40)	3,221	77¾	37¼	41¾	-18
Contl. Mot.	4,320	8¼	2¼	2¾	-3¾
Contl. Oil Del.	23,059	80½	7¾	9¼	-14¼
Contl. Shares (1)	4,719	40¾	8¼	8½	-22¼
Corn Prod. (3½B)	12,425	111¾	65	78	-14½
Corn Prod. pf. (7) as	11,650	151¼	140	148¾	+7¾
Coty	8,379	33	7¼	9¼	-15
Cream of Wh. (2¼B)	1,905	35¾	25½	30	+3¾
Crex Carpet	630	29¼	9	15¾	+3¾
Crosley Rad.	1,882	22	3¼	4¼	-13¼
Crown Cork (2.40A)	1,191	59¾	31	32¼	-7¾
Crown Cork pf. (2.70)	45	36	30¾	32¾	
Crown WP 1st pf (7) as	820	98½	68¼	68¼	-24¼
Crown Zeiler (1)	495	18¼	4¾	4¾	-13¼
Crucible Stl. (5)	1,882	93¾	50¼	61	-29¾
Crucible Stl. pf (7) as	1,069	117	101¼	104¾	-4¼
Cuba Cane Pr.	850	7	1	1¼	
Cuba Co.	369	19½	2¼	2½	-6¼
Cuba R. R. pf. (6) as	2,690	70	33	38	-22
Cuban Am. Sug.	1,159	9	2	2¾	+4¾
Cuban Am. S. pf. as	7,090	65¾	25	25	-34¾
Cuban Dom. Sug.	698	2¼	1	1	-2¼
Cudahy Paek. (4)	801	48	38¾	40½	-7
Curtis Pub. (6½B)	498	126¼	85	90	-25¼
Curtis Pub. pf. (7)	431	121¼	112	114	-1
Curtiss Wright	44,782	147¾	1¾	2½	-4¾
Curtiss Wr. "A"	7,777	19¾	3	4	-10¾
Cushman 7% pf. (7) as	2,080	120	96	100	-10
Cushman 8% pf. (8) as	930	111	97	97	-7
Cutler Ham. (3½)	1,844	90¼	35	40	-42
Davison Chem.	4,566	43¾	10	14¾	-14¾
Debenhams Sec. (70)	133	30	9¼	9¼	-11¾
Deer & Co. pf. (1.40)	402	24½	20	20¾	
Del. & Hud. (9)	1,611	181	180¼	186½	-25
Del. Lact. & W. (6)	2,657	153	69½	69½	-58½
Den., R. G. & W. pf.	573	80	25¼	27½	-32½
De Beers Mine (.96) as	830	14	8¼	8¼	-5¾
Detroit Ed. (8)	1,371	255¼	161	182½	-21½
Detroit H. & S. W. (4) as	90	86¼	66¼	80	+12¼
Detroit Mackinac as	110	40	20¾	20¾	-24¾
Detroit Mackinac pf. as	400	60	12	12	-48
Devoe & Ray. A. (1.20)	787	42¾	11¾	11¾	-21¾
Devoe & R. pf. (7) as	1,690	114¾	99	103½	-3¼
Diamond Mat. (8)	1,328	254½	139	212½	+77¾
Diamond Mat. cfs. (8)	126	219	190	210	
Dome Mines (1)	1,497	107¾	6¾	8¾	+2½
Dominion St. (1.20)	1,518	30¾	12	14¾	-5¾
Drug. Inc. (4)	11,635	87¾	57¾	62½	-16¾
Dul. S. S. & At.	36	3	¾	¾	-1¾
Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	15	3	¾	¾	-1¾
Dunhill Int. (1)	2,533	43¼	5	5	-32
Duplan Silk (1)	142	19	13	14¾	-¾
Duplan S. pf. (8) as	3,260	106	97	99	+3
du Pont de Nem. (4)	38,835	145¼	80¼	86¾	-30¼
du Pont deb. (6)	467	123	114½	121½	+5¼
Dug. Lgt. 1st pf. (5)	176	106¾	100	101½	+1½
Durham Hos. pf. as	3,875	57¾	23	23	-23½
Eastern Roll	390	25¼	6¼	6¼	-13¾
Eastman Kod. (8B)	18,061	255¼	142¼	147	-30½
East. Kod. pf. (6) as	2,220	134	120¾	128¾	+2¾
Eaton Ax. & S.	4,707	37¼	11¾	13¾	-13¾
Eitington Sch.	386	107¾	2¼	3¼	-5¾
Eitong Sch. pf.	244	62	35	35	-10
Elec. Auto. L. (6)	104,809	1147¾	33	53	-32
Elec. Auto. L. pf. (7) as	2,670	110¼	103½	110	+4
Elec. Boat	2,389	9¼	2¾	2¾	-1¾
El. Pow. & Lgt. (1)	102,552	103½	34¾	39	-13¾
El. P. & L. 6% pf. (6)	525	102	84¾	86	
El. P. & L. pf. (7)	561	112	99	100	-7
El. P. & L. 70% pd. (4.20) as	610	153	100	100	-30
El. P. & L. full pd. (7) as	120	134¼			
Elec. Stor. B. (5)	1,695	79¼	47½	50	-22
Elk Horn Coal	91	5½	¼	¼	-4¾
Elk Horn C. pf. as	4,850	14	2	2	-10½
Emerson Br. A.	244	7¾	¾	¾	-2¾
Emerson Br. B.	11	3	½	½	+1½
Emporium Cap. as	3,600	20¼	6	6	-11¾
Endicott, John (5)	451	59¾	36¾	37	-17
End. John pf. (7)	68	116	107¼	114	+5
Eng. Pub. Ser. (2.40)	5,168	66	36¾	43¼	+2¾
Eng. P. S. 5% pf. (5)	277	107½	80¾	80¾	-13¾
Eng. P. S. 5½% pf. (5½)	297	104¾	89¼	89¾	-4¾
Equit. Office Bdg. (2½)	1,451	50¾	31¾	31¾	-8¼
Erie R. R.	11,778	63¾	22¾	28	-28½
Erie, 1st pf. (4)	964	67¾	27	37¾	-24¼

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Erie, 2nd pf. (4)	265	62¼	26	31	-28
Erie & Pitts. (3½) as	250	65¾	63¼	65¼	+3¾
Eureka Vac. Cl.	2,236	43¾	6¾	8¼	-28
Evans Auto L.	1,810	30¾	4	4¼	-17¾
Exchange Buff (1½) as	14,080	27¼	21¾	23¾	+1¾
Fairbanks	232	9¾	1¾	1¾	-6¼
Fairbanks, pf. as	11,810	30¾	3¼	3¾	-18½
Fairbanks Mor. (1.60)	2,081	50¼	19¼	22¼	-12½
Fairbans M. pf. as	2,000	111½	102	103½	+2
Fash Park As.	849	27¼	2¼	2¾	-23¼
Fash Park, pf. as	8,720	80	12¾	14¼	-68¾
Fed. Lt. & Tr. (1½A)	783	90¼	43¾	43¾	-16¼
Fed. Lt. & T. pf. (6) as	2,840	98¾	85	88	-7
Fed. Min. & Sm.	46	185	80	90	-85
Fed. M. & Sm. pf. (7)	117	100¼	85	85	-11¼
Federal Mot. (.80)	694	12¼	5½	6	-2¾
Fed. Screw (1)	135	25¼	10	10	
Federal Wat. S. (2.40K)	2,692	43	17¼	22	-10¾
Federated D. St.	2,022	38	12¼	16	-15¼
Fid. P. Fire Ins. (2.60)	1,588	89¾	42¼	46	-17
Fifth Ave. Bus (.64) as	4,610	101½	67½	67½	-19¾
Filene's Sons as	5,220	40¼	16	16	-16
Filene's Sons pf. (6½) as	6,850	100¼	89	89	-1
Firestone T. & R. (1)	1,330	33¼	15¾	17¾	-8¼
First. T. & R., pf. (6)	1,749	87¾	53¾	58½	-27¾
First Nat. St. (2½)	4,051	61¾	38¾	40¾	-13½
Fisk Rubber	6,633	5½	¼	¾	-2¾
Fisk R. 1st pf. as	47,100	21	1¼	1¼	-11½
Fisk S. 1st pf. cvt. as	22,240	21¾	1¼	2	-8
Florsh. Sh. A (3)	306	52¾	30	33	-10
Florsh. Sh. pf. (6)	49	100¼	94	94	-3¾
Follansbee (1)	631	50¾	12	12¾	-25¼
Foster Wheel (2)	12,126	104¼	37¼	42¼	-20¼
Foster Wheel pf. (7)	4	210	117	117	+1
Foundation	938	28¾	3¼	4	-11¾
Fourth N. Inv.	2,823	50	18¼	21¼	
Fox Film "A" (4)	131,259	57¾	16¾	27½	+5½
Frank. Sim. pf. (7) as	1,740	90	76	76	-20½
Freeprot Tex. (4)	13,615	55½	24½	29½	-9¾
Fuller pr. pf. (6) as	4,850	95¼	75	75	-19
Fuller 2nd pf. (6) as	3,010	86	60	62	
Gabriel A.	923	11¾	2¼	3	-3
Gamewell (5) as	22,290	80	50	51½	-18½
Gardner Mot.	1,224	7¾	1	1¼	-2½
Gen. Am. Invest.	2,154	16¼	3¾	4¾	
Gen. Am. Inv. pf. (6)	267	105	74	80	
Gen. Am. Tank (4A)	41,895	111¾	53¾	59½	-40
Gen. Asphalt (3)	8,910	71¾	22¾	24	-25¼
Gen. Bak. pf. (8) as	3,230	125	97	97	-26
Gen. Bronze	3,682	38¼	5½	3½	-20½
Gen. Cable	1,155	34¼	6½	7	-20½
Gen. Cable A.	1,376	74¾	13¼	15	-50¾
Gen. Cable pf. (7) as	14,370	109¾	36	46	-50
Gen. Cigar (4)	1,464	61	30	32	-18½
Gen. Cigar pf. (7) as	2,800	120	110½	113	+1
Gen. Elec. (1.60)	229,853	95¾	41¼	43¾	-18¼
Gen. Elec. spl. (.60)	2,587	12	11¾	11¾	+¾
Gen. Foods (3)	33,330	61¼	44¾	49	+1
Gen. G. & El. A. (.30K)	20,638	18¾	3¾	4¾	
Gen. G. & El. cv. pf. (6)	616	106¼	38	52	-25
Gen. G. & El. pf. B (8) as	1,700	91	90	90	-41¾
Gen. G. & E. 88 pf. A (8) as	1,500	122	75	75	-39
Gen. G. & E. 87 pf. A (7) as	3,230	111	63	63	-39
Gen. Ital. Ed. (2.62H)	923	44¾	28¾	29¾	-39¼
Gen. Mills (3)	2,929	59¾	40¾	46¼	-39¼
Gen. Mills pf. (6)	244	98¾	89	97	+5
Gen. Mot. (3)	846,388	54¼	31¼	35¾	-5½
Gen. Mot. pf. (5)	2,065	100¾	91¾	94¾	
Gen. Mot. 6% pf. deb. (6)	71	116¼	104	116¼	+11
Gen. Mot. 7% pf. (7)	1,262	131½	117½	125¼	+47¾
Gen. Out. Adv. A (4)	431	41¾	20¾	22½	-12
Gen. Out. Adv.	1,192	21¾	5	6¾	-9¾
Gen. Print. Ink (2½) as	3,380	42¼	19	19½	
Gen. Pr. Ink pf. ww (6) as	1,355	90¾	65	73	
Gen. Pub. Serv. (6J)	4,039	52¾	12¾	14¾	-21
Gen. Rail. Sig. (5)	4,094	106¾	56	71	-15
Gen. Rail. S. pf. (6) as	3,110	115	100¼	105	+2½
Gen. Real. & Ut.	3,780	199¾	3½	5¾	
Gen. R. & U. pf. (6K)	708	100	49	54	
Gen. Refract. (4)	5,999	90	39	40¼	-27¾
Gen. St. Cast. pf. (6)	111	101	80	80	
Gen. Thea. Eq. new	367	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen. Thea. Eq.	40,637	51¼	14¼	16¾	
Gen. Theat. new	1,102	10	6¼	6¾	
Gillette cv. pf. (5)	210	70¾	56¼	69¾	
Gillette Saf. R. (4)	40,378	106¼	18	21½	-81½
Gimbel Bros.	6,511	207¾	44¼	49¾	-8¾
Gimbel pf. (7)	464	82¼	39	39	-31
Glidden Co.	2,358	38	7	8	-25
Glidden pr. pf. (7) as	6,820	105¼	63½	67½	-34
Gobel, Adolph	5,335	19	3	4	-11
Gold. & Stock. (6) as	330	120	101	115	+10¼
Gold Dust (2½)	39,267	92	29	32½	-7¾
Gold Dust pf. (6)	97	111½	100	103½	+6
Goodrich	8,397	58¼	15¼	16	-26
Goodrich pf. (7)	233	104¼	62¼	64¼	-31¾
Goodyear T. (5)	12,316	96¾	35¾	45½	-16
Goody. T. 1st pf. (7)	491	102¼	78¼	82	-10¾
Goth Silk H.	2,670	28¾	3¾	4	-19
Goth Silk H. pf. (7) as	7,020	82¼	50	50¼	-18¾
Goth Silk H. pf. xw. (7) as	5,020	79	50	50¼	-33¾
Gould Coup. A.	1,137	15¾	4	4¾	

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Grand Union	2,301	20%	10	11%	-2%
Grand Union pf. (3)	696	44	31	38	+2
Granite C. St. (3)	901	50%	18	19%	-16%
Grant. (W. T.) (1)	3,996	43	26%	27%	-5%
Gt. No. Ry. pf. (5)	3,021	102	51	58%	-30%
Gt. Nor. pf. ctf. (5)	905	99%	67	81	-11
Gt. Nor. Ir. Ore. ctf. (2 1/4 H.)	3,252	25%	17%	19%	-1%
Gt. W. Sug.	3,617	34%	7	7%	-23%
Gt. West. Sug. pf. (7) as	14,520	120	85	85%	-29%
Green Bay & W. (5) as	60	80%	80%	80%	+5%
Great West. Sug.	3,617	34%	7	7%	-23%
Grigsby Grunow	51,065	28	2%	2%	-18%
Greene Can Cop. (3) as	960	89	38%	40	-7%
Guantan. Sug.	349	2	1/4	3/4	-7%
Guantan Sug. pf. as	588	27	11	11	-4%
Gulf Mob. & N.	1,875	46%	10%	19	-10%
Gulf Mob. & N. pf. (6)	438	98%	55%	64%	-30
Gulf St. Steel	982	80	15	16%	-35%
Gulf St. Steel pf. (7) as	450	109	83%	84	-19
Hack. Water (1 1/4) as	2,985	38	26	26	+1
Hack. W. pf. A. (1 1/4) as	2,510	30	26	27	+1
Hahn Dept. St. as	1,099,350	23%	6%	7%	-6%
Hahn D St. pf. (6 1/2)	73,175	86%	45%	50	-23%
Hall Print. (2)	528	31%	16	16%	-12%
Hamil. Watch (1.80)	32	47%	38	38	+2
Hamil. Wat. pf. (6) as	2,250	105%	99	103	-15%
Hanna pf. (7) as	15,540	98	85	89%	-23
Harb. Walker (2)	1,194	72%	38	39	-23
Harb. Walk. pf. (6) as	80	115%	110	114	+2
Hartman A. (2)	117	23%	7%	8%	-13%
Hartman B. as	393,190	20	2%	3%	-11%
Havana El. Ry.	54	8%	1	2	-6
Hav. El. Ry. pf. as	1,100	72	16	30	-42
Hawaii Pine. (2) as	5,610	61	36%	39	-16
Hayes Body. as	480,356	17%	2%	3%	-3%
Helme. pf. (G. W.) (7B)	244	92%	77%	80%	-6%
Helme. pf. (7) as	1,280	138	123%	133%	+9%
Hercules Mot. (1.80) as	44,165	31	13%	14%	-6%
Hercules Pow. (3)	166	85	50	55	-32%
Hercules Pow. pf. (7) as	3,570	123%	116%	116%	+1%
Hersh. Choc. (5)	4,394	109	70	88	+20%
Hersh. cvt. pf. (4)	987	108%	83%	93%	+13%
Hoe & Co. A.	292	25%	4	5%	-8%
Holland F. (2 1/4 B)	431	41%	26%	28	+2%
Hollander	569	12%	5	5%	-8%
Homestake M. (7B)	77	83	72	80	-14%
Houd-Her B.	15,716	29	4	4%	+10%
Household F. pf. (4)	541	68%	49	52	-8%
Houston Oil new as	150,740	11%	6%	8%	-21%
Houston Oil old 10%	26,719	116%	29%	35%	-14%
Howe Sound (4)	2,887	41%	20	23%	-8%
Hudson & Man. (3 1/2)	1,734	53%	34%	37%	-4%
Hudson & M. pf. (5)	61	83	74	74	-3%
Hudson Mot. (3)	13,939	62%	18	23%	-34%
Hupp. Motor	6,541	26%	7%	7%	-13%
Hupp. Motor pf. as	140	115	112	115	-5%
Illinois Cent. (7) as	199,542	136%	65%	70%	-19%
Illinois Cent. pf. (6)	34	136%	110%	110%	+1%
Ill. Cen. l. l. (4) as	1,820	83%	70%	71	+1%
Indep. Oil & Gas (2)	10,064	32	11%	14%	-8%
Ind. Motorey	9,530	17	2	2%	-2%
Ind. Motor pf. as	2,310	87%	18	20%	+4%
Indian Refin. as	2,771,425	28%	3	3%	-14%
Indian Refin. ctf. as	24	3%	3%	3%	-60%
Indust. Ray. (4)	1,394	124	31	57%	+21%
Indian Ref. ctf. new	536	4%	3%	3%	+1%
Inger. Rand. (5B)	1,531	239	147%	179%	+21%
Inger. Rand. pf. (6) as	160	122	112	112	+1%
Inland Stl. (4)	465	98	58	64%	-8%
Inspirat. Cop.	4,521	30%	6%	8	-18%
Insuransh. (Del.) (45) as	13,967	17%	4	5%	-7%
Insurans. ct. (Md.) (60) as	561,199	13%	5	6%	+5
Inter. Rap. Tr.	5,421	39%	20%	26%	+5
Interb. Rap. Tr. cod.	105	35%	21%	25%	-2%
Intercon. Rub.	722	7%	1%	2	-2%
Interlake Ir. (1)	2,183	28%	11%	11%	-1%
Internat. Agri.	1,870	8%	3%	3%	-1%
Int. Agr. pr. pf. (7)	339	67%	42%	45	-10
Int. Bus. Mach. (6A) as	235,550	197%	131	150	-12
Int. Carrier Ltd. (34)	3,048	19%	8%	10	-6%
Int. Cement (4)	1,963	75%	49%	50%	-6%
Int. Comb. E.	15,625	14%	1%	1%	-4%
Int. Comb. E. pf. as	210,700	78	13	24%	-9%
Int. Comb. pf. ctf. as	113	75%	25	25	-30%
Int. Harvest (2 1/2) as	9,525,765	115%	45%	50	-9
Int. Harvest pf. (7)	663	146%	133	133	-9%
Int. Hydro. El. A. (2K)	15,483	54	18%	22%	-9%
Int. Match. pte. pf. (4)	4,377	92	52%	58	-9
Int. Mer. M. ctf. (2H)	2,340	33	15	15	-10
Int. Nick. Can. (1) as	13,668,333	44%	12%	15%	-17%
Int. Nick. C. pf. (7)	93	123	114	114	-4
Int. Pap. 7% pf. (7) as	9,010	86	26	26%	-55%
Int. Pap. & P. "A."	2,546	31%	5%	6%	-21%
Int. Pap. & P. "B."	1,324	22%	3%	5	-10%
Int. Pap. & P. "C."	4,912	18	2	2%	-10
Int. Pap. & P. pf. (7) as	131,969	86	21	26%	-53%
Int. Print. Ink. (2 1/2) as	55,750	58%	10	11	-37
Int. Print. I. pf. (6) as	5,930	101	55	55	-40
Int. Ry. C. Am. as	31,700	32%	9	10%	-15%
Int. Ry. C. Am. ctf. as	10,730	29	9	10	-16%
Int. Ry. C. Am. pf. (5) as	25	73%	36	47	-17
Int. Salt (3)	4,268	45%	31	37	-12
Inter. Shoe (3)	458	62	47%	48%	-12
Int. Silver (4) as	35,450	119	26	32	-60%
Int. Silver pf. (7) as	2,760	112%	70%	72	-35%
Int. Tel. & Tel. (2)	93,292	17%	19%	19%	-55%
Interst. Dept. St. (2)	3,315	40	15%	18	-15
Int. Dep. S. pf. ww. (7) as	440	82%	60	68	-32

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Int. Dep. St. pf. xw (7) as	4,370	80	55%	60%	-14%
Intertype (2)	169	32	12	16	-7
Invest. Equity as	405,538	29	4%	4%	-16%
Iowa Cen. Ry. as	1,080	3	3%	3%	-1%
Island Crk. C. (4)	479	43	25	27%	-14
Island Cr. C. pf. (6) as	530	105%	105	105%	+1%
Jewell Tea (4B)	1,673	60%	37	38%	-6%
Johns Manville (3)	3,154,925	148%	48%	53%	-71%
Johns Man. pf. (7) as	19,900	123%	117	117	-4%
Joliet & Chicago (7) as	10	134%	134%	134%	-4%
Jones & L. S. pf. (7) as	13,610	123%	118	119%	+1
Jordan Motor	2,111	5%	1%	1%	-13%
Kan. C. Pow. pf. B. (6) as	2,870	115	108	113%	+7
Kan. City Sou. (5)	598	85%	34	34%	-47%
Kan. City S. pf. (4)	116	70	5	5	-14%
Karstadt Rud. (1.03)	629	13%	4%	6%	-5%
Kaufman Dept. (1 1/2)	447	20%	14	14	-3%
Kayser (J) (2 1/2) as	296,250	41%	14%	17	-22%
Keith Al. Orph.	46	45	21	45	+24%
Keith A. Orph. pf. (7)	267	150	85	90	+10%
Kelly Spring	5,026	6%	1	1%	-2%
Kelly Sp. 6% pf. as	9,270	55	27	28%	+2%
Kelly Sp. 8% pf. as	8,030	42	9	10	-8
Kelsey Hay Wh. (2) as	540,247	38%	19%	21%	-7%
Kelvinator	34,218	26%	7%	8%	+1%
Kendall pf. (6) as	4,190	89	20	20	-6%
Kennecott (2) as	5,005,340	62%	20%	23%	-35%
Kimberly Cl. (2 1/4) as	51,402	59	38	40%	-8%
Kinney (G. R.) (1)	669	40%	17%	17%	-5%
Kinney pf. (3) as	8,080	97	51	51	-38%
Kolster Rad.	8,548	8%	3%	1	-2%
Kolster Rad. cts	129	3	1%	1%	-7%
Kresge (S. S.) (1.60) as	538,195	36%	26%	26%	-4
Kresge (S S) pf. (7) as	2,760	115	104%	106	-4
Kresge Dept. St.	127	9%	4%	5%	-4
Kresge D. S. pf. as	2,180	62	32%	32%	-29%
Kress (S H) (1A) as	33,580	70	39	45%	-25%
Kreug & Toll (1.60)	43,692	35%	20%	22%	-1%
Kroger Groc. as	179,895	48%	17%	18	-25%
Kuppenheimer (2) as	1,140	35	25	25	-8
Kuppenheimer pf. (7) as	110	106	105	105	-
Laclede Gas (10) as	3,780	237	200	225%	+15
Laclede G. pf. (5) as	870	100%	98	98%	-2%
Lambert (8) as	826,595	113	70%	76%	+21%
Lane Bryant (2)	57	23%	17	17	-2%
Lee Rub. & T.	1,102	11	3%	3%	-2%
Lehigh Port C. (1)	561	42	11	13%	-21%
Lehigh P. C. pf. (7) as	6,350	108%	98%	99	-6
Leh. Val. R. R. (3 1/4)	1,345	84%	40	53%	-20%
Lehigh Val. C.	2,722	17%	4%	6%	-7%
Lehigh V. C. pf. (3)	23,360	87%	14%	16%	-15%
Lehman Corp. (3) as	66,595	97%	51%	53%	-
Lehn & Fink (3)	1,207	36	21	23	-8
Libbey O. Ford Gl. as	171,466	31%	10%	13	-6%
Ligg. & Myers (4)	1,333	113%	76%	81	-16
Ligg. & My. "B" (4)	18,008	114%	78%	86%	-12%
Ligg. & Myers pf. (7)	142	146	127%	135%	-3%
Lima Locomotive	1,644	49%	18%	18%	-12%
Link Belt	225	45%	28	28%	-11%
Liquid Carb. (4) as	530,466	81%	39	41%	-14%
Loew's (4B) as	4,643,025	95%	41%	46%	+3%
Loew's pf. (6 1/2)	491	112%	85%	90	+3
Loew's pf. xw. (6 1/2)	408	99%	84	84	-2
Loft	4,335	6%	2%	3	-1
Long Bell "A"	207	15%	3	3%	-8%
Loose Wil. Bis. (2.90B)	7,412	70%	40%	44%	-6%
Loose W. Bis. l pf. (7) as	1,440	126	118	118	-1%
Lorillard (P) as	317,245	28%	8%	11%	-4%
Lorillard pf. (7)	103	99	70%	87%	-5
Louisiana Oil	3,416	12	3%	3%	-5%
Louis. Oil pf. (6 1/2) as	1,700	90	60	60	-22
Louis. G. & E. A. (1 1/4)	8,845	51%	25	27%	-13%
Louisv. & Nash (7)	829	138%	84	88	-44
Ludlum Steel	7,792	44%	9%	11	-22%
Ludlum Steel pf. (6 1/2)	70	99%	34%	34%	-47%
MacA. & Forb. (2.60)	299	39%	20	21	-13
MacA. & Forb. pf. (6) as	1,590	100%	93	95	-12
Mackay Cos. pf. (4) as	200	83	80%	82%	-1%
Mack Trucks (4)	6,353	88%	33%	36	-34
Macy (R. H.) (2A)	4,038	159%	81%	85	-60
Mad. Sq. Gar.	1,156	15%	4%	5	-8%
Magma Cop. (3)	1,971	52%	19%	20%	-25%
Mallinson	1,667	13	1%	1%	-7%
Mallinson pf. (7) as	1,110	80	55	55	-21
Manati Sug. as	7,700	8	1%	1%	-5%
Manati Sug. pf. as	7,210	50	5%	5%	-10%
Mandel Bros.	207	15	5	5	-9%
Manh. E. Ry. gtd. (7) as	5,880	75	46%	53%	+4%
Manh. El. mod. gtd. (5L)	4,208	42%	24	24%	+3%
Manh. Shirt (1) as	67,620	24%	6%	7	-13
Manh. Shirt pf. (7) as	1,010	116	115%	115%	-1%
Maracaibo Oil	827	10%	1%	1%	-3%
Marine Midl. (1.20) as	207,889	82%	17%	20	-1%
Market St. Ry.	69	3	3%	3%	-1%
Market S. R. pf.	17,363	25%	13	14	+3
Mark. S. R. pr. pf. as	24	6%	2%	3%	-7%
Mark. S. R. 2d pf.	896	55	21%	21%	-18%
Marlin Rock (4 1/4 B)	2,964	30%	4%	5%	-19%
Marmon Mot.	220,125	48%	24%	28%	-
Marsh. Field (2 1/2) as	733	84	2%	2%	-7%
Martin Parry	643,110	51%	30%	31%	-8%
Math. Alkali (2) as	1,170	136	115	120%	-1%
Math. Alk. pf. (7) as	3,994	61%	27%	31	-21%
May Dept. St. (2A)	1,636	23	5	5%	-10%
Maytag	133	84%	68	68	-8
Maytag 1st pf. (6)	465	40%	15	15%	-12%
Maytag pf. ww. (3)	378	50	33	35%	-5%

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 100's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various stocks such as McCrory St. (2) as, McGraw Hill (2), etc.

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 100's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various stocks such as Northern Cen. (4) as, Northern Pac. (5), etc.

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 100's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various stocks such as Pub. Ser. N. J. 8 per cent pf. (6) as, Pure Oil, Purity Bak. (4) as, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in 100's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various stocks such as Spicer Mfg., Spicer pf. "A" (3), Spiegel May Stern, Stand. Brands (1.20), etc.

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 100's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various stock categories like U. S. Freight, U. S. Hoff. Mach, U. S. Ind. Al., etc.

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 100's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists specific stocks like Yell. Trk. 7% pf. as, Young S. & W. (3), etc.

Sales for year, 810,598,298 shares. Year ago, 1,119,769,650. Two years ago, 927,496,500.

XD=Ex-dividend. XR=Ex-rights. AS=Actual sales. A=Plus extras. B=Including extras. D=Partly stock. E=Paid in scrip. F=Paid last year. H=Paid so far this year. J=Payable in stock. K=Cash or stock. L=Payable when earned. Unit of trading, 10 shares.

Range of prices of bonds traded on the New York Stock Exchange in 1930

(Total 1930 sales, \$2,643,562,000; total 1929 sales, \$3,003,653,000)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

New York (A. P.).—Following is the list of Government bonds traded on the New York Stock Exchange during 1930 with sales in thousands of dollars, high, low, and closing prices and net changes.

(Dollars and thirty-seconds)

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various government bonds like Liberty 3 1/2s 32-47, Treasury 4 1/2s 47-52, etc.

CORPORATION BONDS

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various corporation bonds like Abraham & Strauss 5 1/2 s 43, Adams Exp. 4s 48, etc.

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Rows include various corporate bonds such as Aug. Chil. Nitrate 7s 45, Ann. Arbor 4s 95, Ark. M. B. & T. 5s 64, etc.

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Rows include Chesapeake Corp. 5s 47, Ches. & Ohio con. 5s 39, Ches. & O. gen. 4 1/2s 02, etc.

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various corporation bonds such as Cuba Cane Sugar, Cuba North Rys, and others.

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various corporation bonds such as Hud. & Man. adj. inc, Hum. Oil & Refin, and others.

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various corporation bonds such as Louis. & N. gold 5s 37, N. Y. Edison 5s 44, etc.

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various corporation bonds such as N. Y. Edison 5s 44, N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. col. 5s 48, etc.

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

	Sales in 1,000's	High	Low	Last	Net change
Phila. Co. 5s 67	8,956	103 1/4	95 1/4	99 1/4	+1 1/4
Phil. Elec. 4 1/2s 67	1,115	103 1/4	97	102 1/2	+5 1/2
Phil. Read. C. & I. 6s 49	17,133	110	68	73	-20
Ph. & Read. C. & I. 5s 73	1,095	88 1/2	75	82	-3
Philippine R. 4s 37	222	32	22 1/4	23	-3
Phillips Pet. 5 1/4s 39	6,961	97 1/2	82 1/4	89	-2 1/4
Pillsbury Fl. Mills 6s 43	4,450	105 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	-1 1/4
P. C. C. & S. L. gen. 5s 70 A	613	113 1/4	101 1/4	107	+3 1/4
P. C. C. & S. L. 5s 75 B	6,218	112	105 1/4	108	+1 1/4
P. C. C. & S. L. 4 1/2s J. 64	38	103 1/2	99 1/2	102	+4 1/2
P. C. C. & S. L. 4s 45 D	98	98 1/4	94 1/4	98	+3 1/2
P. C. C. & St. L. 4 1/2s 77	2,333	101 1/2	96 1/2	101	-
P. C. C. & St. L. 4 1/2s 40 A	150	101 1/4	97 1/4	101 3/4	+4
P. C. C. & St. L. 4s 60 H	70	98 1/4	94 1/2	97	+3
P. C. C. & St. L. 4 1/2s 42 B	38	102 1/2	96 1/2	99 1/4	+2
Pitts. & W. Va. 4 1/2s 60 C	1,758	97 1/4	92	94	-3 1/4
Pitts. & W. Va. 4 1/2s 59 B	506	96 1/2	92	92 1/4	-1 1/4
Pitts. & W. Va. 4 1/2s 58 A	175	97	90 1/4	92 1/4	-1 1/4
Pitts. Shen. & L. E. 5s 40	87	103	100 1/2	102	+2
Pitts. Y. & Ash. 4s 48	36	98	91 1/4	95 1/4	+5 1/4
Pocah. Con. Coll. 5s 57	247	95	93	93	-1 1/2
Pt. Ar. Can. & Dk. 6s 53 A	107	106	98	99	-3 1/2
Portland Gen. El. 6s 35	385	103 1/2	99	101 1/2	+1 1/2
P. Ry. Lt. & P. 7 1/2s 46	685	109 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/4	-1 1/4
P. Ry. Lt. & P. 5s 42	594	105 1/2	96	105	+9 1/2
Port. Ric. Am. Tob. 6s 42	768	98	60	60	-30
Postal Tel. & Cab. 5s 53	5,938	96 1/2	50	51	-43 1/4
Pressed Stl. Car. 5s 33	742	93	74	74	-3
Pub. Ser. El. & G. 5s 65	635	106	102 1/2	104 1/4	+2 1/4
Pub. Ser. El. & G. 4 1/2s 67	1,674	103 1/4	95 1/4	102 1/4	+5
Pub. Ser. El. & G. 4 1/2s 70	6,702	103 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2	-
Punta Aleg. Sug. 7s 37	449	56	34 1/2	9	-46 1/2
Pun. Al. Sug. 7s 37 cts. cm.	330	55	3 1/2	3 1/2	-
Pun. Al. Sug. 7s 37 cts. Chaso	181	55	4 1/4	4 1/4	-
Pure Oil 5 1/2s 37	2,909	100 1/2	85 1/4	87 1/2	-12 1/2
Pure Oil 5 1/2s 40	3,449	100	86 1/2	86 1/2	-
Purity Bak. 5s 48	1,785	97 1/4	85 1/2	90 1/4	-5
Reading gen. 4 1/2s 97 A	2,016	103 1/4	96	100 1/4	+3
Reading gen. 4 1/2s 97 B	1,635	103 1/4	97	101 1/2	+4 1/2
Rdg. Jersey Cen. col. 4s 51	500	96 1/2	90	95 1/2	+4 1/2
Rem. Armes. 6s 37 A	579	100	93 1/4	94 1/4	-4
Rem. Rand 5 1/2s 47 ww	5,911	101	82 1/4	83	-9 1/4
Rep. Ir. & St. 5 1/2s 53	557	104 1/2	79 1/4	86	-14
Rep. Ir. & St. 5s 40	547	103 1/4	93 1/2	94 1/2	-8
Revere Cop. & Bras. 6s 48	929	105 1/4	99 1/2	100	-
Richfield Oil Cal. 6s 44	3,015	98 1/4	51	56	-39 1/4
Rio Gr. West 1st 4s 39	852	95	91	92 1/2	+1 1/2
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s 49	815	91	79	79	-3 1/2
Roch. G. & E. 7s 46	549	110 1/2	105	105	-2 1/2
Roch. G. & E. 5 1/2s 48	182	108	104 1/2	105 1/2	+1 1/2
Roch. G. & E. 4 1/2s 77	1	99 1/2	-	-	-
R. I. Ark. & La. 4 1/2s 34	2,338	101 1/2	95 1/4	99	+3 1/4
Rutland 1st 4 1/2s 41	180	94	86	92	+7
St. Jos. Ry. L. H. & P. 5s 37	189	99 1/4	94	97 1/4	+3 1/4
St. L. I. M. & S. gen. 6s 31	2,358	102 1/2	100	100 1/4	+3 1/4
St. L. I. M. & S. 4s B. & G. div. 33	3,598	100 1/4	95 1/2	98 1/2	+2 1/2
St. L. R. M. & Pac. 5s 55	233	64	45	50	-10
St. L. S. F. gen. 6s 31	144	102	100 1/2	100 1/2	+3 1/4
St. L. S. F. p. in. 5s 50 B	2,062	104 1/4	92	101	+1 1/2
St. L. S. F. gen. 5s 31	681	102	100	100 1/2	+1 1/2
St. L. S. F. 4 1/2s 78	185,223	95 1/4	71	79 1/2	-11
St. L. S. F. p. in. 4s 50 A	6,742	92 1/2	78	87 1/2	-1 1/2
St. L. S. W. Term. 5s 52	1,307	103	81	90 1/2	-7 1/4
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s 89	815	91 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/2	-5 1/2
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s 89	252	84 1/2	76 1/2	82 1/4	+2 1/4
St. L. S. W. con. 4s 32	2,300	100 1/4	97 1/2	99 1/2	+1 1/2
St. P. & K. C. Sh. L. 4 1/2s 41	1,263	99 1/2	93	94 1/2	-1 1/2
St. Paul City Cable 5s 37	192	88 1/2	80	87	-3
St. P. C. Cable 5s 37 stp.	1	92	-	-	-
St. P. M. & M. con. 6s 33	309	105 1/4	102 1/2	104 1/4	+3 1/4
St. P. M. & M. con 4 1/2s 33	349	101 1/2	95 1/2	100 1/2	+2 1/2
St. P. M. & M. 4s Mont. div. 37	45	99 1/4	93 1/2	96 1/2	+2 1/2
St. Paul Un. Dep. 5s 72	633	110 1/2	104 1/2	108 1/2	+3 1/2
S. A. & A. Pass. 1st 4s 43	1,193	96 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/4	+1 1/4
San Ant. Pub. Ser. 6s 52	611	109 1/2	102	104 1/4	-1 1/2
Schnleo 6 1/2s cts. 46 A	389	80	45	65	+15
Schnleo 6 1/2s 46 B	1,496	95	45	95	+45
Scioto V. & N. Eng. 4s 89	114	97 1/2	88 1/4	94	+4
Seab. A. L. con. 6s 45	8,045	79	10 1/4	15	-53 1/2
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s 49	490	60 1/2	4	5	-52
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s 49 cts.	1,115	49	46	49	-2
Seab. A. L. gold 4s 50	95	70 1/2	40	40	-25 1/2
Seab. A. L. gold 4s 50 stp.	656	71	40	40	-26 1/2
Seab. A. L. rif. 4s 59	1,546	60 1/4	13	15	-36
Sea. All Fla. Ry. 6s 35 A	3,630	72	7	7 1/2	-64 1/2
Sea. All Fla. Ry. 6s 35 B	312	72	7 1/2	7 1/2	-63 1/2
Sharon St. Hoop. 5 1/2s 48	636	100	90	90	-5
Shell Pipe Line 5s 52	3,577	97 1/4	80 1/2	86	-8 1/2
Shell Un. 5s 47	5,023	98 1/4	71	77 1/2	-17 1/4
Shell Un. 5s 49 ww	9,184	102 1/2	73	78 1/2	-
Shubert Thea. 6s 42	1,225	60 1/2	16 1/2	17	-30 1/2
Sierra & S. F. ow. 5s 45	619	103 1/2	96 1/2	102	+3
Silesian Am. col. 7s 41	1,244	96 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4	-27 1/2
Sinc. C. Oil col. 7s 37	4,745	110	92	97 1/2	-3 1/2
Sinc. Con. Oil 6 1/2s 38	3,277	104 1/2	90 1/2	97	-2 1/2
Sinc. Cr. Oil 5 1/2s 38	3,357	102 1/2	97	100	+2 1/4
Sinc. Pipe Line 5s 42	3,301	102 1/4	94 1/2	98	+3
Skelly Oil 5 1/2s 39	2,636	99 1/2	75	79 1/4	-13 1/4
Smith Corp. 6 1/2s 33	861	104	101 1/2	103	+1 1/2
Solvay Am. 5s 42	1,195	104 1/2	93 1/2	96	+3
So. Bell T. & T. 5s 41	2,662	105 1/4	101 1/2	104 1/2	+2 1/2
So. Col. Pow. 6s 41	726	106 1/2	99	102	-1 1/4
South. & No. Ala. 5s 63	139	110 1/2	104 1/2	108 1/2	+1 1/2
So. Pac. cvt. 5s 34	280	102 1/2	100	102 1/4	+1 1/4
So. Pac. 4 1/2s 68	4,421	100 1/2	91 1/2	97 1/4	+1 1/4

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

	Sales in 1,000's	High	Low	Last	Net change
So. Pac. 4 1/2s 69 ww	10,062	101	98 1/4	97 1/4	-1 1/4
So. Pac. rif. 4s 55	3,706	97 1/2	91	96	+4 1/2
So. Pac. col. tr. 4s 49	996	95 1/4	88 1/2	91 1/4	+1 1/4
So. Pac. 4 1/2s Ore. Ln. 77	7,774	102 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	+2
So. Pac. S. Fr. Ter. 4s 50	762	96	89	94	+3
So. Pac. of Cal. 5s 37	62	104	100	103	+2 1/2
South. Ry. gen. 6 1/2s 56	2,936	126 1/2	112	114 1/4	-8
South. Ry. gen. 6s 56	2,236	120	103 1/4	110	-6 1/2
South. Ry. con. 5s 94	2,403	112	103	100	+2 1/4
South. Ry. gen. 4s 56	6,274	93 1/2	80 1/4	86 1/2	-2 1/4
Sou. Ry. 4s M. & O. 38	588	95 1/4	90 1/4	93 1/2	+3
So. Ry. 4s St. L. 51	189	92 1/4	87 1/2	89 1/2	+1
S. W. Bell Tel. 5s 54	1,475	106 1/2	103	105 1/4	+1 1/4
Spokane Inter. 5s 55	195	72	44	50	-15
Standard Mill. 5s 30	418	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	-
St. Oil N. J. deb. 4s 46	6,001	104 1/4	100 1/4	104 1/2	+2 1/2
St. Oil N. Y. 4 1/2s 51	4,988	100 1/4	95	99	+2 1/2
Stevens Hotel 6s 45	1,037	96	61	61	-27
Sug. Est. Oriente 7s 42	295	48	12	17	-32
Tenn. Cen. 6s 47	264	99 1/4	87	85 1/2	-
T. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s 51	92	105	101	101 1/4	-1 1/2
Tenn. Cop. & Ch. 6s 44 B	1,435	102 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	-8
Tenn. El. Pw. rif. 6s 47 A	2,064	103	103 1/2	104 1/2	-1 1/4
T. R. R. A. of St. L. con. 5s 44	302	106	101 1/2	105	+2 1/4
T. R. R. A. of St. L. 1st 4 1/2s 39	98	102 1/4	97	101 1/2	+3 1/2
T. R. R. A. St. L. rif. 4s 53	934	95	87 1/4	92	+3
Texark. Ft. Sm. 5 1/2s 50 A	970	107 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-3 1/2
Tex. Corp. 5s cvt. 44	30,658	105 1/4	96	103 1/4	-1 1/2
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s 2000	641	112 1/4	105	106 1/2	-
Tex. & Pac. 5s 77 B	1,460	104 1/2	94 1/2	96	-4 1/2
Tex. & Pac. 5s 79 C	2,758	104 1/2	94	98	-2 1/2
Tex. & P. 5s Louis div. 31	382	101 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/2	-1 1/4
Third Ave. 1st 5s 37	244	98 1/4	92	94	+1 1/4
Third Ave. adj. 5s 60	5,244	35 1/4	22	28	+3
Third Ave. rif. 4s 60	1,388	55 1/2	42 1/2	46	-2
Tol. & Oh. Cen. 1st 5s 35	77	103	99 1/2	101	+1 1/4
Tol. & Oh. Cen. gen. 5s 35	61	101 1/4	97 1/2	101 1/4	+4 1/4
T. St. L. & W. 4s 50	179	94 1/2	90	90	-1
Tol. W. Vy. & O. 4 1/2s 31 A	10	100 1/4	98 1/2	99 1/2	+1 1/2
Tol. W. Vy. & O. 4 1/2s 33 B	25	100	98 1/2	100	+2
Trans. Con. Oil 6 1/2s 38	5,787	110 1/4	97	100 1/2	+10 1/2
Trans. Con. Oil 6 1/2s 38 rx	699	101 1/2	87 1/2	100 1/2	+13 1/2
Trenton G. & E. 5s 49	23	104 1/2	102 1/4	104 1/2	+3
Truax T. Coal 6 1/2s 43	477	94 1/4	72	74 1/2	-3 1/2
Ulster & Del. 5s 28 ctf.	141	87 1/2	67	69 1/2	-14 1/2
Ulster & Del. rif. 4s 52	73	55	40	50	-4
Un. El. Lt. & P. 5 1/2s 54	587	105	100 1/2	101 1/2	-1 1/2
Un. El. Lt. & P. 5s 52	406	103	100	101 1/4	+3 1/4
Un. El. Lt. & P. rf. 5s 33	547	102 1/2	100	101 1/4	+1 1/2
Un. El. Chicago 5s 45	82	82 1/2	68	70	-11
Union Oil Cal. 6s 42	550	110	105 1/2	106 1/2	-1 1/4
Un. Oil Cal. 5s 35 C	1,125	103	98 1/2	99 1/2	+1 1/4
Un. Oil Cal. 5s 45 reots. ww	1,025	101 1/4	91	92	-
Un. Pac. 1st 5s 2,008	573	112	105 1/2	109	+3
Un. Pac. 4 1/2s 67	2,790	102	96	99 1/2	+2 1/2
Un. Pac. 1s 4s 47	4,112	99 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2	+4 1/2
Un. Pac. gold 4s 68	3,779	94	87 1/4	92 1/4	+4 1/4
Un. Pac. rif. 4s 2,008	2,182	97 1/4	88 1/4	96 1/2	+6 1/4
Unit. Bis. of Am. 6s 42	576	104 1/2	99	100	+1
Unit. Drug Del. 5s 53	4,737	101	90 1/2	95 1/2	+7 1/2
Un					

CORPORATION BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Rows include West. Penn. Pow. 5 1/2s 53 F, West. Penn. Pow. 5s 46 A, West. Penn. Pow. 5s 53 E, etc.

FOREIGN BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Rows include Buenos A. Prov. 6 1/2s 61, Bulgaria 7 1/2s 68, Bulgaria 7s 67, Caldas 7 1/2s 46, etc.

FOREIGN BONDS

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Rows include Abitibi P. & P. 5s 53, Adriatic Elec. 7s 52, Agri. Bank Col. 6s 47, Agri. Bank Col. 6s 48, etc.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Rows include Buenos A. Prov. 6 1/2s 61, Bulgaria 7 1/2s 68, Bulgaria 7s 67, Caldas 7 1/2s 46, etc.

FOREIGN BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various foreign bonds such as Hung. L. Mtg. 7 1/2 61 B., Hung. Munic. 7 1/2 45, etc.

FOREIGN BONDS—continued

Year's sales and range of prices on New York Stock Exchange—Con.

Table with columns: Sales in 1,000's, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists various foreign bonds such as Sao Paulo St. 8s 50., Sao Paulo St. 8s 36., etc.

N. Y. CITY AND N. Y. STATE BONDS

Table with columns: Bond Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net change. Lists N. Y. City 3 1/2 54 Nov., N. Y. City 4s 59, etc.

EDITORIAL ON SENATOR NORRIS, OF NEBRASKA

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I have here an editorial by Mr. William Randolph Hearst entitled "A Political Chameleon Is Exactly What Senator NORRIS Is Not." This is the best description of the Senator from Nebraska that I have seen; and the country ought to know of these ideas of his, so contrary to what so much of the press has published. I ask that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A POLITICAL CHAMELEON IS EXACTLY WHAT SENATOR NORRIS IS NOT
The difference between a politician and a statesman is that a politician is true to his party and a statesman is true to his principles. Representative Wood, of Indiana, is a very good politician. He is always true to his party. "My party, may it always be right, but right or wrong, my party," is his motto. That is an excellent motto for a politician. But Senator NORRIS is a statesman. He has propounded as many sound and progressive policies as any Senator in the history of Congress. He has consecrated his life to his principles. He can not compromise them for political advantage. He can not abandon them for party fealty. He can not shift them for party expediency. Senator NORRIS's principles are good Republican principles—the kind of principles which a good Republican like Lincoln might maintain and did maintain.

Senator NORRIS actually believes in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

If the Republican Party prefers to commit itself for purely financial reasons to a government of the Power Trust, by the Power Trust, and for the Power Trust, or to a government of the international bankers, by the international bankers, and for the international bankers, Senator NORRIS does not feel called upon to follow the Republican Party into this betrayal of its principles and his.

That is statesmanship; and, moreover, it may turn out to be very sound politics, too.

Perhaps the people think more of principles than they do of parties.

Perhaps the people think more of a sincere, conscientious public servant like Senator NORRIS than they do of the slavish party henchmen who are willing to sacrifice their principles in the squalid hope of holding onto their jobs.

Certainly the people of Nebraska, who are a pretty intelligent lot of good Americans, thought more of Senator NORRIS than they did of the skulking partisan assassins who were using Power Trust contributions in the effort to destroy the Senator.

The people of Nebraska thought Senator NORRIS was a good Republican.

The people of Nebraska thought Senator NORRIS was a faithful public servant.

The people of Nebraska approved of Senator NORRIS's principles and of his devotion to principle; and after all, this is a representative Government, and it is the people of Nebraska whom Senator NORRIS is representing.

Anyhow, there in the Senate of the United States, representing the people of Nebraska, sits Senator NORRIS.

And he is there not because he is a "political chameleon," but because he is not a "political chameleon."

He does not change his principles with every shift of political wind or every turn of party tide.

He is not a cheap politician, true to his party no matter what hue or shade of principle or lack of principle his party may take on.

He is not like the political chameleon who went pink when his party went pink, and went blue when his party went blue, and went yellow when his party went yellow, and finally got on a Scotch plaid of contradiction and inconsistency and "busted."

Senator NORRIS emphatically has not "busted."

He has stood steadfastly by his opinions.

He thought Mr. Hoover might not make a very popular President. Well!

He thought that Mr. Hoover had lived so long in foreign countries that he might favor foreign entanglements. Well!

He thought Mr. Hoover might still be a Wilson Democrat. Well!

He thought that the voters ought to have some show for their white alley, and that the Government ought not to be run entirely in the interest of the Power Trust and the international bankers. Well!

There are a whole lot of us plain American citizens who agree with Senator NORRIS and who are glad that we still have some statesmen who are not political chameleons.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I send to the desk a report of the special select committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 298, appointed by the Senate to investigate the Alaska Railroad (Rept. No. 1230), and I request that the report be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOWELL. I also request that at this time a summary of the report, which I send to the desk, be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the summary will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

ALASKA RAILROAD—SUMMARY OF REPORT OF SPECIAL SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, 1930

There are three railroads in Alaska operating in contiguous territory and under similar conditions, each approximately paralleling the others. These are the Government-owned Alaska Railroad and the privately owned White Pass and Copper River Railroads. The White Pass Railroad is 350 miles east and the Copper River Railroad 150 miles east of the Alaska Railroad.

The passenger rate on the White Pass Railroad is 20 cents per mile, on the Copper River Railroad 12 cents, and on the Alaska Railroad 6 cents per mile. The freight rates on the White Pass Railroad average about 420 per cent higher than the freight rates prevailing in the Pacific-Mountain region of the States, on the Copper River Railroad 251 per cent higher, and on the Alaska Railroad but 30 per cent higher. The traffic rates on the two privately owned roads are such as are deemed commercially necessary, and have not been objected to by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which body these roads report.

The inadequacy of the traffic rates on the Alaska Railroad is such that the cost of the railroad to the Government for 1930

was \$1,213,000 in excess of its income and for the last seven years \$8,100,000, not including depreciation, or interest on the investment totaling some \$70,000,000.

The Alaska Railroad rates are inadequate for the following reasons:

1. The relatively high cost of maintenance due to the fact that the road traverses regions still in the making.

2. The severe climatic conditions—temperatures during the winter ranging on the northern stretches of the road from 10 to 50 degrees below zero, while heavy snowfalls are contended with near the coast.

3. The scanty population, numbering as it does less than 8,400 inhabitants, within the 50,000 square miles tributary to the road.

4. The lack of outgoing freight traffic largely resulting in the loading of inbound freight trains only.

Contributing also to the annual deficits of the road is looseness and inefficiency in the conduct of the railroad's business, of which the following facts are indicative:

(1) The accounts receivable, an accumulation of years, totals \$324,000, and no suit has been brought to enforce collection in any case.

(2) The purchase and continued operation of a bankrupt narrow-gauge railroad extending 40 miles north from Fairbanks, which from the beginning lost \$121 per day. This road was recently abandoned and represents a loss all told of about \$1,000,000.

(3) The operation of an electric, water, and heating plant in Nenana, a hamlet of 293 inhabitants, at a net cost to the Government of \$19,000 per year.

(4) The abandonment in September, 1929, of the Anchorage electric distribution system and profitable power service without compensation for the benefit of a privately owned hydroelectric plant at a net loss to the railroad of \$55,000 for the first nine months ended June 30, 1930, as compared with the corresponding period of 1929.

There being no promise of an early increase in traffic on the Alaska Railroad, the only present possibility of materially reducing its annual deficits is to increase the passenger and freight rates. Therefore the select committee of the Senate composed of Senators HOWELL, KENDRICK, and THOMAS appointed to investigate the affairs of the railroad recommends, among other things, an immediate increase in the passenger rate from 6 to 10 cents per mile and a general increase in freight rates sufficient to afford an increase in freight revenue of 50 per cent. The freight rates on the three Alaska railroads would then compare as follows:

White Pass Railroad, 420 per cent higher than in the States; Copper River Railroad, 251 per cent higher; and the Alaska Railroad, about 95 per cent higher.

The first schedule of freight rates established for the Alaska Railroad was 100 per cent higher than in the States. Subsequently the rates in the States were raised while the rates on the Alaska Railroad were reduced. The increase recommended does not quite reestablish the relation of these rates that was initially deemed necessary.

The arguments advanced against this proposed increase are largely based upon the asserted obligation of the Government to develop Alaska. However, the policy of maintaining the present inadequate traffic rates has not been justified by results, inasmuch as the total increase in population during the past 10 years within the 50,000 square miles of territory tributary to the railroad has been less than 1,200, at a cost to the Government—due to the railroad's deficits alone—of some \$10,000,000; that is, about \$800,000 for each 100 persons domiciled in that region since 1920.

The recommendations of the committee in detail are as follows:

(1) That the railroad be not abandoned but its operation be continued.

(2) That its train mileage be reduced approximately 100,000 miles as compared with that of the fiscal year of 1930.

(3) That that business efficiency which is inseparable from successful management, and of which the railroad has not always been the beneficiary, be enforced, together with strict economy and the husbanding of every resource.

(4) That passenger rates be increased from 6 to 10 cents per mile, together with a revision of freight rates so as to provide at least 50 per cent more revenue, as an average, on all freight handled than can be obtained under the schedule of the freight rates now in effect, and that \$1,000,000 appearing in the pending appropriation bill of the Interior Department be allocated as follows: \$500,000 to cover deficit in operation; \$250,000 for the investigation of mineral and other resources of Alaska, to ascertain the potential resources available which will affect railroad tonnage; and \$250,000 for improvements chargeable to capital account.

(5) That this committee be continued or another committee be appointed to keep the Senate informed respecting the progress of the railroad and the details of operation during the coming year.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska a question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that debate is not in order during the morning hour.

Mr. COPELAND. I should like to ask a question about this report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. COPELAND. Does the committee recommend that the rates on a Government-owned railroad be increased? Is that the proposal of the Senator?

Mr. HOWELL. It is.

Mr. COPELAND. Have we not been given to understand that Government operation of certain utilities is favorable to the country and to its development? Now I find the remarkable proposal on the part of the Senator that a Government railroad, which is supposed to be helping that section of the country, increase its rates. I wanted to be clear that that really is the proposal made by the committee.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, it must be recognized that in a region such as Alaska railroads can not be operated at the same rates at which they can be conducted in the United States. This fact was recognized when this railroad was established. The first schedule of rates provided that they should be, on an average, 100 per cent higher than in the States. Subsequently the rates in the States were raised, and the rates on the Alaska Railroad were reduced, until we found upon investigation that freight rates are now but 30 per cent higher than the rates prevailing in the States.

As stated in this summary, there are two privately owned railroads operating in Alaska, approximately paralleling the Alaska Railroad. They are operated under commercial conditions. They report to the Interstate Commerce Commission; but the freight rates upon the White Pass Railroad, one of these roads, are 420 per cent higher than the rates in the States, and the rates on the Copper River Railroad are 251 per cent higher, while, as I have stated, the rates on the Alaska Railroad are now but 30 per cent higher.

What could we expect of a railroad, privately or publicly owned, that charged such rates, under the conditions that prevail, for its service? Nothing but deficits. Of course, the privately owned railroads have no one to sustain deficits. The Alaska Railroad, however, being Government owned, has Congress to prevail upon to foot deficits because of inadequate rates.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

Mr. HOWELL. Pardon me just a moment. The chief argument urged against an increase of these rates is that the railroad was built to develop Alaska, and that the Government should continue to operate at present rates for that purpose.

Mr. President, these rates have practically been in effect for the last 10 years. The total deficits for that period have been \$10,000,000, and during all that time the population within the regions traversed by the Alaska Railroad, which may be assumed to be 50 miles wide on either side of that road, a territory of some 50,000 square miles in extent, has increased but 1,200 persons. In other words, to develop Alaska by putting 1,200 persons into that region—and the increase of the population is the measure of the development—has cost the Government \$10,000,000, or, as stated in this report, at the rate of a little over \$800,000 for each hundred persons domiciled in that region.

Your committee deemed that the continuation of such a policy was not justified, and that a course should be taken such as would be taken if the railroad were a privately owned concern.

The facts are that this railroad incurs these deficits, not necessarily because of public ownership but in spite of public ownership.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HOWELL. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. Consent was given to the Senator from New York to ask a simple question of the Senator from Nebraska, who has answered the question. I object to further debate and ask for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Further reports of the committees are in order.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. ODDIE:

A bill (S. 5500) for the construction of an additional power plant at Lahontan Dam, Newlands project, Fallon, Nev., and for such improvements, restoration, or repairs to the present Lahontan Power Plant, Lahontan Dam, and the Truckee Canal as the Secretary of the Interior may find advisable or necessary; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 5504) granting a pension to Edward E. Bailey;
A bill (S. 5505) granting a pension to Mary A. Guptill; and
A bill (S. 5506) granting a pension to Amanda Kurtz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 5507) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Hagerty; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 5508) granting a pension to Sarah M. Anderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FESS:

A bill (S. 5509) granting an increase of pension to Salina E. Miller (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5510) granting a pension to George Chadwick Salyers (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STECK:

A bill (S. 5511) granting a pension to Alta Kimble (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5512) granting an increase of pension to Otis H. Shurtliff (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 5513) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

A bill (S. 5514) to authorize the posthumous award of a distinguished-flying cross to Eugene E. Ely; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 5515) to amend section 29 of the act of August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands"; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 5516) for the relief of E. G. Mason; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEIWER:

A bill (S. 5517) for the relief of the First National Bank at Heppner, Oreg.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 5518) authorizing the construction of a canal for the diversion within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., of the main canal of the Klamath project; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

A bill (S. 5519) granting the consent of Congress to Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Danville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 5520) for the relief of Alexander M. Simons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 5521) for the relief of George L. Newell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

A bill (S. 5522) providing for sale of Chippewa Indian land to the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 5523) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appraise tribal property of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 5524) to coordinate the agricultural experimentation work and to extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Porto Rico; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 5525) for the relief of M. Brown and S. H. Brown for losses sustained on schooner *Ninnetta M. Porcella* (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

(By request.) A bill (S. 5526) to amend the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats. 325), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the year ending June 30, 1907"; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 5527) to extend the restrictive period against alienation, lease, mortgage, or other encumbrance of any interest of restricted heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 5528) to increase the compensation payable to noncareer vice consuls; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 5529) granting an increase of pension to Clementine Ferris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5530) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ross (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5531) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Sweeney (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5532) granting an increase of pension to Elenor Eustis (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5533) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Means (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 5534) granting a pension to Waumdi Duba (Red Eagle); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 5535) to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Frazer, Mont., in the construction of a high-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 225) authorizing and directing the Comptroller General to investigate and reexamine the account between the United States and the State of Connecticut with respect to advances and expenditures made by such State for military purposes during the War of 1812-1815, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 226) authorizing the distribution of the judgment rendered by the Court of Claims to the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIVE GENIUS

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to amend the patent laws so as to provide for the protection of inventive genius, which I ask may be read.

The bill (S. 5502) to amend the patent laws so as to provide for the protection of inventive genius was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4895 of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Hereafter any such assignment shall include a detailed explanation of the consideration supporting such assignment. The Commissioner of Patents shall cause an examination to be made of the actual consideration involved in such assignment, and

any such assignment shall not be valid unless and until the commissioner finds and enters upon the record that, in his opinion, the inventor or discoverer has received or will receive just and reasonable compensation therefor."

Sec. 2. Section 4898 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is further amended by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following:

"But any such assignment, grant, or conveyance whereby any inventor or discoverer purports to assign, grant, or convey his patent or any interest therein shall not be valid unless and until (1) such assignment, grant, or conveyance has been entered of record in the Patent Office, and (2) the Commissioner of Patents finds and enters upon the record, after an examination of the actual consideration supporting the assignment, grant, or conveyance, that, in his opinion, the inventor or discoverer has received or will receive just and reasonable compensation therefor."

Mr. HEFLIN. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Patents.

The motion was agreed to.

RELIEF OF DROUGHT AND FLOOD SUFFERERS

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I send to the desk to have referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry a joint resolution to amend Senate Joint Resolution 211, approved the 30th day of last month, so as to make \$15,000,000 available for the relief of distress in the drought and flood afflicted areas, subject to the same regulations and methods of distribution set up in the original resolution. This joint resolution would make \$15,000,000 available for the relief of human beings.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 227) to amend Senate Joint Resolution 211, approved December 30, 1930, for the relief of farmers in the drought or storm stricken areas of the United States, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Joint Resolution No. 211, approved December 30, 1930, be amended as follows, to wit:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized for the crop of 1931 to make advances or loans to farmers in the drought and storm stricken areas where he shall find that an emergency for such assistance exists for the purchase of food under such terms as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such advances or loans shall be made on the same terms as the provision of said Joint Resolution No. 211 makes for the loans or advances for seed, feed, etc., subject to all the qualifications of said Senate Joint Resolution No. 211. For carrying out the purposes of this resolution, including all expenses and charges incurred in so doing, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000,000.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I want to speak for just a moment, and to read a letter. It is contended that the Red Cross is caring for the distressed in the afflicted areas. I see that the Secretary of Agriculture has been so generous as to call the Red Cross's attention to the fact that down in my own State heads of families were almost in a riot in an effort to get relief. Out of the 500 who entered a protest, 250 were given \$2.75 for the support of a family.

I have here a letter from a gentleman connected with a governmental agency, whose name I am sure is familiar to every Member of the Senate, but I shall refrain from giving it for his protection. He says:

The Red Cross at Tyronza—

Tyronza is a town down in Arkansas, and this letter was written last week—

The Red Cross at Tyronza yesterday were distributing to a family of three, \$1.15 in groceries to last a month. Consisted of 4 pounds of flour, 5 pounds of lard, the balance in either beans or meat, and some sugar.

One dollar and fifteen cents to care for a family of three for a month!

I wish some of those who are talking about raids upon the Treasury and a dole would try to live upon that kind of a ration for a week, not a month, but a week, and not for three, but one, and find out how adequately and amply and generously the necessities of these people are being cared for by the Red Cross.

I am not criticizing the Red Cross. It should never have been asked to take care of a situation which was the result of a drought and a flood which impoverished such a vast

number of people, nor should those people have been required to become public mendicants in order to live.

These people are all Americans. Their ancestors were Americans. They or their ancestors have worn their country's uniform in every war in which this country has been engaged. They ask only that they be permitted to share the wealth and the bounty they have assisted in creating, but they are denied, and are told that they will be adequately cared for by charitable organizations; and letters like the one I have in my hand furnish the evidence of how adequately they are being cared for.

In the joint resolution I am sending to the desk I am proposing that \$15,000,000, which was the amount stricken out of the proposed appropriation of \$60,000,000, be appropriated and be dedicated to the purpose of caring for suffering, starving people.

The Secretary of Agriculture has very contemptuously said the amount he had gotten to which he was not entitled would care for only a few babies. It would care for a great many more babies than will ever rise up to call his name blessed.

I call attention to this now, and called attention to it before, only because of the fact that a man who can be so hard of heart as to say that people who created the wealth of this Nation should not share it, but should beg or starve, has been so generous in his own use of public funds. But that is only incidental.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a part of my remarks an article appearing in Labor on January 6, 1931.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CANADA WILL FEED HUNGRY—PREMIER BENNETT ANNOUNCES PLANS TO ASSIST THE FARMERS; DISCUSSION ABOUT THE "DOLE" DOES NOT FRIGHTEN HIM

OTTAWA, CANADA, December 31.—Premier R. B. Bennett made known his long-awaited measures to relieve the harassed wheat growers of western Canada in an address before more than 5,000 people at Regina last night.

He emphasized seven proposals and declared that the Dominion Government would open its purse to aid the Provinces in providing food, fuel, and clothing for those in distress. Evidently Premier Bennett does not share the apprehension of the American authorities that feeding hungry men and women may lead to the establishment of the "dole."

Mr. Bennett's principal remedies included the creation of a private corporation to lend money to assist farmers in getting into mixed farming; assistance for the provincial governments in providing free food, clothing, and seed grain for needy farmers; and credit arrangements to prevent forced selling of the 1930 crop.

He also announced he had a guarantee from the French Government to purchase 7,000,000 to 9,500,000 bushels of the 1930 crop, and had opened negotiations with the Chinese Government for the sale of Canadian wheat in China.

Several trade treaties are under review with the aim of improving markets for Canadian wheat, he said, and added that grain freight rates to Churchill would be based on the Crow's Nest Pass rates, thus assuring Canadian farmers low freight rates.

There will be no fixing of a minimum price for wheat, however. The premier will not yield to the western farmers on that point.

Premier Bennett defended the action of the wheat pool in handling the 1929 crop. The policy, he said, was concurred in by the financial organizations of the Dominion.

"No citizen of this country," declared the premier, "must suffer for lack of food, clothing, shelter, and fuel."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I introduce another bill, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. It proposes pensions for disabled and old people under such conditions that I think no one can have serious objection to it. It is not intended to encourage idleness or a wanton dissipation of one's assets, but where one has been a creator of wealth and has been a good citizen the fear of an old age depressed by poverty and want should be removed. People should be allowed to go forward, assured that if they do what good citizens ought to do, and help to create

the wealth which has made this country the richest in the world, when age shall come they will be permitted to share in the wealth for the creation of which they have toiled.

The bill (S. 5501) to encourage and assist the States in providing for pensions to the aged was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR., RADIO STATION

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill authorizing the purchase of land and the construction of a building for a radio station near Grand Island, Nebr. I call attention to the bill for the reason that it proposes to enlarge the monitor station there, which will make it possible, I think, for the first time in the history of radio, to keep radio stations on their wave lengths.

The bill (S. 5503) authorizing purchase of land and construction of buildings for radio station near Grand Island, Nebr., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, WASHINGTON

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I see the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in the Chamber, and I should like at this time to ask that Senate bill 2358, to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the western district of Washington, be returned to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill was passed upon by the committee without my knowledge. As a member of the committee, I should like to have something to say about it, and I hope the chairman will not object to the bill being recommitted.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator that if there had been present this morning a quorum of the Judiciary Committee, I would have asked for authority in the name of the committee to request that the bill be recommitted to the committee. I think it ought to be sent back. I do not doubt but that the committee would agree to that action, but unfortunately a quorum of the committee was not present this morning. If the Senator asks that the bill be returned to the committee, as far as I am concerned I will not object; but I can not speak in the name of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will that affect the calendar?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will not, except as to this one bill. Without objection, the bill will be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

UNITED STATES MARINES IN NICARAGUA

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, ask that it be read, and I will then ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read.

The resolution (S. Res. 386) was read and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the Senate all communications, documents, reports, and agreements since 1924, or copies thereof, relating to the landing or maintenance of United States marines in Nicaragua; and all notes, communications, or agreements, or copies thereof, passing between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua concerning elections to be held in Nicaragua; the formation and training of the constabulary or native police of Nicaragua; the duties to be performed by said constabulary and by United States marines; the mode of compensating said constabulary and the amount thereof.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should have been glad if the Senator from California had added another provision to his resolution, one similar to that which is contained in the resolution which I now offer and which I ask may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the reading of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 388), as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should immediately withdraw from Nicaragua the armed forces of the United States.

Mr. KING. I ask that the resolution may lie upon the table. At an appropriate time I shall ask its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie upon the table.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting information showing the amount of money in circulation in the United States for the years 1919 to 1930.

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

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 367, INFORMATION SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS 1919 TO 1930

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1930.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Sir: Pursuant to Resolution No. 367 of the Senate of the United States on December 9 (calendar day, December 10), 1930, requesting information showing the amount of money in circulation in the United States for the years 1919, 1920, and including each succeeding year up to 1930, I have the honor to make the following response:

The amount of money in circulation in the United States at the close of each fiscal year from June 30, 1919, to June 30, 1930, both inclusive, is set forth below:

1919	\$4, 876, 638, 244
1920	5, 467, 598, 616
1921	4, 910, 992, 490
1922	4, 463, 172, 111
1923	4, 823, 274, 772
1924	4, 849, 307, 433
1925	4, 815, 207, 508
1926	4, 885, 266, 064
1927	4, 851, 321, 131
1928	4, 796, 626, 257
1929	4, 746, 296, 562
1930	4, 521, 987, 962

Provisional figures for November 30, 1930, show \$4,660,621,013 in circulation on that date.

Included in my report for the fiscal year 1930, recently submitted to the Congress, are three tables setting forth the stock and circulation of money in the United States for each fiscal year from 1913 to 1930. These tables present full details concerning the money circulation as derived from the circulation statements issued at the close of each month, with such revisions for past years as have been necessary to conform to the present form of statement. Copies of these tables are attached. There is also inclosed a copy of the provisional figures for the Circulation Statement of United States Money for November 30, 1930.

With respect to the money in circulation the data supplied represent the amounts in circulation outside the Treasury and the Federal reserve banks, and with respect to paper currency include any amounts that may be held abroad. Concerning the coin circulation, figures are adjusted or corrected monthly, but concerning the paper circulation, the Treasury has no basis on which to make even an approximate estimate of the amounts that may be held abroad.

Respectfully,

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Circulation statement of United States money—November 30, 1930

[Provisional figures: Subject to correction]

Kind of money	Total amount ¹	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
		Total	Amount held in trust against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal reserve banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal reserve banks and agents ²	In circulation		
									Amount	Per capita	
Gold coin and bullion	\$4,570,859,849	\$3,508,928,424	\$1,728,272,579	\$156,039,088	\$1,582,263,278	\$42,353,479	\$1,061,931,425	\$710,742,153	\$351,189,272	\$2.83	
Gold certificates	*(1,728,272,579)						1,728,272,579	652,529,160	1,075,743,419	8.68	
Standard silver dollars	539,959,520	495,566,789	457,828,905			7,737,884	44,392,731	7,305,513	37,086,918	.30	
Silver certificates	*(486,580,455)						486,580,455	86,479,508	400,100,947	3.23	
Treasury notes of 1890	*(1,248,450)						1,248,450		1,248,450	.01	
Subsidiary silver	311,451,993	6,639,800				6,639,800	304,812,133	23,596,066	281,216,067	2.27	
Minor coin	126,787,855	4,362,238				4,362,238	122,425,617	4,113,262	118,312,355	.95	
United States notes	346,681,016	2,175,254				2,175,254	344,505,762	40,101,205	304,404,557	2.46	
Federal reserve notes	1,851,747,685	1,680,655				1,680,655	1,850,067,030	410,062,998	1,440,004,032	11.61	
Federal reserve bank notes	3,184,042	102,779				102,779	3,081,263	16,975	3,064,288	.02	
National bank notes	699,944,880	25,119,224				25,119,224	674,825,656	26,574,948	648,250,708	5.23	
Total Nov. 30, 1930.	8,450,616,840	44,044,575,223	2,216,101,484	156,039,088	1,582,263,278	90,171,373	6,622,143,101	1,961,522,088	4,660,621,013	37.59	123,975,000
Comparative totals:											
Oct. 31, 1930	8,345,776,283	44,040,338,909	2,149,402,772	156,039,088	1,644,318,678	90,578,371	6,454,840,146	1,962,236,337	4,492,603,809	36.30	123,771,000
Nov. 30, 1929	8,836,658,420	43,889,024,288	1,732,523,803	156,039,088	1,861,384,481	139,076,916	6,680,157,935	1,750,736,448	4,929,421,487	40.95	120,381,000
Oct. 31, 1920	8,479,620,824	42,436,864,530	718,674,378	152,979,026	1,212,360,791	352,850,336	6,761,430,672	1,063,216,060	5,698,214,612	53.01	107,491,000
Mar. 31, 1917	5,398,596,677	2,952,020,313	2,681,691,072	152,979,026		117,350,216	5,126,267,436	953,321,522	4,172,945,914	40.23	103,716,000
June 30, 1914	3,796,456,764	1,845,575,888	1,507,178,579	150,000,000		188,397,009	3,458,059,755		3,458,059,755	34.92	99,027,000
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	212,420,402	21,602,640	100,000,000		90,817,762	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92	48,231,000

¹ Includes United States paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agency of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.
² Includes money held by the Cuban agency of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.
³ Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin other than that held by the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents. Gold held by Federal reserve banks under earmark for foreign account is excluded, and gold held abroad for Federal reserve banks is included.
⁴ These amounts are not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.
⁵ The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this total before combining it with total money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.
⁶ This total includes \$26,494,710 of notes in process of redemption, \$35,333,473 of gold deposited for redemption of Federal reserve notes, \$28,807,209 deposited for redemption of national bank notes, \$1,350 deposited for retirement of additional circulation (act of May 30, 1908), and \$7,732,959 deposited as a reserve against postal savings deposits.

Note.—Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of \$156,039,088 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal reserve act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent, including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for retirement of all outstanding Federal reserve bank notes. National bank notes are secured by United States bonds except where lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for their retirement. A 5 per cent fund is also maintained in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of national bank notes secured by Government bonds.

STOCK AND CIRCULATION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES

TABLE 53.—Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal reserve banks, and in circulation at the end of each fiscal year from 1913 to 1930¹
[000 omitted, except per capita figures]

June 30—	Stock of money	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
		Total ²	Amount held in trust against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal reserve banks and agents	All other	Total	Held by Federal reserve banks and agents	In circulation		
									Amount	Per capita	
1913	\$3,777,021	\$1,834,112	\$1,475,783	\$150,000		\$208,329	\$3,418,692		\$3,418,692	\$35.12	97,337
1914	3,797,825	1,845,570	1,507,179	150,000		188,391	3,459,434		3,459,434	34.93	99,027
1915	4,050,783	1,967,665	1,619,429	152,977		195,259	3,702,547	\$382,965	3,319,582	32.96	100,725
1916	4,541,730	2,356,536	2,057,409	152,979		146,147	4,242,603	593,345	3,649,258	35.63	102,431
1917	5,678,774	2,859,396	2,063,391	152,979	\$526,295	116,731	4,882,769	816,365	4,066,404	39.05	104,145
1918	6,906,237	2,976,251	1,407,694	152,979		210,496	5,337,681	855,984	4,481,697	42.33	105,869
1919	7,688,413	2,907,812	906,673	152,979	1,416,086	432,074	5,687,275	810,636	4,876,638	45.95	106,136
1920	8,158,496	2,379,664	704,638	152,979	1,184,276	337,771	6,483,470	1,015,881	5,467,589	51.38	106,414
1921	8,174,528	2,921,089	919,643	152,979	1,537,857	310,610	6,173,082	1,262,089	4,910,992	45.44	108,087
1922	8,276,070	3,515,583	1,000,578	152,979	2,108,887	253,139	5,761,065	1,297,893	4,463,172	40.67	109,743
1923	8,702,788	3,821,846	1,150,168	152,979	2,285,170	233,529	6,031,111	1,207,836	4,823,275	43.35	111,268
1924	8,846,542	4,248,438	1,628,139	152,979	2,260,891	206,429	6,226,243	1,376,935	4,849,307	43.03	112,686
1925	8,303,632	4,176,381	2,059,799	153,621	1,752,744	210,217	6,187,049	1,371,841	4,815,208	42.20	114,104
1926	8,428,971	4,210,358	2,139,770	154,189	1,717,348	199,050	6,358,384	1,473,118	4,885,266	42.29	115,523
1927	8,667,282	4,159,058	2,096,205	155,421	1,712,003	195,427	6,604,431	1,753,110	4,851,321	41.48	116,943
1928	8,118,091	3,725,650	1,986,761	156,039	1,387,650	195,199	6,379,202	1,582,576	4,796,626	40.52	118,364
1929	8,538,796	3,789,886	1,854,373	156,039	1,562,426	217,049	6,603,283	1,856,986	4,746,297	39.62	119,788
1930	8,306,564	4,021,937	1,978,448	156,039	1,796,239	91,211	6,263,075	1,741,087	4,521,988	36.71	123,156

¹ The figures in this table differ from the monthly circulation statements for the following reasons: (a) Beginning June 30, 1922, the form of circulation statement was revised so as to include in the holdings of the Federal reserve banks and agents, and hence in the stock of money, gold bullion, and foreign gold coin held by the Federal reserve banks and agents, and to include in the holdings of the Federal reserve banks and agents, and hence exclude from money in circulation, all forms of money held by the Federal reserve banks and agents, whether as reserve against Federal reserve notes or otherwise. For the sake of comparability the figures in this table for earlier years have been revised to include these changes. For full explanation of this revision, see annual report for 1922, p. 433. (b) The form of the circulation statement was revised again beginning Dec. 31, 1927, so as to exclude earmarked gold coin from the stock of money, and hence from money in circulation; to include in the holdings of the Federal reserve banks and agents, and hence in the stock of money, gold held abroad for the account of the Federal reserve banks; and to include in all categories minor coin (the bronze 1-cent piece and the nickel 5-cent piece). Beginning on Dec. 31, 1927, the circulation statement is dated for the end of the month instead of the beginning of the succeeding month, as was the practice theretofore. For the sake of comparability the figures in this table for earlier years have been revised to include these changes. (c) The figures in this table are on the revised daily Treasury statement basis. For figures for the years prior to 1913, see annual report for 1928, pp. 550-551, and for full explanation of revision of Dec. 31, 1927, pp. 70-71.

² The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from these totals before combining them with total money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

TABLE 54.—Stock of money, classified by kinds, at the end of each fiscal year from 1913 to 1930¹

[Dollars in thousands]

June 30—	Gold coin and bullion ²	Silver dollars	Subsidiary silver	United States notes ³	Minor coin	Federal reserve notes ⁴	Federal reserve bank notes ⁵	National-bank notes ⁶	Total	Percentage of gold to total money
1913	\$1,870,762	\$568,273	\$175,196	\$346,681	\$56,951			\$759,158	\$3,777,021	49.53
1914	1,890,657	568,272	182,007	346,681	59,536			750,672	3,797,825	49.78
1915	1,985,539	568,272	185,430	346,681	61,327	\$84,261		819,274	4,050,783	49.02
1916	2,444,636	568,271	188,890	346,681	63,909	176,168	\$9,000	744,175	4,541,730	53.83
1917	3,220,242	568,270	198,275	346,681	69,688	547,408	12,790	715,420	5,678,774	56.71
1918	3,162,808	499,516	231,857	346,681	78,146	1,847,580	15,444	724,205	6,906,237	45.80
1919	3,113,306	308,146	242,870	346,681	82,909	2,687,557	187,667	719,277	7,688,413	40.49
1920	2,865,482	268,857	258,855	346,681	92,479	3,405,877	201,226	719,038	8,158,496	35.12
1921	3,274,730	288,788	271,314	346,681	98,522	3,000,430	150,772	743,290	8,174,528	40.06
1922	3,784,652	381,174	271,211	346,681	98,593	2,555,062	80,495	758,202	8,276,070	45.73
1923	4,049,554	491,887	269,186	346,681	99,056	2,676,902	22,083	747,440	8,276,788	46.53
1924	4,488,391	503,755	277,614	346,681	102,445	2,339,048	10,596	778,012	8,846,542	50.74
1925	4,364,632	522,061	283,472	346,681	104,004	1,942,240	7,176	733,366	8,303,632	52.56
1926	4,447,397	533,491	288,923	346,681	108,891	1,995,206	5,713	702,069	8,428,971	52.76
1927	4,587,298	537,944	295,590	346,681	113,295	2,077,473	4,854	704,146	8,667,282	52.93
1928	4,109,163	539,962	299,010	346,681	116,689	2,002,811	4,155	699,621	8,118,091	50.62
1929	4,324,351	539,961	304,187	346,681	120,640	2,194,970	3,711	704,294	8,538,796	50.64
1930	4,534,866	539,960	310,978	346,681	126,001	1,746,501	3,260	698,317	8,306,564	54.59

¹ See note 1, Table 53. For figures for years prior to 1913, see annual report for 1928, pp. 552-553.

² Does not include gold bullion and foreign coin outside of the vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents, except gold held abroad for the account of the Federal reserve banks. Excludes earmarked gold coin and bullion. (See note 1, Table 53.)

³ Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of \$156,039,088 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal reserve act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent, including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for retirement of all outstanding Federal reserve bank notes. National-bank notes are secured by United States bonds, except where lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for their retirement. A 5 per cent fund is also maintained in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of national bank notes secured by Government bonds.

TABLE 55.—Money in circulation, classified by kinds, at the end of each fiscal year from 1913 to 1930¹

[Dollars in thousands]

June 30—	Gold coin	Gold certificates ²	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates ³	Treasury notes of 1890 ⁴	Subsidiary silver	United States notes ⁵	Federal reserve notes ⁶	Minor coin	Federal reserve bank notes ⁷	National-bank notes ⁸	Total	
1913	\$608,401	\$1,003,998	\$72,127	\$469,129	\$2,657	\$154,458	\$337,215		\$54,954			\$715,754	\$3,418,692
1914	611,545	1,026,149	70,300	478,602	2,428	159,966	337,846		57,419			715,180	3,459,434
1915	587,537	821,869	64,499	463,147	2,245	159,043	309,796	\$70,810	58,516			782,120	3,319,582
1916	624,939	1,050,266	66,234	476,279	2,098	171,178	328,227	149,152	62,998	\$1,683		716,204	3,649,258
1917	666,545	1,082,926	71,754	468,265	1,970	193,745	311,595	506,756	68,411	3,702		690,635	4,066,404
1918	537,230	511,190	77,201	370,249	1,851	126,492	291,859	1,698,190	74,958	10,970		691,472	4,481,698
1919	474,875	327,552	79,041	163,445	1,745	229,316	274,119	2,450,278	81,780	155,014		639,472	4,876,638
1920	474,822	259,007	76,749	97,606	1,656	248,863	278,144	3,064,742	90,958	185,431		689,608	5,467,588

¹ See note 1, Table 53. For figures for years prior to 1913, see annual report for 1928, pp. 554-555.

² For description of security held for redemption, see note 3, Table 54.

TABLE 55.—Money in circulation, classified by kinds, at the end of each fiscal year from 1915 to 1930—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

June 30—	Gold coin	Gold certificates	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	Subsidiary silver	United States notes	Federal reserve notes	Minor coin	Federal reserve bank notes	National bank notes	Total
1921	\$447,272	\$200,582	\$65,883	\$158,843	\$1,576	\$235,295	\$259,170	\$2,599,598	\$91,409	\$129,942	\$721,421	\$4,910,993
1922	415,937	173,342	57,973	265,335	1,510	229,310	292,843	2,138,715	89,157	71,888	727,681	4,463,172
1923	404,181	386,456	57,262	364,258	1,460	247,307	302,749	2,234,660	93,897	19,969	711,076	4,823,275
1924	393,330	801,381	54,015	364,414	1,423	252,995	297,790	1,843,106	96,952	10,966	733,835	4,849,307
1925	402,297	1,004,823	54,289	382,780	1,387	262,009	282,578	1,636,108	100,307	6,921	681,709	4,815,208
1926	391,703	1,057,371	51,577	377,741	1,356	270,072	294,916	1,679,407	104,194	5,453	651,477	4,885,266
1927	384,957	1,007,075	48,717	375,798	1,327	275,605	292,205	1,702,843	108,132	4,606	650,057	4,851,322
1928	377,028	1,019,149	46,222	384,577	1,304	278,175	288,438	1,626,433	111,061	4,029	650,212	4,796,028
1929	368,488	934,994	43,684	387,073	1,283	284,226	262,188	1,692,721	115,210	3,616	652,812	4,746,297
1930	357,236	904,841	38,629	386,915	1,200	281,231	288,389	1,402,066	117,436	3,206	650,779	4,521,988

TAXES PAID TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the amount of taxes paid to the Government by the New York Stock Exchange.

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

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 366, INFORMATION SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN CONNECTION WITH EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEARS 1919 TO 1930

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 19, 1930.

The PRESIDENT UNITED STATES SENATE.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury is requested by Senate Resolution 366 "to transmit to the Senate the information showing the amount of taxes paid to the Government by the New York Stock Exchange or by members thereof in connection with exchange transactions for the years 1919, 1920, and each succeeding year up to and including the year 1930."

I have the honor to make the following response: In the appended table there are presented for the fiscal years 1919-1930, inclusive, data showing sales of documentary stamps representing the collection of capital stock transfer taxes. The data are shown for the first, second, and third New York collection districts combined, and separately for the second district and for the first and second districts combined. The bulk of the collections for New York City are made through sales of stamps in the second district. It is doubtless true that the sales in all three offices include not only taxes on transfers of stock on the New York Stock Exchange but also transfers on the New York Curb Exchange and over the counter, as well as transactions in stocks on the New York Produce Exchange and, to a limited extent, on the New York Real Estate Securities Exchange. Furthermore, some of the stamps sold in these districts doubtless are used in connection with transfers arising out of transactions taking place outside New York City. The Treasury can not identify individual transactions for which the stamps are used, since they are customarily purchased in relatively large lots for use as required in connection with stock transfers coming under each of the above classifications. The Treasury is not, therefore, in a position to segregate collections on transfers of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Respectfully,

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Capital stock transfer tax; sales of stamps in first, second, and third New York collection districts, fiscal years 1919 to 1930, inclusive

Fiscal year	First, second, and third New York collection districts	Second ¹ New York collection district	First ² and third ³ New York collection districts
1919	\$6,914,304.72	\$6,913,316.40	\$988.32
1920	12,379,180.34	12,379,143.58	36.76
1921	7,888,645.30	7,888,645.10	.20
1922	8,165,950.39	8,165,946.51	3.88
1923	8,808,288.72	8,808,284.54	4.18
1924	7,106,617.50	7,105,982.82	634.68
1925	11,697,878.50	11,690,527.06	7,351.44
1926	15,636,385.52	15,631,854.22	4,531.30
1927	15,250,757.60	15,250,152.60	605.00
1928	21,863,712.39	21,861,330.90	2,381.49
1929	33,583,742.09	33,580,590.55	3,151.54
1930	41,320,939.19	41,255,511.27	65,427.92

¹ Customhouse office.

² Brooklyn office.

³ Upper New York office (Fifty-seventh Street).

Source: Annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 12 OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT

Mr. BROOKHART submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2080) to amend section 12 of the Federal farm loan act, as amended, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. FLETCHER submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15256, the Agricultural Department appropriation bill, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 53, line 4, strike out "\$62,306" and insert in lieu thereof "\$82,306."

On page 53, line 5, strike out "\$30,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$50,000."

On page 53, at the end of line 7, to insert "owned by the United States or."

Mr. TYDINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15256, the Agricultural Department appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 37, line 3, after the word "purpose," to insert the following: "And, further, That the sum of \$15,000 hereby appropriated, the same to become immediately available, shall be devoted to and used for the investigation and development of the nut-growing industry in the Northern and Eastern States."

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR GREENE

Mr. DALE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 385), which was referred to the Committee on Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. Frank L. Greene, late a Senator from the State of Vermont, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

PROPOSED PURCHASES OF LAND FROM MEXICO

Mr. ASHURST submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 387), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to open negotiations with the Republic of Mexico for the purchase of the peninsula of Lower California and for the purchase of that tract of land in the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico, approximating in area 10,000 square miles, and lying north of the parallel of 31° 20' N.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY TARIFF COMMISSION

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution which I ask may be read and presently considered.

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

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 389), as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission is directed, under the authority conferred by section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, and for the purposes of that section, to investigate the differences in the costs of production of the following domestic articles and of any like or similar foreign articles: Dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I ask the Senator whether he has had any conference with members of the Tariff Commission with respect to the matters referred to in his resolution?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. No; I have not; but I have information on the subject which leads me to think that the investigation should be made. I am hopeful that the commission will conclude and advise an increase of the duties on the articles mentioned in the resolution, but, of course, they will look at the facts and report accordingly.

Mr. KING. The reason why I made the inquiry is that in respect to a number of resolutions which have been offered here and accepted, one or two have been withdrawn later for the reason that upon conferring with the Tariff Commission it was discovered that there was no immediate necessity for making such an investigation. The suggestion has been made that a conference with the commission might determine some Senators, and I am one of that number, in offering resolutions which we have been tempted to offer.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I think resolutions of this character should receive some consideration by the Senate. For that reason I ask that the resolution may go over under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution and ask that it be read and presently considered. I express the hope that Senators will see the propriety and wisdom of the investigation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess in the chair). The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 390), as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission is directed, under the authority conferred by section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, and for the purposes of that section, to investigate the differences in the costs of production of the following domestic article and of any like or similar foreign articles: Casein.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I think the suggestion which I made a moment ago applies with equal force to this resolution. Therefore I suggest that it go over under the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will go over under the rule.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Resolutions coming over from a previous day are next in order.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 370) submitted by Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts on December 15, 1930, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission be, and is hereby, requested to submit to the Senate a certified copy of the minutes of the meetings of the commission from January 28, 1927, to December 1, 1930, inclusive, and that these minutes be printed as a public document.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, may I say in explanation of the resolution that all of the minutes of the Tariff Commission have been printed to the date named in the resolution. I think the previous minutes were printed at the request of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is true.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I think it advisable that the minutes which have not been printed should be printed for the remaining years. They should be published at this time for our information.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I asked that the resolution should go over when it was introduced because I knew of the printing of the minutes up to a certain date and I did not know but that the resolution might cover those minutes. However, I find it does not. So I have no objection to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, can we get some idea about the cost of the printing?

Mr. SMOOT. It will not be very much. The great bulk of the minutes has already been printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRICES OF WHOLE-WHEAT FLOUR AND BROWN AND UNREFINED SUGARS

Mr. BROOKHART submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 391), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Whereas the price of whole-wheat flour is now higher than white flour; and

Whereas the price of brown and unrefined sugars is now higher than white and refined sugars: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate and report to the Senate the reasons why whole-wheat flour is higher in price than white flour and why brown and unrefined sugars are higher in price than white and refined sugars and particularly whether such conditions are a result of a combination in restraint of trade.

For the purposes of this resolution such committee or subcommittee is authorized to hold hearings and to sit and act at such times and places as it deems advisable; to employ experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistance; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths and to take testimony and to make all necessary expenditures as it deems advisable.

The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expenses of such committee, which shall not be in excess of \$15,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 383), coming over from a previous day, submitted by Mr. HEFLIN on December 20, 1930, as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Farm Loan Board is requested to submit to the Senate, within 20 days after the date of adoption of this resolution, the following information:

(1) By States, the number of loans now outstanding made by banks under the supervision of the board, for purchase of land, and the total amounts so loaned; (2) the names of the persons to whom such loans have been made, specifying the number of such persons who are meeting their payments and the number failing to meet their payments; and (3) what disposition is made of the lands foreclosed because of the failure to repay money so borrowed.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, this is a very important resolution. Newspapers from nearly every State in the Union, week after week, carry notices of foreclosures upon farmers who have made many payments to the Government on land which they own, and upon which they have long-time loans for which we provided a few years ago. It is working a great hardship on quite a number of farmers. It is simply outrageous to deprive them of their homes and farms when they have been going along making their payments regularly until overtaken by some disaster. Many such farmers are in flood-afflicted areas and some in drought-afflicted areas. I want to get the information in order that Congress may legislate appropriately to relieve those people. I feel that some provision ought to be made to permit them, under some arrangement we can make, to redeem their land and remain upon their farms where they have been so many years and where they have been making payments when they were able to do so. I hope there will be no opposition to the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the resolution of the Senator from Alabama relates to a very important subject. Under the act of Congress of 1916, known as the farm loan act, two systems of banks were established—those known as the Federal land banks and those commonly styled joint-stock land banks. There are certain differences in the organization and operations of those institutions which I shall not attempt to discuss at this time. The banks have all acquired a considerable amount of real estate as a result of foreclosures during normal times. In the areas where flood and drought have influenced the situation greatly, many of the borrowers, due to no fault of their own, have been unable to meet the installments which they have contracted to pay.

I suppose everyone understands that in order to make loans the banks must issue and sell bonds, and that the bonds bear a rate of interest varying from 4½ to 5 per cent. In order to avoid defalcation in the payment of their interest on the bonds and consequent receivership and whole-

sale foreclosures, the banks find it imperative to press for payment. At this time there are large areas in which borrowers from the banks find it exceedingly difficult to meet their obligations. I do not know whether the Federal Farm Board can supply all the information which the Senator's resolution seeks to obtain, but it is desirable in my judgment that the Congress should be supplied with the information in so far as it is obtainable.

I concur in the request of the Senator from Alabama for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I concur in the point which the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] has made; that it is questionable whether the information referred to in the resolution of the Senator from Alabama could be promptly and appropriately furnished. I would like to ask if the Senator from Alabama would object to having the resolution referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency for serious and prompt attention. It occurs to me that a slight modification in the form of the resolution would be found desirable if given consideration by the chairman of that committee after conferring with those interested in the matter and ascertaining the condition of the information now in the possession of the board. I may say that I am in sympathy with the purpose of the resolution.

Mr. HEFLIN. I think perhaps the resolution needs the amendment suggested by the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have not suggested an amendment, though perhaps my statement implied the necessity for some amendment. Upon further consideration of the matter I believe the interests which the Senator from Alabama has in mind will be served by prompt consideration and action on the part of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] has left the Chamber. He being, as we all know, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I must object to the present consideration of the resolution in his absence. I think the suggestion made by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], approved by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS], is the correct one. If the Senator from Alabama will permit a reference of his resolution to the Committee on Banking and Currency, then we can go forward with other business during the morning hour.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am quite willing to do that. I suggest to the Senator from Colorado, however, that the committee amend my resolution covering both banks referred to by him and by the Senator from Arkansas so it will call for information from both of them.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I suggest also an amendment that ought to be considered whether the resolution is to be adopted now, or whether it goes to the committee. In line 5 the inquiry is restricted to loans made for the purchase of land. I would suggest that there are a good many objects mentioned in the farm loan act for making the loans and that its purpose is not entirely confined to the purchase of land.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I think the words "purchase of lands" ought to be stricken out, but that amendment may be considered by the committee.

Mr. HEFLIN. I hope the committee will consider that suggestion, too.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. As a matter of fact the law requires that the loans be made for agricultural purposes, and the resolution would not be sufficiently comprehensive if the language now in it should remain.

Mr. HEFLIN. It is true that in a number of instances the farmers already live on the land and have obtained loans on the lands which they already own. The resolution should refer to them also. I hope the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency will bear in mind that suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.
Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14675) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. President, I am sorry to feel impelled to ask for the regular order, but this is calendar day.

Mr. SMOOT. We have been over the calendar time and time again during December.

Mr. HOWELL. But there are some new bills now on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. Very few.

Mr. HOWELL. Oh, there are quite a number. I have no objection to proceeding to the consideration of the appropriation bill as soon as we get through with the call of the calendar, but we ought to proceed now to the consideration of the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, the Senator has the power to object to the consideration of the appropriation bill; and if he does so, well and good.

Mr. HOWELL. I have no objection to proceeding with its consideration at 2 o'clock.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator object to its consideration now?

Mr. HOWELL. I do not object to the consideration of the appropriation bill, but I would like to have a call of the calendar first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is objection to the consideration of the appropriation bill, the calendar is in order.

Mr. KING. If we are to have a call of the calendar, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Deneen	Kean	Shortridge
Barkley	Dill	Kendrick	Smoot
Bingham	Fess	Keyes	Steck
Black	Fletcher	King	Steiwer
Blaine	Frazier	McGill	Swanson
Blease	George	McMaster	Thomas, Idaho
Borah	Glass	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Glenn	Metcalf	Trammell
Brock	Goff	Morrison	Tydings
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Morrow	Wagner
Broussard	Gould	Norbeck	Walcott
Bulkeley	Hale	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Capper	Harris	Nye	Walsh, Mont.
Caraway	Hastings	Oddie	Waterman
Carey	Hayden	Partridge	Watson
Connally	Hebert	Phipps	Wheeler
Copeland	Heflin	Ransdell	Williamson
Couzens	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	
Dale	Johnson	Sheppard	
Davis	Jones	Shipstead	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 447) making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

THE CALENDAR

BUSINESS PASSED OVER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order. The clerk will report the first bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 168) providing for the biennial appointment of a board of visitors to inspect and report upon the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands was announced as first in order.

Mr. KING and Mr. JONES asked that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Being objected to, the bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 76) to amend Rule XXXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate relating to the privilege of the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will go over.

The bill (S. 551) to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let that bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DROUGHT-RELIEF APPROPRIATION

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 447) making appropriations to carry out the provisions of public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 447) making appropriations to carry out the provisions of public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in drought and storm stricken areas of the United States," and I ask for its immediate consideration.

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

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

Resolved, etc., That to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, printing, purchase of law books not to exceed \$1,000, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made thereunder, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$45,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1932, of which amount not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, is the joint resolution now open to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is now open to amendment.

Mr. CARAWAY. I desire to offer an amendment by adding a provision under which \$15,000,000 will be appropriated to be loaned to farmers in the drought and storm stricken areas for the purchase of food under the same terms and conditions as loans for feed, fertilizer, and seed, as provided in the measure which we have heretofore passed. I want to increase the appropriation by \$15,000,000 and to make that sum available to be loaned to people whose situation is described in Senate Joint Resolution No. 211.

This morning I introduced a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the same purpose. I have stripped that bill of its unnecessary verbiage in order that it may be offered as an amendment to the pending bill, and I now offer the last paragraph of that bill as an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the joint resolution it is proposed to add the following as an additional section:

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, for the crop of 1931, to make advances or loans to farmers in the drought and storm stricken areas where we shall find that an emergency for such assistance exists, for the purchase of food under such terms as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such advances or loans shall be made on the same terms as the provision of said Joint Resolution No. 211 makes for the loans or advances for seed, feed, etc., subject to all the qualifications of said Senate Joint Resolution No. 211. For carrying out the purposes of this section, including all expenses and charges incurred in so doing, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000,000.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I shall take but a few moments of the time of the Senate. The joint resolution providing relief for sufferers in drought and storm stricken areas which was passed prior to the Christmas holiday recess carried, as reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, an authorization for an appropriation of \$60,000,000, and it provided relief not alone for work stock and for the purchase of fertilizer and oil for tractors used in the making of crops but also for the loaning of money, under the same conditions, for the purchase of food by destitute farmers of the drought and storm stricken areas. That provision was stricken out in the House and the original \$60,000,000 authorization was reduced to \$45,000,000.

This morning I introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, authorizing an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the purpose of enabling loans to be made to destitute people in the drought and storm stricken areas with which they might purchase food. I am offering a portion of that bill now as an amendment to the pending joint resolution.

Mr. President, a situation has developed that no one can afford to ignore. The officials of the Red Cross said yesterday they were now feeding 100,000 people in Arkansas and they expected by the first of next month to be feeding 250,000. When they have fed 250,000 they will not have fed more than half of those who are destitute in that State alone. These are not men out of employment; it is not a temporary situation that may be alleviated by employment; but they are farmers, whose chance to repay is dependent upon the crops they shall make. It is not worth while to loan money to people with which to buy feed and refuse to loan them money with which to buy food essential to sustain human life. Of the two, it seems to me to be heartless to say that the Government recognizes its obligation to sustain life in work stock but denies its obligation to take care of starving human beings.

I sent to the desk a copy of last week's paper entitled Labor. On the front page it has a statement coming from Ottawa, Canada. A situation exists in Canada, as it exists here, where men and women are suffering, but it is not so widespread. The Canadian Government said it was not going to require its citizens to become mendicants but that the Government itself was going to care for suffering humanity.

Canada, with 7,000,000 people, takes its place on the side of humanity. Here is the United States, with 110,000,000 or 115,000,000 people, the richest nation in the world, loaning money to everybody, refusing to care for its suffering humanity.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, may I make a suggestion to my colleague?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. May I suggest to my colleague that he modify his amendment so as to make the appropriation instead of authorizing the appropriation?

Mr. CARAWAY. I shall be glad to accept the modification.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I suggest adding an additional section to the joint resolution, section 2, so that it will read as he has proposed, with this addition:

For carrying out the purposes of this section, including all expenses and charges incurred in so doing, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000,000.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thank my colleague for calling my attention to that matter.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to ask a question for information. I did not hear all of the joint resolution. Is this money to be spent in the drought area only or wherever there is need for relief?

Mr. CARAWAY. No; this comes under the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution 211, providing for the loaning of money to buy feed for livestock and to buy fertilizer and

seed to be advanced to farmers in drought or flood stricken areas only.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator. As he was speaking, it occurred to me that the same conditions of unemployment of people who want work and can not get work are to be found in many of the cities as well as in the drought area; and it struck me as being more in the interest of national equality that those who live in the cities should at least share in the beneficence of government, as well as those who are out on the farm. I, for one, if the amendment is adopted, should like to see it made broad enough to apply to all those who are suffering through no fault of their own.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want to say to the Senator from Maryland that I have entertained and do entertain the exact sentiment that he has expressed. There is pending before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry a joint resolution to devote 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, which the Federal farm act has enabled the board to accumulate, to the feeding of destitute people, regardless of the occasion of their destitution or where they live within the United States. I am supporting the joint resolution, and I am willing to make the amount just as much more than that as the situation may demand.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In how many of the States where the drought had its most blighting effect are the legislatures in session or soon to be in session during this year?

Mr. CARAWAY. I am sorry to say I do not know.

Mr. TYDINGS. My recollection is, offhand, that for the entire country about two-thirds, or nearly two-thirds, of the legislatures will be in session. How many of those are in the drought area I do not know.

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not know, either.

Mr. TYDINGS. It struck me that in many of these States the State legislatures would attempt to do what the Senator has done in his joint resolution. If that were so, I for one would rather see the States handle the matter than the National Government, although I admit that it does require immediate action.

Mr. CARAWAY. Of course, Mr. President, there may be something in that argument.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a suggestion?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. BROUSSARD. The amendment of the Senator from Arkansas deals with a measure that we passed, which specifically secures the loan to the farmer; and he must furnish security on the crop that he is growing, which could not apply to urban populations.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is true. Of course, this measure would not be open to an amendment to cover that matter.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, if my colleague will permit me to say so, I should like to state that, in my judgment, after the most careful study of this matter of which I am capable, it is my conclusion that without some such provision as this the so-called seed relief bill will not be effective, because of the system of credit that prevails in a large part of the territory to which the bill has application. You can not very well take a first mortgage on the crop for seed, feed, and fertilizer and then finance in some other way than by a mortgage on the crop the provisions as to food and other advances absolutely essential to the making of a crop. That system is well understood in a large part of the section to which the bill has application, and everyone there realizes that difficulty.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thank the Senator. Of course, as I understand the regulations are to be, tenant farmers and share croppers are to be recognized as independent farmers, it is utterly useless to say that they may borrow money to buy feed and fertilizer but not to buy food, and in exchange for that privilege they must mortgage the crop.

I do not know how necessary it may be to reiterate the situation that exists at least in part of this drought-stricken area. I speak only for my own State. I think it is agreed

that Arkansas suffered more than any other State; but I had from the Red Cross, as of date of November 15 last, the statement that there were 86,450 families already destitute in that State. I imagine that that would represent at least 400,000 or 450,000 people. The State has 1,800,000 people, in round numbers. The financial institutions of the State suffered along with other enterprises and individuals in the State. Quite a third of the banks are closed. Much of the public funds is locked up in the closed institutions, and individuals have not any resources and they have no credit. There is nobody to extend credit.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. There are three counties in the State with an aggregate population of 100,000 in which there is not a single bank open, and in which, for the time being, all credit facilities or agencies have failed.

Mr. CARAWAY. I should like to ask my colleague, is it possible, under the situation that exists in that State to-day, for any bank to make any substantial loans to people engaged in agriculture? They must have long-time credits. Is there any money available?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Very little. I know of no credit institutions, banks or of other character, that are in a situation now to make the advances that must be made in the early future unless crop production is to fail.

I have done nothing during the holiday season except to devote my attention to a study of those conditions. If a credit basis can be formed—that which usually exists and which heretofore has been provided—the situation can be tided over. There are, however, many large communities where it is utterly useless to provide feed, and mortgage the only security for feed, seed, and fertilizer, without making some arrangements for food, which, of course, is just as essential as anything else.

Mr. CARAWAY. And more so.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. And even more so. I think that is very well understood.

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

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. There has not been opportunity, of course, to have the amendment printed, and I am not quite familiar with the exact terms in which it is proposed. May I ask the Senator whether the \$15,000,000 which he has in mind is to be loaned to farmers—actual farmers?

Mr. CARAWAY. Absolutely; and to no one else.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Under the same terms and conditions as the \$45,000,000 heretofore authorized is to be loaned, but for a different purpose.

Mr. FLETCHER. It is all under the direction and according to the rules laid down by the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. CARAWAY. Absolutely.

Mr. FLETCHER. Is it to be secured, any portion of it, in the same way?

Mr. CARAWAY. It is to be secured, just as the other loan is, by a first lien upon whatever crop the farmer may produce.

Mr. FLETCHER. All the terms will be laid down, and all the negotiations and transactions will take place, under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. CARAWAY. Absolutely. It does not add another person to the pay roll. It does not change the procedure. It simply authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to include assistance to human beings when he is providing for work stock; that is all.

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

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. As I understand, the entire sum is to be used for food, and to be used as a loan and not as a gift.

Mr. CARAWAY. Absolutely.

Mr. TYDINGS. And as I also understood from the Senator's remark, with the State debt that they already have in Arkansas, and with the depression, which is particularly

sharp in that State, he feels that the State is unable to undertake this new burden at this time except under the most difficult circumstances.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did not say it in just that way. I said that all the financial institutions in the State were so hampered by the conditions that exist in the State that there are not any credit resources that I know anywhere available to farmers.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It should be understood that many of the counties and nearly all of the cities have made preparations for the relief of the unemployed, and special employment agencies are in operation there. This, however, is a substitute for the ordinary crop financial system that prevails in a large part of the drought area; but the credit features of it have broken down, for reasons that have been explained over and over in the Senate this morning. It may be expected that the State itself will take additional measures.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am at a loss to get the flow of this conversation. The Senator is speaking in an unusually mild tone. I have not heard enough of the debate to understand just how the proposed amendment for \$15,000,000 fits into the measure as it is now before the Senate, having passed through the House. Does it provide that all this fund shall be used for the purpose of purchasing food, and does it provide that the security shall be the crop to be grown from the seed?

Mr. CARAWAY. Instead of just answering the question "yes" or "no," although I could answer it "yes"—

Mr. McNARY. I do not ask the Senator to do so.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me say that this measure appropriates an additional \$15,000,000 to bring back the total of \$60,000,000 that was first sought to be authorized, and passed the Senate under the Senator's Joint Resolution No. 211. That was so amended in the House that the Secretary of Agriculture takes the position that no part of this \$45,000,000 can be made available for the purchase of food, but that it must all be devoted to loans for the purpose of purchasing feed, fertilizer, and oil for tractors used in agriculture.

My amendment increases the amount of the appropriation by \$15,000,000, or to make the amount \$60,000,000, the expenditure of the \$15,000,000 to be subject to all the conditions provided in Senate Joint Resolution 211, except that the money shall be devoted to the purchase of food. The other \$45,000,000 is available for the purchase of feed, fertilizer, and fuel oil. We propose to increase the amount of the appropriation, and make the added \$15,000,000 available for the supplying of food, subject to regulations which may be promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is to be handled in exactly the same way, but it is an additional sum for the purpose of taking care of suffering humanity.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the record. Does the Secretary of Agriculture hold that in view of the amendment agreed upon by the Senate and House conferees he has not the legal power or authority to buy food with the \$45,000,000, or does he hold that he is opposed to it as a matter of judgment and policy?

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I have had no communication from the Secretary in the matter. I read a statement in regard to his position in the newspapers, if the Senator will pardon me. His statement was susceptible of either interpretation, that he had no authority, or had no inclination. But he announced that he would not loan for food, and now we are trying to accomplish what we want done.

Mr. McNARY. Is the Senator's proposal mandatory?

Mr. CARAWAY. It is just as mandatory upon the Secretary to do what is provided for as to loan for the purchase of seed, and no more mandatory. It is couched in exactly the same language.

Mr. McNARY. How would the Senator strengthen the language contained in the measure, then?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The amendment expressly authorizes the use of the \$15,000,000 embraced in my colleague's amendment for supplying the necessities of individuals engaged in crop production.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the junior Senator from Arkansas yield to me further?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. As my record will indicate, I have been very sympathetic with the people living in the Senator's section.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McNARY. However, in view of the understanding had by the conferees that they would insist upon adherence to their proposal, does not the Senator believe this might imperil the early enactment of the measure?

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not think so.

Mr. McNARY. Would it not be better to submit this, as the Senator had in his mind earlier to-day, as a separate measure, to be referred to the committee?

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not think so. I may say just one more word and then I will be through; I have made the statement until I am almost ashamed to repeat it. A situation exists which I am sure none of the conferees quite visualized, and the Secretary of Agriculture was not acquainted with it when the position was taken that there should be no loans for the purchase of food. I have in my pocket a letter, which I read this morning, from a gentleman with whom the Senator from Oregon has an extended acquaintance, and for whom I know he has a high regard, in which the writer said that the Red Cross was undertaking to supply \$1.15 worth of food to feed a family of three for a month. That is no relief; that is an insult. The Red Cross is not in any position to care for the situation. The Red Cross has never been able to visualize the wide extent of suffering in at least one of the States affected; and I speak for only one of them. As I said the other day, I could fill a volume of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with letters and telegrams coming from men in various walks of life, from presidents of banks, lawyers, judges of courts, county officials, business men, and farmers, telling of the situation in my State. It is simply appalling. I know they are not misrepresenting it, because all of us have a State pride which makes us shrink from wanting to parade the suffering which exists in our State and our inability to take care of it.

The situation is pressing. There was a demonstration of that fact Saturday when 500 heads of families came into one of the towns of my State, among them women with tears streaming down their faces, begging for food to supply the necessities of life to their children. The Red Cross undertook to take care of the situation by giving to 250 families \$2.75 each, and they said they would make some provision for the others.

I do not think anybody would imagine that the distribution of \$2.75 to a family without a bite to eat is taking care of the situation. We all know something of the cost of living and we know that the necessity is so urgent that men are willing to band themselves together to go out and insist on their right to live.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me a moment?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the ordinary credit agencies, the banks and the mercantile establishments, had not broken down or completely exhausted their ability to advance credit, if they were not greatly embarrassed by what are known as frozen credits, there would be no necessity for the advancement of either seed, feed, fertilizer, or food loans; but it is the practical difficulty which will be encountered in the administration of the seed loans which in some instances at least will render the Secretary unable to accomplish any beneficial results by the advances for seed, feed, and fertilizer, unless some provision is carried in the legislation at the same time for the necessary advances by the designated agency, or some other agency, for food, which, as I have explained, would ordinarily have been made without

any requirement of assistance from the Federal Government but for the breaking down of all the credit agencies.

Mr. CARAWAY. I think I have nothing more to say, Mr. President.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, this involves a matter which was acted upon by the Senate a short time ago, by the House, by the conference committee, and then finally by Congress.

I appreciate the situation described by the Senators from Arkansas. It appeals to all of us, of course. But we have to follow certain procedure here in the Senate. Furthermore, this is a very urgent piece of legislation, which ought to be acted upon promptly. I feel satisfied that this amendment would delay matters very seriously. In addition to that, under the pressing situation described by the Senators from Arkansas, I do not believe a matter of this kind would be held in the legislative committee very long. Prompt action could be had there, and the matter sent to the other body.

As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I feel that under the circumstances, dealing with a bill which simply makes an appropriation for particular purposes to carry out legislation which has been enacted, I will have to make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, it is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. JONES. That it is not estimated for, that it is an item increasing an appropriation in an appropriation bill which has not been reported by any standing committee of the Senate. In fact, I think it violates all the rules of the Senate in regard to the amendment of appropriation bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess in the chair). The Chair would ask the Senator this question, Is not the objection he is making applicable only to general appropriation bills?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is the point I was about to make.

Mr. JONES. The question is, What is a general appropriation bill? This is a measure appropriating \$45,000,000 to carry out legislation Congress has enacted. We have had before us many appropriation bills. I do not think we have ever arrived at any definition of a general appropriation bill. It seems to me this is one, to carry out legislation which Congress has heretofore passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will have to overrule the point of order on the basis of the statement the Chair made a moment ago. The Chair would hold that this is not a general appropriation bill.

Mr. JONES. Under those circumstances, Mr. President, and taking into consideration what has been said by the Senators from Arkansas, I have no argument to present against their position. If the Senate desires to put this amendment on the joint resolution and incur the delay which will necessarily follow, of course I will abide by the action of the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was called out of the Chamber at the time the junior Senator from Arkansas offered his amendment. Is the \$15,000,000, the sum the Senator carries in his amendment, intended simply to make up the difference between the \$45,000,000 authorized and the \$60,000,000 for which we provided originally?

Mr. CARAWAY. To take care of the purchase of food, the \$15,000,000 to be available for that purpose.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is to be used in the same territory in which the \$45,000,000 is to be expended?

Mr. CARAWAY. Precisely; and to be distributed by the same agencies.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I want to say just a word about the matter. I will not detain the Senate at all in the consideration of the amendment or the legislation.

This morning I placed in the RECORD letters from the State health officer of the State of Kentucky, from numerous county judges of the counties of Kentucky, and from local county drought-relief committees set up under the President's drought-relief plan, and also a very long and intelligent and pathetic letter from the director of what is

known as the volunteer nursing service in eastern Kentucky, calling attention to the very great need for food of the people all over the State. These letters set out in unmistakable terms the fact that unless some provision is made for feeding the people there will be not only great suffering but a considerable amount of actual starvation in the remote sections of my State.

These are conditions we do not like to advertise. They are conditions which exist in sections which are ordinarily self-sustaining; amongst a proud people. I have read a letter from eastern Kentucky, which will be in the RECORD to-morrow, and I wish every Senator would read the letters I have put into the RECORD so that they may know what the conditions are. They depict a condition almost unbelievable in a self-sustaining, proud, self-supporting section of the State of Kentucky.

I hope the amendment will be agreed to and that the House will agree to it.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that the unfinished business will be laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the joint resolution as amended.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH

The resolution (S. Res. 49) authorizing Committee on Manufactures, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to investigate immediately the working conditions of employees in the textile industry of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee was announced as next in order on the calendar.

Mr. JONES. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY BRIDGE

The bill (S. 153) granting consent to the city and county of San Francisco to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco from Rincon Hill to a point near the South Mole of San Antonio Estuary, in the county of Alameda, in said State, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE], at his request, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

INTERSTATE AIR COMMERCE

The resolution (S. Res. 119) authorizing and directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to investigate the wreck of the airplane *City of San Francisco* and certain matters pertaining to interstate air commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

Mr. McNARY. I was about to object to the consideration of this resolution at the request of the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

THE WORLD COURT

Mr. McNARRY. Mr. President, whatever anyone's views may be with reference to the question of the adherence of the United States to the World Court, the country is entitled to be advised of the arguments on both sides of that important question. The senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] recently made a very eloquent and able address on that subject over the radio. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

At a time of national depression and disaster, when there are want and suffering in our land, and the energies of those in authority, high and low, are devoted to aiding and relieving our people, the President has seen fit, after holding it a year, to send to the Senate the League of Nations' Court; and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, with a refreshing independence, at least thus far, has seen fit to postpone its consideration until December next. The time of consideration is one of relative importance. Is it more important for the Senate to devote itself to a highly contentious proposition of taking America into a European organism, or is it more important immediately to direct our energies to our grave crisis, wherein is not only unemployment but dire distress of our own people? Some of us believe we should first remedy our ills and relieve our own people before undertaking to become a part of an international machine whose aid to humanity thus far has been wholly illusory. But the highly financed international organizations, with their florid and extravagant propaganda, are again in full cry, bludgeoning the Senate and demanding the immediate ratification of the present protocols, which would make us a member of the court.

A decade has passed since our people had before them the League of Nations. In 1920 overwhelmingly they repudiated the league. In 1930 it is sought, indirectly and surreptitiously, to take us into the league. The same organizations, the same individuals, the same newspapers, with exactly the same demands, arguments, animadversions, denunciations, and misrepresentation that thundered for our entrance into the League of Nations 10 years ago, to-day, in like fashion, seek to drive us into a part of the League of Nations. Their utter rout by the American people in 1920 taught them the lesson of diplomacy. By indirection now they endeavor to remedy their failure then.

It is an amazing intellectual stultification to assert that the so-called World Court is not a part of the League of Nations. The League of Nations was begotten by the Versailles treaty. The league appointed a committee of experts to draft a scheme for the organization of the court. The secretary general of the league pointed out that the court was to be "most essential part of the organization of the League of Nations." The French representative described the two institutions as complementary to each other. The official spokesman of the committee stated, "The new court, being the judicial organ of the League of Nations, can only be created within this league." The statute of the court came into being by a resolution of the assembly of the league. The court was intended to be and is the judicial tribunal of the league. The general policies of the court are defined by the league. The judges are selected by the league. The expenses of the court and the salaries are determined and paid by the league, and through its organization the court is attached to the league. But beyond this the all-important provision for advisory opinions transmutes this so-called court from the category of judicial tribunals into a diplomatic pawn of European politics. Once before we had this court under discussion, and our Nation's adherence to it was narrowly averted, and narrowly averted solely because the advocates of the court recognized the dangers inherent in it to our country and themselves insisted upon a safeguarding reservation.

In 1926 the Senate passed a resolution adhering to the court with five reservations, the most important of which, the fifth, provided that the court should not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for advisory opinions touching any disputed question in which the United States has or claims an interest. This reservation was not acceptable to other nations, members of the court, and we were saved from ourselves then by their refusal to consent to our conditions. In November, 1926, President Coolidge, in a memorable speech at Kansas City, said that the situation had been sufficiently developed so that he felt warranted in saying that he did not intend to ask the Senate to modify its decision. Thus the matter rested until the early part of 1929. Unquestionably there were negotiations between some representatives of the League of Nations and some individuals in this country. Exactly what we do not know; but in the early part of 1929 this great country of ours, having taken its definite position, and having constantly maintained that position until then, went cap in hand to Geneva to beg a reconsideration of the position taken by the Senate and concurred in, apparently, by the President of the United States.

It was the fifth reservation concerning advisory opinions around which the controversy raged, and I repeat that this fifth reservation was prepared by those who favored the adherence of this country to the court, in collaboration with at least one great international jurist, intimately connected with the court itself. What caused the sudden shifting in position announced by President Coolidge, in November, 1926, to the precatory attitude of February and March, 1929, is yet an unsolved mystery. Mr. Root, during the latter period, took to Europe the Senate reservation and he brought back something entirely different, and it is this entirely different thing we are now asked to accept. It is difficult to explain to the lay mind the mischief of the so-called advisory opinions of the court. It may suffice to describe these advisory opinions as opinions rendered by the court at the request of the League of Nations upon matters or controversies deemed pertinent or appropriate by the league. Lawyers have often described the court as functioning not only as a quasi-court by deciding cases brought to it by peoples interested but also as a political arm of the league, rendering to the league, at its demand, advisory opinions of possible far-reaching consequences. All jurists concede the evil of these advisory opinions, and until now there has been

substantial unanimity against the United States, without our consent, being in any wise a part of them.

The Senate, in plain and unequivocal language, stated that the League of Nations' Court could not entertain even a request for an advisory opinion in which our country has or claims an interest without the consent of the United States. When Mr. Root, with Sir Cecil Hurst, of England, had finished with the Senate reservation, they agreed, and the President accepts their agreement, that the United States would join the court, and thereafter, if advisory opinions were sought in which the United States claimed an interest, a protest might be filed which, if unavailing and still persisted in, might entitle the United States to withdraw from the court "without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to cooperate generally for peace or good will."

If advisory opinions are as vicious as they have been represented to be by practically all jurists, and particularly by friends of the court; if the United States in 1926 could not safely join the court unless in advance it were agreed that no request for an advisory opinion, in which the United States has or claims an interest, could be entertained; if the Senate and President Coolidge were right in our former decision, the present suggested solution is disingenuous and is no solution at all. The argument that is now iterated and reiterated, that the United States after joining could withdraw if a controversy arose concerning advisory opinions, is the European diplomatic invitation of the spider to the fly. Once we are in this court, any endeavor to withdraw—and who would make it or how it would be made, no one knows—would be met with such a storm of protest all over the world, and particularly from our own internationalist organizations, which are constantly seeking to take us into Europe, that withdrawal would be utterly impossible. If we attempted to withdraw, the same internationalists and the same internationalist press that so loudly proclaim they express the sentiment of the country would, with the same propaganda now showered on us, prevent our withdrawal. But beyond this, for one who believes in America, proud of her long record of international fair dealing and good faith, determined to maintain a world position of candor and amity and justice, to forego what we know safeguards us and accept instead a humiliating permission to run is so repellant as to be unthinkable.

Remember that the important, and perhaps the most important, act of the court is the rendition of advisory opinions. Remember, too, that they are rendered upon the request of the League of Nations, and that they form part of the League of Nations procedure. Up to the end of 1929 there had been 17 judgments rendered by the court and 16 advisory opinions upon the request of the Council of the League of Nations. No defender of the court has thus far defended advisory opinions. All have sought to have this country avoid them. We did by the Senate resolution safeguard ourselves. We do not by the Root-Sir Cecil Hurst formula protect our country from them.

The Senate reservation is plain, brief, and unambiguous. The substitute for it is wrapped in words, lengthy, involved, and disingenuous. Internationalists assert the substitute does just what the Senate did. And yet these same internationalists denounced the Senate in unmeasured terms when the Senate reservation was adopted. Now with beautiful language, soft and sweet, insidiously they say they offer us the same thing. The ordinary man in perplexity asks, if both are alike, what need is there for any substitute at all?

Those who know little of the genesis or the constitution of the court, who have no conception of its possibilities, and who have an obsession our Nation can only play its part in the world by joining the League of Nations, insistently implore us, in the sacred name of peace, to become a part of the League of Nations Court, and yield our cherished views and alter what has ever been our national policy. Everybody believes in peace. There are none who would not contribute to the utmost to prevent another World War cataclysm. We have, however, peculiarly in our country, a class of people who look upon patriotism as a sin and love of country as an outworn heresy. This class have constituted themselves the monopolists of international amity and have become mere poseurs for peace, who forget the lessons of the past of this Nation, its present position in the world, and its future welfare. These poseurs for peace, with their organized propaganda, would force us into any European combination. They forever prate of what we might do for foreign nations, while decrying any effort to protect and safeguard their own.

They are aptly described by Theodore Roosevelt in his book, *The Great Adventure*, thus: "The professed internationalist usually sneers at nationalism, at patriotism, and at what we call Americanism. He bids us forswear our love of country in the name of love of the world at large. We nationalists answer that he has begun at the wrong end; we say that, as the world now is, it is only the man who ardently loves his country first who in actual practice can help any other country at all."

Joining the court would not contribute to world peace or a better understanding among the nations of the world. On the contrary, misunderstanding would be certain to result and strained relations to follow. The very position we occupy to-day, unless we are blind to passing events and deaf to the opinion so often expressed of us, makes it imperative that we do our part for peace and better understanding in our own way, free and unfettered from any European organization.

Every argument made in behalf of the court minimizes its functions and its usefulness. Its advocates seek to demonstrate to our people its inutility and its futility, and they succeed admirably. They suggest the court amounts to so little we

ought to join it anyway, merely politely to accept the invitation to join; and then after having demonstrated that it is of little or no consequence they paradoxically claim that it is so important our membership in it is essential for the peace of the world. The President in his recent message, in three short sentences, presents the internationalists' minimizing argument. He says:

"We can not be summoned before this court. We can from time to time seek its services by agreement with other nations. These protocols permit our withdrawal from the court at any time without reproach or ill-will.

What a naive description of a court! The ordinary American, with his conception of the courts of this land, may be pardoned some confusion of thought concerning the kind of court this is. A nation can not be summoned to it, say its advocates. From time to time its services may be sought, but only by agreement with other nations, and we can withdraw at any time without reproach or ill-will. But the emphasis is always laid by its advocates upon the cowardly right to scuttle and run. If this court has so little power, if it is without jurisdiction, if we can withdraw at any time without reproach or ill-will, why join a tribunal so weak and feeble? If, on the other hand, it is the entering wedge of the League of Nations, if our withdrawal would be well-nigh impossible under existing conditions, and if this court even possibly has a power menacing or dangerous to our policies or our institutions, we ought not, upon any specious plea of its futility or its inutility, to become a part of it.

The court has now been in existence for nearly 10 years. There is no American question that the most perfervid and hysterical internationalist can suggest that in all that 10 years would have been submitted by our country to the court. Innumerable questions will suggest themselves to the most sluggish intellect that might have been submitted to the court against us. I do not say decided, but submitted, and the consequent embarrassment and humiliation of our Nation can readily be foreseen. Upon the arguments of the internationalists, we do not join the court, therefore, to solve any particular problem of our own. We need no court for America or American questions. We would join it to be a part of other nations' problems. We would have abjured our policy of minding our own business to be a meddling in every other country's affairs. It is exactly this we would prevent.

Our problems and our policies are peculiar to ourselves. These we never should submit to any foreign tribunal. We have our tariff, immigration, and prohibition policies, and our great Monroe doctrine, the problem of the foreign debts due to us, the Panama Canal, about which there is the ever-recurring controversy as to tolls, and many others that no American in his right senses would tolerate interference with.

The realities of the present day forbid our adhesion to this court. Out of the welter of the World War came vast changes in the nations of the earth. The United States to-day is the creditor Nation of the world. Other nations regard us exactly as debtors who do not want to pay regard their creditors. It is neither wisdom nor statesmanship to complicate the situation. We are none too well liked as a people and our policies as a Nation are detested; and yet we are asked to submit ourselves to a so-called court of 15 judges, 14 of whom are foreigners. I do not speak in criticism of the judges of the court, but even judges possess a love of country, even judges have sympathies, and judges, after all, are human.

Imagine an Italian judge going home to Mussolini after rendering a decision against Italy! And while European diplomacy has been constantly shuffling the cards since the great World War, have you heard of any real question vitally affecting any of the great nations which has come before the court and been decided? Of the few decisions rendered some have been openly flouted; and we know that, although we pledged justice and equality to racial minorities, the weak who were ruthlessly taken by the Versailles treaty are still crying in vain for justice to the League of Nations and the court. And ever remember this is the league court, and our people are being cajoled and beguiled and deceived into joining by League advocates. I have the literature of the League of Nations Association of California, and it is the source in the West of propaganda for the court. Its president is the western spokesman for the court, and with perfect frankness he says entrance into the court will ultimately take us into the league, and while we will thus enter the league by the back door, he is willing to enter that way in order to get in. He simply avows openly what other league supporters, emulating the bad example of European diplomacy, conceal.

It is quite true that, as a member of the court, we would not be required to submit purely domestic questions for its adjudication; but there are domestic questions which it might be claimed threatened peace or were involved in treaties. The league takes cognizance under Article XI of any war or threat of war and any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations, and the court has jurisdiction of the interpretation of treaties.

The Exclusion Law was at one time asserted to be a violation of our treaties. The Alien Land Law of California, designed to preserve our agriculture for our own, is yet the subject of controversy and resentment. When California enacted the law, feeling ran high in Japan; and the claim was distinctly made, not only that the good understanding between two nations was disturbed, but some pro-Japanese citizens of the United States even yet assert that the law violates existing treaties. We deny it, of course, and it is to be hoped that the most fatuous administration would never submit what we had the legal and the moral right to do, to the arbitrament of any foreign tribunal. But assume us to be members of the court, and the demand made

with the claim that we not only violated a treaty, but destroyed the good understanding between nations, our refusal to submit the question to a court we had just joined and extolled as the one means in all the world of preserving peace and maintaining good understanding between nations, would meet with hot resentment from other countries, and cause humiliating embarrassment within our own. The Magdalena Bay incident, so vivid in our recollection, with the Lodge resolution still fresh in our memories, affords another instance of what might occur if we really accepted the jurisdiction of this court. Mexico has full power over her own territory. If she saw fit to transfer a bay with contiguous territory to another country, no international law (if there be such a thing) forbids. But with a doctrine peculiarly ours we served solemn notice that such a transfer the United States would not tolerate.

Examples of our policies different from those abroad could be multiplied indefinitely. It is as true to-day as when Washington wrote that "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation." We have a set of primary interests all our own, some of which unfortunately greatly concern Europe, and which Europe deeply resents.

Joining a court, partly political in character, would be the most likely course to intensify that resentment.

The so-called World Court fails because it is not a world court or a court at all. It was deliberately made a part of the League of Nations, and extraneous political groups control its destinies. Through advisory opinions, it responds to the dictation of Old World diplomats and negatives its presumed judicial character. Its advocates in this country are the League of Nations enthusiasts. It was Mr. Root and Mr. Hoover, with others, who in 1920 told the American people in substance to vote for Mr. Harding as the means of having America join the league. They were wrong then; but if they have since recanted their opinion of the league and their desire to have the United States a part of it, the American people have not been taken into their confidence. The present Secretary of State entertained the same views. He now advises most strongly that we join the court. In our diplomacy we have a fatal facility for backing the wrong horse; and our recent experiences with Brazil and in other directions might at least teach us to be wary of official diplomatic advice.

This is an era of myths and misnomers. Not the least of these is the league court. In the sacred name of peace, timid and weak legislators can be frightened or cajoled into any ill-considered policy which is demanded by organized wealth or power. The sole defense of our country is the common sense and considered judgment of the people themselves. Under a definite and distinct national policy we have reached our present preeminence and our national greatness. The policy first declared by Washington was enunciated not for a day but for all time. Jefferson, Adams, and Monroe emphasized that policy. It was reiterated by Polk, Grant, Cleveland, and Roosevelt. In the Senate our beloved Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, stood in the front rank of those who met the assault in our day. And since our birth as a Nation, the attack upon the course which, until now, the Republic has followed has been repelled by the American people. "Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?" With our first President the effort was made, and his firmness and courage kept us on our chosen path. The assault from without upon our definite national policy was as vigorous and as specious in 1820 as in 1920. At every possible interval between the endeavor has been renewed, sometimes in honeyed phrases and often in blunt demands, but ever before us has been the admonition of our first President, and preserved inviolate has been the policy he inaugurated. And now again, when the Creator has bestowed an unrivaled greatness upon our Nation, comes from those who represent us the assault which, in days past, has come from those without our borders. "The insidious wiles" bid us perpetuate a misnomer and embrace a myth. The first false step means our undoing. Joining the court means ultimate membership in the league; and then, God help us, we'll be subject to Old World diplomacy and in the maelstrom of European politics. Play our part in the world? Yes. Contribute our mite to peace and good understanding? Yes. But do it in our way, under our methods, with American leadership and guidance, pursuing our own unhampered course, always with justice, fairness, amity, and generosity to all nations, but preserving inviolate our own cherished policy.

THE CENTENARY OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, the senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] on January 3, 1931, delivered a very interesting address at Rochester, N. Y., on the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the building and loan association movement in this country. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

Any student of affairs must be painfully conscious of the all too common lack of social mindedness. In our country, as I see it, we guilty of excessive individualism. Individual success, the acquisition of wealth, the building up of personal influence, the development of kingly power—are not these the motivating im-

pulses that drive men to tremendous efforts and every sacrifice of brain and energy?

How much social planning is practiced? How much study is given our economic life with the sole purpose of bettering the common welfare?

Most of us worry, but over what? Over the distress of society? Over the economic perils of the Nation and the world?

Frankly, are not our worries over our personal affairs and the effect the general economic situation may have on us as individuals or as individual families?

Last Sunday I saw 9,000 unemployed men eating or waiting for a meal of meat stew, un buttered bread, and black coffee. Such a heartbreaking sight is the outward and visible evidence of a disintegrated social system.

It is another warning that we must do better in connecting up the parts of the social machine. There must be provided for every family in America a way to get food, heat, light, clothing, and decent housing. To say nothing of the educational and recreational facilities essential to happiness and health, the creature necessities, certainly, must be made available to every citizen.

The most outstanding example of what wise planning can do to promote the social welfare is the building and loan movement. This day marks the hundredth anniversary of that inspired and beneficent organization. Many a happy family in America to-day has reason to bless this association. Personally, I regard it as in many ways the most useful of the social agencies. Its forward-looking vision of what should be, combined with the practical application of sane methods of administration, has given it consistent progress through each of its hundred years. It deserves the plaudits of the American people.

But let us not be satisfied with what has been. There remains much yet to be accomplished.

President Hoover's home-planning committee estimates that 20 per cent of the population, probably eight or nine million families, are not owners of homes. There has been a striking decrease in residential construction during the past year. It dropped off more than a billion dollars, a decline of 43 per cent.

Anything that interferes with home building is calamitous. The home is the fountainhead of health, morals, and good citizenship. What can happen when 500,000 persons live in 1 square mile, as is the case in New York City.

That is no way to live. Can you make good citizens of men and women who are thus deprived of possessions supposed to be held by every family? Can you bring up children with the average expectation as to goodness and the development of character?

Hundreds of great men and noble women have come from such surroundings. They have surmounted every difficulty and made their way to the top of human achievement. But who can doubt they succeeded in spite of environment?

Unemployment, poverty, and high rents result in overcrowded homes. They result in an attack upon the moral structure of the family. The necessity of piecing out the income by taking boarders has invaded the sanctity of the home and raised the illegitimacy record.

Capital can not disregard the evils born of vile housing. There is a limit beyond which the gulf between poverty and affluence can not be widened. The Fifth Avenues of our cities are not so far from the First Avenues that an outraged and infuriated mob might not swarm across that gulf to visit in anger the habitations of the rich. We are too complacent about the stability of the social order.

I have no desire to create class distinctions, or even to suggest the probability of social retaliations, but I do desire to make clear that in my opinion bad housing is a real menace to the security of government. If from no higher motive than self-preservation, there is reason enough why the money should be forthcoming to provide homes for the people of America.

I desire at once to disclaim the idea of any Utopian or socialistic scheme of relief. The remedy for the housing problem seems clear enough to me, but it does not lie in the direction of Government subventions for housing. I oppose all such schemes, either by the State or by the Nation. Likewise, I am against any of the ill-considered proposals of well-meaning statesmen for spending public money in doing things for the people that may best be done by themselves. Except in the fact of direct necessity, even the temporary expedient for the creation of State-supported agencies to provide housing, should be discouraged. That way, as the experience of England has demonstrated, is the way of waste, extravagance, and ultimate futility, along with the demoralization of the normal activities of private initiative and enterprise. The way out is the true American way of wisely helping the people to help themselves. This will be done by increasing the incentives for individual thrift and industry and by removing the penalties that unwise taxation now imposes upon funds which should be employed in the creation of homes.

What I can not understand is the complacency of the public. The housing condition creates a situation which menaces the public health, the public safety, and, as I have said, the stability of government itself. To permit bad housing to exist is to menace the welfare of the community. If the bad housing is nationwide, the menace is to the Nation. The social order itself depends on the regular employment and the state of the dwelling places of the social units.

The ostrich hides his head in the sand to escape the sight of approaching danger. What can we say of those comfortable citizens, in and out of public life, who persist in remaining

ignorant of conditions which undermine the existing order? They are human ostriches.

It need hardly be stated that the housing problem, like some other serious ailments left over from the war, is a disease of many complications. No intelligent social doctor will expect to cure the disease and all its complications with one prescription. The investigations of Congress revealed the dislocation of normal productive processes caused by war needs and war revenue laws. It showed, too, the most pathetic evidences of human selfishness. Building-material profiteers, mortgage-money profiteers, and other selfish men figure largely in the picture.

In dealing with this as with other social and economic questions of the day, we must bear in mind that there is no lightning cure-all. There is no short cut to a normal world. We may not expect an immediate cure, but this fact must not deter us from seeking the easiest and quickest way to bring about substantial relief from existing conditions. That is all practical men can hope for at present.

One day some years ago, while I was commissioner of health of New York City, I sent an invitation to 60 men—presidents of banks and trust companies and insurance companies and great capitalists. I did it for two reasons. In the first place, I wanted once to be in a group of persons where they were all billionaires.

I told them about conditions in New York. I pictured it in terms worse than I have described it here, because I wanted to open the hearts and the purses of these men so that these houses would be provided. I pictured the terrible things that would happen in the way of disease. I said, "You people living on Fifth Avenue may think you are safe. You are not safe, and your children are not safe. So long as there is tuberculosis anywhere in this city and the servant girls come from the homes of the poor they will carry contagion into the homes of the rich." It had no effect. I told them about how they might smash the windows of Fifth Avenue, and it had more effect. When I got through, Mr. Stabler, of the Metropolitan Life, shook his fist and said, "Why haven't you told us these things before?" I said, "Mr. Stabler, I have spoken from every platform and have had more space in the newspapers than the President and Mayor Hylan combined. I have told this story, but you did not listen."

Why, my friends, the preservation of society and the preservation of government depend upon the employment and decent housing of the people. You know it is a terrible thing to have strangers come into our homes to piece out the income. The situation has become such that every family is cutting down on the number of rooms. In order to piece out the family income they have taken boarders. What does it mean as regards the morals of the community? Some time I wish I could read you letters I have had from broken-hearted mothers—victims of such a social condition as this—immoral, indecent. There must be found a way to remedy it.

Here is a thing I want you to remember. A baby born in a house of six rooms has twice as great a chance to live as the baby born in the house of three rooms. That is a significant thing. You can see why. A house of three rooms is not a home. The baby is put in a room with two or three adults, and the bedroom is the worst in the place. He gets no sunlight or fresh air. So it was found that a baby born in a house of six rooms has twice the chance to live. Think about that.

When we think about how the mothers of this world have suffered to bring these babies into the world, a decent citizenship will find a way to make it possible for the babies to live. Where these children are brought up in crowded places, twice as many will die as in an open community. So, on account of the mothers and babies, we want to do something to improve this condition.

The reasons for the present serious limitation in home ownership are not difficult to find. President Hoover cites poor financing as the chief factor. With that conclusion I am sure all will agree.

There is something radically defective with our financial and economic system, when a decent American citizen of sound health and steady income can not borrow the capital to finance his reasonable needs as a home seeker. This is particularly true of the person who owns a vacant building site or has accumulated a fair margin of security and is not seeking for charity.

If one had to depend upon the bank, he would be obliged to take there such collateral that a loan would be impossible in many instances. It is all very well for Mr. Morgan to tell about the value of character as collateral, but let an obscure citizen present himself at the bank, even though he bring evidence of high character, it will be mighty difficult for him to get any money unless he has gilt-edge financial security.

What I have to say is not intended as a reflection upon Mr. Morgan or upon the banking institutions, but I am presenting what everybody knows to be a fact. Bank examiners and bank officials are unwilling to assume risk, and in general they are to be commended because of their conservatism. But if the strict rules of banking are ever to be relaxed, it should be when men and women apply for money which is to be put into homes for their own occupancy. A man may risk his stocks and bonds, a woman may be willing to pawn her diamonds and pearls, but it is a rare individual who is willing to take any chance on the loss of the homestead. The home is the pride of every family. Men will fight for their homes, and women will die for them. In my opinion the safest loan that can possibly be made is the loan to a young couple seeking to establish a home.

Regardless of academic discussion, the fact remains that the banks have not furnished the funds on sufficiently liberal terms to make possible the easy building of homes. The building and

loan associations, with their more liberal terms as to the loan and its repayment, have done more to build modest little cottages in America than any other one institution in our financial world. In my section, the metropolitan area of New York City, the savings and loan associations are investing forty millions of dollars every year. I wish I could take you to hundreds of localities and to thousands of homes in my community, homes made possible by the liberal but safe methods of the savings and loan associations.

Nothing could be more fitting than the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the building and loan movement in America. When that little group met around the stove not one of the men present could have dreamed of what they were inaugurating.

At the end of the century there are 12,000 of these associations. They have assets of over \$8,000,000,000. Who can visualize such a sum?

Building and loan associations have assets of eight billion. They have financed 8,000,000 homes, and in the last 10 years helped to house 5,000,000 people.

When they met in Frankford they had no such vision. Their aim was—and I quote the language of the original records—"This association shall continue until every member shall have the opportunity of building or purchasing a dwelling house."

But that cooperative, noble undertaking of a century ago should challenge every one of us interested in the building and loan movement. It should be our motto not to build garages and commercial buildings but that "these associations shall continue until every family in America dwells in its own house!"

Spasmodic efforts have been made to encourage and promote home building. Not all such proposals have been wise ones.

There are many wild schemes afoot for the financing of home building by the Federal Government. I am out of sympathy with most of these. I would not think much of a government which failed to do its particular share in improving the social conditions of its citizenship, but I would not think much of a citizenship that could not work out some financial plan to house its people without subventions on the part of the Government.

I do favor, however, the passage of the home loan bank bill, which has slept so long in the pigeonholes of congressional committees. I quote the original description of the bill:

"It federates into regional banks the existing building and loan societies and enables them to raise money upon the mortgages in their vaults with which to finance new building construction. These societies, true people's banks, have sprung up voluntarily all over the country. The regional banks proposed will greatly increase the available capital of these institutions by permitting them to use their mortgages as security for the issuing of the loans, which they must in turn invest in further home building. As the issues of the loan (bonds) by the regional banks are to be tax exempt, like farm-loan bonds, and as they are guaranteed by the best of security—mortgages on the homes of the country—they can be easily sold. This bill is a step toward democracy in banking as well as a means of meeting a pressing national necessity."

I confess I have been out of sympathy with the tremendous outpouring of the exempt bonds. They have made it too easy for cities and other political subdivisions of government to borrow money. Municipal, county, school district, and State extravagances have been promoted by them.

To my mind, however, tax exemption for income derived from money invested in home building is entirely a different matter. If I had my way I would exempt from taxation a reasonable income derived from money invested in the bonds of savings and loan associations. I would not want to have John D. Rockefeller go out and build a lot of houses and give them rent free. I think that would lead to bad citizenship. I think the self-respect of any man is promoted if he does the building himself.

But I do not see any reason why we might not say, "Mr. Rockefeller, if you will invest some of your money in the securities of a building and loan association, we will grant you an exemption." That would be a perfectly legitimate use of the tax-exemption power as regards the Federal and State income. Suppose an income up to one or five thousand dollars, derived from securities of building and loan associations, were exempt—that would drive millions into the business. This money would go to an organization prepared to administer it safely and to put it out in such manner as to help the people of the United States to build homes.

There is another source of building money which I have not heard discussed. I refer to the fire-insurance companies and their investments of funds. I am not sure about the legal restrictions placed upon them, but it would seem to be most desirable that investment by fire-insurance corporations in savings and loan securities should be legalized by the States.

If any one institution has an interest in the erection of new buildings it is the fire-insurance companies. Their chief field of operation for increase of business is the host of new buildings erected every year. The more construction there is the better it is for the insurance companies, of course.

The quid pro quo should be the giving of assistance to the agency capable of serving the small home investor. It is worth thinking about.

It is said that opportunity knocks at the door but once. There came to an inn in Bethlehem the most precious privilege in all history. When Joseph and Mary knocked at the door, had a hospitable landlord welcomed them, his name would be written on the tablets of fame. He would have a place near the great

white throne. But alas! St. Luke tells us "there was no room for them in the inn." The Holy Family was driven to the stable and the Babe was born in a manger.

Who can doubt that the men and women, the association or group, making it possible for the babies of America to be born in decent homes, will wipe out the disgrace of that refusal to provide a hospice 2,000 years ago? The failure of that innkeeper to furnish quarters for the Savior of the world should be a reminder to us not to overlook our manifest duty to the sons of men. The rich can take care of themselves. Let us do our full part in providing suitable homes for the lowly of our land.

COOPERATION OF EMPLOYERS WITH EMPLOYEES

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of this date on the cooperation of employers with employees. This editorial is signed by Paul Block, the publisher of the paper just named.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOW FOR 1931

For some time economists and business men have agreed that at least 75 per cent of our business troubles to-day are the result of the mental condition of the people.

The time has arrived when business should preach to itself to do its share of spending by continuing to invest in America's future. The first thing, therefore, is to assure our employees that for the coming year their positions are secure.

Such acts by employers will restore confidence to the 85 per cent of workers now employed. This, more than any other single thing, will prevent the hoarding of money that should be in circulation, and such expenditures will help bring employment to a substantial number of the other 15 per cent not now at work.

Business men should be willing to maintain their investment in the future of the country, whose buying power even now is great and can be made much greater if they do their share by greater effort and in more intensive selling. The United States has gone through many depressions and it has come through them stronger and more prosperous than before. There is no reason to believe that the present depression will end differently, but we can end it sooner if we cooperate for that purpose.

Let's begin that cooperation by assuring our employees that we want them to stay with us, that we are going to keep them with us, and let's start prosperity's return from that point.

The Federal Government is starting a billion-dollar program of expenditures. To this will be added several hundred millions of dollars to be spent by State and city administrations. These expenditures alone will bring back work and earnings not only to those who are working on part time but to many of those who are still unemployed.

So, Mr. Business Man, start the New Year with a resolution to keep all regular employees on your pay roll during 1931 and to invest in the future with extra efforts in selling and buying. Success will come to those who lead in these efforts as it always has in the past.

The publisher of this newspaper has just sent word to all the men and women associated with him that their positions are definitely secure.

WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND INFANTS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 255) for the promotion of the health and welfare of mothers and infants, and for other purposes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] desires to call up the Interior Department appropriation bill at this time, so I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside to enable him to do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14675) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On December 19 last the bill was before the Senate and all the committee amendments to page 21, line 2, were agreed to. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SMOOT. Nearly all of the amendments in the bill apply to increases in salaries. I ask that all those increases be agreed to.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the Senator will indicate the amendments to which his request applies, I shall make no objection to it.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that when an amendment is reached which applies to salary increases I will immediately state that it is a salary-increase item.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 21, line 2, after the name "Red River in Oklahoma," to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That said sum herein made available shall be paid out in two equal installments—one during the month of October and one during the month of March.

So as to read:

For payment to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, of Oklahoma, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$200,000, from the tribal trust fund established by joint resolution of Congress approved June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. p. 740), being a part of the Indians' share of the money derived from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That said sum herein made available shall be paid out in two equal installments—one during the month of October and one during the month of March.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Industrial assistance and advancement," on page 21, line 14, after the word "lands," to strike out "\$248,000" and insert "\$250,000," so as to read:

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, and the general administration of forestry work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires in contravention of law on Indian lands, \$250,000.

Mr. SMOOT. That is a salary increase.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 23, after the word "purpose," to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$255,500," so as to read:

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands from which such timber is sold to the extent that the proceeds of such sales are sufficient for that purpose, \$255,500, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the act of February 14, 1920 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 413):

Mr. SMOOT. That is a salary increase.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I would like to ask my colleague if the \$250,000 is available for the payment of salaries of persons who are permanently in the employ of the Government. My understanding is that it is largely for the purpose of fighting fires in the forests.

Mr. SMOOT. It is for the administration of the department in the forests, including fire prevention. That is only a part of the purpose of the appropriation. The incidental expense of the sale of timber is the main expense to be paid out of this appropriation, although the matter of the prevention of fire and the guarding of the forests against fires is included within it. It is exactly the same as appropriated last year with the exception of the increases in salaries.

Mr. KING. It seems to me there is a duplication.

Mr. SMOOT. It is just the same as last year, I will assure my colleague.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 23, line 6, after the word "Indians," to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$70,000," so as to read:

For the purpose of obtaining remunerative employment for Indians, \$70,000, and the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1931 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1932.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 12, after the word "equipment," to strike out "\$382,000" and insert "\$384,500"; so as to read:

For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel, traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equipment, \$384,500, of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply of suitable plants for seed for issue to Indians.

Mr. SMOOT. That is a salary increase.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Irrigation and drainage," on page 29, line 16, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$220,000" and insert "\$226,000"; so as to read:

In all, for irrigation on Indian reservations, not to exceed \$226,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1931, which is hereby continued available until June 30, 1932, reimbursable as provided in the act of August 1, 1914 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 385).

Mr. SMOOT. The greater part of that is not for salary increases, but there is \$5,000 for irrigation work and \$1,000 for salary increases. It is on an Indian reservation. The department asked for \$230,000, so it is a less amount than was really asked for by the department.

Mr. KING. If my colleague has had occasion to look into the matter, I shall be glad if he will advise us whether any part of the \$226,000 is to be expended upon those irrigation projects which have been condemned absolutely by the commission.

Mr. SMOOT. These projects are all on Indian reservations, all in full operation to-day, and no one has ever questioned them in the past that I know of. The appropriations have been made annually for this purpose.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have before me a report by a commission known as the Preston commission. The commission was appointed in 1927 by Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work to make a survey of the irrigation activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The commission consisted of Ray P. Teele, who unfortunately died before the investigation was completed; Porter J. Preston, engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation; and C. A. Engle, supervising engineer, Bureau of Indian Affairs. I have read this voluminous report, consisting of 500 pages of closely printed matter. In addition to a careful examination of irrigation projects and their administration, the report presents an array of facts showing the faults of and the weakness in the administration of Indian affairs. It contains evidence showing waste, extravagance, and inefficiency of the Indian Bureau in handling the property of Indians who are wards of the Government, and generally in the administration of the acts of Congress relating to Indians. The report recommends the abandonment of a number of irrigation projects, and with respect to a number of others it is recommended that no further appropriation shall be made until and unless additional data are obtained and further investigations shall be made; investigations to determine among other things whether water is or ever will be available, whether there are storage sites, whether it is feasible or desirable to carry forward extensions of existing projects.

The report is free from extravagant statements; it is a cool, dispassionate presentation of the facts found, and sensible and sound recommendations as to what should be done by the Indian Bureau in dealing with a multitude of matters discussed therein.

It is, however, a condemnation of the course of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its handling of irrigation matters. I discover from an examination of the bill under consideration that as to a number of irrigation projects where the commission has recommended the abandonment of the same or suspension of any work thereon, appropriations are carried in the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to his colleague?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. In going over the hearings held in the House I notice that the department asked for \$242,000 to cover the projects named as found on pages 28 and 29 of the bill. That is the total of the appropriation asked. The House cut the amount to \$220,000. We had to increase the salaries here as we have in all the other departments under the construction of the law by the department, so we simply added \$5,000 for irrigation work and \$1,000 for increase in salaries, and so hence not give the \$243,000 asked for by the department. Therefore the House cut it in the first place and we added merely the small increases as I have just explained, so that the total is lower than the amount asked for by the department. All of the projects named in the item in the bill, as I understand it, are in operation on the reservations mentioned.

Mr. KING. I am not criticizing the Senate committee. The fault lies with the Indian Bureau in disregarding the results of investigations and the recommendations made by more than one committee. The officials of the bureau demand more and more each year, and the results of their labors are not commensurate with the expenditures made by the Government. Since 1923 the appropriations expended by the bureau have increased from \$10,425,000 to over \$22,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. But replying to my colleague, I know that appropriations are carried in this bill for the Crow, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects, all of which are dealt with in the Preston report.

Mr. SMOOT. Not in this item.

Mr. KING. Perhaps not in this item, but in the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. But not in this item at all.

Mr. KING. While I have the floor, and having called attention to the report, I shall detain the Senate for a little while, if my colleague will have patience, while I call attention to some features of this report.

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. KING. I do so for the reason that I think the Indian Bureau has not administered the affairs committed to its care in a manner to secure the best results. Perhaps Congress has been at fault and has not enacted wise and suitable laws to meet the varied and complex problems that are involved in guarding and guiding several hundred thousand Indians whose relation to the Government is not always easy to determine. As the years have passed the complaints of the Indians against the bureau and the Government have not diminished, and it must be confessed that the progress of the wards of the Government in industrial, educational, and cultural lines has not been satisfactory.

Reports that come to our ears from time to time of the exploitation of the Indians, of our failure to provide suitable health measures, and of their backward and undeveloped condition furnish indubitable evidence that in dealing with the Indians the Government has not adopted a plan or system or program calculated to secure the best results. I think the system is defective and that bureaucratic methods in enforcing it have materially contributed to the lamentable situation in which the Indians find themselves. It was hoped that with the advent of the present commissioner important and imperatively needed reforms would occur in the Indian Bureau, that many of the evils continued under preceding administrations would be eliminated, and that a new and brighter day would dawn for the Indians. I believe that the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs has approached the problems before him with a sincere desire to improve the condition of the Indians and to faithfully discharge the obligations resting upon him. I fear, however, that he has been unable to throw off the bureaucratic net which envelops every person who enters into Federal departments and bureaus.

There are branches and divisions and agencies and bureaucratic organizations within the Indian Bureau; the machinery is so complicated and ponderous that the head of the bureau if not courageous and dynamic will be crushed and rendered hopelessly inert.

There are 5,000 or more employees in the bureau, and requests are made for an increased personnel. In my opin-

ion, there are now entirely too many. If they were properly occupied and the service was conducted on business lines, material reductions in expenditures would result and increased efficiency and better results would be obtained.

The Indian Bureau is a creature of slow growth; it rests upon many statutes, regulations, traditions, and precedents. There are conflicts in the laws, inconsistencies in the regulations, and oppressive and irrational practices. These make for confusion, waste, inefficiency, and produce most unfortunate consequences. Statutes, I think, are contradictory; many of them are so involved that it is difficult to interpret them; indeed, different interpretations are placed upon them by agencies of the Government. That there should be a change in the system of handling and caring for the Indians, it seems to me, must be obvious to any person who will make even a superficial examination of the Indian problem.

There are about 300,000 Indians in the United States under the jurisdiction of the United States. Speaking by and large, with respect to the greater number of them, I think their progress and development, educationally, culturally, morally, and otherwise, are such as to be disappointing to those who are interested in the Indians and concerned in our obligations to them. And in making this statement I am not disparaging the Indians. I am criticizing the Government and those who have had charge of them. We have had charge of the Indians for more than 140 years—ever since the foundation of the Government. In some instances the Indians have been dispossessed of their land and subjected to harsh and unjust rule and regulation. We have imposed upon them bureaucratic methods utterly incompatible with their progress and their moral, cultural, and industrial development.

Mr. President, I think there should be a radical change in the system under which we attempt to discharge the obligations resting upon us with respect to our wards.

We have said that the Indians are the wards of the Federal Government, and yet an investigation of conditions upon many reservations will show that they are no better off now than they were many years ago. Where improvement has been brought about it has been largely through the efforts and character of the Indians themselves. Their industrial progress has been disappointing, and the failure is almost entirely due to the indifference and inefficiency of the bureau and those connected with the administration of the affairs of the bureau.

The health of the Indians has been neglected and their death rate has been very great.

Not infrequently these matters have been brought to the attention of Congress and the bureau, but too little attention has been given to the correction of the conditions.

For a number of years, Mr. President, appeals for reform were made by the Indians to many Senators, including myself. Hundreds of Indians have appealed to me during the past 10 years for the enactment of legislation that would improve their condition and emancipate them from a bureaucratic system that they regarded as intolerable and preventive of their development and progress. A few years ago a number of representatives of Indian tribes communicated with me and insisted that they had been deprived of their lands, that relief was denied them, and that they were not permitted to protect their rights in the courts or secure relief for the wrongs done them. I took the matter up with Senators on both sides of the Chamber and sought the passage of general legislation that would enable the Indians to present their claims and their grievances to courts of competent jurisdiction which could pass upon their merits. Objection was made, but from time to time we passed measures dealing with specific cases, authorizing suits to be brought in the Court of Claims for the purpose of determining the validity of the contentions of the Indians.

I know in my own State that a large tract of land, a million acres or more, was taken by Executive order out of the territory which the Indians owned and was made available for public entry. No compensation was made them, no effort was made to ascertain the value of the land of which

they were thus deprived. Recently a bill which I offered passed the Senate, and the distinguished senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] deserves great credit for its passage, under which they are to receive a considerable sum for the lands of which they were deprived. It seemed to me, going back to the period to which I have just referred, when I consulted with Senators with regard to the grievances of the Indians, that a comprehensive survey should be made of the entire subject, not for the purpose of tearing down, not for the purpose of criticizing the conduct of any particular official, but with a view of determining whether we have fully discharged our duty, whether the laws were sufficiently broad and comprehensive to enable the Government, if it desired, and the Indian Bureau if its officials were solicitous for the welfare of the Indians and faithful in the discharge of their duties, to carry out the obligations which are ours to these wards who have had no voice in the selection of their guardians. Accordingly I offered a resolution calling for such comprehensive survey. I regret to say that the Indian Bureau fought the resolution with the utmost bitterness.

The then Indian commissioner came before the Indian Affairs Committee of the Senate and opposed any investigation by the Senate of the Indian system and the conduct of Indian affairs, though suggested, not with the view of criticizing him or anybody else, but with the view of determining whether the Government had done its full duty and whether or not a better system could be devised than the one in existence, one under which justice might be done to the Indians and the Government might discharge its full duty to it wards.

After years of effort the resolution was passed, and a committee was appointed of which the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER] is the chairman. That committee has made investigations upon a large number of the reservations, and the testimony which the committee has submitted, constituting several thousand pages of closely printed matter, much of which I have examined, indicates, Mr. President, that something is wrong with the Indian Bureau or with the administration of the laws or with the laws themselves dealing with the Indians.

The testimony discloses conditions which call for rectification. I am not sure what will be done, whether Congress will be ready and willing, when the final report shall have been submitted by the committee, to take the matter up and try to improve the system in the interest of the Indians and for the honor of the Government; our Government, however, can not afford to have the charge made that it does not deal justly and honorably with its wards, and that it will not properly care for them and protect their property and afford them the advantage essential for their development and civilization.

During the investigation, Mr. President, which is being made by the committee, it discovered the Preston report to which I have referred, which, so far as I know, had never previously been given publicity. May I ask the chairman of the committee, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER], whether he, as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee and as chairman of the subcommittee, had any knowledge of the Preston report dealing with the irrigation problems of the Indian Bureau? Had that report ever been given any publicity by the Indian Bureau?

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I will say that, so far as I know, no publicity has been given to it.

Mr. KING. May I ask the Senator whether any publicity has ever been given by the department to the report of Mr. Lee Muck, forest valuation engineer, in which he discussed the timber resources of the Indians and the manner in which those timber reserves have been handled by the Indian Bureau?

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, the particular report of Mr. Lee Muck, who is in the Forestry Service for the Indian Bureau, has not been made public so far as I know, or at least only a portion of it. When the Committee on Indian Affairs asked for a copy of the report from the department we were informed by a letter from the Secretary of the In-

terior that much of the report was confidential and that it was against their policy and would be a violation of certain agreements or contracts to make it public. We, therefore, held a secret session of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs conducting the investigation, and I was instructed to ask for the full report of Mr. Lee Muck in regard to the timber and the way it is being handled on the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, for the use of our committee in secret session. I have a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, received this morning, I think, stating that the report was confidential, but that if the committee would give the department notice as to when it would meet in secret session to consider the report, the department would be glad to send it down to the committee. So we have not had the full report as yet because of its confidential nature.

Mr. KING. Let me ask the Senator, if he will indulge me, another question. The Senator knows that upon some Indian reservations there are valuable timber resources?

Mr. FRAZIER. Yes; upon a number of them.

Mr. KING. And contracts have been made by the Indian Bureau with white lumbermen under which the latter enter upon the timber tracts and cut and remove large quantities of timber?

Mr. FRAZIER. That is correct.

Mr. KING. This report of Mr. Muck, as I am advised, deals with the timber resources of those reservations, and with these contracts, with their validity or invalidity, whether they are just or unjust to the Indians. If that be the case, upon what theory does the Interior Department withhold information from the public and from the Indians themselves with respect to such conditions and facts?

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs orally, and the Secretary of the Interior by letter, stated that it would be a violation of the agreements and contracts with the lumber companies to make them public, so that they must be kept confidential; but inasmuch as the committee was a part of the Government they would be turned over to our committee in executive session.

Mr. KING. That is what some persons complain of, and is the cause of complaint by many Indians—the secrecy with respect to the manner in which the lands and funds and property of Indians have been and are being handled. Before this bill passes, in view of the statement made by the Senator, if an amendment is not suggested by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee or the chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, I shall offer an amendment to this bill which will provide that no contracts shall be made by the Indian Bureau or any of its representatives which shall not be available to the public, and particularly to the Indians and to Congress.

I think it is indefensible for the Indian Bureau to enter into contracts with lumbermen or others which are held to be secret under the terms of which they may go upon forest reserves of the Indians and take away their timber. Senators ought to know what contracts are entered into under their terms. When the Indian Bureau comes here and asks, as it is doing now, for more than twenty-two millions of dollars for the next fiscal year, I think Senators are entitled to know just what use is to be made of this stupendous sum and the contracts which have been made by the bureau involving the rights and interests of those who are wards of the Government.

Returning to the Preston report, which I hold in my hand, covering hundreds of pages of small type, in which is discussed the conduct of the bureau in handling Indian irrigation projects, anybody who will read this report will be convinced that there has been waste and extravagance; that projects have been undertaken that had no merit, some of which have been abandoned and others of which must be abandoned if we shall stop the waste which has characterized the Indian Bureau in handling them.

First, may I say, Mr. President, that the Government has been most generous in dealing with the Indian Bureau. It has appropriated during the past sixty-odd years more than \$500,000,000, to say nothing of the amount which has come from tribal funds, for the work of the Indian Bureau.

Briefly summarizing the committee report on the work and its general results, an area of 692,057 acres, as reported by the Indian Bureau, has been provided with "irrigation facilities," at a cost to June 30, 1927, of \$27,140,782.62 for construction and \$8,827,143.10 for operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems. Thus the total expenditure for irrigation on Indian reservations for the 60-year period 1867 to 1927 was \$35,967,925.72; and the report shows that at that time it was contended by the Indian Bureau that a very large sum in addition would be required, making the aggregate considerably more than \$56,000,000.

On the projects specially covered by this report Indians own 452,927 acres of land now provided with irrigation facilities, of which they irrigate 70,990 acres, or 16 per cent. Whites own 198,000 acres, of which they irrigate 131,427 acres, or 66 per cent. One hundred and seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one acres of Indian land are farmed by white lessees.

On the projects that are specifically covered by this report, which are the larger projects and which include over 91 per cent of the acreage now provided with irrigation facilities, 306,643 acres were irrigated in 1927, of which, as I have stated, the Indians irrigated 70,990 acres, or 23 per cent.

It will be observed, by reference to Table I of this report, that on many of the so-called Indian projects most of the farming, and in some cases practically all of it, is being done by whites, either lessees or owners.

On the Wapato project of the Yakima Reservation, the total acreage irrigated is 77,938 acres, of which only 4,661 acres, or 6 per cent, are reported as being irrigated by Indians; 38,862 acres, or 50 per cent, being irrigated by lessees; and 34,415 acres, or 44 per cent, by white owners.

On the Blackfeet project, in an irrigated area of 7,149 acres, only 44 acres, or about 0.6 of 1 per cent, are irrigated by the Indians. That project is condemned by this report; and, notwithstanding the condemnation, the bill carries, as I understand, an additional appropriation for this project.

On the Crow Reservation project, the Indians are irrigating 2,703 acres of the 22,892 acres irrigated.

On the Flathead Reservation the Indians are irrigating only 452 acres, or 1.3 per cent, of the 34,441 acres irrigated.

On the Wind River irrigation project Indians irrigate 6,697 acres of the 21,491 acres irrigated.

On the Fort Hall Reservation they irrigate 7,338 acres in a total of 27,055 acres.

On many projects the acreage utilized by Indians is constantly decreasing, while the acreage utilized by whites is increasing.

While it is true that the total cost to date, \$35,967,925, includes the cost of some projects that have been abandoned and some others that will have to be abandoned and is, therefore, subject to reduction by the cost of such projects, it is also true that the acreage now reported as "irrigable from constructed works" includes in the aggregate a large acreage of nonirrigable land and unproductive land and land for which there is not an adequate water supply, so that the total irrigable acreage will be very materially reduced and the acre cost thus increased.

I may not be able to turn directly to the pages in this report. In a number of places statements are made that the Indian Bureau—what shall I say?—padded their reports, reported a larger acreage than was actually irrigated, larger acreage than that which they knew it was possible to irrigate. Indeed, there is a general condemnation of the exaggeration, of the unwarranted optimistic statements by the bureau respecting these irrigation projects.

Mr. President, I am going to take some time to put into the RECORD some of the facts set forth in this report, because I think that Congress and persons interested in the welfare of the Indians should be made acquainted with the failures and mistakes upon the part of the Indian Bureau in handling these irrigation projects and in inaugurating irrigation projects that were not feasible or practical.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. BLACK. I should like to suggest to the Senator that while I do not want to interrupt his remarks I do want to

move a reconsideration of the joint resolution which passed a short time ago, in my absence, carrying an appropriation for drought relief, in order that I may move the adoption of an amendment which I had intended to offer, and which I would have offered if I had been here. The amendment is vital, and therefore I want to get it in the joint resolution.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if I do not lose the floor I shall be very glad to yield to my friend for that purpose.

Mr. BLACK. I desire to move a reconsideration of the action of the Senate on House Joint Resolution 447.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator does not want action upon that motion at this time, does he?

Mr. BLACK. Before action is asked, I think a quorum should be called.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall object to the entering of that motion at this time if the Senator intends to displace this appropriation bill by its present consideration.

Mr. BLACK. I do not intend to insist on its coming up now while the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] is on the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator will have two days.

Mr. BLACK. I do not want to delay the joint resolution for two days. I will state the situation exactly. I believe that when my amendment is shown to the Appropriations Committee they will agree to it, so that it will be done simply pro forma; but in the meantime they have asked that the joint resolution go to the House. I do not desire it to go to the House, and I have not had time to confer with the committee regarding the matter.

Mr. SMOOT. Under the rules, the Senator has the right to move for a reconsideration at any time within two days.

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. SMOOT. Therefore I should like the Senator now simply to give notice that he will make that motion, and let us go on with the appropriation bill now and get through with it. Then the Senator can make his motion.

Mr. BLACK. I will take that course if the Senator asks to have the matter handled in that way. I simply did not want the joint resolution sent over to the House until I had a chance to have this amendment made to it.

Mr. SMOOT. All that the Senator desires to do now is to give notice that he is going to make that motion?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. KING. Recurring to the report, on page 2219—

On several projects large areas of Indian land have gone into white ownership through Government sales of Indian lands or sales made by fee-patent Indians. The irrigation charges (both construction and operation and maintenance) outstanding against such lands were not collected at the time of sale, nor was any provision made in the contract of sale for collecting from the purchaser or his assignees. We have been unable to secure any reliable data as to the acreage thus sold except on two projects. The reservation officials keep no record of sales made by fee-patent Indians. The Government will, of course, be unable to collect any part of the irrigation charges outstanding against the above-described lands.

I pause here to remark that the conduct of the Indian Bureau in respect of the sales of the lands referred to in this paragraph is incomprehensible. Indian lands where fee-simple titles were granted were sold to the whites. There was an obligation resting upon the owners of these lands to reimburse the Government, in part at least, for the costs of the construction of the irrigation projects.

But the report indicates that the purchasers escaped payments or obligations which it would seem should pass to them.

Yet the Indian Bureau apparently was derelict in the discharge of its duties and took no steps to protect the Government, as a result of which the vendees of the Indians, or assignees of the vendees, escaped liability to meet legitimate and proper charges which the Government should collect because of advancements made in the construction of the project of which they are in part the beneficiaries.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am very deeply interested in the matter the Senator is discussing. I am apprehensive that most erroneous views will be taken concerning the matter on account of many of the statements made in the report the Senator is reading. I challenge now particularly the matter to which the Senator has just referred. Suppose an Indian has an allotment within an Indian reservation.

The project is carried on for the purpose of irrigating that land and other lands, and the Indian sells that land. I do not know whether the Senator from Utah has intended to convey the impression, but it would be gathered from his remarks that in such a case the Government would lose everything. Upon what consideration is such a conclusion arrived at? The construction charge is a lien against the land in whosoever hands it goes. While it was in the hands of the Indian there was no personal obligation on the part of the Indian at all; his land was subject to be taken for the satisfaction of the unpaid portion of the construction charge. He sells, and, of course, the grantee takes the land burdened just exactly the same as it was in the hands of the Indian. What would the Senator have the Indian Office do in the matter to protect the interests of the United States?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if the construction placed upon the transaction by this committee is correct, then it would appear that there were some omissions made in the transfers or some steps taken by the bureau or its representatives which were highly advantageous to the white purchasers and disadvantageous and unfair to the Government.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator is an able lawyer; and is thoroughly familiar with irrigation questions and with Indian affairs, and that kind of thing. What does he think of that kind of a statement?

Mr. KING. Let me read the statement which follows:

In one instance legal action was brought in the Federal court for the collection of such charges outstanding against lands of the Crow Reservation which are now in white ownership, but this effort at collection failed.

I am not sufficiently familiar with these transactions, may I say to my friend from Montana, to account for the failure to impose upon the purchasers obligations which it would seem should have been assumed by them.

I would suppose, as the Senator has indicated, that there was a lien which attached to the land, and that the purchasers from the Indians would be required to pay the balance due the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. He would be, or he would lose the land.

Mr. KING. But this report—and I am reading from the report—states that such is not the case and that an effort to collect in this particular instance failed.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That is why I challenged attention to it.

Mr. KING. I am very glad the Senator did, because, if the Government is unable to collect, there must have been some omission or failure upon the part of the bureau to fully protect the Government and, perhaps, the Indians.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Of course, I have not in mind the particular Crow Reservation case to which reference has been made, and I have no kind of an idea why the proceeding failed. It may be that somebody thought of beginning a personal action to recover from the grantee who had not assumed the obligation.

Mr. KING. The next sentence is as follows:

In the case of the Wind River Reservation both the Attorney General and the Solicitor for the Interior Department have rendered opinions to the effect that collections can not now be legally made. From the data at hand, which, however, is meager and unreliable, it is considered that the Government will sustain a loss of about \$2,000,000 by reason of its inability to make collections on these lands now in white ownership.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Who makes this report?

Mr. KING. Hon. Hubert Work, in 1927, appointed a committee consisting of Porter J. Preston, engineer, Bureau of Reclamation; C. A. Engle, supervising engineer, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Ray P. Teele, who was the representative of the Agriculture Department, to make an investigation of the irrigation activities of the Indian Bureau, and

they submitted a voluminous report, consisting of 500 pages, pursuant to the instructions of Secretary Work.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. There are many intricate questions connected with these Indian reclamation projects which ought to be settled by adjudication of the courts, but not along that line.

Mr. KING. I am not quarreling with the Senator, nor am I quarreling with those who made this report. I am challenging attention to the report, and if it contains erroneous statements, undoubtedly the Senator from Montana and others will point them out.

On the same page, page 2219, the committee reports as follows:

Proposed abandonment of Fort Peck, Blackfeet, and Tongue River projects: Three projects, the Fort Peck, Blackfeet, and Northern Cheyenne or Tongue River, are considered as hopeless, and recommendations are herein made looking to their abandonment. After a very careful study of all the available data relating to these projects, including a field examination, we are firmly convinced that any further attempts to rehabilitate and to operate and maintain these projects, or any one of them, can result only in increasing the loss that must be accepted and sustained by the Government.

Yet I find, notwithstanding this report, that in the appropriation bill before us provisions are made for further work and activity upon two of these projects at least.

Referring now to the projects I have mentioned, the report states:

These projects represent a net investment by the Government to June 30, 1927, of \$2,380,109.40, being \$941,029.17 for the Fort Peck project, \$1,276,851.81 for the Blackfeet project, and \$162,228.42 for the Northern Cheyenne or Tongue River development.

It is our conclusion that the Fort Peck Reservation project presents a hopeless situation because of the inadequacy of the water supply.

May I say that, as I recall, there are only 44 acres irrigated by the Indians on that reservation. I read further:

The streams supplying the various units of the project are small, and occasionally are dry at times during the irrigation season. There are no feasible storage sites. The storage already provided is inadequate, unsafe, and excessive in cost.

Although this project represents an expenditure to June 30, 1927, of \$941,029.17, there was irrigated during the season of 1927 only 2,730 acres, and it is complained that the water supply was inadequate even for this small acreage, and the Government is confronted by a claim alleging damage to crops as the result of insufficient water.

For the period 1921 to 1927, inclusive, it cost the Government \$91,711.71 to operate and maintain this project, and of this amount only \$6,775.85, or about 7 per cent, was repaid by water users.

We are firmly convinced that there is no hope for the recovery of any part of the Government's investment in this project, and that any further expenditures will simply be adding to the loss that eventually must be sustained.

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

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The 44 acres were on the Blackfeet Reservation, not on the Fort Peck Reservation. I think I am able to testify from personal knowledge that there are many more than 44 acres on the Fort Peck Reservation cultivated by the Indians. I would undertake to say that there are very many more than 44 acres of the Blackfeet Reservation cultivated by the Indians. But regardless of that, let us suppose there is an Indian allotment on the Fort Peck Reservation which is leased to a white man. The Indian is getting the benefit of the irrigation project in the rental he gets.

Mr. KING. Undoubtedly the Senator is right in stating the 44 acres irrigated by the Indians were upon the Blackfeet project. I inadvertently said Fort Peck.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Moreover, on most of these reservations, the Fort Peck, for instance, and the Flathead, the lands were allotted, the remainder made subject to homestead entry after payment to the Indians of the value of the lands as they were appraised, and they were appraised in the light of the proposal of the Government to irrigate the lands.

Would the Senator think that now, after the lands have been bought on that basis and the Indians have been paid for them upon the basis of their being irrigated through the

Government project, we ought to stop the enterprise? Take the Flathead Reservation, for instance, a matter of which I have spoken here on the floor many times. The Flathead was opened, and a map was prepared showing just exactly where the great canals were to go. The land was then appraised. The lands under the canals were appraised high, of course, comparatively; the lands above the canals were appraised low, comparatively.

The settler had an opportunity to take his land either above the canal, where no water would ever be brought, or to take it under the canal, where the water was to be brought, and he paid a higher price for the land under the canal, and it went into the Indian fund, and the Indians are now enjoying the benefit of the money thus contributed. Would the Senator advocate now that we cease making any further appropriations in order to complete these projects?

Mr. KING. If they are hopeless; yes.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Of course, if they are hopeless; but the hopelessness of them, according to this report, is to be determined upon the basis of the number of acres the Indians cultivate.

Mr. KING. Oh, no; the Senator is mistaken. The report does not state that fact, and I have not so stated. I concede that if the Indians are the beneficiaries by reason of the land being irrigated, and they lease the land, there is no ground of complaint upon that score. But this report does not complain because of the limited area that is irrigated by the Indians.

The matter to which I am referring now, as the report states, is that the water is not available, and because the quantity of land irrigated by Indians and whites is only 2,000 acres.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I enter into no controversy about that. The Committee on Appropriations has had the matter of the Fort Peck project before it repeatedly for years. They have been discussing the question as to whether it ought or ought not to be completed.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRAZIER. When a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs visited the Fort Peck Reservation a great deal of evidence was offered, as I recall, to the effect that there was not enough water available to make a good irrigation project; that a great deal of Indian money had been spent, ditches and laterals and that sort of thing built, and they found there was no water available. It was just a blunder on the part of the engineers.

Mr. KING. I think that is what the report states, that it is hopeless; and where it is hopeless there is no wisdom in the Government making further Federal appropriations or reimbursable appropriations. If projects are without merit—have failed because of lack of water or for other reasons—it is unjust to the taxpayers of the United States to waste more money and it is unjust to the Indians to take from their tribal funds moneys to waste upon such projects.

Concerning the Blackfeet Reservation the committee say:

On the Blackfeet project, which represents a net investment by the Government to June 30, 1927, of \$1,276,851.81, only 45 acres were farmed by Indians in 1926.

The area now reported as irrigable from the canal system is 21,377 acres. Of this, 7,150 acres, or practically one-third, was irrigated in 1926; 45 acres by Indians and 7,105 acres by white lessees and owners. The Indians receive a rental of 50 cents an acre for their irrigable land, which is a small fraction of what it costs the Government to operate the project. The principal crop is wheat; the average yield for 1926, 13 bushels. During some seasons much of the project land is dry-farmed.

In discussing the Tongue River project, the committee report states:

The evils of the allotting system: Reference to Table I of this report shows that, based on the acreage of land being used, many of the so-called Indian irrigation projects are in reality white projects. The acreage farmed by Indians is small in comparison with that farmed by whites and is continually decreasing, and under present conditions will continue to decrease.

The continual decrease in the acreage farmed by Indians is the natural and logical result of the leasing system, and the leasing system in turn is the inevitable result of the allotting system.

May I say to the Senator from Montana that this report deals not only with what might be called irrigation matters per se, but with cognate questions, leasing and allotting, and generally with the situation which they found upon the various projects; and it contains recommendations in regard to various matters which they investigated.

I continue the reading:

Once leasing was begun and the Indian saw the possibility of receiving without any effort on his part larger returns from his land than he himself was able to secure by his own labor the leasing system naturally became very popular. As the Indian expresses it, "Why should I try to farm my land when I can lease it to a white man and get more out of it than if I farmed it myself?"

The result of the leasing system as practiced on some reservations is that an increasingly large number of Indians are living in indolence and profligacy from their land rentals. It is a virtual return to the ration system; in fact, it is far worse in its effects upon the Indians than the ration system, as it frequently gives them a relatively large income to be squandered in indolence and dissipation. This condition is worse on the Yakima than on any other reservation.

This situation presents an urgent problem. Unless it can be curbed, much of the welfare work already done among these Indians will be of no avail. In an instance of this kind the irrigation system, instead of being a benefit to the Indians, is a curse.

Two remedies suggest themselves for curing the evils growing out of the allotment to the Indians of more land than they can beneficially use: First, withhold the lease proceeds as a means of compelling all able-bodied Indians to support themselves by their own labor; and, second, grant fee patents for all lands except such an area for each family as is actually required to support a family, to be held under a trust patent issued to the head of the family, which would soon result in the sale to white of all surplus lands, or lands that the Indians themselves can not use. The success of the first suggestion is questionable, as an Indian deprived of his lease money would simply live with some of his relatives.

The committee discussed the lack of "real attempts to make farmers" out of the Indians or to teach them how to farm. The report deals not alone with irrigation, but with problems relating to the development and the improvement and civilization of the Indians.

Projects and extensions of projects have been built without securing in advance the data necessary to determine their feasibility, such as a survey and classification of soils, determination of productive acreage that reasonably may be expected to contribute to defraying the cost of irrigation works, necessity for drainage, status of water rights, adequacy of water supply, and reasonably close approximation of cost.

On but few of the projects examined is there complete, definite, and reliable information as to the acreage of productive land that can be irrigated. In consequence the per acre construction cost to be collected from the landowners is not definitely known, and in many cases not even approximately known. As an instance, on one project fully one-fourth of the land is worthless as the result of seepage and alkali. Unless this unproductive land is reclaimed by drainage, or that part of the construction cost heretofore apportioned against it is written off, the construction charge on the productive land will be proportionately increased.

In some cases it seems apparent, as the result of overoptimism, coupled with a desire to demonstrate the feasibility of a project and thus bring about its construction, there has been a surrender on the part of the investigating engineer to the inherent human tendency to minimize difficulties and swell the irrigable acreage by the inclusion of lands that in all probability never can be profitably used. Until such areas are eliminated or suspended, the per acre cost is not known.

The report further states that "there is inadequate inspection and supervision of both construction and operation and maintenance work." That is a very temperate criticism of the methods employed by the engineering division of the Indian Bureau in the selection of projects and in getting data and in the cost of construction.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator knows that the same kind of criticism was made against engineers of the Reclamation Service who undertook this work 25 or 30 years ago.

Mr. KING. Many of these projects are more recent than that.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am speaking now about the same kind of mistakes that were made by engineers of the general reclamation service. They have occurred in connection with every project.

Mr. KING. Not every one, but most of them.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Practically all. That is to say, we have learned a great deal about the business of irrigation since that time.

Mr. KING. We ought to have learned, but I am not sure of success in that direction. An able engineer from Utah, Doctor Widtsoe, did the greater part of the work in making the report of the fact-finding commission which was created by Dr. Hubert Work, and, as I recall the report, it condemned many of the projects, urged the abandonment of some, and showed at least \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 hopelessly lost to the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the junior Senator from Utah yield to his colleague?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. Am I to understand the Senator's position to be that the projects he has spoken of now should be stricken from the bill and entirely abandoned? Does the Senator think that is the best policy to adopt?

Mr. KING. I think with respect to those which the commission examined and upon which they reported that further appropriations should not be made, and some abandoned, that the report should commend itself to the judgment of the Committee on Appropriations as well as the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I refer to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. We have an appropriation of \$46,000 this year for that project. I do not know whether the Senator has been up there lately or not.

Mr. KING. Not lately; that is, not for six or eight years.

Mr. SMOOT. In my opinion, although there have been difficulties in the past, I doubt whether it would be the proper policy now to abandon that project entirely, although there are some failures and have been and will be failures perhaps in the future. I think it would have a bad effect upon our policy toward the Indians to abandon such projects. I do not think we ought to cut off those appropriations now without at least giving notice that unless there is a change in the bureau we are going to do so and not try to cut them out of this appropriation bill.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the junior Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. I desire to say to the junior Senator from Utah that we at least ought to pass upon the Indian reclamation project in the same way and with the same consideration that we pass on the projects initiated and developed for the white man. Moreover, it is inconceivable to me that a man like Doctor Widtsoe would consider as a way out of the difficulty the abandonment of one of these projects upon which so much money has been expended. It is also inconceivable to me that in any place in the West, upon an Indian reservation or lands occupied by white men, any project which has been selected as worth while and upon which development has proceeded should ultimately be abandoned.

In that connection I ask the indulgence of the Senator from Utah to say that those of us who have lived as close neighbors to the Indians are not without hope as to their future progress. It is my observation that they are making headway. I am not any more satisfied with the present condition than is the junior Senator from Utah, but I do not believe that the solution of the problem is through charging off the amounts invested or abandoning the projects. Very recently we had in the Interior Department appropriation bill a plan which, to my way of thinking, would lead to more wholesome results in connection with the Indians than almost anything that has been proposed, and that was to provide sums which the department might employ in finding work for the Indians on the different reservations. I say without hesitation and without any fear of successful contradiction that the majority of Indians will work if given an opportunity to do so. I also believe, with all good faith in the bureaus here in Washington, that the

Indians are not properly led or directed on their reservations—at least on the majority of them. I believe the direction of the farming operations on the Indian reservations is the lamest feature of all their plan of administration.

Mr. KING. I do not think I am in disagreement with my good friend from Wyoming. I believe in the Indians and I believe in measures that will lead to their further development and civilization.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I want to supplement what the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] said with reference to the Indians' farming operations. Our observation has been, since we have been on the committee investigating farming operations and how they have been conducted, that they have been carried on by the Indian Bureau in the most slipshod fashion. As a matter of fact, we visited, I believe, pretty nearly all of the reservations in the country. We have not found 10 of the so-called farmers that have actually gone out and visited the Indians or attempted to show them how to conduct their farming operations. We have gone to places where we would have whole tribes of Indians present and have asked the whole tribe if any Indians there had ever been shown by any farmer how to plant his crops and how to farm. Almost invariably at every place not an Indian could say that a farmer had ever been on his place to show him how to do any farming of any kind or character.

In Oklahoma where we visited very recently we found the bureau had field agents down there. The field agents as a matter of fact had not visited their Indians at all. Some of the Indians were found living in their little shacks sick and half starved, without food or clothing or anything else; no doctor had ever visited them; no field agent had ever visited them; not a person belonging to the Indian Service had ever visited their homes or witnessed their condition.

Frankly, let me say to the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], in charge of the appropriation bill now before us, that unless there is some improvement in the Indian Service with reference to taking care of the health and condition of the Indians, unless the people working in the Indian Service actually go out and do something for the Indians and thus do something to earn their salaries, which they are not doing at the present time, then I would be in favor of doing away with the Indian Bureau entirely, because I think in many instances the Indians would be better off without the Indian Bureau than with it, considering the way it has been conducted in the past in many of these places.

I do not agree with all that the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] has said with reference to reclamation projects, but it is certain that most of the Indian reclamation projects have been handled in a very poor way. The white people have been brought in there under the assumption that they were going to get irrigated lands and they have not gotten them. They have been starved out and driven away from the reservations. The Indians in many instances have not received any benefit from the Reclamation Service. If there is one bureau in the Government which, in my judgment, has been run in an unbusinesslike manner, it is the Indian Bureau. It is a pitiful condition in which we find the Indians when we go out on the Indian reservations from one end of the country to another. Something ought to be done about it. Somebody ought to do something to stir up the Indian Bureau and let us have the Indian Service conducted on a businesslike basis.

Mr. SMOOT. I am going to ask the Senator to give me the name of the Indian reservation on which these conditions prevail. I will then call the situation to the attention of the Indian Bureau. I want those conditions, if they are as stated, to be rectified. Furthermore, if there are any other Indian reservations, I do not care in what States they may be located, where similar conditions exist, they ought to be corrected.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I will give the Senator the name of one reservation right now. At Ponca City in Oklahoma—I think it was Ponca City—there appeared probably 200 Indians, I should judge—as many as could get into the room. I asked them if any of the field agents had ever visited them, and I think but one Indian testified that a field agent had visited him. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] can tell the Senate as to the other Indian reservations in Oklahoma. However, we spent all of one Sunday driving around. We visited many houses and asked the occupants if any field agent had ever been there. We went into one of the shacks where a young man was lying sick on his bed and ascertained that no agent had ever visited his place at all. We called at another house where there was a sick child but no agent had ever visited that home at all—no doctor, no field agent, or other representative of the bureau had been there. Not only was that true as to the particular reservation, but the same thing happened in the case of a number of other reservations. The truth about the matter is that the Indians have been neglected.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, no one can excuse a situation of that kind. I always like to secure direct action, so far as I am concerned, and I would not want to appropriate money from the Treasury of the United States to help to perpetuate conditions of the kind the Senator has narrated. I shall ask the bureau to go into the matter and ascertain whether such conditions exist; and if so, and there is any employee of the bureau who is neglecting his duty or if anyone in the service is being paid to correct such evils and is not doing so, I want such individual discharged from the service immediately.

Mr. WHEELER. There are many of them that should be discharged; there is no question about that. There are a number of superintendents who ought to be dismissed; there are a number of employees around some of the Indian reservations who have not been treating the Indians properly. The service needs a thorough overhauling.

I dislike to stand on the floor of the Senate constantly complaining about conditions in the Indian Bureau. I for one felt that they were going to be rectified to a large extent when the new commissioner came in, but I am sorry to have to say the conditions on the Indian reservations have not been rectified and that mighty little progress is being made, so far as benefiting the Indians is concerned.

If I may be permitted to intrude further upon the time of the junior Senator from Utah, let me say that we visited, for instance, some reservations where the bureau was endeavoring to get Indians to farm lands upon which no white man could make a living. Nevertheless, the effort is being put forth to make farmers out of the Indians on such land as that. It seems to me if we are going to try to do something for the Indians we ought to teach them to work with their hands. Some of them are capable of being machinists. We were told on one reservation in South Dakota that nearly all the members of the tribe were very clever at mechanics. The members of that tribe ought to have been taught how to use their hands; there ought to be some kind of employment agency to find them work and to look after them, for, after all, everybody knows that most of the Indians, in the state in which they are to-day, are mere children. We have had them under our control for many years and have appropriated thousands upon thousands of dollars—

Mr. KING. Tens of millions of dollars.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, millions of dollars; and yet any Senator who will visit one of these Indian reservations will ascertain that the Indians have not made the progress or begun to make the progress that they should have made. Their schools have been poorly managed; their farming operations have been poorly conducted and supervised. In fact, in some instances, from appearances, it would seem that affairs might have been run by, perhaps a widow who knew nothing of the subject with which she was called upon to deal.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to say that Commissioner Rhoads impressed me very favorably. He seemed to be a very fair man and interested in the development and welfare of the Indians.

Mr. WHEELER. I want to pay this tribute to Commissioner Rhoads. I think he is a very honest and sincere man, and that he is trying to do good work, but certainly the bureau ought to wake up and get rid of some of its dead timber; it ought to clean house; and if that is not done pretty quickly, more will be heard about this subject on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I say, in view of the fact that the name of Commissioner Rhoads has been mentioned, that I talked with him the other day? I agree with my colleague that Commissioner Rhoads has a deep interest in the Indians and is solicitous for their welfare, but, as I told Commissioner Rhoads—and I would not say anything on the floor of the Senate that I would not say to him personally in his office or elsewhere—I think he is enmeshed in the web of bureaucracy, and unless he possesses almost superhuman strength and courage and assumes a Rooseveltian attitude toward the bureaucrats around him, he will find at the end of next year he will have made no greater progress than will be made by the bureau by the end of this year. Bureaucracy is almost synonymous with inertia; it delights in inertia, exerting itself only to expand its authority and jurisdiction and to increase its personnel.

May I ask my friend from Montana if it is not a fact that the Navajos, who have been less subjected to Indian Bureau control than other Indians, are better off and have made greater progress than most of the Indians who have been under the immediate control of the bureau?

Mr. WHEELER. I am not in a position to answer the Senator's question because of the fact that I have never visited the Navajos.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will say to my colleague that that is not altogether a fair comparison. The Indians of whom he speaks have advanced in civilization a great deal farther than other Indians have, and some of them, I agree with my colleague, could take care of themselves almost anywhere. If they were off the reservation they could take care of themselves, and many of them size up fairly well with the ordinary white man; but the bureau is dealing with all classes of Indians, what we may call the highly civilized Indians and those who are not civilized.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I wish to say right at that point that I was a member of the Indian Affairs Committee for a number of years, but resigned because it seemed to me that the Indian Bureau was determined to adhere to the old traditions and policies; it refused to recognize conditions under a changed order; it would not adapt itself to the growing needs of the Indians, and, unfortunately—and I say it with regret—Congress seemed to rely upon the Indian Bureau and to follow its recommendations, instead of hewing out a new path and developing plans that would make for the improvement and cultural advancement and civilization of the Indians. I have a deep interest in the Indians; I believe from religious conviction that they are destined to be a great people and make contribution to our country's development, and I regret exceedingly that our Government has failed in its duty toward the Indians. During the more than 100 years that the Government has had control over them it has not discharged its duty with that fidelity that should have been shown toward helpless wards subjected to its control.

Mr. President, if Commissioner Rhoads will discharge at least one-fourth of the employees now in the Indian Bureau, get rid of some of the heads of organizations and inter-bureau agencies, put new men in and exercise the power he possesses, and carry out the fine humanitarian instincts which guide him, I am sure that there will be the dawn of a new and a brighter day for the Indians of this country, and they will emerge from the shadows in which they have lived and assume a high place in the communities in which they live.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I should like to call the attention of the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot], while we are on this question, to an incident affecting the Quapaw Indians in Oklahoma. Most of them are about two-thirds white and many of them are college graduates. I do not know but what the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] has called attention to the incident I have in mind.

Mr. KING. No.

Mr. WHEELER. When a lease to a mining claim on the Indians' property had expired the Indians came here and protested against the property being again leased to the same mining company on any terms because of the fact that the mining company, as they claimed, had been robbing the Indians of their ore. The department absolutely neglected to send the Indians a competent accountant to go over and check the accounts, but forced the Indians themselves to hire an accountant. When the Indians hired an accountant, who was competent to check the accounts, the department refused to O. K. the bill; and when it came to leasing the property for the Indians there was a provision put in the advertisement by the bureau that whoever leased the property would have to pay the mining company which had previously held the lease \$200,000 for the equipment on the ground that it was owned by the mining company, notwithstanding the fact that the Government employee who was on the ground representing the Government testified that it was worth only \$35,000, and notwithstanding the fact that there is no provision in the law permitting the Secretary of the Interior or the Assistant Secretary to require anybody who might lease such a property to pay the mining company for the equipment which it had used under its lease.

The lease which the Indians had with the mining company required the mining company, if it did not again lease the property, to move its equipment off the ground, and it was given 30 days' time in which to do so. When the Indian Bureau drew up the lease for this mining property and under those circumstances the Indians refused to sign it, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior directed the Indian agent to sign the names of the Indians to the lease, although those Indians were just as competent to take care of their business as you or I. However, they were forced to sign the lease in that way.

If that sort of thing is going to continue under the Indian Bureau, we had better not have an Indian Bureau. Their conduct in this instance was indefensible. That was not just the act of an agent down below but was the act of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior himself, who directed what I have described be done.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, how long ago was that?

Mr. WHEELER. It happened during the past three months, I think.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Montana that I have as little patience with inefficiency in the administration of governmental affairs as any Senator here. The Senator from Montana will agree with me, as will the Senator from Utah and others who are familiar with this problem that, however lofty his aims or however capable he may be, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has to-day the most difficult and most complicated problem in the administration of his bureau that is involved in any department of the Government. As one who has for a long time been a member of the Indian Affairs Committee, and who has had an opportunity to view many of the angles of this problem and to know the conditions as they exist, it is my feeling that we, as a body, might very well give thought to plans for improving the methods of the bureau in a constructive way as we have not done in the past.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; but let me call the Senator's attention to one fact, if the Senator from Utah will pardon me.

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. The trouble is they have no policy down there. The Members of the Senate have not the time, and should not be required to take the time, to check up constantly on this department. We ought to have a department down there that would come to Congress with some constructive policies for the Indians. They have not done it, however. Then they complain and say, "We have not appropriations enough, and we can not do these things because we have not the necessary appropriations."

On every reservation we went to we would say, "Why has not this been done, or why has not that been done?" "Because of the fact that Congress would not give us the necessary appropriations. We can not do it because we have not the money. These Indians have been neglected because we could not get the necessary money from Congress."

That was the first time it had ever been stated to the Committee on Indian Affairs since I have been a member of it that they could not get the necessary money. If they would come to the Congress and show the Appropriations Committee of the Senate that they actually need money for the purpose of taking care of the Indians properly, I think the Appropriations Committee of the Senate at least would gladly give them the money necessary to see that the Indians get the right kind of education and the right kind of treatment.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. I desire to ask the Senator from Montana a further question. He is a member of the Indian Affairs Committee, which has recently concluded an investigation of a good many of the reservations. Would it not be the part of wisdom at this time for the Senator from Montana, with his intimate knowledge of this question and his disposition to examine into things as they are and not as they appear to be, to offer some recommendations on this subject?

Mr. WHEELER. I will say to the Senator that we propose to do so; but, as the Senator knows, it is a tremendously big job to visit all of these reservations, and we have found it a most difficult one for the Committee on Indian Affairs, particularly when we have our other duties to attend to. We are working on the matter now and intend to offer some constructive suggestions, and have been taking up the various matters from time to time with the Indian Bureau.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator one other question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah further yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. Does not the Senator find in this matter many, many problems instead of one? And does it not appear to him that the solution of the problems is through localized management on each of the reservations rather than attempting to do so much of the work from a central bureau here?

Mr. WHEELER. I am inclined to agree with the Senator with reference to that. One of the troubles is that the Indian Bureau here in Washington does not know the local situations on particular reservations, and they treat all Indians alike; whereas, as a matter of fact, the more we have traveled about the Indian reservations the more we have found that what applies to one tribe of Indians does not always apply to another tribe of Indians. The bureau here, however, has treated them all more or less as if they were one and the same kind of Indians.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I say to my friend from Wyoming that the resolution under which the junior Senator from Montana and other Senators are acting in making this general investigation contemplates that after they shall have concluded their investigation they will submit bills for the purpose of correcting evils which I think are conceded

by most people to exist. Certainly the purpose of the investigation was not merely to criticize some one; but it was to discover whether the system under which the Indians are governed is defective, and if so, what steps should be taken, what laws should be enacted to improve the system, so that the Government may acquit itself of the duty resting upon it to take care of its wards in a proper way, and give them opportunities for industrial, cultural, educational, and moral advancement.

I feel sure that the committee, after they have concluded their efforts, will submit a number of recommendations, probably many, as well as a number of bills proposing important reform in connection with the Indian Bureau. I think their mission will have failed if they do not do that; and I feel confident that some recommendations will be made. Unfortunately, however, too often when reports are made they are disregarded.

I have in my hand now one of the committee's reports, signed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. PINE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], dealing with the Klamath Reservation. They made a comprehensive and searching investigation there and submitted their report. The Indian Bureau pays no attention to it; and it is reported that one of the representatives of the Indian Bureau, when he was there visiting the Indians, said, "Oh, what does it matter if a number of Senators come out here and make recommendations? They can not do anything"; and the bureau seems to be going along much the same old way, increasing the expenditures when the Indians wanted them diminished.

I have made an examination of the testimony and have read hundreds of pages taken by the committee. The facts show that the Klamath Indians are right in their demands for reduced appropriations, but the Indian Bureau demands more each year.

I was told by an Indian within the past week that in view of the fact that the committee made these recommendations, which were contemptuously treated by the bureau, the representatives of the bureau, who are at the Klamath Agency, are more dictatorial than ever, and have convinced some Indians that investigations by Senators are wholly nugatory; that Senators can accomplish nothing; that these representations entrenched the Indian Bureau in power and authority, so that the Indians are beginning to look upon the committees that visit them as having no authority or influence over them to direct their policies or to improve their situation.

As I say, I hold in my hand the unanimous report made by the committee dealing with Klamath Reservation. Do you think the Indian Bureau has paid the slightest attention to it? No. The same man, Arnold, that they condemned is in control and seems to exercise more power now than he ever did, notwithstanding it was recommended that he be dismissed from the service or transferred to some other place.

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

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. FRAZIER. In line with what the Senator from Utah has said in regard to Superintendent Arnold, of the Klamath Reservation, still being in authority there, according to the information we have from Indians who testified before us when we were out there and delegations that have come to Washington, Arnold is not only in authority there but in the meantime, since this report has been made, he has given some of his Indian friends positions on the pay roll, and they are raising more trouble than ever for the other Indians who have been fighting the system under which their property has been managed and controlled.

Mr. KING. The Senator might add that he has given positions to three who testified, when the committee was there, with respect to conditions that called for changes. They condemned the policy that was being pursued and the conduct of Mr. Arnold; but he has silenced them, so the claim is made by Indians, by giving them positions.

Mr. FRAZIER. I understand that that is true.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I am reading from this report for no other purpose than to challenge attention to the fact that the irrigation system has not been satisfactory, and that recommendations have been made which have not been followed by the Indian Bureau. In fact, when recommendations were made, with respect not only to irrigation but other matters, the report seems to have slumbered silently. It never was given publicity; and the Indian Bureau proceeded in the same old way that it had walked in for years.

Mr. President, it is rather singular—and I depart from this report for just a moment—that the Indian Bureau is receiving larger appropriations every year, without any corresponding benefits to the Indians.

In 1923, \$10,000,000 was appropriated for the Indian Bureau.

In 1924, \$11,600,000 plus.

In 1925, \$11,212,000.

In 1926, \$15,312,000 plus.

In 1928, \$16,496,000 plus.

In 1929, \$15,967,000.

In 1930, \$18,909,874.

In 1931, \$22,363,430.

I am unable to state the amount this appropriation bill carries for the bureau, because the report accompanying the bill includes a large number of items for other branches of the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, does the Senator mean the amount of the bill as reported to the Senate?

Mr. KING. No; I have that; but for the Indian Bureau. It was estimated at \$24,840,801 in Mr. CRAMTON's report submitted to the House, and I think it carries substantially that amount now. So, Mr. President, from 1923 to 1932 we have more than doubled the appropriations for the Indians, and if any person can point to any corresponding benefits or advantages to the Indians for that enormous appropriation and increase, I shall be glad to have him indicate it.

I submit that a considerable part of that increase of more than 100 per cent is waste. It is for the employment of incompetent persons and the perpetuation of a bureaucratic system that has been injurious, instead of beneficial, to the Indians. If the present Indian Commissioner—upright, able man as he is—will wield the ax, and cut off one or two thousand employees, and put in men of ability and initiative, he will improve the condition of the Indians and diminish the costs that are to be met every year by the Government of the United States.

If we follow the path made by prior administrations, within a few years the amount appropriated annually will be thirty, forty, or fifty millions. We can not defend the enormous appropriations asked for by the Indian Bureau.

It does seem to me that the present Indian Commissioner, as evidence of his good faith and his earnestness for the correction of the evils, should have asked for a smaller appropriation instead of a much larger one. It seems as if he is pursuing the same course as his predecessors—calling for more appropriations and more employees—and that is the cry of all of the departments: "More soldiers! More sailors! More ships of war! More employees in the Interior Department and the Treasury Department and every bureau of the Government," until—and I have the figures here—we are called upon to expend this year, for the salaries of the employees of the Government, not what my friend from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS] stated the other day, \$300,000,000 plus, but more than \$800,000,000.

In addition to that sum, there are the soldiers and the sailors, whose wants must be met. So that the aggregate appropriations this year for the employees of the Government, officers and civilians, sailors and soldiers, will amount to more than \$1,200,000,000. This is more than it cost to run the entire Government in 1916. Of course that does not include the enormous appropriations for the ex-service men and for pensions, aggregating this year approximately a billion dollars, or close to it.

I repeat, Mr. President, the enormous appropriation carried by this bill for the Indian Bureau can not be defended. It is more than \$24,000,000, and we can not wonder that

the appropriations are constantly increasing when we have a record before us such as that contained in the Preston report, and when we have before us a record such as contained in the three or four thousand pages of testimony taken by the committee of which the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER] is chairman.

If my colleague from Utah desires to learn more about the health of the Indians, the lack of care and attention given them, and the improper methods which have been employed by the department in caring for this important governmental agency, all he need do is to read those three or four thousand pages of testimony. I confess my eyes have grown weary as the days have gone by and I have gone through more than 2,800 pages of this fine-print testimony taken by the committee.

I agree with what the Senator from Wyoming suggested. There is no agency of the Government, no department of the Government, which has more complicated problems to solve and more important duties to perform than has the Indian Bureau. I sympathize very much with Mr. Rhoads, and I certainly hope he will have the courage to go forward and tread the path which the dictates of his heart demand that he shall.

After this diversion I return to the Preston report, to which I was calling attention when interrupted. I read now from page 2223:

In our opinion the most serious error of the Indian irrigation service is in continuing to make extensions to projects where there is a question as to the adequacy of the water supply.

That will answer the question propounded by the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Montana, namely, would I abandon these projects? Certainly I would abandon those which have been condemned as hopeless, and I would refuse extensions where there is no proof that water is available. That is what this report challenges attention to, the hopelessness of some and the folly of giving money to extend some projects where there is an inadequate supply of water, where there are no places for the building of reservoirs, and where the climatic conditions are such as not to justify the building of reservoirs or the developing of irrigation systems. I read further:

In the case of the Wind River and Crow Reservations, although it is admitted in reports on file in the Indian Office that the water supply has not always been adequate, and that storage will be necessary when the total acreage now under canal is being irrigated, yet it is admitted as doubtful whether there are any storage sites. Similar conditions exist on some of the other projects.

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

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. I believe the Senator referred to the Crow as well as to the Wind River project.

Mr. KING. This report does so.

Mr. KENDRICK. It has been my good fortune—my privilege, at least—to know something of the country involved and to know something of the water supply. On the basis of long years of observation, I may say to the Senator without reservation that there is no question in anybody else's mind except in the minds of the engineers making the report about the water supply in each case of those two particular projects. The Wind River project is owned partly by the Shoshones and partly by the Arapahoes of Wyoming, and the water supply is not only abundant but there are ample reservoirs in the mountains to take care of any surplus that is required.

Mr. KING. I suppose the Senator is familiar with the fact that in those projects there are several subdivisions. It is not all in one compact form.

Mr. KENDRICK. The location is compact enough, so that one reservoir of considerable size would serve the entire area to be irrigated.

Mr. KING. I shall ask the Senator later to read the report respecting that. Of course, I do not expect it will change his opinion, but perhaps he will have some regard for the opinions of these experts who were sent there. I read further:

In our judgment several projects already have been extended over larger areas than can be supplied with water. In such cases

individuals as well as the Government will, of course, sustain heavy losses. This is a matter that we believe should have immediate attention.

No further extensions should be made pending a most thorough investigation and study of all conditions affecting feasibility.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, in corroboration of my statement of a moment ago, I want to say to the Senator that the territory under irrigation on the Crow reserve is supplied from both the Little Big Horn River and the Big Horn River, and at the present time there is not, nor has there ever been, so far as I know, any shortage of water which might be diverted for irrigation within the valleys of either one of those streams.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, on page 2230 of this report, referring to the Fort Peck project, the commission say:

The Fort Peck project is an instance of the latter method.

That is, of proceeding without knowledge:

It cost approximately \$1,000,000 to learn that the water supply is inadequate. By the other method, which is the one usually employed, it would have cost a few thousand dollars.

That is, by making the necessary survey in advance.

I read now from page 2231:

It is our judgment that many of the projects have already been extended over larger areas than the water supply available will satisfactorily serve. It is our conclusion that in some cases extensions have been made either without the knowledge of the Indian Bureau or at least without a realization of the magnitude of the extensions and their significance. In some instances one is forced to the conclusion that the only purpose in making the extensions was as a pretext for reporting a larger acreage under constructed works and thus be in a position to secure larger congressional appropriations for operation and maintenance. As yet, since only a small part of the so-called irrigable land under constructed works is being utilized, there is not much complaint as to the insufficiency of the water supply. When, however, an attempt is made to irrigate all the land "under constructed works" instead of one-fourth or one-half of it as now, there is bound to be trouble and the Government will be confronted with claims both by Indians and by whites, demanding damages for failure to deliver water to land which has been allotted or sold with the promise that such land carries with it a water right. In reports on file in the Indian Office relating to both the Crow and the Wind River Reservation projects, it is admitted that there has not always been an adequate water supply for the acreage now in cultivation; that storage will or may be necessary when all the land is utilized; but at the same time doubt is expressed as to whether there are any feasible storage sites. It seems that this is a matter that should have received consideration before the canals were extended over the areas they now cover.

I read from page 2233:

The result is that on the average Indian irrigation project only a small part of the land will be used by the Indians, and the acreage being used will be in small isolated tracts scattered over the entire project. This necessarily means that the irrigation system for the whole project must be operated and maintained for serving only a small part of the area that has been provided with irrigation facilities, and that the cost for serving this small acreage will be practically the same as it would be if the entire project acreage were utilized.

The Indian usually is unable to pay irrigation charges even on the land he actually farms, so it can not be expected that he can pay such charges on his unused land. The irrigation operation and maintenance expense on Indian land not leased is usually provided for by congressional appropriations made for that purpose, which, in most cases, are reimbursable; that is, it is intended that the cost shall be repaid to the Government. Because the Indian is unable to pay his annual charge, it is usually assessed or charged against the land.

The report discusses at considerable length the sale of lands by the Indians; and, as I deduce from the report, I think there ought to be some restriction, because in time many of the Indians will be landless.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. In a given case, where the Senator claims action on the part of the Government is not wise, does the report point its finger as to who is responsible for the given thing done?

Mr. KING. Yes and no. It makes many recommendations and calls attention to the fact that in some instances movements were carried forward without the knowledge of the Indian Bureau, by which I presume the committee meant the head of the department; but the report makes the statement repeatedly that many of these projects were started

without sufficient data, without knowledge of the quantity of water available, or knowledge of the soil and climatic and other conditions.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Somewhere in the report the name of the person responsible for the given work, criticized, perhaps rightly, appears, so that the party responsible for the unwise act, if it be so, is known.

Mr. KING. I do not think that is done. Many of these projects, as was stated by the Senator from Montana, were started years ago, and I am not particularly criticizing those who started the projects. Private persons started projects, some of which failed, and the Reclamation Bureau commenced projects without adequate data, the result of which, as was indicated a little while ago in the discussion, was that the Government of the United States sustained heavy losses, which taxpayers will be compelled to meet.

The suggestion was made to me by one of the Senators that an executive session was desired.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I know of no request for an executive session to-night. I thought we could run on until 5 o'clock anyway.

Mr. HEFLIN and Mr. McNARY addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator from Alabama, and then I will be very glad to yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HEFLIN. Before the Senator from Utah yields the floor and we go into executive session, I should like to say that my colleague [Mr. BLACK] has a very important amendment pending relating to a bill which passed the Senate a little while ago, the measure of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY] relating to relief of the drought-stricken areas. I think it will only take a moment to consider that amendment. I wish the Senator would let us do that so the bill can go to the House promptly.

Mr. KING. I follow the leadership of my friend on the other side of the aisle, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], in that matter. If that be agreeable to him I shall be glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, early in the day I promised the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] that we would have an executive session this afternoon so that he might make entry of an appropriate motion. That does not mean necessarily that we shall go into executive session now. Coupled with that is a desire that we may get a unanimous-consent agreement fixing the time to present this motion. Of course, I do not know what the ruling of the Chair will be, but knowing the situation as I do I have no doubt that probably the Chair would hold the motion not debatable. Therefore, in order properly to present the motion and with a fair distribution of time for debate, I conceive that it would be wise that a unanimous-consent agreement be entered into. I shall not propose that until the end of the executive session.

Furthermore, it is the intention to take a recess this evening on account of the death of a Member of the other body. I ask the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], who has the bill in charge, if in a few moments he will yield the floor to me to enable us to go into executive session.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask my colleague if he has concluded his remarks?

Mr. KING. No; I have not.

Mr. SMOOT. How long will it take my colleague to conclude?

Mr. KING. I have not concluded calling attention to the report which I have had under discussion.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I mean—his statement with reference to the report.

Mr. KING. I can finish my statement about the report in possibly 15 or 20 minutes. The Senator knows that more than half the time I have occupied the floor has been consumed by others to whom I have yielded.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no reference to that at all. I refer now to the proposal as to whether we could not now go on for a few minutes and let the Senator conclude his discussion of the report.

Mr. KING. Let me say to the Senator that there are a number of amendments to be offered to the bill now before us.

Mr. SMOOT. They will have to be offered after the committee amendments have been considered and disposed of. A unanimous-consent agreement was entered into that committee amendments should be considered first.

Mr. KING. I could just as well submit what I have to say respecting the report when we come to the Klamath Reservation, with reference to which I have a number of amendments in mind at the present time. So I am perfectly willing to yield the floor at this time and I shall take up some other features of the report when we come to a discussion of the Klamath-appropriation item.

Mr. McNARY and Mr. BLACK addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. I am obliged to the Senator from Utah. I think the senior Senator from Utah will probably lose nothing by yielding at this time to enable me to present my motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business. First, however, I yield to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK].

Mr. BLACK. What I desire to suggest to the Senator from Oregon is that I have given notice of a motion to recall the drought appropriation bill for the purpose of offering an amendment, which amendment I have submitted to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and which is in line with the unanimous understanding of that committee as to the distribution and loaning of the funds therein involved. I do not believe it will involve any argument whatever or that there will be the slightest objection. For that purpose I would like to ask unanimous consent.

Mr. McNARY. Personally and as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and being somewhat conversant with the nature of the proposal, I would have no objection; but in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. JONES] I could not give my consent.

Mr. BLACK. Would the Senator object to sending for the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who is in the committee room? I do not believe there will be any objection on his part and it will allow us to get the bill into conference.

Mr. McNARY. I would suggest, in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and in order not to have an awkward pause on the floor, that we proceed now to the consideration of executive business and then later return to legislative session when the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will be here.

Mr. BLACK. That is agreeable to me.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate sundry messages from the President of the United States making nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

POST-OFFICE NOMINATIONS REPORTED

Mr. PHIPPS, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably sundry post-office nominations, which were ordered to be placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Broussard	Davis	Goff
Barkley	Capper	Dill	Goldsbrough
Bingham	Caraway	Fess	Gould
Black	Carey	Fletcher	Hale
Borah	Connally	Frazier	Harris
Bratton	Copeland	George	Hastings
Brock	Couzens	Glass	Hayden
Brookharts	Dale	Glenn	Hebert

Heflin	McNary	Phipps	Thomas, Okla.
Howell	Metcalf	Ransdell	Trammell
Johnson	Morrison	Robinson, Ark.	Tydings
Jones	Morrow	Sheppard	Wagner
Kean	Norbeck	Shipstead	Walcott
Kendrick	Norris	Shortridge	Walsh, Mont.
Keyes	Nye	Smoot	Watson
King	Oddie	Steiwer	Wheeler
McGill	Partridge	Thomas, Idaho	Williamson

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. Reports of committees are in order. There being no further reports of committees, the calendar is in order. The clerk will state the first business on the calendar.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Henry P. Fletcher to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask that these nominations to the Tariff Commission go over. There is an agreement—

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. There is an agreement of record that these nominations shall not be taken up until the 9th day of January. That would automatically carry them over. There is another matter I want to bring to the attention of the Senate in this connection. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] is very anxious to be present when these nominations are considered. He is not able to be here now and does not expect that he will be able to be here on the 9th day of January. I understand he does think he will be able to return by the 12th. I think it proper to bring this to the attention of the Senate now so that if it is desirable to do so a unanimous-consent agreement may be made to refix the time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not think the Senator from Arkansas has fully set forth the import and purpose of the unanimous-consent agreement. Before we adjourned for the holidays I proposed a unanimous-consent agreement that we should consider nominations for the Tariff Commission on the 9th day of January, at which time the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] stated that would be satisfactory provided the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] could be present. I stated then, as the RECORD will show, that it was agreeable, if that was the order of the Senate, that it be either the 9th or the 12th as satisfactory or convenient to the Senator from North Carolina.

I am advised to-day by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] and also by another Member of the Senate that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] will not be here on the 9th on account of sickness in his family and his own indisposition, but will be here on the morning of the 12th. I think in fairness and to carry out the spirit and intention of the original agreement we ought to get an agreement at this time for the 12th of January.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That pleases me. I merely point out the fact that the agreement was made to proceed to consideration of the nominations on the 9th of January.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the date will be changed to the 12th of January. The Chair notices a further agreement with reference to members of the Federal Reserve Board which will go over until after action is had on the Tariff Commission nominations. The clerk will state the next business on the calendar.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Henry A. Morgan to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be notified.

COAST GUARD

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Kenyon Spalding to be temporary ensign, in accordance with the act approved July 3, 1926.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be notified.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I have in mind to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the nomina-

tion of Mr. George Otis Smith, as a member of the Federal Power Commission, was confirmed and to request the President to return to the Senate the notification of the action of the Senate with respect thereto. I inquire of the Chair whether such a motion is debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to reconsider must be preceded by a motion requesting the President to return the notification. Under the rule the motion to request the President to return the papers is not debatable except by unanimous consent.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Will the Chair refer me to the rule?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is the general rule with reference to return of papers.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask because after some study I was unable to find such a rule.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. A motion to reconsider is debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A motion to reconsider is debatable. Under Rule XIII it is provided that—

The motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, let me call the attention of the Chair to the fact that that is not the rule applicable to the instant case.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair realizes that in the rule in reference to nominations there is no provision that there shall be no debate on a motion to request the President to return the notification; but what the Chair has read is under the heading "Reconsideration"; and the Chair is of the opinion, after having made some investigation, that the provision in Rule XIII is applicable.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, let me remark in that connection that Rule XIII is not a general rule; Rule XIII applies to reconsideration of a bill which has passed the Senate and gone to the House of Representatives; it is a specific rule applying to that specific case; while Rule XXXVIII is another specific rule applying to this specific case. I will read the rule, if the Chair will indulge me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Certainly.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Rule XXXVIII reads as follows:

3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

If there were any general rule applying to all manner of reconsiderations, of course, it would be applicable and would cover this case; but why does Rule XIII control Rule XXXVIII any more than Rule XXXVIII controls Rule XIII? They both refer to specific instances. I am unable to follow the reasoning which would hold Rule XIII applicable in this instance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Of course, it is immaterial to the Chair whether the question is debatable or not. The Chair is of opinion, however, that it is not debatable; but, if any Senator desires, the question will be submitted to the Senate as to whether or not it is debatable under the rule.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. If the Chair please, as soon as I read, for the information of the Senate, Rule XIII, I shall ask that the question be submitted to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will be very glad to submit the question to the Senate.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Has notice of the confirmation of Mr. Smith been sent to the President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. And so ordered by the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I will now read Rule XIII. Rule XIII consists of two paragraphs. It is headed "Reconsideration." The rule to which I have heretofore referred is Rule XXXVIII, which is under the heading of "Executive session." Rule XXXVI deals with executive sessions; Rule XXXVII deals with executive sessions; and Rule XXXVIII deals with executive sessions and is headed "Executive Session—Proceedings on Nominations." Paragraph 3 of that rule is the one to which I have just referred. Rule XIII refers to the general subject of reconsideration. It has two paragraphs. The first paragraph begins—

When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may—

And so forth.

Under paragraph 2:

When a bill—

When a bill—

resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives—

When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives—

the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. President, the motion which I contemplate making is not a motion which refers in any manner whatever to any bill, resolution, report, amendment, order or message. Likewise, it has nothing to do with anything that has gone to the House of Representatives. Accordingly this paragraph of Rule XIII can not possibly have any relevancy to the question before us. I ask respectfully, Mr. President, that the question may be submitted to the Senate, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, is the question that is being submitted to the Senate whether or not this matter is debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the question.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am disposed to ask unanimous consent that we may be given an opportunity to debate it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I do not object to the request for unanimous consent, but since this question as it arises involves the proceedings of the Senate, I think it ought to be determined. It is perfectly clear to me, as a matter of law, that in the instant case, neither on the motion to reconsider nor on the motion to return the notification is debate forbidden. The rule that has been cited by the Chair, as stated by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], relates to proceedings and messages between the two Houses and is expressly limited to that class of proceeding. It does not, therefore, govern the confirmation of nominations and notification to the President of such confirmation. Clearly it will be necessary to read into the rule that governs notification to the President respecting nominations language which is not there; it will be necessary to read into paragraph 3 of Rule XXXVIII, which reads, "A motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate," the phrase "which latter motion shall be disposed of without debate," and so forth.

It is a well-known principle of law that there is never read language into any rule or statute when the language which is really written into the rule is plain, intelligible, and capable of application to the subject at issue.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. Do I understand the Senator is of the opinion that it would be better procedure to settle this question by having a vote upon it?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. Very well.

Mr. BRATTON. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Is a motion requesting the President to return the notification of the confirmation of Mr. Smith debatable? The yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a second?

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut will state it.

Mr. BINGHAM. May the question be stated for the information of the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question for the Senate to determine is whether or not a motion requesting the President to return the notification of the confirmation of Mr. Smith as a member of the Federal Power Commission is debatable. Those who think it is debatable will vote "yea," and those who think it is not debatable will vote "nay." The Secretary will resume the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. CAREY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BULKLEY]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. NORRIS (when Mr. LA FOLLETTE's name was called). The senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is temporarily absent from the city. Upon this question he is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER]. If the Senator from Wisconsin were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON]. I am advised that if present he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore I feel at liberty to vote and vote "yea."

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], which I transfer to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GLASS (when Mr. SWANSON's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SWANSON] is unavoidably absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I am paired upon this question with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. PATTERSON]. I am not informed as to how he would vote if present. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BROCK] and vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], who is absent. I am not able to secure a transfer, and therefore withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. NORRIS. The junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] is absent from the city. Upon this question he is paired with the Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE]. If the junior Senator from Wisconsin were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SHORTRIDGE (after having voted in the negative). In view of the statement made by the Senator from Nebraska, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. CAPPER. On this question I am paired with the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. GOULD. I have a general pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BLEASE]. I do not know how he would vote if present, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. FESS. I wish to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DENEEN] with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. STECK];

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS];

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS];

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND] with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR];

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. WATERMAN] with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON]; and

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES].

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 4, as follows:

YEAS—56			
Ashurst	Dill	Kendrick	Robinson, Ark.
Barkley	Frazier	King	Sheppard
Bingham	George	McGill	Shipstead
Black	Glass	McNary	Steifer
Borah	Glenn	Metcalf	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Goldsbrough	Morrison	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Hale	Morrow	Trammell
Broussard	Harris	Norbeck	Tydings
Caraway	Hayden	Norris	Wagner
Connally	Heflin	Nye	Walcott
Copeland	Howell	Oddie	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Johnson	Partridge	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Jones	Phipps	Wheeler
Davis	Kean	Ransdell	Williamson
NAYS—4			
Hastings	Hebert	Keyes	Smoot
NOT VOTING—36			
Blaine	Fletcher	McMaster	Simmons
Blease	Gillett	Moses	Smith
Brock	Goff	Patterson	Steck
Bulkley	Gould	Pine	Stephens
Capper	Harrison	Pittman	Swanson
Carey	Hatfield	Reed	Townsend
Cutting	Hawes	Robinson, Ind.	Vandenberg
Deneen	La Follette	Schall	Waterman
Fess	McKellar	Shortridge	Watson

So the Senate decided that a motion requesting the President to return notification of confirmation is debatable.

DROUGHT-RELIEF APPROPRIATION

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, as in legislative session I will state that, as the Senate knows, the \$45,000,000 relief measure passed to-day; and a motion to reconsider that action has been entered. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] desires to offer an amendment. It is an amendment to which I see no serious objection. As the joint resolution has to go to conference anyhow, I hope we may be permitted to dispose of that, so as to get as early action as possible on that measure.

I therefore ask, as in legislative session, that the vote by which the joint resolution passed may be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington, as in legislative session, asks that the vote by which the joint resolution was passed, be reconsidered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JONES. The Senator from Alabama has an amendment which he desires to present at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment was engrossed will be reconsidered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Oh, no, Mr. President; it is not proposed to reconsider the amendment that was agreed to. The reconsideration is for the purpose of permitting the Senator from Alabama to offer an additional amendment.

Mr. JONES. It is a reconsideration of the vote by which the joint resolution passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That has been done.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I suggest that the Senator from Alabama be permitted to present his amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair believes that by reason of the fact that the motion was to engross the amendment, the engrossment should be reconsidered, and then the measure will be open to amendment. Without objection, that will be done.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That has not been done before in the history of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama will offer his amendment.

Mr. BLACK. I send an amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

SECTION 3. In the administration of this fund the Secretary of Agriculture shall make loans in the drought and storm stricken areas without regard to county lines; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall not have right or authority to prescribe rules and regulations excluding farmers from the benefits of this appropriation on the sole ground that they reside in any particularly designated area.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of this amendment as in legislative session? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the joint resolution as amended will be engrossed. The question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Senate resumed open executive session.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I now move that the vote of the Senate, taken on the 20th day of December last, by which the Senate advised and consented to the nomination of George Otis Smith as a member of the Power Commission, be reconsidered, and that the President be requested to return to the Senate the notification of the action of the Senate in relation thereto.

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

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. Since this matter will probably take some time in debate, and the time provided for making other motions which I understand the Senator intends to make in regard to two more members of the commission may expire, I should like to suggest to the Senator that he enter the motions at this time, so that they will be in order.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. If I may have the consent of the Senate, I shall be very glad to do so. I make the same motion, Mr. President, with reference to the vote by which the nomination of Mr. Garsaud was confirmed and the vote by which the nomination of Mr. Draper was confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motions will be entered.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, why omit the others?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Because the Senator voted in the negative. Some Senator who voted in the affirmative will have to make that motion.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I shall make that clear as I proceed.

Mr. GLASS. Some Senator who did not vote in the negative ought to do the fair thing and move to reconsider the others.

Mr. WATSON. What is the motion? We could not hear it over here. Has the Senator made it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Montana repeat his motion?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I had it in mind likewise to take similar action with reference to the action of the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Garsaud and the nomination of Mr. Draper. I now enter the same motions, with the same requests, that the President return the notifications.

The VICE PRESIDENT. May the Chair ask whether the Senator from Montana voted in the affirmative? Some question has been raised in regard to that matter. The Senator voted in the affirmative, did he not?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I did.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Then the motions will be entered.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, two members of this commission were confirmed by the Senate on the 19th day of December, Messrs. Draper and Williamson, and three others on the 20th of December, Mr. Smith, Mr. McNinch, and Mr. Garsaud.

It will be recalled that the Senate adjourned for the holiday recess on the 20th day of December, shortly after the action to which I have referred was taken. The next day

was Sunday, the 21st. The following day—Monday, the 22d—is generally observed likewise as a holiday. On the 23d day of December, Tuesday, three members of this commission—Messrs. Smith, Garsaud, and Draper—assembled, having, as I assume, qualified by taking the requisite oath. Thereupon, two other members being absent, they dismissed from the service of the commission the general accountant, Mr. King, and the solicitor, Mr. Russell.

In justice to the commission, or at least to the three members named, it ought to be said that they, in some strange manner to which I shall refer later, took the position that by reason of the act spoken of as the reorganization act, the service and employment of all members of the commission automatically terminated; and they accordingly sent to all members formal notification that their service had thus terminated, but that all of them except Messrs. Russell and King and, I believe, Mr. Bonner, the executive secretary of the commission, were immediately reappointed for a period of 30 days.

It ought to be said in this connection, Mr. President, that Mr. Bonner had already given information to the public that he intended to sever his connection with the commission and not retain his position. The newspapers, at least, carried information to that effect. So it will be observed that from every practical standpoint the action of the commission operated only in the cases of King and Russell.

No other reason was given in the notification for the dismissal of these servants of the public, but the press carried notice of the alleged justification for its action. The United States Daily of the next day, December 24, contains the following, after telling of the dismissal of King and Russell:

"Too much internal friction and not enough external results" were assigned by Doctor Smith as the reason for the action of the newly created commission.

Shortly before notice of dismissal was given to Mr. Russell and Mr. King, Frank E. Bonner, the executive secretary of the commission, resigned.

Senators NORRIS (Republican), of Nebraska; BROOKHART (Republican), of Iowa; and WALSH (Democrat), of Montana in their statements signified dissatisfaction with the commission's action.

All civil-service employees of the former commission were advised in an order signed by Doctor Smith that their services had ended automatically with the passing of the old commission, December 22, but the chairman stated orally that the Civil Service Commission has been asked to permit the temporary employment of these workers for 30 days, adding that it is probable that most of them will be retained permanently.

Messrs. Russell and King were not informed that they would be kept temporarily, Doctor Smith said.

So that it will be observed that, by whatever process may be named, or whatever circumlocution may have been pursued or observed, the operation was to sever the relation of King and Russell from the service, and no one else.

Mr. President, the reason assigned, it will be observed, is that there was friction in the commission. That the friction existed has been very well known. So far as King and Russell are concerned, I have not heard a word uttered from any source whatever to the effect that these two men have not been loyal, faithful, and zealous public servants. Not a word by way of criticism, as far as I have been able to learn, has been uttered against either of them, and I have abundant reasons for knowing that they have been both devoted and faithful public servants.

On the other hand, it is publicly charged as well as privately discussed that Mr. Bonner, the executive secretary of the commission, has, by his acts from the time he took office, betrayed an undue friendliness to the power interests, and a total disregard of the interests of the public in relation to the work of the commission, and that that difference has given rise to numerous clashes between him on the one side and the accountant of the commission, Mr. King, and the solicitor of the commission, on the other side, and I might likewise add, the very able and very modest general counsel of the commission, Mr. Russell.

Now, Mr. President, with a bare majority of the commission in office, as the very first act of the commission, and without giving a hearing at all to these men, one of whom, Mr. King, is in the classified service, they are severed from the public service. I might say in this connection that Mr.

Russell went to the Power Commission something like two years ago, after three to four years of faithful service with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and upon the recommendation of the members of that commission.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas in the chair). Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. DILL. Is the Senator familiar with the fact that Mr. Smith, previous to his confirmation, had a conference with Mr. Russell, in which he assured him that his work was entirely satisfactory, and that he was entirely in agreement with him, and that as a result of that Mr. Russell came and talked with Members of the Senate trying to get them to vote to support Mr. Smith's confirmation?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am unadvised concerning any talk between Mr. Smith and Mr. Russell. I am advised, however, that Mr. Russell, having the very highest regard for Mr. Smith, as did I myself, importuned Senators to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Smith.

Mr. President, when these matters were before the Committee on Interstate Commerce for consideration the question of the retention by the commission of Mr. Bonner was under consideration. Various nominees coming before the commission for interrogation were asked as to their attitude touching the retention of Mr. Bonner as executive secretary. In other words, there was a widespread belief that Mr. Bonner had not been entirely faithful to the discharge of his duties, or, at least, that he was biased and prejudiced in favor of the power companies against the public. In those circumstances, without anyone making a single charge against King or Russell, without either being subject to criticism, so far as I have been able to discover, they were dismissed from the service, forsooth, because there was friction in the commission.

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

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. My attention was called to a newspaper story to the effect that the three commissioners who joined in this action had agreed with the other two members of the commission that no action would be taken in the premises until they were all present. So far as I know, the three commissioners who did act have never denied that statement. To be explicit, the newspaper story was that Commissioner McNinch stated that he had been assured by the three who acted that no action touching the counsel and the accountant would be taken until the full commission was present. It is strange, to my mind, that the three commissioners involved would remain quiet in the face of a charge of that kind, which goes to the full limit of common honesty. Does the Senator have any information as to their attitude upon that subject?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. No; I have only the information the Senator has that such a statement was carried by the press.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Will the Senator permit me to make a statement with reference to the question asked by the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I think it is well to have the statement now in the RECORD. My understanding is that it is true that they were to take no affirmative action. The three commissioners, finding themselves alone here, after consulting the law, seeing that these employees went out of office automatically, merely served notice that they went out of office, and that they would take no action either to retain them or anything else, because that involved the selection of employees; and on January 2, at a meeting of the commissioners in which the two other commissioners participated, that action was practically indorsed by the entire commission.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, let me ask, Did the commission, at the meeting at which the three were present, notify other employees that they were reemployed?

Mr. BROUSSARD. All employees under the civil service, including Mr. Bonner, my information is, were notified that they had made a request of the Civil Service Commission to retain them for 30 days.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I will try to give the Senate the status of the matter. On learning of this action by the commission, I addressed to Doctor Smith a communication, as follows:

DECEMBER 23, 1930.

HON. GEORGE OTIS SMITH,
Chairman Federal Power Commission.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: I venture to write to you to express my amazement at the intelligence received this morning of the dismissal of Russell and King.

I am unable to interpret this action in any light except as punishment of two devoted public servants for the faithful discharge of the duties that were devolved upon them.

So far as I have been able to learn, not a word has ever been uttered against either implying anything more than excessive zeal in safeguarding the interests of the public.

It is a matter of profound regret to me that the confidence I hoped the country would have in the new commission, of which you have become the head, should be so early and so rudely disturbed. It seems to me a matter of no consequence whatever that differences had subsisted between the two gentlemen named and the executive secretary of the commission, who was widely charged with being unduly friendly to the privilege-seeking power interests. The only offense of the other gentlemen was that in devotion to the public interest they clashed with him.

Respectfully yours,

T. J. WALSH.

To that Doctor Smith replied as follows:

DECEMBER 23, 1930.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: I hasten to reply to your letter of to-day.

An important fact which the early editions failed to report is that Bonner, Russell, and King were treated exactly alike. The inclosed carbon will show the notice given all employees holding "civil-service" positions; with the exception of the final sentence the same wording was used in these letters addressed to the three men holding appointive positions. Mr. Bonner did not resign before this notice was handed to him, nor did he claim to me that he had, and, indeed, under our interpretation of the automatic action of the law he could not resign to-day.

No charges were filed against any one of the three former officials, and therefore no entry can lie against their civil-service record. The only action voted by the commission was postponement of the filling of these three vacancies.

Our reason for treating the three men alike is to stop immediately the internal strife which has made the staff anything but a working body. I for one intend to have a staff that will work together on the matters before the commission, but recently that has been impossible.

I have full confidence that our purpose will be to safeguard the interests of the public, and do it effectively if we have a united body of workers.

I hope and trust that in due time I may regain your confidence.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. OTIS SMITH.

The accompanying notice was as follows:

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION, December 23, 1930.

To the CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES:
To BONNER, RUSSELL, KING:

In connection with the organization of the Federal Power Commission as provided in the act of June 23, 1930, it is understood that your services automatically terminated on December 22 with the going out of existence of the commission under which you have been employed.

In line with the authority contained in the above-mentioned act the commission will proceed later to appoint such officers and employees as are necessary in the execution of its functions as soon as it can be determined what personnel is required. In the meantime the Civil Service Commission has been requested to authorize your temporary employment for not exceeding 30 days.

By order of the commission.

GEO. OTIS SMITH, Chairman.

There is included in this a portion of the order in brackets concerning which Mr. Smith says: "To Bonner, Russell, and King"; that is to say, with respect to them the notice did not include this language:

As soon as it can be determined what personnel is required. In the meantime the Civil Service Commission has been requested to authorize your temporary employment for not exceeding 30 days.

That is to say, all of them except the three mentioned were given notice at once that they were reemployed by the commission for a period of not more than 30 days.

Mr. President, Mr. Russell is a citizen of my State, a lawyer of excellent attainments and of the very highest pur-

poses. That is a matter of very small consequence, however, and I place no stress upon it at all.

This action by the commission I interpret as a notice to every man in the public service that should he find anything going wrong in the bureau or branch of the Government in which he is located, anything detrimental to the public interest, even anything suggesting corruption in any of his associates in that particular branch of the Government, whether the individual involved is on the same plane with him, whether he is a subordinate, whether he is his superior officer, he is to keep his mouth shut about it under pain of dismissal from the service if he gets into a quarrel with the man whose action he undertakes to criticize in any way whatever.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Was there anything in the circumstances surrounding the reorganization of the commission which required such precipitous haste on the part of the three who happened to be able to get together to take the oath of office as to require action of this sort before all five could take the oath and reorganize the commission?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Not a thing. It is perfectly well known that we passed this act at the last session of Congress and that the old commission remained in office during all the time until the new commission qualified on the 22d day of December after they had been confirmed by the Senate. There was nothing in the situation whatever that required precipitation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator know whether there is any inference to be drawn from the fact that three of them were not willing to wait until all five could meet?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. For various reasons I can not escape the sinister significance of such precipitate action.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to enable me to submit a unanimous-consent request, and then will the Senator likewise yield to the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] to submit a resolution?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate recesses to-day it recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow to meet in executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. May I inquire of the Senator whether it is his intention to interfere with the special order for 2 o'clock to-morrow?

Mr. McNARY. No. I think so far as that is concerned it will be carried out.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNELL

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, his many friends heard with great unhappiness of the sudden death of Representative O'CONNELL. He was a respected and much-beloved citizen of Brooklyn. He was an honored Member of the lower House. Personally, I regarded him as one of the sweetest, most tender, most charming men of my acquaintance.

I offer the following resolutions and ask for immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 392) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. COPELAND. I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative the Senate do now recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) took a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow, Tuesday, January 6, 1931.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 5, 1931

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Maurice L. Stafford, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana, now a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a vice consul of career, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

CONSULS GENERAL

Lucien Memminger, of South Carolina, now a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a consul, to be a consul general of the United States of America.

Willys R. Peck, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and a consul, to be a consul general of the United States of America.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D. Lawrence Groner, of Virginia, to be an associate justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. (Additional position.)

William Hitz, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. (Additional position.)

JUDGE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

George C. Aukam, of the District of Columbia, to be a judge of the municipal court, District of Columbia. (He is now serving in this position under an appointment which expired January 4, 1931.)

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

Charles C. Cantrell, of Louisiana, to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 20, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., in place of Walter L. Cohen, deceased.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

Luther Weedon, of Washington, to be commissioner of immigration at the Port of Seattle, Wash.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

Albert G. Stubblefield, of Colorado, to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo. (Reappointment.)

William Ashley, of Idaho, to be register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. (Reappointment.)

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Mason V. Hargett to be an assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 5, 1931

REGISTER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Henry A. Morgan to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz. (Reappointment.)

COAST GUARD

Kenyon Spalding to be temporary ensign.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1931

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:

With accents of love and praise, with blessings sweet, sweet, and precious, we own Thee, O God, to be our Father. With solemn expectancy we turn to Thee as the infinite source of all wisdom. With calm indifference to all unjust criticism, with absorbing interest and eager anticipation, may we strive to serve our country and be an abiding blessing to all our people. Bless us and inspire us with a pure, strong, vigorous type of statesmanship that holds no ignorant zeal or questioning loyalty or superficial sentiment. The Lord God of Hosts be with us day by day and let us sincerely hope to give our Republic entire satisfaction and place upon the temples of man unfortunate, man unemployed, and man who kept our flag unsullied the crown of our deepest gratitude and just appreciation. Again we wait. The hour came while the stars were paling and the dawn was whitening—the mantle fell from the shoulders of a Member of this Chamber and our true friend left us. We thank Thee, Father, for the strange peace that fell on him from above as he entered upon his eternal rest. Be gracious and merciful unto his loving hearthstone. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 20, 1930, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were 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 December 20, 1930:

H. R. 14804. An act making supplemental appropriations to provide for emergency construction on certain public works during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, with a view to increasing employment; and

H. J. Res. 444. Joint resolution making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1931 for expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives.

On December 22, 1930:

H. R. 15359. An act making an additional appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929.

On December 23, 1930:

H. J. Res. 253. Joint resolution to provide for the expenses of a delegation of the United States to the sixth meeting of the Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy to be held at Budapest in 1931.

BIRTHDAY OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM R. WOOD

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, this is the seventieth anniversary of the birth of our highly esteemed colleague the gentleman from Indiana, the distinguished chairman of the

Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Wood. [Applause, the Members rising.]

I am sure that I express the unanimous and heartfelt sentiment of every Member of the House on both sides of the Chamber when I say that we congratulate the gentleman from Indiana on having reached this milestone in good health, and that we wish for him many, many happy returns of the day and many more years of usefulness in the service of his country, and that during all the years in which we hope he may continue to serve his country he will enjoy the same good health he enjoys to-day. There is nothing, I feel sure, which can afford a Member so much satisfaction as to feel after long years of faithful service that he has the respect, the confidence, and the friendship of all his colleagues. The gentleman from Indiana is entitled to share that satisfaction, and we wish for him long life, great happiness, and much prosperity. [Applause.]

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it is said with regard to men that they are as old as they feel, and I think no modification need be made of that general statement with respect to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Wood]. If the membership of this House might appraise the age of our colleague by his efficiency, by his work, by his enthusiasm, by the fidelity which he brings to any undertaking which he carries forward in this great body, we should say that the eminent chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is just now reaching those years that mark the splendid prime of life.

I am sure the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations on the Democratic side has not only expressed the thought of his colleagues on the other side of the aisle, but of this side as well, and that all the members of the Committee on Appropriations and of this Chamber wish for our distinguished chairman many years of health and activity and unselfish usefulness, devoted to the Nation's service that will match the contributions he has rendered during the years he has been a Member of this body. [Applause.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that leave of absence be granted to my colleague [Mr. REILLY] on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL FORESTS HISTORICAL DATA

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the RECORD an address delivered by Raphael Zon, of the United States Forestry Service, at the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Society of American Foresters on last Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks by the publication of the address mentioned. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, on last Tuesday evening at the thirtieth annual dinner of the Society of American Foresters, Raphael Zon, one of the most distinguished members of the United States Forest Service and of the forestry profession, delivered the occasional address. His speech contained historical data which should be preserved and a presentation of great value depicting the conception, growth, and future of the forestry movement in this country. I ask that Mr. Zon's address be printed in the RECORD for the purpose of promoting a better understanding of the progress of forest conservation in America.

The address is as follows:

I do not know of any country in the world which has made a more marvelous and rapid progress in forestry than the United States in the 30 years from 1900 to 1930. This is not an oratorical gesture nor an attempt at hyperbolic statements, par-

donable as they may be at birthday celebrations. It is an actual fact.

A whole historic epoch is crowded into this 30-year period. Within the last 30 years we have witnessed the birth and the development of one of the greatest national movements—the movement for conservation. It has marked a revolutionary change in our traditional, age-old public-land policy. Within this period we have seen the rise of a new profession—the profession of forestry.

The pioneering spirit, the daring, the enthusiasm, the sacrifices, and, above all, the heroic figure of the undaunted and sagacious leader, the type of leader that arises possibly once in a century, Gifford Pinchot, lend an almost romantic atmosphere to this period and make it truly an American epic. To do justice to it would take the pen of a Milton or the eloquence of a Clay or Burke.

Our society came into being at the beginning of this period, and its members were the shock troops in the battle for conservation. Being a cross section of the entire profession, it is the best yardstick and barometer for gaging the growth of forestry in this country.

The record of our achievements, if we look at them not too closely with the natural impatience of zealots but from a distance of 30 years ago, is very impressive:

1. Out of a neglected and rapidly dissipating public domain some 56,000,000 acres have been set aside as national forests and put under management. Some 4,000,000 acres were added by purchase or exchange. We have to-day one-fifth of all the forest land in public control, almost as much as in some European countries, and more is being added through acquisition or exchange at the rate of some half million acres per year.

2. Orderly management has been brought out of the chaotic condition of millions of acres of our western range, which now provide forage for nearly 8,000,000 cattle and sheep.

3. Tolerable fire protection is now provided for four-fifths of all forest land.

4. Practically every State in the Union has now a State forest department, which maintains a fire-protective system and makes some effort at restocking denuded lands. New York is now entering on a most ambitious forest program, which contemplates the expenditure of some \$19,000,000 in 11 years.

5. Forest planting is progressing at the rate of some 100,000 acres a year.

6. Forest taxation laws, to encourage forest practice by private owners, have been passed in a number of States.

7. Over 31,000,000 people enjoyed the recreational facilities of the national forests last year.

8. The number of professional foresters in three decades has risen from half a dozen to over 2,500 and from 1 or 2 forest schools at the beginning of the century we have now 25.

9. We have produced a forest literature that is beginning to command the respect of the world, and our Journal of Forestry is an outstanding professional organ.

10. We have overcome the indifference of the large masses of the people to the conservation of natural resources. Our most bitter opponents of yesterday are our best friends to-day. And no movement has to-day as much popular support as forestry.

11. We have even broken into the citadel of the lumber industry. If we have not succeeded yet in converting the lumbermen to the practice of forestry, the idea of forestry does not seem to them now so impractical as it did a few decades ago. They are willing to use the best brains of the profession—to be sure, only the best brains—in the solution of their own problems. A number of pulp and paper mills are seriously looking to forestry as a means of providing their future raw materials, and a few lumber companies are even playing with the idea of reforestation and selective logging.

These are the tangible public accomplishments. On the intangible side, the technical growth and the accumulation of knowledge, progress was no less significant.

As a computer 30 years ago on the eighth floor of the Atlantic Building, I used to prepare volume tables based on the tree diameters alone, involving simplest arithmetic. To-day the most expert mathematical thought and analysis are applied to the determination of the volume of trees. The volume of the tree, if it is not a frustum cone, is a mathematical expression of the ratio between the diameter breast high and the diameter halfway up the tree. Several formulas are used to determine the accuracy of the volumes. If the aggregate difference, for instance, is two and one-half-times more than the average deviation divided by the square root of the number of observations, the tables are discarded as unreliable.

The preparation of yield tables used to be a pretty simple process. To-day it is a most solemn ritual, which makes the head of an old-timer swim. If you do not refer to coefficient of alienation, Charlier's Series A and Series B, differential equations, multiple correlations, and even spurious correlations, you are just a nobody, just a simpleton who does not belong.

The old-timers were interested only in a few simple curves, and they were not always of the mathematical kind. To-day, even youngsters just out of school glibly talk of all kinds of curves, parabolic, hyperbolic, exponential, harmonized, and anamorphous.

Everything must be correlated. Not long ago one of those keen young forest mathematicians referred to one of our laws of growth as being a spurious correlation. I thought at first of getting offended. It sounded as if we were being accused of putting over something that was not so. But when it was explained to me that spurious correlation is a perfectly legitimate mathematical

correlation, except that it is spurious, I was satisfied that our prestige had not suffered.

Even if we old-timers have at times a sneaking suspicion, undoubtedly because of our own backwardness, that these young mathematicians do not know any more than we do, we must admit that it is a long, long road from simple arithmetic to differential equations and Charliu's Series A and B.

And this is true of every other branch of forestry. How much did we know of botany, plant physiology, and soils 30 years ago? To-day we have foresters who can call every living plant in the forest and every blade of grass on the range by its first name. They can tell you exactly how and why the sap rises 250 feet to the top of the Douglas fir. Their sharp eyes can tell at a glance from the character of the vegetation alone the type and the profile of any soil to a depth of four and even more feet.

Verily, forestry in 30 years has risen from the lowly level of the cow-puncher and the lumberjack to the position of a most profound science. Some foresters now breathe the same rarefied air as Milliken, Clements, John Merriam, and other Olympians, and literally rub elbows with them.

Thirty years ago, when a forest supervisor had a grammar-school education, he was looked upon by his associates with some suspicion as being overeducated. To-day a large number of forest rangers modestly conceal the fact that they are holding degrees of master of forestry from the best institutes of forest learning in this country. And one or two forest rangers, I understand, can even put a Ph. D. after their names.

If 30 years ago you proudly proclaimed to a newspaper man that you were a forester, the chances were that you would see a reference to yourself as a member of the Exalted Fraternal Order of Foresters, with two r's. To-day a forester in his own name with one r is known in the remotest hamlet of our country, and I suspect even in the Halls of Congress.

Thirty years ago foresters were looked upon as cranks, subject to ridicule. They had practically no influence in the counsels of our Government—Federal, State, of local. To-day we have foresters as governors of great Commonwealths, and who knows, a forester may soon hold the highest position in the land. We have foresters in the Halls of Congress, foresters as great philanthropists, great educators, authors—even contributors to the Saturday Evening Post, captains of the movie industry, economists, chiefs of bureaus, great administrators, colonels and majors by the score, and captains without number. Now, a small group of men which can produce from among its own midst in such a short time such a large number of useful citizens must possess the qualities of mind and soul and must have the fiber of which true leaders are made.

To-night is the foresters' festival. We celebrate to-night the vindication of the foresters' ideas. A small group of young, enthusiastic men and women, inexperienced in the affairs of the world and business, had the prophetic vision and the courage to live up to it. The economic and historic march of events has proved that their ideas were sound and practical. There is no room for any gloom or pessimism in the ranks of foresters. The economic and social forces of the world are working with them, and I am as certain as that day follows night that in another 25 or 30 years forestry will be firmly enthroned, not only in the minds of the people but actually in the woods.

At times some of us become infected with the gloom that now permeates the lumber industry. We, of course, sympathize with the difficulties of a great and basic industry. But the lumbermen's difficulties are to a large measure of their own making. The specter of a diminishing per capita consumption of wood that is haunting the lumber industry, its fear of increase in the use of substitutes for wood, and also its apprehension that there may be an overproduction of forest products can not be part of a defeatist psychology of foresters who know history and can intelligently interpret the economic future.

The need for wood, and especially forests, will last as long as the human race will last on this planet. Countries like Sweden and Finland, whose very existence depends upon the products of the forest, are not worrying that there may be too much forest, but are continuously improving the old forest and planting new.

If one would believe our cellulose chemists, the age of lumber is passing and its place is being taken by wood fiber and cellulose. In spite of all these predictions pulpwood still constitutes only 6 or 7 per cent of our total annual cut. It is possible that in the distant future their predictions may come true, but for generations yet lumber will be the most highly prized product of the forest.

All our calculations for future needs for forest products deal with domestic needs. In practically every other field of industrial endeavor production far exceeds our domestic needs. Why should we confine ourselves in timber production only to our domestic needs? We have here on the North American Continent the finest plant for growing timber found anywhere in the temperate region, the largest number of useful species of any country in the world. Yet we are satisfied to work this plant only to a fraction of its capacity and are willing to surrender the production of this world-wide needed commodity to such countries as Sweden, Finland, Russia, and Canada, the bulk of whose forests lie within the Arctic Circle, and which have at most half a dozen species to work with.

Wood is the most elastic organic matter and can be molded in a thousand different shapes and forms. Human civilization, more and more, depends upon organic matter. The pronouncements of chemists, at times bombastic, that eventually everything will be

produced synthetically, overlook the fact that even for synthetic products organic matter is necessary as raw material. They may produce artificial silk, but they need the fiber of wood for that purpose. They may produce generator gas, but they need the carbon of organic matter stored by plants either in past geologic epochs or in modern times.

How much carbon do you think chemists could extract directly from the air, without the help of growing green plants, for the synthetic manufacture of all the carbohydrates? Mighty little. Organic matter, whether synthetically produced from other raw organic materials or derived directly from the plant itself, is the basis of our civilization. All that the chemists can do is to modify one raw organic material into another organic product of a more finished, useable form. As a matter of fact, the future looks to the chlorophyll engineers, as President Wilbur once so well expressed, to foresters, and to other growers of plants for the substance of life.

Another famous engineer once defined the green plant as the binder of energy, the animal as the binder of space, and man as the binder of time. The greatest moving force in the entire world is energy, and it must come eventually from the green plants and, above all, from the forest as the highest expression of plant life.

Foresters, however, are not concerned merely with the material product of the forest. Forests are an important factor in the climate of the world. They regulate water and save soil. They are the home of wild life and the lungs—the breathing spaces—and playground of mankind.

There is another aspect of forestry which even surpasses all other benefits. This is the future of our countryside.

Not long ago more than 50 per cent of our people were engaged in agriculture and lived in the country. To-day only 20 per cent of our population are on the farms. With ample machinery, 15 per cent of the population are enough to-day to produce all the food that is required, and 10 per cent properly educated farmers could do it. In the last 10 years 4,000,000 people have left the land, 19,000,000 acres have gone out of cultivation, and 76,000 farms have ceased to exist as farms.

If 90 per cent of our people are going to live in the big cities and only 10 per cent on the land, I believe there is a great peril to life and to the quality of our future citizenship. Go to the Lancashire factories of England, or any other big industrial city of Europe or America, observe the shriveled, anemic, and bloodless people, the third generation of city-bred folks. Humanity is like the ancient legendary giant Antæus, who drew strength from touching the earth. A city population which has lost contact with the earth for several generations has no likeness to the noble Adam, the father of all humanity.

If only 10 per cent of the population are to live outside the cities on farms, what is to become of the unlimited vastness of our land? If not agriculture, what else except forests?

There is even a greater significance to the maintenance and up-building of our forests, and with them all our primary natural resources, that goes to the heart of our future economic existence. We are reaching an impasse in our national economic situation which at this moment is very acute. Whatever we, like King Midas of old, touched has turned into gold, and yet we are economically starving, surrounded by mountains of gold.

There is overproduction in practically every line of industry, even in agriculture. Our mill capacity is larger than the amount of products that can be consumed. The machine age, by introduction of new machinery and improved technique, is replacing men, both in the factory and on the farm. These displaced men and women can not enter new productive fields. In the last 10 years some 500,000 people were replaced by machines alone in the factories, and probably a similar number on the farms. These displaced workers seek employment in the field of personal service, in garages, and in service stations. Some become near-parasites and many enter upon lives of actual crime.

As their purchasing power is decreased the market for the products of the factory and farm is also decreased. And here is the paradox: The greater our technical progress, both on the farm and in the factory, the graver becomes the economic situation.

And what is the answer? A new outlet must be found for the surplus capital, whose reinvestment in overexpanded industry only adds to overproduction and aggravates the situation. At times we hear expressions like, "Oh, if only a new industry would arise on the horizon, an industry similar to the automobile industry of 25 years ago." This would release the accumulated capital, place the large number of unemployed in productive occupations, and revitalize the whole economic structure. Capital is now seeking investment in foreign fields. The most absurd doctrines are being propounded, like the doctrine of waste, according to which the products of the factory must be used up, worn out, and wasted as fast as they are produced, or the doctrine of the production of luxuries, and similar economically unsound panaceas.

Yet, the outlet for our accumulated surplus capital and human energy is right at home—right at our own doors—if we only had leaders in our economic and industrial field who had the vision to see it and grasp it.

This outlet lies in diverting the surplus capital and surplus human labor into repairing and building up our primary natural resources.

We have gone through this continent as an invading army, pitched our tents, built our main streets just long enough to skim the cream and waste the rest. We have destroyed our forests; we have almost exhausted our mines; we have depleted most of the fertility of our soils and allowed it to be washed away; we have

disfigured the beautiful landscape of our country; we have polluted our rivers and turned them from objects of utility into sources of menace to life and property.

We have been on this continent now for over 150 years. Frankly, this is not a bad country. As a matter of fact, there is no better country in the world. Then why not at last get settled, not for another hundred years but for 1,000 or 2,000 years. Let us begin to build for permanency; let us build for beauty; and let us develop here a culture that will surpass the culture of ancient Greece and Rome.

While the productive power of man has been increased many fold the productive power of nature has been throttled, crushed, and reduced to insignificance. We have built, and are still building, one of the greatest industrial structures in the world, on a foundation that is continuously becoming smaller and weaker. We can not go on like this. Other countries are arising on the historic horizon. They have rich, unimpaired natural resources. If these countries borrow our industrial technique, our economic supremacy may be readily challenged. That country will prove the victor in this economic struggle which has used its primary basic resources most conservatively and intelligently.

If we can divert our surplus capital and labor into these neglected fields—which are the basis of our industrial greatness—new opportunities for productive labor will be opened to millions of people, their purchasing power will be greatly increased, sub-marginal farm lands will be removed from the market, the rewards for agricultural labor will be greatly increased, the balance between factory and farm will be restored, and the farmers will again become the largest consumers of the products of the factory.

We must revise our old slogans and courageously abandon worn-out shibboleths which in their own times may have served a good purpose. In this country we do not need so much a new freedom as a new faith in our own destiny, a new patriotism, and a new love for the country. Unless we get this new faith I am very much afraid that we are headed toward economic stagnation and social troubles.

Our economic salvation lies, to a large extent, in diverting large sums of money into the reforesting of our cut-over land, in the control of floods, in the improvement of our rivers, in stopping erosion, in restoring the fertility of the land, in developing water power for the benefit of all the people, in the building up of our institutions of learning, research, social welfare, and culture.

As a matter of fact, what do we do in an economic crisis like this but appropriate large sums of money for public works to start the wheels of industry moving? These works, started under economic and often political pressure, are often hastily conceived and poorly planned. What we are trying to do hurriedly at a time of crisis should become the regular, premeditated, definite policy of the Government—Federal, State, and local.

You may say, "Yes; this is true; but does it not mean largely public enterprises?" To a great extent, yes; but there are also fields open for private enterprises under public supervision and with public assistance.

Take, for instance, the field of forestry. An analysis of the income-tax returns of our industries—not in a year of depression but in a fairly good year; in 1926, for instance—shows that the total assets of our big industrial corporations amounted to some \$250,000,000,000. The net returns on these assets were about \$8,000,000,000, or about 3 per cent.

Why, there is no forest in this country, except possibly the swamp forest of the northern Lake States, which is not earning through growth alone, without the effort of man, from 2½ to 3 per cent.

It is pathetic to watch how the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest is trying desperately to liquidate its assets in the Douglas fir forests. The industry has a mill capacity in that region of some 14,500,000,000 feet. It can actually market only 8,000,000,000 feet, and it has a stand of timber in private hands that will last from 30 to 40 years. Carrying charges and taxes will bankrupt the industry long before the assets can be liquidated. It can not be done. It can no more be done than if the people of the District of Columbia would attempt all at once to liquidate their houses by trying to sell them. Convert these assets into permanent investments and earn 3 per cent—and this means forestry—and the whole economic complexion of the lumber industry is changed.

Forestry played an important part in awakening the public conscience to the conservation of natural resources. It has performed a gigantic task. But what we have done so far pales into insignificance compared with what is ahead of us. Conservation of natural resources is no longer a mere theory, a sentiment. It is to-day an economic necessity; it is almost a question of economic life or death.

At such a time how ridiculous it is to worry over whether we may have too many forests, whether forestry will pay or not. We foresters have a big part to play in the economic salvation of our country. If we tackle this problem with the same devotion, the same enthusiasm, and the same faith that we have had in the past we will perform a social service and will retain for this country the justly earned fame as the promised land, as the land of hope and opportunity for the common man.

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing in the RECORD an address delivered on August 21, 1930, by the Solicitor General of

the United States before the American Bar Association on the national bankruptcy act.

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

There was no objection.

ADDRESS BY HON. THOMAS D. THACHER, SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

One looks back upon five years in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as the most delightful professional experience a lawyer could have. The wide sweep of the court's jurisdiction brings a variety of questions for determination which is constantly refreshing, and gives one a sense of contact with this amazing civilization of ours which can be shared by few. If our English friends could imagine an English judge trying jury cases in Kings Bench one month, sitting in chancery the next, then going into admiralty to try not only collision cases but commercial causes as well, then moving over to the Old Bailey for a term devoted to the trial of criminal causes, and coming back to the high court to hear and determine all interlocutory motions and to conduct all the work in chambers, they would only have an incomplete idea of the work of a district judge. Because on top of all that there are naturalization and bankruptcy.

One of the many statutes with which a Federal judge must be familiar is the bankruptcy act, and for years the administration of that act had been a source of grave concern to the judges of the southern district of New York engaged in its administration. It was obvious that estates were badly administered, with much needless delay and wasteful expenditure of money. There was little benefit in the statute for the creditor; and the ease with which debtors procured discharge from their debts, without investigation of the causes of their failure, seemed to encourage fraud and dishonesty in trade. One could not avoid the impression that back of many of the proceedings brought into court there was crookedness and collusion. There came a time, early in 1929, when these things were brought to light and made public, and a thoroughgoing investigation was had. It fell to my lot to hear the evidence, to exercise the authority of the court in disciplinary actions against attorneys, and to devise, in conference with my colleagues, measures of administrative reform designed to eliminate the control of bankrupt estates by a most unsavory and untrustworthy lot of persons who had theretofore found it possible to control proceedings in bankruptcy for their own benefit. This was accomplished by the selection of a financial institution of the highest standing to take responsibility, under appointment of the court, for the administration of every estate in bankruptcy until the creditors might choose a trustee to represent them.

These measures were at best a makeshift to make the best of a bad law and to palliate evils which are inherent in the law itself when it is administered in a city like New York. One thing was entirely clear from the facts developed, and that was that if the evils attendant upon the administration of this statute in New York prevailed throughout the United States the very theory of the statute was wrong, and it should be thoroughly overhauled.

On July 29 last President Hoover announced:

"I have authorized the Attorney General to undertake an exhaustive investigation into the whole question of bankruptcy law and practice. It will be a most extensive and vigorous investigation. The work will be under the direction of the Solicitor General, and he will be assisted by the Department of Commerce.

"The losses through bankruptcy in the last five years exceed \$3,000,000,000, and are now averaging \$750,000,000 per annum. The purpose of the investigation is, of course, to propose to Congress some essential reforms in the bankruptcy law and practice."

The investigation directed by the President is well under way. Its purpose will be to lay foundations of fact upon which sound conclusions and wise remedies may be predicated. It is, of course, too early to state facts or draw conclusions, but there are certain principles which appear to be sufficiently obvious to justify statement as a basis for discussion.

There are three purposes which the bankruptcy law should be designed to accomplish in the public interest:

(1) Prompt and efficient realization, liquidation, and distribution to the creditors of the commercial wreckage of the bankrupt estate.

(2) The discharge from their indebtedness of honest debtors, overwhelmed by financial misfortune through no fault of their own.

(3) The prevention of reckless and dishonest practices in trade. To those who are experienced in bankruptcy the mere statement of such purposes must appear idealistic, and I hasten to say that such knowledge and experience as I have of the workings of the bankruptcy statute in New York City convince me that it is perfectly designed:

(1) To promote inefficiency in the administration of bankrupt estates;

(2) To grant discharges without investigation, and therefore without discrimination between misfortune justifying a discharge and misconduct deserving of measures to prevent its recurrence; and

(3) To encourage dishonesty and reckless disregard of business integrity on the part of large numbers of people who, taking advantage of the freedom with which credit is extended in this

country, incur indebtedness which they know they can not pay, and then have recourse to the statute to be discharged of their debts.

Inefficiency in administration necessarily results from the theory upon which the act proceeds: That the creditors, because of their interest in salvaging the estate for the partial payment of their debts, will take active control and responsibility for its administration, whereas it appears that during the four years from 1925 to 1928, inclusive, creditors did not even take the trouble to file claims exceeding \$1,000,000,000 in amount and representing over 30 per cent of all the scheduled liabilities. Perhaps some of the liabilities scheduled were nonexistent, and no doubt some creditors did not take the trouble to file claims because the estates had no assets. But the fact that almost one-third of all the liabilities scheduled are abandoned is striking evidence that creditors do not seriously concern themselves with the administration of bankrupt estates. That they do not find it worth while to do so is apparent upon the face of the returns. In 60 per cent of all the cases in bankruptcy there are no assets, and in a very much larger percentage there are no dividends, because the nominal assets surrendered by the debtor are consumed in the course of administration. The average dividend payment during five years ending June 30, 1929, was approximately 8¼ cents on the dollar, while losses incurred by creditors during this period exceeded \$3,800,000,000. The simple fact is that business men have no time to waste in such fruitless efforts to save money. They prefer to write off their losses and spend their time in more profitable pursuits. They expect little from bankruptcies, get less, and do nothing. They decline the invitation of the statute to throw good money after bad in pursuit of the vanishing assets of a bankrupt estate. And yet the very gospel of the statute is that they may be relied upon to be active in its administration. With the inevitable breakdown of creditor control, the control and responsibility of administration passed—at least in New York—into irresponsible and dishonest hands. And so it is justly said that the law as I have seen it in operation is perfectly designed to promote inefficiency in the administration of bankrupt estates.

But the statute leaves to the creditors not only the administration of the estate but also the investigation of the bankrupt's conduct, the opposition to his discharge, and, to a very large extent, his prosecution for criminal offenses. And this brings us to the second point: That the statute is perfectly designed to grant discharges without investigation, and therefore without discrimination between misfortune justifying a discharge and misconduct deserving of measures to prevent its recurrence.

The simple fact is that the bankrupt is not examined except in the most perfunctory way, unless there is hope that through his examination concealed assets may be discovered. There is no inquiry with respect to the causes of his failure or his conduct in connection therewith. And so it results that if a dishonest debtor succeeds in wasting or concealing all of the property which he has acquired with money borrowed from his creditors he may come into bankruptcy where there will be no funds with which to pay the expense of an investigation or proceedings in opposition to his discharge. Unless his conduct has been so outrageous as to arouse his creditors to the point of contributing money for his prosecution he may reasonably expect to procure his discharge without disclosure of the cause of his failure or his personal conduct in connection therewith, and to go free, discharged of his debt, to repeat his offense.

I received the other day a letter from an industrial employee in which he said that many of his fellow workers were accustomed to "pay their debts by postal card." This, he said, referred to a practice quite prevalent among them of running up bills without intention or ability to pay, and then filing a petition in bankruptcy, with the result that all the creditors receive for their debt is a postal card from the referee in bankruptcy. Similar complaints have come in from all parts of the country from small merchants, who must of necessity extend credit without security, in reliance upon the honesty of the ordinary citizen.

The extent of this evil is indicated by the fact that of all the persons, firms, and corporations adjudicated bankrupt during the four years from 1925 to 1928, inclusive, 57 per cent of them were wage earners, professional men, and others not included among farmers, merchants, and manufacturers. Such persons who are not engaged in trade have as a rule no occasion to come into bankruptcy unless they have been living beyond their means on money borrowed from their creditors. The statute affords them an easy way to escape the payment of their just debts, and the small business man who extends them credit has no remedy. A law which tolerates injustice is bad, but a law which encourages such practices on the part of hundreds of salaried people is a corrupting influence in the community which should not be tolerated.

And so the third proposition seems to me to be reasonably clear, namely, that the present statute is perfectly designed to encourage dishonesty and reckless disregard of business integrity on the part of large numbers of people who, taking advantage of the freedom with which credit is extended in this country, incur indebtedness which they know they can not pay, and then have recourse to the statute to be discharged of their debts.

These are the evils which mar the very face of the law, and upon which, I venture to say, there will be very little controversy. But when one comes to speak of remedies, that is a different matter. And it is too early to be specific in proposing changes in the law. It will be the purpose of the investigation now being conducted to lay the solid foundation of fact upon which sound remedies may be predicted.

We are accustomed in this country to look with admiration upon the enforcement, administration, and observance of law in England and to take pride in the fact that our institutions are rooted in English soil. But we have too long neglected the example of the English people in dealing with and solving these problems which now confront us.

If Joseph Chamberlain could have sat with me in the investigation of the administration of bankruptcy in the southern district of New York, quite recently concluded, and after hearing the evidence, had analyzed the evils disclosed, and their underlying causes, he would have spoken precisely as he did when, in March, 1883, he brought forward his bill for the reform of the English bankruptcy law and moved its second reading in the House of Commons. He said, at that time, of the then existing statute, that it—

"Had favored the debtors at the expense of the creditors, and had favored that class of the community which lived by preying upon bankrupt estates at the expense of creditors and debtors alike. It had made it easy for debtors, by paying a small dividend, or no dividend at all, to escape absolutely from all their liabilities without anything in the nature of an effective examination of the circumstances which had brought them into that position; while, at the same time, it had stimulated extravagant and even fraudulent administration of assets by giving opportunities to interested parties to deal with them in an entirely irresponsible and uncontrolled way. The causes for those defects were almost as much on the surface as the defects themselves. They were, in the first place, that there had been, under the present law, no sufficient provision for an impartial or independent examination into the causes of each bankruptcy, and the conduct of each bankrupt. Secondly, such investigation as had been undertaken, perfunctory and inadequate as it generally was, had been thrown upon the creditors; and, contrary to all sound policy and principle, they had been invited to throw good money after bad, and undertake a public duty at their private charge. In the third place, the provisions for the punishment of misconduct, however grievous, had been altogether inadequate, and, moreover, the application of those provisions, instead of being left with responsible authorities, had been left almost entirely to the creditors, who, in many instances, might be interested in hushing up questions which they were expected to investigate. And, lastly, the arrangements for the supervision and control of persons intrusted by the law with the administration of bankrupts' estates were so inadequate and insufficient that they could, practically, do what they liked.

"So far, he would have the general voice of the house with him; and before he proceeded further, he had to ask the house to keep in mind two main, and, at the same time, distinct objects of any good bankruptcy law. Those were, firstly, in the honest administration of bankrupt estates, with a view to the fair and speedy distribution of the assets among the creditors, whose property they were; and, in the second place, their object should be following the idea that prevention was better than cure, to do something to improve the general tone of commercial morality, to promote honest trade, and to lessen the number of failures."

There is not a line or a word of this statement made in England almost 50 years ago which need be altered in analyzing the problems which now confront the people of this country if they are resolved to have a good bankruptcy law.

It was my privilege last fall to study the English statute in actual operation, and it was an inspiration to learn from personal contact with the judges, registrars, lawyers, and officials responsible for its administration that there is in England a bankruptcy law which not only affords efficient and honest administration, but has vastly improved the general tone of commercial morality and promoted honesty and fair dealing in trade. This has been accomplished by insisting that the investigation of the causes of each bankruptcy and the conduct of each bankrupt is a public duty, which must be assumed by the Government and not left to the creditors, to be conducted, if they choose, at private expense. Furthermore, the statute recognizes that the public is gravely concerned in the discharge of the bankrupt, and fixes conditions to the granting of a discharge which give the courts ample discretion to withhold this privilege if the bankrupt has been dishonest or reckless in dealing with his creditors. To these provisions the law adds the most serious consequences, if a discharge is withheld, which in operation have the effect of depriving the undischarged bankrupt of the opportunity to borrow money, and virtually make of him a commercial outcast, thus protecting the community against the recurrence of commercial fraud and dishonesty.

In contrast to such a system the philosophy of our statute is that the creditors alone are concerned in the administration of the estate and the discharge of the bankrupt. The enormous losses involved, the great number of bankruptcies in which there are no assets, the fact that over half the adjudications are against salaried and professional people, who have presumably been living beyond their means at the expense of their creditors, the inadequacy or entire lack of investigation by creditors in such cases, the known indifference of creditors to the proper control of administration in small estates, and the resultant exploitation of these estates by unreliable proxy holders, the scandals which from time to time have attended the administration of the statute, and the general dissatisfaction which is felt throughout the commercial community, is sufficient cause for approaching this whole subject with a sense of public concern and public duty, and with a determination to provide such remedies as may be necessary to deal with the situation with complete adequacy.

I am acutely aware that we can not transplant the English statute. It will not fit in all its details into our legal and political system. But if we have the will, we should certainly be able to devise the forms of law suitable to our own conditions, through which similar principles may be brought into operation to produce results comparable to those accomplished in England. The problem is not a simple one. For instance, in England the duty of investigation, opposition to discharge, and prosecution is placed upon the official receiver. It would be difficult, and probably unwise, to attempt to set up in this country such an elaborate organization for the supervision of the administration of bankrupt estates as there is in the board of trade in England. But in our system we have an office unknown in England. The United States attorneys are the local representatives of the Government in all matters civil and criminal which come before the courts. If it be concluded that the Government should assume the responsibility for the investigation of each bankruptcy and the conduct of each bankrupt, it may well be that the United States attorneys should assume these duties. This would assure effective and speedy prosecution wherever dishonesty is disclosed.

In proposing adequate remedies many other problems will be presented, and please do not misunderstand what I have said this afternoon. The thoughts which I have attempted to express have been long considered, but they are thrown out at this time tentatively and to provoke discussion and consideration in an effort to focus thought upon the problems which will be presented when concrete measures are proposed.

DEATH OF HON. GERRIT DIEKEMA, FORMER MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes to announce the death of a former Member of this House.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, at 2 o'clock this afternoon funeral services will be held in Hope College Memorial Chapel in the city of Holland, Mich., for Gerrit John Diekema, a former Member of the House, who died December 20, 1930, at The Hague at his post of duty as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands. After the services his body will be interred in the Pilgrim Home Cemetery of that city.

Mr. Diekema had a remarkably brilliant and distinguished career, full of activity and accomplishments.

He was born of Holland parentage in Holland, Mich., March 27, 1859, and made that city his home until his death, leaving it only temporarily at different times as his official duties called him elsewhere. Graduating from Hope College in 1881 and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1883, he soon attained for himself a position of leadership not only in the immediate community in which he lived but throughout the State as well, a position which he occupied with constantly increasing influence and distinction for a period of over 40 years and up to the day of his death. For years he was recognized as the foremost citizen of his county.

In addition to carrying on an extensive and responsible law practice, he was a bank president and director in others, college trustee, director of various industrial and business corporations, a leader in his church, teacher of a large adult class in Sunday school every Sunday morning—in short, for a generation he has been a leader in nearly every movement to promote the welfare of the community in which he lived.

No meeting of the Republican Party in Michigan was complete without him.

He was an unusually public-spirited and a most useful citizen.

As was well expressed by the editor of the Holland Daily Sentinel upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Diekema:

There has hardly been a forward movement in Holland during all those years, whether in business or politics, or education or religion, that has not felt the guiding hand of Holland's departed leader.

And by his lifelong friend, the editor of the Holland City News, Mr. Ben Mulder:

Interwoven into the records of Holland's citizenry in every pursuit of war and peace is the record from youth to maturity of this foremost citizen, endowed with qualities that made him patriot, statesman, orator, lawyer, banker, and Christian gentleman.

Among the positions of a public nature which he occupied are: A member of the Michigan House of Representatives from 1885 to 1891 and in 1889 its speaker; mayor of his home city in 1895; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896; chairman of the Republican State central committee for 10 consecutive years early in the century and again in 1927; a member of the Spanish treaty claims commission in 1901 until he resigned in 1907; a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from 1907 to 1911; manager of the Republican Speakers' Bureau in Chicago in 1912; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands from September 11, 1929, until his death.

He gave himself whole-heartedly to any work he undertook and he performed the duties of these various positions with ability and distinction. He was particularly adapted and well qualified to serve as minister to the Netherlands, and in the short time since his appointment had made a notable and brilliant record there.

The State and Nation have suffered a distinct loss in his death. It will be difficult to fill his place. Western Michigan will not be the same without him.

ADJUSTED-COMPENSATION CERTIFICATES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the payment of the soldiers' adjusted certificates.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the average veteran of the World War ever needed what the Government owes him, he needs it now.

Nothing would help more at this time than to pay the veterans' adjusted-service certificates off. If paid on the basis of their present value, the veterans of the average State would receive approximately \$35,000,000. We propose to make it optional with the veterans. Those who prefer to hold their certificates would be permitted to do so. We must pay these certificates off some time; why not now?

Why does President Hoover oppose paying these certificates off? Is it because Mr. Mellon opposes it?

We are in the midst of one of the greatest economic depressions in all history. It is accentuated by an overexpansion of industries as a result of artificial stimulation, inflation of industrial stocks, depression of agricultural values, and a contraction of the currency which so limits the circulating medium as to render our money supply entirely inadequate.

As was recently pointed out by one of the leading financiers of the world, a large proportion of the entire gold supply of the world is now in the United States. On October 31, 1930, the amount of gold in this country was \$4,534,573,215—more than 100 per cent of the total outstanding American currency.

On October 31, 1920, we had \$1,600,000,000 less gold in this country than we have now, yet there was \$53.01 in currency per capita in circulation. Our debts were contracted on that basis, our standards of living and our wage scale were regulated accordingly. But now the currency has been contracted to where there is only \$36.42 per person in circulation, \$16.59 less than in 1920, although we have \$1,600,000,000 more gold than we had then. There can be no relief for unemployment, there can be no hope for the return of prosperity for agriculture, there can be no hope for anything but falling wages for labor, organized or unorganized, until the circulating medium of this country is increased and more money put into circulation.

This can be done by passing the bill to pay off the soldiers' bonus, or adjusted-service certificates, at once. They must be paid some time; why not now? This Government paid billions of dollars to the war contractors and profiteers after the war closed. It gave to foreign countries in the settlement of their debts to us more than \$7,500,000,000—more than twice enough to pay these certificates off.

Within the last seven years, Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, has given back to the big interests of this country in tax refunds approximately \$4,000,000,000—more than enough to pay these certificates off. Many of those interests made their fortunes out of the war. The income taxes of those interests and the individuals of large fortunes, who made or increased their fortunes during the war, have been reduced more than \$700,000,000 a year. This alone would have paid these certificates off in a few years.

Since the war we have paid on an average of a billion dollars a year on our national debt. At this rate we will pay it off in a few years. We have extended foreign countries' debts to us over 62 years. As soon as our debts are paid off these countries will begin to clamor for us to cancel their debts to us. They will be aided and abetted by the predatory interests in this country who will want to strengthen their loans in foreign countries at the expense of the American taxpayers. Those interests are now opposing paying off these veterans' certificates. They opposed giving them in the first place. So did Mr. Mellon.

We might extend our national debts over 62 years, so that they would fall due as our foreign debts are paid. Then they would cancel each other as far as possible. Then we could use some of these funds to pay our just debt to our own veterans.

They told us we were fighting this war for future generations. Then let future generations help pay for it, and let our own veterans get some benefit of our taxes while they are yet alive.

By paying these certificates off now we would not only relieve our veterans but we would help the whole country. This artificial panic would be broken, agricultural values would rise, the wheels of industry would begin to turn, labor would find employment at living wages, business would take on new life, the American people would be inspired with renewed hope, and our country would step forward into a new era of prosperity.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts, House Resolution 312, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 312

Resolved, There shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives to Elizabeth Robinson, the widow of William Robinson, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to six months' compensation and an additional amount not exceeding \$250 to defray the funeral expenses and last illness of the said William Robinson.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 14246) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. PHIPPS, Mr. SMOOT, Mr. MOSES, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. GLASS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

TO ENCOURAGE TRAVEL IN AND TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for not to exceed one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to a bill that I recently introduced for the purposes of facilitating and encouraging travel within the United States and its possessions and from foreign countries to the United States. The bill is H. R. 13553 and was introduced by me on the 1st day of December, 1930. The bill is as follows:

H. R. 13553

A bill to promote travel to and in the United States and its possessions, thereby promoting American business; and to encourage foreign travel in the United States

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to establish a division to be known as a travel division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Such division shall, under his direction and in cooperation with existing transportation and travel agencies, study, encourage, promote, and develop the travel of foreigners and of citizens of the United States in the United States and its possessions.

Sec. 2. The aforesaid travel division is authorized to employ personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent of offices outside the District of Columbia, telephone service, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, type-writing, adding, duplicating, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, maps, reports, documents, plans, specifications, exhibits, manuscripts, newspapers (foreign and domestic), and all other publications, traveling expenses of officers and employees, ice and drinking water for office purposes, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing. Authority is granted to make payments in advance for subscriptions for newspapers, rent, telephone, and other similar services.

Sec. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

A public hearing will be held by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House on the 23d day of this month at 10 o'clock and I will be very glad if the Members generally will attend the hearing that they may have the advantage of a full explanation of the proposed legislation and its purposes, as I am most anxious to secure favorable action upon the bill by the Congress at the present session.

I introduced this bill at the request of the International Travel Federation, which was organized last January in the headquarters building of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, by representatives of practically all the travel industry, such as the railroads, steamships, automobiles, busses, hotels, banks, and other travel bureaus, American Community Advertising Association, American Travel Development Association, International Association of Convention Bureaus, chambers of commerce, convention and publicity bureaus, air transportation, moving pictures, travel trade papers and press, and in fact many others who were actuated by a disinterested desire to see the travel industry in this country coordinated, developed, and stimulated. The International Travel Federation will continue this work, broadening its fields and endeavoring to assist every media of travel, direct or indirect.

At the convention of the American Hotel Association at San Antonio, Tex., on October 10 last, I delivered an address upon this subject and I include a part of that address, which is as follows:

Under the legislation I propose the Department of Commerce will be given all the authority it needs to establish the travel division.

This legislation should be enacted into law, because it will enable our Federal Government, through the Department of Commerce, to lend its weight and influence to encouraging our own people and those of other countries seeing America. Our trade commissioners all over the world will then officially be likewise travel commissioners. They, with information furnished by the department touching the things in America to see, will be of great help by fully advising foreigners that contemplate a trip to the United States. Other countries are doing this now, why not ours? France spends a million dollars a year to encourage people of other countries to come to Paris. Every year Americans, alone, visiting France leave there more than double the amount that

France appropriates for this purpose. Japan is another that gives special attention to advertising its country to the world. They get out beautiful leaflets and booklets telling about Japan, its places of interest, its hotels, railroads, steamships, and so forth. The result is that thousands of visitors from other countries flock to Japan. From one of these booklets issued from the Office of the Japanese Foreign Affairs at Tokyo, profusely illustrated, with many color gravures bearing a close resemblance to Japanese prints, I take the following statement:

In order to save time, trouble, and expense, visitors to Japan should avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Japan Tourist Bureau, an organization established in 1912, which cooperates with the Japanese Government Railways, other railways and steamship companies, hotels, and other interests catering to foreign visitors. The bureau is not conducted as a money-making enterprise; its service, of the highest order, is rendered free of charge, its aim being to assist travelers and business men in every possible way, and with an organization covering Japan and China, its aid is invaluable to strangers. Its employees are willing and anxious to serve the traveling public and are pleased to furnish travel information, plan tours, arrange itineraries, secure hotel accommodations, provide letters of introduction, social and business, and obtain admission to private places of interest, museums, supply travel literature, etc. The bureau also issues tickets to every important place in the world. The location of offices of the bureau is given at the end of this guide.

This method we will pursue when this legislation we are urging is enacted. Many other countries are spending money on tourist publicity, as follows: Germany, 500,000,000 francs annually; Spain, more than 100,000,000; and Italy, 50,000,000 francs. Many countries have subsidized bureaus in this country to encourage Americans to visit them, as follows: Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, and England. If it did not pay these countries to advertize they would not do it. Let us follow their examples.

The officials of the travel division would also work with other branches of the Government to eliminate useless complaints often made by foreigners coming to this country and otherwise show foreigners we welcome them here to see and visit our country. We will do all possible in every way to make them have a good time. The expense of operating such a travel division would not be great, as we have practically all the machinery now set up and very little would have to be added. The cooperation of the hotels, railroads, and so forth, would be without expense to the Government.

We have in America things to attract our own people and foreigners as well. All we need is to show them and to have the facilities through Government cooperation for giving them proper attention as they travel about our country. Famous Pikes Peak has more "climbers" riding and walking up its slopes every year than any other high mountain in the world. Our national parks in grandeur and beauty are unsurpassed. Our mountains, glaciers, lakes, and canyons have scenery unmatched. Other things we have worth seeing are the summer capital at Black Hills, S. Dak.; the Devils Tower in Wyoming; the redwoods of California; the Yosemite Valley; the movie studios in Hollywood; the Imperial Valley and the famous ride across the desert into Arizona; the Hopi Indians; an Idaho sand storm; the Columbia River Valley in Oregon; the Raton Pass; Colorado Springs; the Garden of the Gods; the Ozarks; the Blue Ridges in Virginia; the Natural Bridge; and the National Capital, with its storehouses of knowledge and historical interest. From the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada every hour we can interest and benefit those who travel in the United States. Then there is New England. There is no better place to enjoy a real rest and vacation. Tourists there last year left \$250,000,000. It ought to be at least a billion. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont there can be found no better fishing, hunting, and camping, nor more delightful hosts.

Our own people expended last year \$4,000,000,000 for travel—three billion in this country and one in foreign. We do not want to keep our people away from foreign travel, but we want Americans to see America and foreigners to do likewise. We are fully justified in urging everyone to see America and enjoy a vacation while viewing its beauties and wonders of nature.

Next in importance is the building up of this industry, because travel or tourism is a real industry. It is already in most countries. We can make it so here by having the Government cooperate with private business. I cite you a few examples of what is being done in this respect now as an evidence of what we will do when we have the travel division under Government supervision. The roadside stands, of which there are some 125,000, do a business of half a billion dollars annually. How much more will this amount to when travel is properly encouraged as a regular business. Money expended by tourists is divided in many ways. Transportation gets 7 to 10 per cent; garages and accessories get 11½ per cent; confectionery and incidentals, 6 per cent; theaters and amusements, 8½ per cent. The tourists' money, therefore, does not, as some would claim, go all to the hotels or to transportation. It is divided so as to benefit commercial interests as a whole. The hotel business is nevertheless a great industry and is entitled to much consideration. I am in hopes that this legislation, when enacted into law, will be of help to it. There are in the United States to-day some 26,000 hotels, valued at \$5,000,000,000, and doing a business of approximately a billion and a half dollars.

I can not mention all the lines of business that will be benefited by increased travel. It is evident that it will help railroads, steamships, and automobiles. There is another item I would like to mention. That is paraphernalia for motor camping. This amounts to some four hundred millions of dollars. As travel develops and increases the various industries it benefits will increase, and employment given more and more to American capital and American labor.

The United States is specially equipped for travel and we are spending millions of dollars annually for good roads. Our other means of transportation are splendid and all the time getting better. Now is the time for the Government and for business to get together and go after tourists. If we do as I have outlined, it will go a long way to a return of prosperity and enable Americans to become better acquainted. That of itself will do much to create a friendly feeling and a harmonious pull "all together" for our country and the prosperity and happiness of all our people. This is also true as to the peoples of the earth. We are now in close proximity to one another by reason of the great advancement made in transportation to reach each other. Half a century ago it took the *Empress of China* six months to make the trip from New York to Canton, China, one-half the way around the earth. Now, with our fast trains, steamboats, and airships, the United States and China are only a few days apart. The result of this is that the people of the United States are better acquainted with not only the people of Asia but also of Europe, South America, and North America. We become friends through visiting. It likewise benefits commerce and trade. To know and understand a people makes for a friendly feeling. That we have the facilities now for visiting other countries and others visiting us, we must do what we can to encourage it. Instead of spending money for wars and preparing for war, we should use more to encourage the nationals of the other countries to come and see us. We want to tell them what we have here worth their while to come to see. We want them to know we are their friends.

The Government of the United States can not use the taxpayers' money to a better advantage than to advertise to the world the wonderful country and things we have here, thus encouraging foreigners to come and visit us. In addition, let us educate those of our own citizens to the wonderful things we have in America and tell them of the many places in our own country where they can spend a delightful vacation and one of great benefit to them in many ways. The Government is being asked by this legislation for its cooperation. We want the President and the Congress to say that encouraging travel in the United States is a part of the business of the Government.

RIZAL'S MARTYRDOM

Mr. OSIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address I de-

livered at the exercises commemorating the thirty-fourth anniversary of the execution of José Rizal, the great Filipino patriot and martyr, held under the auspices of the Filipino Youth Independence Movement of America at the International House, New York City, December 30, 1930.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The address is as follows:

December 30 is a national holiday in the Philippines. It has been so designated by our island government in obedience to a sentiment which is nation-wide. It is commemorative of the death of José Rizal, the greatest not alone of the Filipinos but of the brown race. Wherever two or more Filipinos are gathered together they meet on such a day in his name and in remembrance of his life, his achievement, and his sacrifice.

To some unfamiliar with the soul of the Filipino people, it may seem strange that Rizal's death, which comes on the 30th of December, and not his birthday, which comes on June 19, should be more widely observed. It is because his death has to us a greater solemnity; it is because we are a people who have undergone suffering, and Rizal suffered most for his country; it is because the Filipinos have a history of martyrdom, and Rizal was the greatest martyr of them all. His execution was the climax of his life. It marks the triumph of the idealism of a people devoted to their freedom and consecrated to their individual and national self-realization.

Rizal Day is a day of reconsecration. The observance of such a day is an occasion for deepening our devotion to the welfare of our people and our determination to achieve the liberation of our country. It is a manifestation of our adoration for Rizal and of our love for the ideals and principles for which he lived and suffered, labored and died.

Rizal was a man who rose to great heights despite opposition and hostility. Rizal epitomized in his person the best and highest qualities of his people. Because he succeeded to become great among the greatest, he thereby revealed the high potentialities of his race. History has at last vindicated him. With universal acclaim he is looked upon as a great patriot, a true hero, and a real martyr. Towering among his contemporaries, Rizal, like all who are truly great, is progressively contemporaneous with the ages.

RIZAL'S EARLY MATURITY

To Filipinos who delight in Rizal's poems, to those who have studied his *Noli Me Tangere*, *El Filibusterismo*, and other writings, it is unnecessary to detail his biography. Skeptics become converts after a cursory study of Rizal's life and works. Sympathizers become his devotees upon knowing more of his service and the legacy which he left.

Rizal intellectually matured early. He learned his letters at his mother's knee in his infancy. He showed rapid development under a private tutor in early childhood. As a student in Manila his rating in every subject was excellent (*sobresaliente*). His early compositions, while yet in his teens, revealed him to be a keen observer. A youth of the deepest emotions, he sympathized with his people, whom he knew to have suffered injustice, oppression, and cruelty.

His subsequent travels and studies abroad only served further to develop his robust mentality. The persecution of his people, his family, and of himself whetted his desire to learn and to serve. He broadened his foundation and engaged in specialization for the purpose of making himself useful. Upon attaining manhood, Rizal was a man of deep convictions. Serving, he enriched life and elevated the standards of life in the land of his birth. All these clearly denote a preparation which was adequate and a foundation secure. They show, furthermore, a strong devotion to principles deeply rooted.

RIZAL'S VERSATILITY

José Rizal was an exceedingly versatile man. He was not only a versatile Filipino; he was a versatile man. His versatility is recognized throughout the Philippines and by the entire Filipino people. Had he lived in a country other than the Philippines and belonged to a race other than the brown, his versatility would have equally merited universal recognition. It is because he was a genuine martyr. He was a martyr to duty. He was a martyr to an ideal. He demonstrated to what heights a human being may attain. He was a martyr not only of the Philippines but of the world.

He was an oculist of renown. One of his greatest personal triumphs was the restoration of the sight of his own mother beloved. He studied medicine with his usual thoroughness and became a doctor, achieving fame. Patients he had, even in Dapitan exiled, of other nationalities and from countries beyond the seas. Practical man that he was, with meager instruments and inadequate tools, and with the help of but a few boys, he designed and constructed during his banishment an aqueduct which has been highly commended by modern engineers. To this day it stands as a monument to his courage and tenacity. A student of affairs, he became a great reformer. Convinced of the need of evolutionary processes, he reposed great faith in the efficacy of education as a means of social reconstruction. He himself managed and administered a school. He conceived plans for educative agencies and institutions. His writings abound with educational and pedagogical principles which, at this modern age, are still advanced. Endowed with an artistic temperament he left his mark on drawing, painting, and sculpture. Possessed of

a scientific mind he enjoyed the comradeship of European scientists. Museums in Europe contain specimens and contributions which mutely attest to his scientific intellect. In an age and under circumstances more or less unfavorable to literary pursuits, the products of his pen are a contribution to literature. He was an extraordinary polyglot, having acquired mastery of his own language, French, and Spanish, and having studied Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Italian, English, German, Chinese, and Japanese. He wrote virile and inspired verse, thought-provoking essays, and novels that will live. Extraordinarily versatile, Rizal left an enduring mark upon every line of activity to which he devoted himself during his relatively brief but fruitful span of life.

RIZAL'S UNITY OF LIFE

Before discussing an aspect of Rizal's character, it is necessary to bear in mind that his success was not due to any one particular quality which he possessed. Rather it was due to the symmetrical development of his faculties and the perfect control of his varied capacities and the wise direction of his integrated life. This Filipino hero developed assiduously his endowments. He disciplined his faculties. He possessed a keen sense of the practical and the idealistic. He had a coherent mentality at once logical and philosophic. His whole life was directed toward a goal that was clear, definite, noble, and wholly unselfish.

RIZAL A MARTYR

Conscious, then, of the totality of a well-developed character, we are the better prepared to admire him in one of his various rôles, that of a true martyr.

Rizal was a martyr in sentiment. His heart beat in unison with those of his people who were made to bear the yoke of tyranny and oppression. He was a careful observer and the records of his accurate observations were written in his heart and conscience. He studied judiciously and his discriminating judgment deepened what he felt so profoundly for his people.

Rizal was a martyr in thought. His whole plan of life was tinged with genuine melancholy. In society and in solitude he analyzed what his people most needed; he thought of those things that would bring about the redemption of a country harassed by foreign rule and impoverished by a state of subjugation.

Rizal was a martyr in spirit. He reflected the stoicism and resignation of a people heroic and long suffering. Chastened by so much sorrow, inspired by so much bitterness, and emboldened by an abiding faith in the destiny of his people his great intellect asserted itself in ways that were unconquered and unconquerable. Rizal's tried soul and outraged spirit rose in peaceful rebellion against an impossible existing order and blazed the path that leads to his country's redemption.

Rizal was a martyr in fact. Witnessing in infancy, in youth, and in manhood the martyrdom of his people, the bitter pangs were brought home to his family. Later he himself was a victim. He was ridiculed and he was maligned. He was persecuted and he was exiled. He was tried and he was imprisoned. He was tortured and finally on the memorable morning of December 30, 1896, he was executed.

His enemies and oppressors thought they had forever killed and eliminated him. But what an error! Blunder of blunders. Is not the spirit of a great man immortal? Do not his achievements live after him? Martyrs never die. Rizal lives.

Rizal, the poet, who voiced the longings of his aspiring people in inspired verse; Rizal, the novelist, who relived in his works the bitter sufferings of a subject people; Rizal, the essayist, who depicted in masterpieces the ignominy which a dependent existence entails; Rizal, the reformer, whose principles are his people's guide; Rizal, the thinker, whose example is an eternal sermon; Rizal, the patriot, the hero, the martyr—he will never die.

Sacrificed at the altar of his country's good, he penned with a firm hand the night before his execution, an immortal poem which breathes his spirit of martyrdom. His *Last Farewell* opens with this stanza:

Farewell, dear fatherland, clime of the sun caress'd,
Pearl of the Orient seas, our Eden lost;
Gladly now I go to give thee this faded life's best,
And were it brighter, fresher or more blest
Still would I give it thee, nor count the cost.

It was an epic song of triumph.

Rizal, in an extremely dangerous epoch and under a ruthless régime, dared what others shunned. He trod where others feared to tread. Armed with a holy cause, he was unconcerned with the warnings of personal danger and unafraid of threats of death. Torture and persecution did not deter him from the prosecution of his vision. Wedded to reason and truth, he was undaunted, confident of the ultimate victory of justice and right. Clean and clear in his conscience, he gladly went to his Calvary and serenely met a martyr's fate. Verily, death to him was rest, for he lived not for himself but for others. Thirteen million Filipinos glory in the martyrdom of a great man who happily lost himself that his country and people may live.

Countless numbers now look upon him as their ideal and their idol. Generations yet unborn will continue to regard Rizal great among the greatest, one of the world's immortals, because he incarnated in himself the soul of a people distinctive for their joy in suffering, glory in sacrifice, self-realization in martyrdom.

ADJUSTED-COMPENSATION CERTIFICATES

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, on December 5, 1930, I introduced a bill (H. R. 14567) to provide payment to the veterans of the World War the face value of their adjusted-service certificates, and provide for issuance of bonds with which to raise money to pay these certificates. Other Members of the House introduced similar bills. They are all pending before the Committee on Ways and Means. We have been unable to get this committee to hold any hearings and report either of these bills. I have also signed a petition on the Clerk's desk for the purpose of forcing a report from this committee. I sincerely hope that a majority of the Members of the House will sign this petition and in that way secure action at this session.

The Treasury Department is opposing this legislation and claims that it would result in an increase of taxation and that it might retard business recovery.

The Government could issue bonds at a very low rate with which to take up these certificates and there would be no increase of taxation. Our economic condition is at such a low ebb as to cause genuine suffering throughout the country. This condition is brought about largely by lack of money in circulation.

A large number of those who are suffering and in need are ex-service men and their families. At no time probably in their lives will they ever need more the assistance to secure the bare necessities of life, and there will never be a time when they would enjoy the benefits of the proceeds of these certificates as at this particular time. The Government will pay these certificates, but probably at a time when money can not be borrowed with as low a rate of interest as at this time.

Practically every dollar of this money will be put into channels of trade and again start the wheels of industry turning. The payment of these certificates would be a tremendous factor in restoring normal times, and in bringing about prosperity in the place of this great depression.

If there could be a referendum and vote given the ex-service men on this question I have no doubt but that it would be practically unanimous in favor of payment at this time. [Applause.] I have received a great many letters from ex-service men in which they state that due to the drought and the financial panic they are in great distress. Some are unable to secure food and clothing for their wives and children and are appealing to us to make provision for the payment of these certificates which they now hold.

I supported a bill providing for a cash bonus and voted to pass it over the veto of the President, but we failed. I also voted for the adjusted-service certificates, frequently referred to as the soldiers' bonus, because it was that or nothing. It is an obligation of the Government and will have to be paid, and, as I have said before, there never will be a time when it will be of such great service to the ex-service men and their families as at this particular time. So I want to urge the members of the Ways and Means Committee to take up this question at once and report to the House a bill providing for the payment of these certificates as quickly as possible.

I favor payment in full of these certificates. The administration costs of paying a part would be as great as full payment. No good reason can be given for payment in part. Some claim that the full amount could not be raised, but there is nothing to this. It is folly to say that the Government can not borrow the money necessary to make these payments and at a very low rate of interest, probably less than 2 per cent.

There are at this date 3,478,956 veterans of the World War holding the adjusted-service certificates in amounts ranging from \$51 to \$1,585. These certificates are frequently called the soldiers' bonus certificates, but they do not represent a bonus but a debt admitted by the Government for the valiant service rendered by the veterans of

the World War. They are dated January 1, 1925, and due January 1, 1945.

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

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALMON. In 1919 Congress adopted a policy that our Government should follow in paying the national debt. Congress considered that the World War was fought for posterity and that the present generation should not be required to pay all of the expenses of the war. If this policy had been carried out \$3,000,000,000 indebtedness would have been paid during the past 10 years; instead of that amount there has been paid \$7,000,000,000. The war debt has been reduced during this time from \$26,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000. Foreign Governments owe us on long-term bonds about \$11,000,000,000. After deducting the value of these bonds from \$16,000,000,000 there is but little of the public debt left to be paid by the present generation.

Since we are far ahead of the program in paying the national debt why not permit payments on the national debt by diverting to the payment of these adjusted-service certificates, and after they are paid our Government will then be \$4,000,000,000 ahead of the program outlined by Congress in 1919 for the retirement of our national debt, and in doing so there would be no increase of taxation. The payment in full of the adjusted-service certificates will only require \$3,513,745,560. There is in the Treasury at this time a reserve fund to be used to retire these certificates when due to the amount of \$748,222,715, and after deducting this amount from the former the remainder could be raised by a bond issue in the amount of only \$2,765,522,845.

So I urge each Member of the House who has not signed the petition prepared by Representative PATMAN, of Texas, to require the Ways and Means Committee to report his bill for the payment of the adjusted-service certificates to do so, as that is the only way that we can consider this question at this session.

The rank and file of the World War veterans will never again need the money which should be paid them on these certificates as badly as they do now. We are receiving thousands of letters each day stating that many of the veterans are depending upon friends and charity for the necessities of life for themselves and their families. [Applause.]

You can not go back to your ex-service men and say you did all you could to get this thing settled unless you sign this petition, and I know that when you do return home you will be expected to explain why you were not in favor of it if you do not sign the petition.

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. Does the gentleman believe in the adjusted-compensation proposition which the minority leader [Mr. GARNER] has offered? That is an entirely different proposition from the one the gentleman has been talking about.

Mr. ALMON. Under the rules of this House, if a committee fails and refuses to report a bill, 218 Members of this House may sign a petition asking that such committee report it, and if that many Members sign such a petition, then I am sure the committee will report out the bill. That is why I am urging 118 more Members to sign the petition, which is on the Clerk's desk, regardless of their politics. I ask them to sign this petition and let some bill, at least, on this subject come before this House to be considered at this session. Give the House an opportunity to vote on it. Give us a roll call in the House and we will pass it. [Applause.]

During the good times following the Great War many of the ex-service men were able to hold their certificates, but since this world-wide financial depression, the drought, and other adversities they are no longer able to do so. The pitance that they can secure in the way of loans is so small that it is of no benefit to them, and they should not be required longer to resort to this expediency, but they should be paid in cash.

Action of this kind on the part of Congress would meet with the general approval of the public. Nothing that we could do at the extra session would meet with greater favor than to provide for payment of the amounts due these ex-service men on their adjusted-service certificates. [Applause.] I urge and insist that this be done. Let us give a favorable response to the distressed call of these veterans, who fought and won the greatest war in the history of the world, by requiring the Government to pay them in cash all that is due them without further delay. [Applause.]

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

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, when the bonus bill was originally before the Ways and Means Committee I was in favor of paying the bonus or adjusted compensation in cash at that time. There are now half a dozen bills before the Congress on the same proposition but carrying different conditions. That being so, why should we attempt here to single out one bill and ask the committee to report it. There are a number of bills proposed, and I am in favor of anything that the committee can agree upon, and I believe that same situation confronts the average Member of the House.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do I understand the gentleman is in favor of having the Ways and Means Committee meet and report out some bill?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; I am in favor of that, and at this session, if that is what the gentleman means.

INVESTIGATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed more or less out of order for seven minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to proceed in comparative order for seven minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that all the world loves a lover. It has also been said that every American citizen with red things in his blood loves a fighter.

I want to call the attention of those of you who were not here a few days ago to a remarkable exhibition of the fighting quality of one American citizen. I refer to Mr. McFADDEN, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who had the temerity to stand here and spit in the face of the most powerful bulldog this world of ours has known, the Federal reserve banking system. I had thought for some time that the Federal reserve system was gradually being transferred into the hands of international bankers, but I did not know that it had been so positively transferred until I heard the address of Chairman McFADDEN.

I was so impressed by that address that I introduced this morning a resolution calling upon the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate very seriously the charges lodged by the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, with the further request that if the committee should discover that those charges had been well sustained it should then make a request upon the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare and present legislation to correct the evils which the chairman alleged.

My purpose now, Mr. Speaker, is to direct the attention of the House to the pendency of the resolution which was presented by me this morning, with the hope that it will be speedily considered. [Applause.]

So serious is the charge made by Chairman McFADDEN that it must not be permitted to go unnoticed. A more serious charge has not been hurled against any department of the Government in recent years. And certainly it will not be denied that the New York branch of the Federal reserve system is part and parcel of the Government, although the charge made by Chairman McFADDEN clearly indicates that the New York branch is now practically the private property

of international bankers and operated for the purpose of private profit.

While the charge of maladministration made by Chairman McFADDEN ran directly against the New York branch of the Federal reserve system, perhaps the investigation contemplated by my resolution should be confined to that particular branch, and yet it must be true that the conduct of that institution should be familiar to those charged with administration of the system as a whole, and it might be well for the committee to examine into the attitude and practices of the general administering officials of the entire system.

Long ago men began speaking softly about the transfer of the New York branch of the Federal reserve system to the control and profit of international bankers, but of late the speaking has grown louder. It has now reached a pitch which enables the average ear to hear frequently the charge that that branch has become America's master criminal, and the shame of it is that our own master American criminal is not altogether American, but largely of foreign extraction.

Yes; I know my resolution is oddly drawn. If in usual form it would call upon the Committee on Banking and Currency to report legislation to cure the existing evil and to restore the entire Federal reserve system to its intended functioning as a helper of every legitimate industry in time of stress. However, I have thought best to suggest invitation to the Committee on the Judiciary to draft legislation needed, believing that a committee composed exclusively of master legal minds might be best qualified to that end.

To permit the serious challenge thrown against the practices of the New York branch of the Federal reserve system to go unnoticed will be instant confession by this House—

First. That this House regards the magnificent presentation by Chairman McFADDEN as mere twaddle; or

Second. That this House hesitates to offend the mighty power which has swept our Federal reserve system off the solid foundation created for it by the Congress, content now to let that system rest upon the foundation of financial sand to which it has been transferred by the arrogant international banking syndicate now in unfettered control of the New York branch of the system.

YORKTOWN SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing some remarks of my own on the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration, including therein quotations from certain historical writings.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, Congress and the public should know something about the plans for the sesquicentennial celebration at Yorktown in October, 1931, and for the preservation of Yorktown for all time as a national shrine. In the past five years several sesquicentennial celebrations have been held in the United States. The exposition at Philadelphia commemorated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Bunker Hill, Bennington, the independence of Vermont, Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne, the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark, the Battle of Kings Mountain, and the work of the Continental Congress at York, Pa., have been commemorated in an appropriate manner. There have been other similar exercises, all commemorating outstanding events in American history.

In 1932 exercises will be held throughout the United States to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. George Washington.

The crowning event of Washington's military career was the victory which he won at Yorktown. This glorious culmination of Washington's military service came exactly four months and three days before his fiftieth birthday. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown and the permanent establishment of American independence will precede by four months and three days the nation-wide celebration of the two hundredth anni-

versary of the birth of the great soldier whose genius created this Nation.

The year of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth will also be the three hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment at Jamestown, Va., of the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

It is proper that the commemoration of Washington's final military achievement which established this Nation shall be of such proportions as to correspond with the celebrations which will commemorate his birth. The Nation should celebrate the Nation's birth in a manner in keeping with the celebration of Washington's birth.

These reasons impelled the Congress of the United States to create a national commission to prepare and report a plan and a program for the commemoration of the siege and surrender at Yorktown, Va.

The United States Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission consists of five Senators of the United States and five Members of the House of Representatives of the United States. The Senate members are Hon. CLAUDE A. SWANSON, of Virginia, chairman; Hon. DAVID A. REED, of Pennsylvania; Hon. HIRAM BINGHAM, of Connecticut; Hon. JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr., of Delaware; and Hon. ROBERT F. WAGNER, of New York.

The House members are Hon. ROBERT L. BACON, of New York; Hon. ROY G. FITZGERALD, of Ohio; Hon. GEORGE R. STOBBS, of Massachusetts; Hon. JOSEPH W. BYRNS, of Tennessee; and Hon. CHARLES R. CRISP, of Georgia, vice chairman of the commission.

The commission has recommended that the ceremonies be held for four days, one of which shall be the 19th day of October, 1931, the anniversary of the surrender. On that day the President of the United States will make the principal address.

The national commission in its report filed January 31, 1930, said:

This commission strongly urges that this great event be celebrated in a manner which will be worthy of this Nation and which will promote good will and amity with all the world. The celebration will seek to exalt the principles of political freedom for which the Revolutionary fathers fought, and the ideals of liberty upon which our institutions are founded. It will inspire love of country and devotion to its ideals. It will recall to younger generations the struggles of the past. It will perpetuate the principles upon which the Nation was built and upon which its future must rest.

Yorktown was the glorious culmination of a long struggle filled with tragic memories and heroic achievements. Yorktown is the place where the immortal truths declared in Philadelphia were made permanently effective. It is the birthplace of the Nation, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender should be celebrated in a manner befitting the importance of the event and the greatness of this country.

SESSQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION SIMILAR TO CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The commission recommended exercises along the same general lines as the Centennial Celebration at Yorktown in 1881, consisting of educational and commemorative exercises, assemblages of patriotic societies, and military and naval reviews and parades. The commission said:

The exercises contemplated are similar to those held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender, at which time there were present the President of the United States and his Cabinet, ex-Presidents of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, ex-Vice Presidents of the United States, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, governors of different States in the Union with their staffs, representatives of foreign powers, descendants of participants in the siege and surrender, military and naval units from the United States and foreign powers, military units from the original thirteen States, mayors of principal cities in the United States, patriotic organizations, and many other distinguished guests.

CHARACTER OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 1881

The exercises in 1881 covered a period of 15 days, of which the first 11 days were under the auspices of the Yorktown Centennial Association, a nonprofit-making corporation, organized for the express purpose of holding the centennial. The last three days of the celebration were devoted to the national exercises conducted by the congressional commission.

On the 6th day of October the exercises commenced with a welcome by the Governor of Virginia. Commissioners appointed by the governors of other States were present. The 6th day of October was selected as the opening day because it was the anniversary of the opening of the first parallel of the siege by the allied armies in 1781.

The 7th day of October was the anniversary of the entrance into the parallel by the light infantry. It was devoted to the reception of delegates representing railroads, steamships, and other transportation companies.

The 8th of October was educational day and was occupied by the universities, colleges, schools, and other institutions of learning.

The 9th and 16th were Sundays, and religious exercises were held on the ground.

The 10th was the anniversary of the opening of the fire from the American batteries, when Washington, in person, fired the first gun. On that day the municipalities of the cities and towns of the Colonial States were represented, and the delegates from chambers of commerce, boards of trade, produce exchanges, and other commercial bodies were received. The evening of that day was the anniversary of the conflagration when the British vessels in the harbor, set on fire by the French batteries, were consumed. There was a pyrotechnic display by land and water.

The 11th was the anniversary of the opening of the second parallel by the American division under Baron von Steuben. On that day the Germans of the United States were present by delegations from their several societies. The industrial and mechanical arts were also represented through their organizations.

The 12th was assigned to the farmers and planters.

The 13th was devoted to financial institutions of the country, banks, bankers, and insurance companies, and was in respect to the memory of Robert Morris.

The 14th was the anniversary of the storming of the British redoubts by the allied troops, the French on the right and the Americans on the left, and this day was given over to the Society of the Cincinnati.

The 15th was given up exclusively to the descendants of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

The 17th, Monday, was the anniversary of the request of Lord Cornwallis for a cessation of hostilities. It was also the anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and on that day the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and other fraternal orders, the militia and the municipal fire departments were received and were escorted to their quarters.

The national exercises were held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th.

The first 12 days of the centennial exercises may be called opening day, transportation day, educational day, divine service, municipal and commercial day, industries and mechanics day, farmers' and planters' day, finance day, Society of the Cincinnati day, Sons and Daughters of Revolution day, divine service, reception day for militia, Masons, Knights Templars, Odd Fellows, municipal fire department and other orders, and so forth.

On each of the 15 days of the celebration there were educational and inspirational addresses, with some distinguished orator, educator, business man, statesman, or other eminent citizen presiding or making the address of the occasion.

The national program covered the 18th, 19th, and 20th. The signal events of these three days were: On the 18th the laying of the corner-stone of the present monument, with addresses by the Governor of Virginia and by the chairman of the congressional commission; oration by Past Grand Master Beverly R. Welford, jr.; outdoor concerts, morning, afternoon, and evening; reception by the Governor of Virginia; pyrotechnic displays and a dance.

On the 19th a brief address by the President of the United States; responses by representatives of the French and German guests; a centennial hymn written for the occasion and sung by a specially trained choir of several hundred voices; a centennial ode prepared for the celebration and rendered by the choir, accompanied by the Marine

Band; an oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, distinguished son of Massachusetts; an original poem, written and read by James Barron Hope, of Virginia; open-air concerts, morning, afternoon, and evening; and a dance, with another brilliant pyrotechnic display at night.

On the 20th there was a military review and naval drill, at which the President of the United States and distinguished guests were present. By order of President Arthur the exercises concluded with a salute to the British flag. Harrison Forbes, an eminent newspaper correspondent of Great Britain, was present in an unofficial capacity. In an article contributed by him to one of the New York newspapers he expressed his regret that Great Britain was not represented at the centennial, for, said he, there was nothing said or done that could have offended the sensibilities of Britons. All mention of Great Britain as the mother country was with love and affection, and these sentiments, he said, were cordially received.

The militia in attendance from various States numbered 9,477. In addition there were present 706 Master Masons and 277 Knights Templars, making a total encampment of approximately 10,500 persons.

The Governor of Pennsylvania was present with his staff and the Eighteenth Regiment, approximately 800 strong.

The Governor of New Jersey came with his staff and the New Jersey Battalion, National Guard, with 702 men.

The Governor of North Carolina was there with his staff and with 572 men.

The Governor of Michigan attended accompanied by his staff and 291 men.

There were also in attendance upon those exercises—
 The Governor of Vermont, his staff, and 183 men.
 The Governor of New York, his staff, and 374 men.
 The Governor of Maryland, his staff, and 808 men.
 The Governor of Kentucky, his staff, and 228 men.
 The Governor of Maine and members of his staff.
 The Governor of South Carolina, his staff, and 310 men.
 The Governor of Rhode Island, his staff, and 124 men.
 The Governor of New Hampshire, his staff, and 195 men.
 The Governor of Connecticut, his staff, and a regiment with an approximate strength of 462 men.
 The Governor of Delaware, his staff, and 252 men.
 The Governor of Massachusetts, his staff, and 652 men, including 128 cadets.

The Governor of Virginia, his staff, and 1,087 men, including 128 cadets of the Virginia Military Institute.

Georgia was represented by a battery of 22 men.

There were present also veterans from soldiers' homes of 388 men, a detachment from the First Regiment Veterans' Unions consisting of 26 men, 1,000 men of the Regular Army, and 1,112 men constituting the naval brigade from the fleet which were quartered on the ships in the harbor.

There were thousands of civilians who attended the exercises in 1881 and larger numbers may be expected in 1931. The centennial exercises were held only 16 years after the Civil War, when the Yorktown Peninsula and the State of Virginia had not recovered from the prostration of that war. Transportation facilities were wholly inadequate. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. was then completing its line to Newport News from Richmond. Transportation to and from Yorktown was principally by water. Temporary wharves were built for the accommodation of the steamers. Landings and smaller wharves were built for the use of the small boats in carrying persons to and from the fleet and smaller craft in the harbor. The Centennial Association, a private corporation organized for the purpose of the celebration, bought Temple Farm and provided camp grounds, parade grounds, review fields, and the greater part of the land needed for the celebration. There were provided grand stands, speakers' stands, a reception hall, other necessary buildings, water, and light.

PROBLEMS OF THE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Our problems are more complex and more difficult than in 1881. The land area is more restricted now, as much of it is so used that it can not be secured. The land will cost more now and is owned by many persons. We must have

temporary wharves, water, lights, grand stands, band stands, comfort stations, rest rooms, sanitary facilities, roadways connecting historic sites, parking spaces for automobiles, and other facilities.

Improved transportation assures an attendance much larger than in 1881. The Rockefeller restoration in Williamsburg and the developments on the Yorktown Peninsula will prove an invitation none will care to resist. The activities of the World War brought millions of persons into that section, when we consider the boys who went to France from Hampton Roads, those who returned from France, the naval rendezvous at Yorktown, the business interests centered around Hampton Roads, and the activities there before and after we entered the war. The citizens' and reserve officers' military training camps at Fortress Monroe and Fort Eustis have been attended annually by hundreds of young men, many of whom are now in active business life. These will desire to return in large numbers for an event of such great importance, and preparation must be made to receive them.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association (Inc.) has been organized under the laws of the State of Virginia for the purpose of working with the United States commission, the Virginia commission, and any and all other organizations, associations, or agencies that may desire to make this celebration a success. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, of Williamsburg, Va., is president of that corporation. It is expressly provided that it shall not make any profits. It will perform work similar to that of the Yorktown Centennial Association in 1881, through which the national commission and the State organizations then worked. This association desires the support and assistance of all of the States of the Union.

The national commission will not confine its activities to Yorktown alone. It will endeavor to interest all of the States in a proper commemoration of the surrender. All of the States have been requested to appoint commissions for this work. All State institutions, religious bodies, churches, universities, colleges and schools, fraternal orders, patriotic organizations, civic and community clubs, municipalities, and citizens of the United States are urged to hold appropriate exercises in commemoration of the close of the Revolutionary War and the commencement of our national existence.

Arrangements have been made for the issuance of commemorative stamps.

Congress has enacted legislation authorizing the President of the United States when, in his opinion it is appropriate for him to do so, to extend to such Governments and individuals as the President may determine, an invitation to unite with the Government and people of the United States in a fit and appropriate observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender. An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made for that purpose.

Congress has authorized an appropriation of \$200,000 for the celebration, and the sum of \$8,000 has been appropriated. A part of this fund has been applied to the survey of the Yorktown area so that historic sites may be located and properly marked. An intensive study has been made, lines of parallels and redoubts determined, camp grounds of military units located, and an immense amount of work of great historic importance has been performed. Considerably more money will be needed to provide a proper celebration.

The Senate has ordered the publication as a Senate document of unpublished letters which passed between Washington and De Grasse. This document, which will be of great interest, has been practically completed and will be published soon.

The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association (Inc.) has begun an active campaign to provide funds for the celebration, in addition to the appropriations provided by Congress. The officials of that association, with the exception of an executive secretary and his assistant, will receive no compensation for their services.

COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

Congress has authorized the creation of the Colonial National Monument. It will consist of Jamestown, parts of

Williamsburg, and the battlefield at Yorktown, with a highway connecting those points. To avoid duplication of effort and to secure economy of expenditure, the National Sesquicentennial Commission, the State commission, and the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association are cooperating with the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of the proposed park. It is hoped that some of the work necessary for the sesquicentennial may at the same time prove of permanent benefit to the park.

If facilities reasonably necessary for the celebration are provided, the comfort of visitors properly cared for, and a celebration provided in keeping with the dignity of the Nation or the events to be commemorated, it will require considerably more money than the \$200,000 authorized by Congress.

The George Washington Bicentennial exercises will be held in 1932. Large crowds will visit Washington and the eastern United States for that celebration. They should have an opportunity to visit Yorktown, and it is hoped that the facilities provided for the sesquicentennial celebration may possess sufficient permanency for them to be used throughout 1932. They should be available for all who care to use them.

The sesquicentennial celebration will feature also the establishment of the Colonial National Monument and the colonial period of American history, which began at Jamestown, less than 20 miles away, in 1607, and closed at Yorktown in 1781.

The historical significance of Yorktown is splendidly portrayed in an admirable address delivered on October 20, 1930, at Yorktown by Hon. LOUIS C. CRAMTON, of Michigan, author of the bill for the creation of the Colonial National Monument. This speech has been printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and copies can be secured by any person who may be interested.

YORKTOWN BELONGS TO THE NATION

Yorktown does not belong to Virginia alone. It belongs to the Nation. It was the plan of the Yorktown Centennial Association in 1881 that the Temple Farm, then owned by that association, should pass to the United States, but the assassination of President Garfield so distracted public attention that the association was unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the purchase.

In 1882 the Legislature of the State of New Jersey passed a joint resolution urging that the Temple Farm, which was the battlefield, be purchased and that the Moore House, in which the articles of capitulation were negotiated, should be preserved. That resolution recited that the Moore House and Temple Farm upon which it was situated would carry with them through all time the memories of the siege and victory by which the allied armies of France and the American Colonies had secured our national independence.

The New Jersey resolution recited that during the recent centennial celebration by the citizens and the representatives of the Republic of France and the United States of America the hope had been expressed by the descendants of the officers of both France and America, who commanded on the field in 1781, that the farm and house should be preserved and perpetuated as a memorial of the friendly alliance which then and ever since has existed between the two nations, as well as in respect to the memories of those who fell in or survived the struggle that ended the protracted war and gave peace and hope to a then impoverished people.

The resolution recited that the sentiment expressed during the centennial celebration by representatives of the French Republic, by the descendants of French officers who commanded on the field of Yorktown in 1781, and by the descendants of colonial officers, was that the Government should take charge of and preserve and perpetuate the property. This sentiment the New Jersey General Assembly said they believed to be the sentiment of the American people.

In June, 1890, a number of Members of Congress, members of the Carpenters' Association of Philadelphia, and citizens of Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and Philadelphia vis-

ited Yorktown to inspect the completed monument. They organized and appointed a committee of 13 Members of Congress. That committee recited the resolution of New Jersey and referred to the fact that the Moore House, in which the articles of capitulation had been prepared, "still stands, and is in the same condition that it was at that time."

They said:

It was repaired in 1881 and furnished by the Centennial Association, organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, to aid the national committee in securing the accommodation for visitors during the celebration. Among those that occupied the building on that occasion were the descendants of General Lafayette, De Rochambeau, and other French families prominently connected with the siege and surrender.

Your committee can not recommend too strongly the securing of this historic spot by the General Government. While Mount Vernon, where rests the mortal remains of the Father of His Country, has become a Nation's shrine; Yorktown, where freedom was at last made secure, should be the Nation's care, preserved inviolate, as the scene of Washington's crowning triumph.

On October 20, 1890, the Carpenters' Company, of Philadelphia, concluded the indorsement of the report recommending the purchase of the Moore House with the following words:

That house was the place in which independence was secured as conceived and given life in the hall of Carpenters' Company. The buildings are in American history inseparably connected, and for these reasons should be secured by the Government and opened to the public. We hope that Congress will at once give the subject favorable consideration.

Nothing was accomplished, however, until a few years ago. Through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, jr., the Moore House was purchased in order to save it for ultimate ownership by the United States. It will be transferred to the United States for the price paid and without interest and taxes.

The bill for the Colonial National Monument has authorized the establishment of a monument which will include the battlefield at Yorktown and make it a national shrine.

There is still much work that needs to be done. On the battlefield at Yorktown were men from all of the thirteen original States. Their descendants are now scattered throughout the Nation. To the peoples of the world Yorktown is or should be the holy spot where triumphed those principles of government which have been accepted by all the civilized nations.

In the celebration at Yorktown in 1931 all patriotic citizens of the Republic should have a part. Contributors for that celebration, whether large or small, will have their names permanently preserved in a book to be filed among the public records of the county in which Yorktown is located. All expenditures will be carefully audited. The chief executives of all the States have been asked to organize their people first for their participation in the sesquicentennial celebration, and then for them to assist in making Yorktown the shrine it should be. Yorktown belongs to all of us. The blood of our ancestors baptized and hallowed its soil. Men from all the States shared in its struggles, its trials, its triumphs, and its glories.

The national commission should like to see in each State some effective organization devoted to the purpose of making the sesquicentennial in 1931 a success.

The national commission desires the people of the different States to feel that this is their celebration and their work and to realize that we must all work together now as the Revolutionary patriots worked together, fought together, suffered together, and triumphed together 150 years ago.

We have no doubt that there will be in attendance representatives of various foreign powers and descendants of distinguished participants in the siege. In that event many of the States will desire now, as they did 50 years ago, to have these guests visit them and partake of their hospitality. If so, preparation for that purpose will have to be made.

We must realize that there remain only a few months in which to prepare for this celebration, and the national commission will welcome the assistance of all citizens of the Republic.

DROUGHT RELIEF

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 447) making appropriation to carry out the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930.

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 as follows:

Resolved, etc., That to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, printing, purchase of law books not to exceed \$1,000, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made thereunder, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$45,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1932, of which amount not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

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

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object to the consideration of the resolution; but as I understand it, the Speaker has recognized the gentleman from Indiana to submit this unanimous-consent request on this day, it being unanimous-consent day, and motions to suspend the rules being in order, on account of the emergency of the proposed legislation, and, as I understand, it is not the custom of the Chair to recognize gentlemen on this day to ask unanimous consent for consideration of legislation unless it is of an emergency character.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman states the case correctly. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Indiana intends to make some brief explanation of the resolution, as it is a matter of such unusual interest throughout the entire country.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I do not know that any considerable explanation is necessary with respect to this resolution. The Committee on Appropriations, acting upon the authorization of the law approved December 20, 1930, has proposed to appropriate the entire amount of the authorization, \$45,000,000.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. DYER. According to the Director of the Census, more than half of the people of the United States reside in the cities. Will any of this money go to the people in the cities, or will it all go to the country?

Mr. WOOD. Expressing my individual opinion, from what I understand to be the purpose of this appropriation, it will be loaned to the farmers of the country for crop purposes.

Mr. DYER. Is the gentleman going to bring in a relief bill for the benefit of the unemployed in the cities, that contain more than half of the people of the United States?

Mr. WOOD. We will cross that bridge when we come to it. We have not come to that yet.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I notice the resolution carries a provision for \$1,000 for the purchase of law books. Does not the gentleman think it is a rather far-fetched idea to provide for the purchase of law books in connection with the administration of this resolution?

Mr. WOOD. I may say to the gentleman that we inquired into that matter at some considerable length. It occurred to the committee at first blush that that amount was, perhaps, exorbitant, but we are informed by the Department

of Agriculture, or by those who will have charge of the administration of this fund, that in order that they may obtain the security for loans which are provided for under the act, it will be necessary for them to be provided with all the different acts of the various States where there are to be beneficiaries under the appropriation.

Mr. McDUFFIE. It occurs to me, if the gentleman will permit, that the various State agricultural departments or the Extension Service of the Government in every State could get all the information necessary for the administration of this act.

Mr. WOOD. I think in a measure that is true, but there are many States that have different requirements as to mortgages, the filing and recording of them, and so forth. We thought that all this information and perhaps copies of State laws might be obtained without any expense to the National Government at all, but some of the States have acts requiring the secretary of state, or whoever may furnish these laws, to charge a sale price for them, and this official either has to pay it himself out of his own pocket or else they can not be obtained unless we buy them.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Are not these acts all available here in Washington?

Mr. WOOD. No; they are not.

Mr. McDUFFIE. The Library is supposed to have them.

Mr. WOOD. That may possibly be true with respect to this year, but as the gentleman, as well as everyone else who has had any experience along this line, knows, the different legislatures are constantly changing their acts with reference to these matters; and I will say to the gentleman, and I think this will satisfy him, the Department of Agriculture will try to get all this information without any cost, and there will be none of this \$1,000 expended unless it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Personally, I feel that we ought to strike that provision from the resolution.

Mr. WOOD. If we did strike it from the resolution it might cause a lot of trouble.

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

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask the gentleman this question: The Federal Land Bank of Houston, Tex., which is 1 of the 12 established banks, has already foreclosed against over 500 farms in the drought or otherwise stricken areas of the State of Texas, and these banks have announced a policy of not granting a single extension. Unless some steps are taken to stop these wholesale foreclosures against farms and to grant extensions of interest payments in these drought-stricken areas, how are we rendering aid by appropriating \$45,000,000 to loan the farmers to help them plant another crop when their farms are going to be taken away from them?

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that that is aside from the provisions of this bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; but it is a most important emergency now existing, and steps ought to be taken for the suspension of these foreclosures and provide for a proper redemption of those farms already taken away from the farmers.

Mr. WOOD. That may be a good thing, but that would have to be done by some sort of legislation.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. HASTINGS. I would like for the chairman of the committee to explain to the House so that it may be carried by the Associated Press something about the terms on which these loans will be made, the length of time, and the rate of interest.

Mr. WOOD. That is purely a matter of administration. It will vary, I expect, in different localities with respect to the various needs.

Mr. HASTINGS. Was it not developed in the hearings as to what the rate of interest was to be?

Mr. WOOD. I understand that the rate in matters of this sort is usually 5 per cent.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the length of time on which the loans are to be made?

Mr. WOOD. That is purely a matter of administration.

Mr. HASTINGS. That has not yet been determined by the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. WOOD. No; and it could not be for various reasons. The law provides loans for the crop of 1931. It will depend on the crop. If it was on a cotton crop, it may be for the full term of the development and maturity of the cotton crop. If it is to a wheat farmer, it will have its application as far as the season is concerned.

Mr. McFADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. McFADDEN. I was interested in the statement of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], wherein he inquired whether or not some relief could not be given to the borrowers of the Federal farm loan system in those sections afflicted by the drought. I would like to ask the gentleman to make this clear, because I did not hear the answer—whether or not such a situation as that where interest is overdue and the amortization payments are overdue in the drought area—whether any relief would be afforded to the farmers now under this bill.

Mr. WOOD. It could not be afforded under this authorization because it is entirely outside.

Mr. McFADDEN. I wanted that statement to be made clear. There is another question because of the fact that there has been much discussion since this bill left this body as to whether or not any of this money was to be used for personal relief, such as food and sustenance for human beings. Do I understand that this money can be used to buy food and clothing for actual needs of human beings in the drought areas?

Mr. WOOD. That is a pretty intricate question. The purpose of this legislation and the purpose of this appropriation is to enable the farmer to buy feed for his work stock, to buy seed for his crop, and to buy fertilizer. They have to secure whatever loan is made to them by a mortgage on the crop. I take it that if they got the loan and gave the security satisfactorily to the Agricultural Department and they sought to buy something to keep the family alive, their right to do that would depend upon the conditions of the loan as fixed by the Department of Agriculture.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN], the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, that there are a bunch of bills now pending before his committee directing Federal land banks to grant extensions and to suspend foreclosures. I have just introduced another, being House Joint Resolution No. 451, to the same effect, granting extensions to distressed farmers in drought-stricken areas; and I hope the distinguished gentleman will take some of these bills up with his committee and consider them, and promptly report one to the House for immediate passage. There is also a bunch of similar bills in the Senate.

Mr. McFADDEN. I will say to the gentleman that the legislation already suggested by the various bills to which he has referred would deal vitally with the basic principles and the fundamentals of the Federal farm loan system.

We do not want to impair the Federal farm loan system by charity operations.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will yield if I have the right.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. As I understand it now, the Federal farm loan system, through its officials, has the right to extend past-due payments if the facts warrant it. Is not that correct?

Mr. McFADDEN. They have certain options in an administrative way, whereby they can be lenient, and it is my understanding that they are being as lenient as they can with safety.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Some time ago I took the matter up with the Federal farm loan system and called attention to a specific case. I received in reply a communication that one of their appraisers or investigators would be sent to interview the man in question, and that if the facts warranted it he would be carried over until another year. That was the information given me. Therefore I concluded that the Federal Farm Loan Board now has the right to take care of any kind of emergency, if it is necessary.

Mr. McFADDEN. They have considerable latitude in that respect, but under the stress of conditions like the present we must not impair the solidarity of the Federal farm loan system.

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

Mr. WOOD. I yield.

Mr. KETCHAM. Referring to the question asked by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri with reference to whether or not the provisions of this resolution would afford any relief to those out of employment in the cities, is it not a fact that by the adoption of this resolution, whether it be directly or indirectly, we do the best thing that can be done to bring relief to the cities of the United States by getting agriculture promptly and quickly upon a remunerative basis?

Mr. WOOD. That is absolutely correct.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the colloquy which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN] and I had a moment ago with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] is a most pertinent one, and highly important.

A farmer can not farm if his farm is taken away from him. It will be futile for us to provide this \$45,000,000 to be loaned to distressed farmers in drought-stricken areas, if we permit Federal land banks to demand their pound of flesh in this hour of emergency, and take away these farm homes through foreclosures.

On August 12, 1930, I wired President Hoover as follows:

ABILENE, TEX., August 12, 1930.

HON. HERBERT HOOVER,
President United States,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

I respectfully suggest that the most feasible and efficacious way to aid helpless farmers in drought areas would be to direct Federal farm loan bureaus and Federal land and intermediate credit banks to extend all payments until November, 1931, and to direct Interstate Commerce Commission to grant special emergency freight rates on all shipments of farm products. If payment of interest and other maturities on farm loans are demanded, wholesale foreclosures will inevitably result and many farmers will lose homes. Numerous farmers now suffering from three successive crop failures will need financing for food and seed to enable them to plant another crop.

THOMAS L. BLANTON.

Nothing was done by the administration except to refer the matter to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Federal Farm Loan Board.

On August 27, 1930, I placed before Hon. H. M. Gossett, president of the Federal Land Bank of Houston, Tex., specific cases where concerning small interest payments becoming due his officials had demanded that the interest must be paid even if the farms had to be sold at great sacrifice, and he had forced poor widows to sell their work stock, milch cows, and laying hens at about one-third their value to make

their payments, and I urged him to be lenient and to make extensions where the borrower was worthy and deserving.

President Gossett did not reply to my urgent telegram until 19 days thereafter, when on September 15, 1930, he asserted that it was his intention to foreclose against the 11,666 farms in the drought area of Texas if payments were not made promptly.

As I have permission of the House to print in the RECORD in connection with these remarks my resolution introduced to-day, I want it to appear at this juncture.

The proposed measure is as follows:

[H. J. Res. 451, in the House of Representatives, Seventy-first Congress, third session, January 5, 1931]

Mr. BLANTON introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

Joint resolution authorizing and directing Federal land banks to suspend and withhold foreclosure of any mortgage securing a loan made by such bank in what is known as the drought area of the United States where because of crop failure the borrower is unable to make payment of interest or principal due, and to provide for redemption of any such lands foreclosed since April 1, 1930

Whereas it was the intent and purpose of Congress when passing the Federal farm loan act in July, 1916, to aid and protect farmers in times of distress, and not to ruin and rob them of their farms; and

Whereas when creating Federal land banks Congress provided that if the initial \$750,000 capital required for every Federal land bank was not subscribed within 30 days, the Secretary of the Treasury should subscribe for it on behalf of the United States; that all salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board supervising such banks be paid annually by the Government; that such banks be national depositories; that the capital, reserve, surplus, and income of every Federal land bank be exempt from all taxes, Federal, State, municipal, and local; that the mortgages and bonds of said banks shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States; that the bonds of said banks shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds, and may be accepted as security for all public deposits, and other subsidies were extended to said Federal land banks by the Government to enable them to grant special aid and protection to distressed farmers; and

Whereas certain portions of the agricultural sections of the United States have been inflicted with prolonged and continued droughts, certain localities having suffered three successive crop failures, making it impossible for certain farmers who are borrowers from the Federal land banks to meet the interest and other maturities on their loans; and

Whereas the Federal land banks have harshly adopted the policy of granting no extensions regardless of circumstances, and illustrative of such policy the Federal Land Bank of Houston, Tex., one of the 12 such banks authorized and created by Congress, in its booklet distributed to its 56,767 farmers who have borrowed \$151,600,000, entitled "Why the Federal Land Bank Can Grant No Extensions," has cold-bloodedly announced: "All borrowers should understand that it is a waste of time to ask for extensions. If one can not pay, then he should sell his farm to one who can and will"; and asserting further in such booklet that the Federal land bank is not a Government institution, and that this bank at Houston has already foreclosed 124 farms, and that its associations have already foreclosed 320 other farms in Texas; and

Whereas said Houston bank in August, 1930, notified Mrs. Effie May Wilson, of Rotan, Tex., a poor woman with an invalid husband, who had suffered three successive crop failures, that unless her interest payment of \$68 was paid immediately, with 8 per cent penalty interest, foreclosure of her farm would ensue, thus forcing her to sacrifice her work stock, family milch cows, and laying hens at one-third their value; and said bank notified Mrs. O. A. Robertson, a poor widow of Caps, Tex., that she must pay her \$101 interest at once, "even though it becomes necessary that you sell your place to get the money," or her 121-acre farm would be foreclosed, and her work stock and milch cows were already mortgaged to a local bank for supplies, and she was thus threatened with the loss of her farm, worth over twice the amount of the mortgage against it, but which would not be sold because of said general depression, and that when these specific cases were brought to the attention of said bank, President Gossett replied that it was his intention to foreclose against the 11,666 farms in the drought area of Texas if interest payments were not made promptly; and

Whereas Congress alone can stop this wholesale foreclosure of farms, and without appropriate action these distressed farmers and their wives and little hungry children will be turned out into the cold and lose their homes: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That until January 1, 1932, all Federal land banks are directed (1) to withhold and suspend suits on and foreclosures of any mortgage securing a loan made by such bank on farm lands situated in the drought area of the United States, or in territory devastated by hail, floods, or tornado, where the borrower is financially unable to make the payments due; and (2) to extend the time for the payment of any such indebtedness to become due during 1931 until January 1, 1932.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to advance to any such bank, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that Congress may appropriate a sum sufficient to cover the amount of the interest payable by such bank during the period mentioned in section 1 hereof, on any Federal farm loan bond issued by it to the extent of maturities thus extended. The sums so advanced shall be used exclusively for the purpose of making such interest payments and the Federal land bank receiving any such advance shall repay the same to the United States without interest in such manner and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Farm Loan Board, acting jointly, shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. Any Federal land bank which has acquired, during a period of 12 months preceding the date of approval of this act, the land of any borrower from such bank upon foreclosure of a mortgage securing a loan made by the bank to such borrower is directed, if the bank still holds title to such land, to permit such borrower to redeem his interest in the land so acquired by the bank. Such redemption shall be permitted upon the payment by January 1, 1932, of all installments due under the terms of such mortgage to the time of such redemption. In the event of any such redemption the mortgage shall be revived and continued as security for all subsequent installments payable under the terms of the mortgage.

Mr. BLANTON. I sincerely hope that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN] and his Committee on Banking and Currency will promptly consider and favorably report to the House for passage either my above resolution, or one of the similar measures now pending before such committee. Such a measure should be passed without delay.

Just before we adjourned for the Christmas holidays we passed a bill appropriating an additional \$150,000,000 for the Federal Farm Board, to enable it to try to render some assistance to farmers. We also passed a measure providing \$116,000,000 to relieve unemployment, of which sum \$80,000,000 becomes additional funds for building public highways, to be spent in every congressional district in the United States. We also passed in the House legislation authorizing this \$45,000,000, which we are now appropriating, to be loaned to distressed farmers in drought-stricken areas of the United States. I have helped to incite and pass all of these measures. I do not know just how much relief they are going to afford to men and women and little children now suffering over the United States, but they were the best we could get the administration to allow, and we have to take our chances on them. But they will be futile and of little avail, so far as distressed farmers are concerned, if we allow these Federal land banks to unroof our farmers and take their farms away through foreclosures.

This question is now fairly before this Congress. It has been fairly placed before this administration. If relief from these foreclosures is not granted, let the President and his administration be responsible and take the consequences.

Let me call attention to one other matter: Reduced freight rates were granted on feed, but not on seeds. Receiving a number of complaints, on October 14, 1930, I wired Secretary Hyde that the business men of Abilene had shipped in two cars of seed wheat which they were distributing to farmers at actual cost for sowing purposes, and that the Texas & Pacific Railroad had charged full freight tariff on same. The chamber of commerce in Breckenridge experienced the same treatment. I urged the Department of Agriculture to have seed grain given the same emergency reduced freight rates as had been accorded to stock feed and other commodities.

On October 15, 1930, Dr. C. W. Warburton wired me that his department had requested that reduced freight rates be allowed on seed grain, but that the railroads had refused to grant same. Why was it that the Department of Agriculture did not get the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the railroads to grant it? Did it leave the matter entirely with the railroads?

I am one of those here, Mr. Speaker, who is going to demand on behalf of the suffering people throughout the United States that some real beneficial relief be granted them. For years I have fought on this floor against anarchy and bolshevism, but it is not anarchy and bolshevism for helpless farmers in England, Ark., to demand food for their starving wives and children. It is just what you and I would demand if our wives and children were starving. And Congress must not let them starve.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be recognized for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise simply to express my gratification that every one in the House seems to approve this appropriation of \$45,000,000, to be loaned to drought-stricken farmers, or to farmers in the drought-stricken areas. Personally, I would have been glad to support a larger sum and would have done so if the law had so authorized. I feel that a larger sum ought to have been appropriated for this purpose, and I voted for the amendment to the authorization bill providing for \$60,000,000, feeling that it was needed, and that the administration should have that fund at its command, knowing that if he did not have bona fide applications for that amount the excess sum would remain in the Treasury.

I am peculiarly pleased that there is no opposition to the \$45,000,000 appropriation, in view of the fact that many of the leaders on the other side of the Chamber took such a positive and emphatic stand against making an appropriation of more than \$30,000,000. I was surprised and greatly pleased when I read in the Washington Post this morning an interview with my highly esteemed friend, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON], the leader on the majority side, in which he referred to the fact that we were about to appropriate \$45,000,000 for the relief of the drought-stricken farmers, and, as I read the interview, he expressed some satisfaction in the fact that we were doing at least that much for the farmer. My surprise was caused by the fact that I knew when the bill was under consideration the gentleman was one of those who most forcefully opposed increasing the sum over and above \$30,000,000. I congratulate the distinguished majority leader on the fact that he has finally changed his mind. He is a wise leader who knows which way his crowd is headed. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The item of \$1,000 for law books was referred to a moment ago. It is not the intention of that item, is it, to use the law books to make it harder for the farmers to get the money?

Mr. BYRNS. That matter was gone into by the committee, and I think the entire committee when it was first proposed was disposed to strike it out. Doctor Warburton, the representative of the Agricultural Department, who with the Secretary appeared before the committee, stated that it might possibly be needed. He said it was necessary for those representing the legal department in the Department of Agriculture to know just what the laws relating to chattel mortgages, registration, and the various statutes affecting such mortgages were in the various States, and that they differed in the various States. They had found from experience that some States were not in a position to furnish copies of these particular laws, and he stated this was an emergency proposition and would be used only in cases where they could not procure the information quickly from the States, and that this would enable the department to act quickly in all cases and prevent possible delay in some States.

Mr. JONES of Texas. My question was facetious. I understood the necessity of their having the various laws available. I am glad the committee saw fit to appropriate the full forty-five millions.

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

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this bill appropriates money to take care of some farmers who have suffered by an act of God, not by an act of the administration necessarily, because so far we have not gotten to the point where we think the President of the United States has any direct connection with God Almighty. However, Mr. Speaker, the people of the cities are starving and suffering and they are in distress through acts of the administration or through lack of action by the administration, but there is no movement made by the administra-

tion forces to take care of the distress in the cities. I think it is about time that the men from the big cities, from all of the cities, should organize in this House to protect the people in our voting backgrounds. Year in and year out we have been pouring city taxes into farming districts for farm relief. In good times and in bad the farmers are always here with their hats in their hands begging for relief from the Government. We can not even get the administration forces to consider Senator WAGNER's bills in aid of the unemployed, making opportunity for the unemployed.

I was interested in the colloquy between my friend from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM] and the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD]. The gentleman from Michigan asked whether this were not the best way to help the city people by getting food for the farmers. Let us try it the other way. We will help farmers by getting a little food to the city people. I do not know what his idea is. I suppose when the farmers are well fed they will send them to the city and transfuse a little well-fed blood from the farmers to the city people.

I want to congratulate my good friend the President on keeping one pledge. He has kept one pledge. This is from his speech of acceptance:

Our workers with their average weekly wages can to-day buy two and often three times more bread and butter than any wage earner of Europe. At one time we demanded for our workers a "full dinner pail." We have now gone far beyond that conception. To-day we demand larger comfort and greater participation in leisure.

He kept that promise and he has given us a surplus of leisure.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRISP. Gentlemen of the House, I may be able to give some of you some information as to how this fund will be administered.

With the exception of a few counties, my State will not be able to participate in this loan, but for two years loans have been made by the Government in certain Southern States, my own State included, for flood damages. The policy pursued by the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Doctor Warburton, will, I presume, be the plan followed in the administration of this fund. That policy was that as a condition precedent to a loan being made, the borrower could not borrow the money from any other source. Then he had to give a first-mortgage lien on his crop. If he was a tenant, the landlord had to waive his superior lien, the Government having a first lien on the crop to be produced.

The maturity of those notes was arranged in accordance with the nature of the crop, the maturity date being placed sufficiently in the future to enable the crop to mature. They charged 5 per cent interest on those loans. A loan committee was appointed in each of the counties which was to receive any of the funds, to pass upon the application for loans. On that committee was a banker, some business men, and the county agent, and when the applications were made, setting out all the facts, this loan committee passed on the applications. If the committee recommended the loan to be made, it was sent to the Federal agent at Columbia. That was the policy pursued in the administration of the other loans.

Year before last, in my own State, 94 per cent of the amount loaned was collected and repaid. I do not have the figures of the amount collected last year—1930.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRISP. I yield.

Mr. BYRNS. May I say to the gentleman I am sure he will take pride in the fact that of all States in which loans have been made during the past, Georgia has the best record in the matter of repayments.

Mr. CRISP. My modesty prevented me from throwing a bouquet at my own people, but I do recognize that fact and I appreciate it. Georgians will pay their obligations if it is possible for them to do so.

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman will find that Doctor Warburton states that according to collections made this year the average collection is 94 per cent.

Mr. CRISP. That is true, although while we had a good crop the price is about one-third of what it was last year. Our economic situation is distressing, but we had a good crop, and I have advised my people that I do not see how they can ask for a loan under this drought-relief measure when we had a good crop.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRISP. I yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. What provision will be made for the recording of these liens for the Government? Will it be the same as for a chattel mortgage?

Mr. CRISP. Under the law of Georgia the clerks of the court, who record these papers, are not paid salaries. They are entitled to so much per 100 words for recording mortgages, deeds, and so forth. The Department of Agriculture took the matter up with the various clerks and endeavored to get them to charge a minimum price for recording these liens, and a great many of the clerks made a nominal charge of 15 cents or 25 cents.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. But the liens will be recorded so that a purchaser would have notice?

Mr. CRISP. Oh, yes. They are recorded. I will say to my friend from New York that, of course, under the law when a mortgage is recorded it is legal notice to everyone, but in addition to that the department, before the crop matures, sends out a notice to all banks, cotton factors, and others dealing in these commodities of the fact that they have this lien on the crop, and put them on actual notice that if they bought it they would buy at their peril. They do that in addition to the recording of the mortgages, which, of course, legally gives full notice.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman add, for the purpose of the RECORD, that this extra notice is not necessary.

Mr. CRISP. It was not necessary.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRISP. I yield.

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

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] will be extended one minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Doctor Warburton, in answer to my question, when he appeared as a witness before the Committee on Agriculture, on the last drought bill relating to the Southeastern States, said that Georgia had paid back a greater percentage of the loan than any other State in the Union.

Mr. CRISP. Yes. That is highly to the credit of Georgia.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, for many, many years I have voted for every farm-relief measure and for every bill that would tend to aid the farmers, and I shall gladly vote for this appropriation; but, the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary that we also take care, not only of the farmers but the millions of starving people in the cities. I deplore the fact that I am obliged to make this statement, but even in the great city of Chicago there are thousands and thousands of people who are without food and without shelter. We are doing the best we can to provide for them. As I stated, I will gladly vote for any appropriation to relieve any distressed people, but the time has arrived when we should take into consideration that there are other people than those in the farming communities who need relief.

Now, I wish to address myself to the Members of the House who profess to represent the real farmers living on

the farms, and I am going to ask them whether they believe the farmer will be benefited to any extent by this appropriation. Personally, I am of the opinion that the greater the yield, the greater the crop, the less the farmer will receive; and from the experience I have had for many years in farming I can not see how any of the farmers can return or repay this money to the Government. I believe the farmers and the country as a whole would be better off if we would produce less, so that the farmer could secure fair prices for the crop that he raises. In this way the money that we will advance to increase crops will mean only a reduction of the farmers' revenues.

If prices should continue as they are now for wheat, corn, or for any other farm crop, I can not see how a farmer can raise a crop and secure any compensation for his labor or his services.

Mr. PATTERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. PATTERSON. Does the gentleman from Illinois believe there is a surplus of food in the United States to-day?

Mr. SABATH. Well, of course there is, and the gentleman knows there is.

Mr. PATTERSON. Then why is it that these millions of people who are hungry do not have some of that surplus?

Mr. SABATH. Because of the deplorable conditions which are permitted to exist, which have thrown 7,000,000 people out of employment and who therefore lack the means to purchase any food. If Congress and the administration would take the proper steps, I think conditions could be adjusted and would be adjusted so as to bring about relief within a short space of time. Unfortunately, there are a few Wall Street financiers and manipulators who are responsible for the prevailing conditions, but somehow or other we are not strong enough or we do not have courage enough to eliminate these deplorable evils and these deplorable conditions which prevail throughout this Nation.

Within a couple of days I am going to submit to the House facts and figures which will astound you gentlemen and which will prove beyond any question that we can bring about a resumption of business and that we can bring about relief of present conditions if we are courageous enough to act. [Applause.]

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

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, although I represent a city district I am glad to support the bill which is now pending. I take the floor at this time to state that I sincerely hope that in the near future we will have a bill and resolution before us for a vote which will provide relief not only for the farmers but for all of the people of our great country—a resolution providing for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment [applause] which has changed our Constitution from a charter of rights and liberties to a criminal-statute book, and a bill providing for the repeal of the sumptuary Volstead and Jones Acts enacted thereunder.

I was surprised to see the gentleman from Texas, my good friend Mr. BLANTON, inject himself into the debate this afternoon and call attention to the deplorable condition of the farmers in his great State of Texas. We can not but remember that less than a year ago the father of the eighteenth amendment, who comes from the great State of Texas, delivered a radio broadcast over a chain system from the Nation's Capital and pictured the wonderful prosperity on the farms and in the cities of our land, including the State of Texas. He told of the good prices being received for farm products, the good wages being paid, the increased savings accounts, the increased bank deposits, the increased life-insurance policies, and home ownerships, and so forth, and as a climax he claimed that all of the exceptional prosperity which existed in the State of Texas as

well as in the rest of the Nation was the result of 10 years of prohibition. If at that time business conditions and prosperity could be claimed as the result of prohibition, then my friends, the exponents of the eighteenth amendment from the State of Texas must necessarily at this time agree that the present extraordinary depression is caused by 10 years of these sumptuary prohibition laws.

In the last election even the people of the State of Illinois spoke overwhelmingly in opposition to prohibition. There were many Members in this House from the State of Illinois who told us that a referendum in that State would show that Illinois was dry. I sincerely hope that my Republican brethren will heed the prohibition casualties in the last election and repeal the sumptuary dry laws. I ask them to remember the misrepresentation in the last campaign through the political maneuvering of demagogic Democrats. [Applause.]

From the evils of prohibition we can not expect any relief from the Democratic Party. The heart of the Democratic Party is below the Mason and Dixon line, which is the heart of the dry movement. [Applause.] The Democratic politicians and statesmen from below the Mason and Dixon line are so dry when it comes to voting and talking that they squeak. In the last presidential campaign the Democratic Party wrote into its platform the driest plank of any party and then jumped on the band wagon of the Governor of New York and followed the whip crack of Mr. Raskob. I suppose that in the next presidential election those southern dry Democrats will again follow Mr. Raskob. When we examine the record of the Democratic Party with reference to these sumptuary prohibition laws we must realize that we can not expect any relief from that party. After the election of 1928, when the appropriation for the enforcement of prohibition came before this House, the Democratic leaders endeavored to provide \$25,000,000 more of the people's money to enforce these iniquitous laws, and a record vote shows that nearly all the Democrats followed them.

So, my good wet Republican brethren, take care of your own party and do not fall for the maneuvers of the dry Democratic Party from the Southland when it follows the whip crack of Mr. Raskob in presidential campaigns. [Applause.]

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

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker and gentleman of the House, I have witnessed and listened to what occurs to me as one of the most marvelous things I ever imagined could happen in this great Congress. With millions of people walking the streets of the cities and the highways and the lanes and the fields of the country, begging for bread, we have taken up time here for a man who has large unemployment in his district and in his city to deliver a lecture on the liquor question. [Applause.]

I live in a State that never appealed to this Congress before in all its history, and to-day, without any fault of their own, under this marvelous Republican-prosperity administration, we have 50,000 people whose families are without bread. It is not their fault. They are not men who do not want employment. They are men that have given their service and offered their lives to their country and are willing to do it to-day, and here we stand frittering away the time of this Congress listening to a speech on the liquor question. I bring to you now the voice of starving children. I bring to you to-day the voice of the fathers and mothers of this land who are appealing to this Congress to give them an opportunity to earn a dollar. We are not asking charity. We have had the most serious drought that ever fell upon any land. We have had the greatest calamity in the business world that has come since the Civil War. Men by the thousands are marching from one place to another seeking employment. They are good citizens, men who went to the

World War, men who all their lives have made contributions to charity, but to-day their children are without food, without clothing, without an opportunity to go to school, and here we stand turning a deaf ear to such an appeal from them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. PARKS. With pleasure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I say to my good friend from Arkansas that I am deeply interested in the forceful appeal he is making for the hungry and starving citizens of Arkansas? Permit me to remind the gentleman, however, that of the \$45,000,000 this Congress is about to appropriate for so-called drought relief not one penny under the interpretation as announced by the Secretary of Agriculture will be spent for food for the starving people of Arkansas, Oklahoma, or any other State, unless the Caraway amendment, or some other amendment, is adopted allocating a portion of this relief fund to buy food for the hungry; that this administration considers it more important to feed a cow or a calf than a hungry mother or a starving child.

Mr. PARKS. Yes. They tell you that we will feed the jackasses, but not the babies. That is the declaration of this administration, although not in actual words.

Now, I want to say something about the Red Cross. Nobody has greater reverence for the Red Cross than I have. They say they can handle the situation. I say to you that they can not do it. They have four and a half million dollars to take care of the distress in this Nation. Think of it! Two dollars and seventy-five cents per month is what they give to a starving man's family. The Red Cross has not the money. They may have the will to do it, but they have not the money. This Congress ought to give \$40,000,000 to the Red Cross now, and let them feed these starving children.

Mr. GOLDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARKS. With pleasure.

Mr. GOLDER. May I ask how much the gentleman's State has appropriated for the relief of the starving within his own State?

Mr. PARKS. The gentleman means the State legislature?

Mr. GOLDER. Yes.

Mr. PARKS. It is not in session and has not been in session.

Mr. GOLDER. Does the governor have the right to call it into special session?

Mr. PARKS. Yes. It meets in a few days, but the State has not the capacity. The State is busted too. My God, do you think starving people can pay money into a State treasury? They can not pay their taxes this year.

Mr. GOLDER. That is a sad commentary on the gentleman's State.

Mr. PARKS. It is a sad commentary. Whose fault is it? They are honest, law-abiding working men and women. The gentleman may live in a district where everybody has plenty of money, but my people are farming people, business people, and they are even oil people. The great oil companies are refusing to buy the products of the independent oil operators in order to shut them down, and they are in a sad condition.

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

Mr. WOOD and Mr. PATTERSON rose.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

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

On motion of Mr. WOOD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOOD, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, by direction of that committee, submitted a report on the bill (H. R. 15592, Rept. No. 2178) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for prior fiscal years, to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, which was read the first and second time, and with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. BYRNS reserved all points of order.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that the bill that has just been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, the deficiency appropriation bill, will be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BARBOUR, from the Committee on Appropriations by direction of that committee reported the bill (H. R. 15593, Rept. No. 2179) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and with the accompanying report referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. COLLINS reserved all points of order.

A PROPOSED CURE FOR THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks by printing a letter received from the district that I represent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this morning, before breakfast, I was awakened by a messenger who brought a special-delivery letter from a certain individual residing in Boston, Mass., in which he asked permission to address a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of presenting a plan which would solve the chaotic condition that exists throughout the Nation. I have received a number of communications containing suggestions as to reasons covering the present financial depression, and while I do not know very much concerning the merits of such pronouncements, yet I have decided that inasmuch as one of the authors of such a plan resides in the congressional district I have the honor to represent to present the same to the United States Congress without comment. It is as follows:

JANUARY 1, 1931.

HON. JAMES V. McCLINTIC,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Here I am again. But this time with an open proclamation, as the only authority in the whole universe, on the present great economic chaos of the nations and as the only man who can deliver the goods. I am still the discoverer and author of the "Universal Constitution," for whose "introduction" the present great economic chaos of the nations is being introduced. And therefore as long as this instrument remains in reserve, the present great economic chaos of the nations is to continue without abatement until the "Universal Constitution" shall have been accepted by all nations in all its fullness and design.

So you see principally I am depending upon the present great economic chaos of the nations for the introduction of my work. But, as this instrument is a direct governmental affair, there is also a human side to this constitution, and of this design I am informing you, as the duly representative in our Government, of what there is in store for all nations and under what conditions they may be delivered from the present universal chaos, of which they are an object of force.

Please permit me at this point of discussion to correct a slight but not unimportant misapprehension on your part concerning the "Universal Constitution." From your letter, dated June 27, 1930, I understand that you look upon my work as a spiritual matter and therefore not appropriate for political application. Here is the solution: My work is a direct commercial issue but with a spiritual design. Not a spiritual issue. You will not find one single statement—unless designed for education—either in my letter or in the printed booklet, which are not of direct commercial application.

But here is a commercialized secret. A reversal has taken place in the economic foundation of human government, from 1914 unto 1928, because of an "outconstructed" design. Prior to 1914 the issue of the nations was a commercial issue, but with a political design. Whereas since 1928 the issue of the nations is a commercial issue, but with a spiritual design. And of this change the present great economic chaos does not respond to any political nor commercial treatment. If no reversal had taken place, and if there was still a political design in the present great economic chaos, and if not "outconstructed," it should be comparably small matter to restore the world to normalcy. Indeed, it would restore itself of its own laws, as it always has done prior to 1914.

But alas! The great issue before the nations at this event is economic, but the principle involved and the remedy constitute a "moral issue." And of this design the present great economic chaos will develop into a world-wide "moral uprising" against the present organized system, because there is no honor, wealth, nor position of men exempt from the present economic insolvency.

Money appropriations for commercial expansion constitute no remedy for an "outconstructed" system. They not even constitute temporary relief, and in most instances made bad matters worse. A boat that is sinking can not be kept afloat by adding more weight. Therefore, the present great economic chaos can not be remedied through a commercial adjustment as the term of the issue would indicate, but demands a new world order.

Both the minds of the nations and the institutions of the nations are insolvent, because of an "outconstructed" design of world government. Which fact is commercially introducing itself. Our Nation, although in the same boat with all the other nations of the world, has occupied a preferred position commercially in this great chasm of insolvency up to 1928. But in 1928 the veil of this preferred commercial position slowly began to lift itself when with the beginning and following the New York stock market crash the institutions of this Nation find themselves in the same commercial chasm common with all nations. It is a commercial delusion to think that this our Nation can remedy its own present economic chaos independently of other nations. It can not be done.

The causes of the great chaos are not many, but only one for all nations, and the remedy is one for all nations.

There is an involuntary self-destructive proclivity incorporated in the present institutions of the nations because of an "outconstructed" design. The year of 1930 has been a very destructive one, especially for this Nation. But the year of 1931 will be far more destructive to the commercial structure of this Nation than its predecessor. The big city institutions of this Nation will keep on falling as if they had the "flu."

In accordance with the universal, unobstructed progress of the present great economic chaos, toward a designed end, great elemental disturbances may add an additional calamity to an already universal insolvency. But I do not place any weight upon that which is abstract. But all of my judgment is based upon knowledge of the true "cause and objective," as the same is incorporated and forthcoming from the present great economic chaos which is already here.

This is the first time in the history of the world that a universal demand is made upon both men and his government, to know the true "cause" of the present great economic chaos of the nations, because of an "outconstructed" design, every issue of men constitutes a commercial blockade, both without and within each nation. All other political and commercial chaos of nations prior to 1914 were self-adjusting issues because they were not universally "outconstructed." And although both governments and private institutions have spent millions of dollars and have exhausted every means of investigating the present cause, the year of 1931 will make a greater demand upon the governments for knowledge than any of its predecessors, because of its increasing terror and "moral" servitude.

A year ago I stated this country must choose between a dictatorship or commercial destruction. Which statement holds good for 1931. But unless our Government, first of all, knows of the true cause of the present economic chaos and its objective, I would not advise such a dictatorship. You can cure a sick giant with poison, and kill him with poison—it is all a matter of knowledge.

And, therefore, I am introducing myself as the only authority in the whole universe concerning the true "cause and its remedy" of the present great chaos of the nations. And if those who are connected with the responsibility of our Government are prepared to know what is the matter with the world, I am ready to demonstrate personally my universal, as well as national authority on this subject, in such a plain manner from which no nation has recourse.

Now, my dear Mr. McCLINTIC, you have no doubt gained the impression from my printed literature, and from personal correspondence for over a number of years, that I already long ago claimed to be the only authority in the whole world on the present change in the world's administration. But I had to wait to come out in the open with my declaration until the present great economic chaos of the nations should self-introduce the fact that there is no one—outside myself—who knows what's the matter with the world, to use a common expression frequently used by the "best minds" when the chaos is in question.

My challenge, directed against all organized and unorganized expert knowledge of the whole world, as to the only authority on the present issue of the nations, is rather representative of the power incorporated in the great chaos, which is defying every effort of the nations to restore the world to normalcy, because a new world order is in its process, and therefore only a personal challenge as a "second cause."

I don't know whether official Washington is prepared at "this day" to either accept or refuse to know the cause of the world's chaos. I leave this decision and the manner of introduction to your judgment, provided you see clear to do anything at all in the matter. My conclusion as to the introduction of this subject matter is this, that neither the President nor the Members of Congress know whether they are prepared or not for anything like this until the news be presented to them.

The world is entering the new year with the dark clouds of an insolvent mind and an insolvent institution hovering above

every foreign capital. From hence they spread their calamity over all their constituents, searching in vain for a remedy. But the same dark clouds of an insolvent mind and an insolvent institution are hovering over the Capital of this Nation. From hence these dark clouds of human philosophy cover the whole Nation with an "unobstructed" insolvency that is forcing the "scribes" of the Nation to proclaim ever now and then "that there is no man who knows what's the matter with the world." What a philosophy? What a condition. And how true?

Who wouldn't like to know, as there can be no remedy without first knowing the cause of the world's sick giant?

Please pardon me for such a lengthy letter. My mission seems to demand it. I have added a few new pages to the printed matter, and, therefore, I take the pleasure in sending you another copy under separate cover for your further information on the great issue before men and nations at this event.

Respectfully yours,

J. BRUNKEN.

P. S.—Dictatorship or Commercial Destruction—Which? See page 62 A. Caught in a Trap. See page 10 A. What Has Become of the "Law of Supply and Demand"? See page 36 A-B.

To say that the institutions of this Nation are "bankrupt" is misleading in the extreme. If this Nation was financially and commercially bankrupt, in the old-time sense of the word, there is a remedy. But, as they are confronted with an "out-constructed" bankruptcy, which is not only a commercial bankruptcy, but also constitutes an "insolvency" of the mind, nothing but entirely New World government can satisfy the present situation. The present great economic chaos of the nations is only a demonstration of the insolvency of the minds of men, and, therefore, the issue calls for knowledge instead of merchandising.

J. B.

ALASKA GAME LAW

Mr. SNELL took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The first business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11285) to amend the Alaska game laws.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1917

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10881) to amend section 24 of the immigration act of 1917, as amended.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I recall that the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Ohio had quite a lengthy discussion on this bill when it was last up. It is my impression that at the close of the last session the gentleman from Wisconsin had seen the merits of the bill and had withdrawn his objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is mistaken about our having a long discussion on this bill. It was on a bill relating to naturalization—

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The bills are somewhat related.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not think that at the present time the bill in its present form should be considered. I wish to give further consideration to the various things recommended by the committee.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman be ready to consider it on the next consent day?

Mr. STAFFORD. Either with an objection or an amendment. I understand the gentleman from New York has a large number of constituents affected by these bills.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. There is not one resides in my district but I served with some of these men 25 years ago and I know that they are underpaid.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman wishes to single out one branch of the service instead of considering the whole service.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. My record on this floor does not carry out the gentleman's statement at all.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is in favor of increasing all salaries regardless of the merits.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. That is not so.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman from Wisconsin is an expert and probably understands these matters as well as anyone else; I would like to ask the gentleman if, when he studies the bill again and he finds any objection, he will be kind enough to communicate with the gentleman from New York and myself, and we will do what we can to obviate his objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is no formal ban on any Member coming to my office and conferring with me on any occasion, even at midnight or an early hour, with regard to these bills.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection, so the bill was passed over without prejudice.

TO AMEND SECTION 22 OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10560) to amend section 22 of the Federal reserve act. The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Georgia if an amendment at the end of this bill, something like this, would not meet some of the objections—that nothing in this act shall affect any law of any State or the right of prosecution thereunder. A judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the law of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or offense.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Besides, if the State steps in and acquires jurisdiction that would be sufficient.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. When this bill was under consideration on last consent day, the statement was made that there were no false reports relative to certain banks which had suspended, but since then knowledge has come to us that a large bank in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Baltimore were closed because of false reports.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The gentleman can readily understand in panicky days how easy it is to start something.

Mr. BLANTON. And therefore it shows how very important this bill is and that it should have been passed long ago.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. We have such a State law, as the gentleman knows. Objection was raised every time the gentleman from Georgia sought an opportunity to have his bill considered, as to the conflict between the State laws and the jurisdiction of the Federal laws. I think this amendment, which I have taken from another bill which passed this House, will safeguard the State prosecution, and if the State steps in and takes jurisdiction, that is all we seek to do.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. I freely admit that this objection has been urged and entertained by several gentlemen on both sides of the House, and, being a wise suggestion, I gladly accept the amendment.

Mr. RAMSEYER. If the State steps in and takes jurisdiction, what is the necessity for a Federal law?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Because some States have no State laws, and this is in reference to Federal reserve banks.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. National banks and member banks of the Federal reserve system.

Mr. RAMSEYER. The States have just as much interest in protecting the property of the national banks as they have of the State banks. The national banks are owned by local stockholders unless they are chain banks. They are patronized by the local people. If a State is content to go without a law like this, why should the Federal Government step in with its power to protect only the national banks and not the State banks?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. What would the gentleman do in case a deliberate, vicious, and malicious movement should start a run on a bank through a telephone message, say, from the State of New Jersey over to the State of New York?

Mr. RAMSEYER. To begin with, I do not think such a thing would disturb sensible people in another State.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. But you are not dealing with sensible people when you are dealing with depositors who have been stuck so often. You can not blame them for being panicky.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. How can a State bank slander law of one State take care of a case when false and malicious reports involve a national bank or member bank of the Federal reserve system located in another State?

Mr. RAMSEYER. The States can make it criminal to slander any bank or trust company. A national bank is a bank operating within a State, and certainly the State law can cover the case of a national bank as well as it can cover the case of a State bank. Robbery or burglary of a national bank is an offense against State laws. State laws cover offenses against national banks as well as against State banks. Robbery from a national bank or burglary from a national bank is covered by State law.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. But these State laws do not cover such cases as are contemplated to be taken care of and reached by the pending bill. State laws do not extend to or include false and malicious reports made in one State about banks located in a different State.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Why does not the gentleman propose a law making it a crime to rob a national bank and then carry the proceeds of the robbery across a State line? That would be along the line of the Dyer automobile theft law.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Georgia states that the State laws are not broad enough to include such malicious acts committed against national banks. I have examined the local law of the State of Wisconsin, and it is broad enough to cover offenses against all banks.

Mr. BUSBY. That is not the situation at all; but suppose you have national banks in States where they have no State laws.

Mr. RAMSEYER. What kind of State laws?

Mr. BUSBY. Against slander, covering the same field that this bill covers. The Government wants to protect these national banks, and how is it going to be done if there is no State law, if a law similar to this is not enacted?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Would the gentleman propose a law making it a crime to burglarize a national bank? The States know how to take care of and protect the property of both national banks and State banks. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, let me state this: This bill, or a bill of similar purport, was before the House last March, I think probably about the 5th or 6th. It was called up by the Committee on Banking and Currency and was thoroughly discussed and debated. I probably would be credited with leading the opposition to the bill. At that time I stated my objections to that kind of a bill quite fully. I am still opposed to the principle of this bill, just as strongly opposed to it as I was when the bill was up before. If the gentleman insists upon having it considered, I shall be forced to object.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Will the gentleman allow me to answer the question that he asked?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I simply reserve the right to object, and I shall yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. I want to answer the gentleman's question by quoting a few lines from the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Oh, I have read that.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. When the gentleman asks a question he should not object to listening to the answer thereto. A good many Members on both sides may not have seen what the Comptroller General said on the subject.

Mr. RAMSEYER. If the gentleman wants to read that for the information of other Members of the House, I yield.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Here is what Mr. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, said:

It is again recommended that a law be enacted making it a criminal offense to maliciously, or with intent to deceive, make, publish, or circulate any false report concerning any national bank or any other member of the Federal reserve system which imputes insolvency or unsound financial condition, or which may tend to cause a general withdrawal of deposits from such bank or may otherwise injure the business or good will of such bank.

And that is my answer to one of the gentleman's questions. And this is my answer to the other one:

Although the majority of our States have enacted bank slander laws, any one State law does not reach into another State. There-

fore, where false and malicious reports may be circulated from State to State by wire, telephone, or radio, neither State can reach the offender in the other State. There are a number of such instances reported from time to time, and while bank slander bills have been passed in a majority of the States, as indicated above, a man who may be in California and maliciously publishes or circulates information derogatory, for instance, to a bank in St. Louis, the State law of Missouri can not reach this man, nor can any law effective in California assume any jurisdiction.

This is an excerpt from the report submitted on this bill by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House.

Mr. RAMSEYER. The gentleman is here and has heard all of that.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The gentleman was not here when this bill was called. I sent for him. He left the Chamber under the impression that this calendar would not be called to-day.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Well, the gentleman is here now.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Does the gentleman from Iowa object to stating his real reason for opposing this bill?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I stated my reasons when the bill was being considered before, and the gentleman from Georgia was present and heard those reasons and answered them in his way. I am opposed to extending Federal jurisdiction in criminal cases unless it is absolutely necessary. There is no such necessity for it in this case.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The general assembly of the gentleman's State has passed such a law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Certainly. I am not objecting to the States passing laws to protect their banks, both national and State, against slander if they see fit to do so. My State has taken care of that kind of crime.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Your State passed a similar law to that which I am proposing here, except that it is stronger.

Mr. RAMSEYER. We have laws against theft and robbery and burglary, but the gentleman is not here advocating that the Federal Government should go there and displace the State in the enforcement of laws to protect property?

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Of course not.

Mr. RAMSEYER. This is a law to protect property. The States ought to take care of that. If this bill is passed, we will have the same experience with this law that we have with the Dyer automobile theft law. The States simply laid down on the enforcing of laws against theft of automobiles. If an automobile happened to be carried over a State line, the case is turned over to Uncle Sam, and that is what will happen under the law proposed here.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Certainly.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The gentleman is a good lawyer—

Mr. RAMSEYER. That is not a question.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Does the gentleman contend that a State which has enacted a law against bank slander has jurisdiction to prosecute for interstate slanders based upon a false and malicious report against the solvency of a national bank or member bank of the Federal reserve system in another State?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I do not have the least doubt that a State law can be drawn to include slander of national banks. It is a new law in our State.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Well, why did the general assembly of the gentleman's State pass such a law?

Mr. RAMSEYER. They passed the law to protect national banks and State banks and trust companies against slander.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The Iowa statute will not protect national banks or State banks, members of the Federal reserve system, because the law does not extend to interstate slanders. The gentleman from Iowa did not know his State had enacted a bank slander bill when he spoke on the bill in March, 1929. He then distinctly stated that his State had passed no such law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. This law was passed by the last general assembly, which met in 1929, and I admit that at the time

this bill was being considered previously I did not know such a law had been passed in the State of Iowa.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Yes. But the gentleman said not that he did not know such a law had been passed by his State but that his State had passed no such law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I admit it.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The gentleman did not do that until he saw proof of it.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Certainly not. Why should I admit anything until I see proof of it?

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The gentleman innocently misled this House, because he made the positive statement in his address that the State of Iowa had passed no such law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. No, no; I was not misleading the House. I told the House then that if the Legislature of Iowa, on the demand of the people of the State, saw fit to pass such a law, that was up to them.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. But the gentleman said Iowa had never passed any such law. This was an emphatic statement by a strong and influential Member of Congress, and was calculated to mislead.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I did. I admit I was in error then.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. The people in Iowa saw the necessity of such a law.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Yes.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. DYER. If any State has a law that is defective and will not enable the State to properly prosecute those who would be covered by this legislation, that law can be amended. They can cover everything that is intended to be covered by this legislation if they desire to do so.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Certainly.

Mr. DYER. I think the Members of the House know very well that when Congress enacts a law making a certain offense punishable immediately the States turn everything over to the Federal courts and clog the Federal courts, and the States do nothing. They save the expense in connection with the prosecutions and they turn it all over to the Federal Government. I think the gentleman from Iowa is very timely in his statement that the States ought to do something in connection with prosecuting crime and not try to have the Federal Government take over the entire load.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DYER. Certainly.

Mr. CRAMTON. Does the gentleman not think it would be wise if the States would take over a part of the burden of punishing those who steal automobiles?

Mr. DYER. They do.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is quite a tendency to turn that over to the United States Government.

Mr. DYER. They do some of it, but they get out of every possible case. Wherever there is a chance for the State to get out, they get out. If a car is stolen in one State and is driven 20 miles into another State and the man is arrested there, he can be punished in the State court, but he is immediately turned over to the Federal court and the Federal court does not have the machinery for the prosecution of young boys. Recently a probation system has been established which is a great help, which permits the court to place some of these young men on probation. But prior to that time they were loading the penitentiaries with boys 18 or 20 years of age.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Would the gentleman from Iowa still object to this legislation if the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York is added to it?

Mr. RAMSEYER. The amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York does not overcome my objection to the principle of the legislation. I object.

DIVISION OF SAFETY IN THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 995) to create in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor a division of safety.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Hogg] has been so kind as to furnish me with a letter from the Secretary of Labor indorsing this bill. I note that the letter from the Secretary does not suggest that he has consulted the Budget, as is the custom with such bills before making a favorable report upon them. I am going to ask consent to extend my remarks by inserting the letter, since I have referred to it.

The letter does urge the need of more personnel, but I am going to be obliged to ask that the bill go over because of the lack of a Budget report.

At the same time I would like to direct the attention of the department to this question, as to whether it is not possible now for the department to organize the personnel necessary to do this very thing? I am satisfied they have the authority, but in order to exercise that authority they will be obliged to go to the Budget, to the Appropriations Committee, and to the Congress and get the necessary money authorized. So they seek to beat the devil around the stump and take a short cut. They seek to get Congress to direct that the personnel be employed; but, in my judgment, this legislation is not at all necessary, and I hope the new Secretary will direct his attention somewhat to that phase of the question.

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, this bill not only has the indorsement of the present Secretary of Labor but it had the emphatic indorsement of the former Secretary of Labor, Senator Davis.

Mr. CRAMTON. But not in any report ever made to Congress that my attention has been directed to.

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. The proceedings had before the Committee on Labor show his indorsement and deep concern that this bill be enacted, all of which may be seen if the gentleman from Michigan will take the trouble to examine the proceedings of the Committee on Labor.

Mr. CRAMTON. Has the gentleman any question about the authority of the Department of Labor now to collect statistics about accidents?

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. The object of this bill is not only to increase power of the Department of Labor to secure fuller statistics about accidents but to empower it to establish a museum wherein it may instruct and teach the smaller industrial concerns of this country how to avoid at least some of the many accidents which occur every day.

Mr. CRAMTON. Has the gentleman any question about the authority of the department to do that now, provided they get the money?

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. The department can not do that now. I want to say to the gentleman from Michigan and to the House that this is a most important measure. More than 20,000 laborers every year are being killed in the smaller factories of our country, and 200,000 of them are being injured permanently, because of the lack of necessary care. What this bill does is to educate the smaller institutions of the country in such a way as to prevent at least a part of this most tragic and unnecessary loss in the mankind of America. I trust the gentleman from Michigan will not object. I have taken this up with the Budget and it offers no objection to it; it simply does not recommend passage. Secretary Doak says that the bill is worth an hundredfold of what it will cost. Human life is by far of more value than an opinion of the Budget.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. From our experience we know that the gentleman from Michigan and his fellow members on the Appropriations Committee always say that when a request is made to include something in an appropriation bill it is necessary to pass the necessary legislation to authorize the appropriation. Now, if we pass the necessary legislation, then the department will have to go before the Appropriations Committee and there go down on their knees, as everybody must do before that great committee, and make out their case and prove it beyond any reasonable doubt in

order to get the money, so that the Committee on Appropriations is in no way estopped from exercising its prerogative in fixing the amount that it thinks should be appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. CRAMTON. Unfortunately, that has not been the experience of the Appropriations Committee, and if special legislation is passed directing a certain thing to be done and the Appropriations Committee does not provide the money, then they get a panning from my friend from New York and others who are equally capable and astute in panning. I am now insisting that since they have a Bureau of Labor Statistics, that bureau has full authority to do this work, and it is desirable before we insist on their setting up an organization that the Bureau of the Budget check up to see what is being done by other bureaus and avoid duplication.

I will ask, Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting the letter of the Secretary of Labor, to which I have referred.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 30, 1930.

Hon. DAVID HOGG,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN HOGG: I have your letter of December 29, with a copy of your bill for the creation of a division of safety in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

I need not here go into the lack of adequate statistics of industrial accidents, which forms the background for the purposes of this bill. All of this was detailed in the hearings before the House Committee on Labor, has been reiterated several times in the annual reports of this department, and is adequately summarized in the report of the House committee, No. 1392, which accompanied your bill at the second session of the present Congress.

There is, however, one point that does not seem to have been touched upon by anyone in the discussion of the bill, and that is the effect that its provisions will have upon supplying needed information to the small manufacturers and industrial operations throughout the country. It is in the smaller factories and upon the smaller industrial projects that industrial accidents are increasing most significantly at the present time.

These smaller employers of labor are not in a position to join such organizations as the National Safety Council; they are not in line to receive the industrial safety codes of the American Standards Association; they are not in position to employ safety engineers, nor to keep up with modern safety appliances and practices. This bill would enable the Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "to collect statistics of industrial accidents in all lines of employment; to collate and analyze such statistics with special reference to their causes, effects, and occupational distribution; to make general and special studies and investigations of labor-safety plans and devices of various kinds and of their need and adaptation as relates to different classes of machinery, processes of production, and undertakings of whatever nature in which labor is employed; to study all phases of the subject of occupational hazards and their prevention; and to make public the results of such investigations, examinations, and studies from time to time." Such information as is here indicated, made accessible to the small employer, would, in my judgment, reduce the accident rates among this class of employers sufficiently to save the cost and suffering of human accidents many hundredfold times more than any cost that could develop under this bill.

There is no other agency now even attempting to combine and unify such industrial accident reports as are available, except the work at present being done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Admittedly this work is wholly inadequate. Greater completeness of industrial-accident reporting, greater unity in the method of reporting, must be secured on the part of the States before such a clearing house as the bureau has attempted to maintain can be effective.

I am not only heartily in favor of the enactment of this bill but perhaps I ought to say to you that owing to the death of one of the employees of the bureau specializing upon this work and to the fact that the expert in charge of this work will within a few months have reached the age of retirement, and the necessity which faces the Bureau of Labor Statistics of radical curtailment of some lines of its activities in order to maintain other necessary lines, there is every prospect that the work now being done along this line will have to be abandoned. If this becomes necessary, it will put the Government in the position of having no contact with the vitally human problem of industrial accidents and workmen's compensation outside of the information furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the railway accidents and the Bureau of Mines upon accidents to miners. The enactment of this bill will materially strengthen the position of the bureau.

Sincerely yours,

W. N. DOAK, Secretary.

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the objection urged by the gentleman from Michigan is fully covered in the bill because it specifically provides that the work to be done by the proposed division of safety shall not duplicate in any way the work done by the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Mines, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or by any other governmental agency. The bill covers a wide field and covers a situation that is costing the workmen of America 20,000 lives every year and 200,000 permanently injured. There is no reason for waiting until the Bureau of the Budget gets ready to make a favorable report before the Congress of the United States has the right to enact this important legislation.

Mr. CRAMTON. The Congress has every right to enact it, but if the Congress is going to have a budget system that amounts to anything, it must at least give the Budget an opportunity to study the particular problem before we act upon it whether we follow this report or not.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But this does not take away from the Budget any opportunity to pass upon the appropriation when it comes to them in the regular way.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am quite familiar with past history on that subject.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice in the hope the gentleman will get a favorable report from the Budget.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ALLOTMENTS OF NATIONAL AID TO ROADS IN ALABAMA

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD a letter which I have received from the Director of Public Roads, giving the allocation of national aid to roads in the State of Alabama.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following letter from Thomas H. MacDonald, Director of Public Roads, showing the allocation of funds for road construction in the State of Alabama:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1930.

Hon. EDWARD B. ALMON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ALMON: I have your letter of December 29, requesting advice as to the amounts of Federal-aid funds available to the State of Alabama.

The following tabulation shows the unobligated balances as of December 1, 1930, of the regular Federal-aid funds apportioned to the State of Alabama, by fiscal years, together with the period of availability. These funds are for use under the terms of the Federal highway act and must be matched.

Fiscal year	Amount	Available until—
1930.....	\$64,472.96	June 30, 1932
1931.....	2,595,620.00	June 30, 1933
Reapportionment of Hawaii's unexpended 1928 apportionment.....	7,015.00	Do.
1932.....	2,615,434.00	June 30, 1934
	5,282,541.96	

Under the act of December 20, 1930, making emergency appropriations for public works to relieve unemployment, \$80,000,000 was made available to the States for use in lieu of State funds in matching their regular Federal-aid funds. Alabama's share of the \$80,000,000 is \$1,698,645. These funds can be used in matching regular Federal-aid funds on emergency projects and will take the place of the State funds ordinarily required. Under the terms of the act, however, these funds will only be available for paying the State's share of the cost of work done before September 1, 1931. Following that date only the regular Federal pro rata will be paid on emergency projects, and the State must meet its share of the cost of work done after September 1, 1931, from State funds. Funds so advanced from this emergency appropriation will be de-

ducted over a period of five years from the future apportionments of Federal aid, beginning with the fiscal year 1933.

On December 1, 1930, there remained an unobligated balance of \$1,165,816.60 of the \$1,660,000 flood-relief appropriation for Alabama. These funds must be matched by State funds and are available until June 30, 1931. The agricultural bill for 1932, which has passed the House and is now before the Senate, carries a provision making these funds available until June 30, 1932.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS H. MACDONALD,
Chief of Bureau.

MICHAUD DIVISION OF THE FORT HALL INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT,
IDAHO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10880) authorizing the construction of the Michaud division of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho, an appropriation therefor, and the completion of the project, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

RADIO DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the resolution (S. J. Res. 176) transferring the functions of the radio division of the Department of Commerce to the Federal Radio Commission.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

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

Mr. SABATH and Mr. RAMSPECK objected.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS LYING WITHIN THE LIMITS OF LAND
GRANTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7254) to amend an act entitled "An act making an appropriation for the survey of public lands lying within the limits of land grants, to provide for the forfeiture to the United States of unsurveyed land grants to railroads, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

PUBLIC WORKS AT PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11367) to provide for certain public works at Parris Island, S. C.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection a moment?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly, I withhold it.

Mr. HARE. I would like to make a statement in behalf of this bill and submit my remarks to the gentleman from New York for his immediate consideration.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Department have given this matter considerable study and have in effect approved the building project provided for in the bill. As the gentleman may know, the barracks at Parris Island are the only marine barracks on the eastern coast of the United States. All recruits are sent to this station for early training, and it has been found that it is one of the most healthful barracks in the United States. The mortality during the war was lower at Parris Island than at any other training station in the United States, and, as I said, the Navy Department has suggested and recommended the building

program be begun as early as practicable. We have nothing there now but some old shacks built during the war, many of them decayed. The soldiers stationed there are not cared for properly, and we feel that this program should be begun at the earliest possible date. It would be very appropriate at this time, because it would aid materially in giving employment to the unemployed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The Acting Secretary of the Navy in the report says:

The Navy Department could only recommend the enactment of the proposed bill, if such action could be taken without prejudice to the priority of the items considered more urgent and essential to the Navy. If the proposed bill be enacted, the projects therein would thereby be given priority over items of more urgency, many of which are of long standing in the list of urgent projects contained in the base, development program and many of which have been sought from Congress but not yet obtained.

Mr. HARE. In answer to that I will say that I gathered from the hearings that the Navy Department's only objection to this bill at that time was the possible lack of sufficient funds to take care of it along with other projects already recommended. I understand now that we have passed an appropriation bill of upward of \$100,000,000 for the purpose of accommodating all of the places where projects were formerly recommended and approved. If that is true, then this project would not have priority over existing projects because they would have been taken care of in their regular order. As a matter of fact, this bill under consideration does not carry an appropriation with it. It is only an authorization, whereas the projects referred to by the Secretary have probably been authorized by the appropriation bill referred to and passed before the holidays. The money has now been appropriated and the projects will be completed without this bill having any priority whatsoever. I hope the gentleman from New York will not insist upon his objection and let this bill go through so that in the due course of time we may secure an appropriation sufficient to carry out the proposed building program.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I do not think we should consider this bill at this time and for the present I object.

WIDENING WISCONSIN AVENUE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3895) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to widen Wisconsin Avenue abutting squares 1299, 1300, and 1935.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO CLERKS OF STATE COURTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12740) relating to clerical assistants to clerks of State courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSEYER). Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I am constrained to object to the bill in its present form. It is an unusual exception permitting them to take fees and use a part of those fees to pay salaries without turning all the fees into the Treasury but appropriating it for extra help necessary.

Mr. CRAMTON. I stated when the bill was called up before that I had an amendment drafted by the clerk of the Appropriations Committee, by my request, which, in my judgment, would meet that objection. Without the amendment I would object, because I agree entirely with the gentleman from New York. With the amendment I would not object.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentlemen who are interested in this, Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of New York, and Mr. JOHNSON, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, are not in the Chamber at present, and I ask that the bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I object.

Mr. JENKINS. Will not the gentleman from Wisconsin reserve his objection? I want to say that this bill is one of great importance. There is no serious objection to it on the part of anybody.

Mr. CRAMTON. My understanding is that my amendment meets the objection of the gentleman from New York as well as my own.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It does not meet his objection at all.

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

Mr. COLLINS. Reserving the right to object, I have this objection to the bill: The constitutions of most of the States provide that a State officer can not at the same time be a Federal officer, and that is what this bill undertakes to do. It gives these officers a dual status. With this in mind, I can not permit this bill to pass without raising the objection.

Mr. JENKINS. That has been the objection raised heretofore, but it will appear from what I know about this bill that there are only one or two cases in the United States that this will so affect. In the district represented by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT] it appears there is an unusual amount of naturalization and immigration, and this clerk is seriously put to the task of doing the work. The clerks of practically all courts of record in the country do this work now, and this is to facilitate the work in the courts doing large naturalization business.

Mr. COLLINS. I have an idea that it is a bad policy to permit officers to act in the dual capacity of a State officer and a Federal officer.

Mr. CABLE. Does the gentleman object to the State clerks acting as representatives of the Government in naturalization proceedings? That is the uniform rule throughout this country.

Mr. COLLINS. I object, because the constitution of my State and those of others forbids the practice.

Mr. JENKINS. Every clerk of a State court in the whole United States—at least I know that it is in my State—handles naturalization matters. It is for the benefit of those who wish to become naturalized and where there are no United States courts available. They must have ready access to a court to save expense. That is what this is for. It so happens that in one or two cases it throws an enormous amount of work on the clerk.

Mr. STAFFORD. How come that this bill was not submitted to the Secretary of Labor for his comment?

Mr. JENKINS. I dare say that if the report does not show that if the Secretary of Labor has commented upon it, then that the Bureau of Naturalization, which is the interested part of the Department of Labor, is in favor of this matter.

Mr. STAFFORD. In my reading of the bill I notice that under existing law the clerks of State courts are now privileged to receive an allowance from the National Government where the naturalization fees are in excess of \$6,000. It is now proposed to eliminate the \$6,000 asked and make provision only for those where the fees are in excess of \$30,000. Yet there is nothing in the report, no letter from the department, showing the need for eliminating that class, where the fees are under \$30,000 and up to \$6,000. This bill should not be brought up for consideration without some explanation of why you eliminate the allowance fees of all those clerks of courts where the fees are from \$6,000 to \$30,000.

Mr. CABLE. There is no intention and the bill does not eliminate any fees now paid to the clerks of State courts. This is an exceptional case, where there is no Federal court near by, and the clerk of this particular court spends a great deal of the taxpayers' money of that county in naturalization proceedings.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am relying upon the report of the committee, which is in conformance with the Ramseyer rule, found on page 2, showing the changes in existing law. You eliminate all that which now provides for the National Government paying a fee to clerks of State courts where the fees are in excess of \$6,000 and you amend it by providing

only for the payment of the fees to clerks where the fees are in excess of \$30,000. I think this bill should go over without prejudice or objection should be made to it. I do not want to object to the bill in the absence of my friend from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT].

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

ENROLLMENT OF INDIANS, KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION, OREG.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3156) providing for the final enrollment of the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. From the statements made by the members of this tribe before our committee, urging the necessity of this legislation, enrollment of the Indians of the tribe, I would like to have this considered at this time, or I would like to have the gentleman's slant.

Mr. CRAMTON. I have two slants. First, the members of the tribe who have appeared before the gentleman's committee, my guess is, have now been discharged as representatives of that tribe and their credentials have been recalled, if I have in mind the right people. Secondly, I was taken by surprise to-day. I should have known that this was consent day, but I was confused and thought that it was next Monday, and have not made the study that I had intended to make before this bill was reached.

Mr. BUTLER. If the gentleman will yield, I had intended to prefer the same request. I represent these people.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RESERVING CERTAIN LANDS IN ARIZONA FOR PAPAGO INDIANS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 2231) to reserve certain lands on the public domain in Arizona for the use and benefit of the Papago Indians, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I have two amendments that I desire to offer.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a Senate bill. I have not refreshed my memory for some time as to this bill, and I have some question marks against the bill on my notes. Would the gentleman have any objection to the bill being passed over without prejudice?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. This is a bill to authorize the purchase of certain lands within the Papago Indian Reservation and to set them aside as an addition to that reservation.

Mr. STAFFORD. I asked if the gentleman would have any objection to letting the bill be passed over without prejudice?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Yes, I do object, for the reason that it has been passed over without prejudice several times before, pending an agreement as to the language of an amendment which was to have been offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON.]

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Does the gentleman's amendment in any way restrict the scope or purpose of the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. No. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] had an amendment to offer to the effect that no part of the moneys authorized to be appropriated in the act shall become available until all of the lands

designated had been acquired. There was one objection to that language.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I have a note on this bill as to the reason for purchasing these lands, and then having them subject to this disposition under the mining law.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. That has always been the practice.

Mr. STAFFORD. But why should we purchase lands to be added to an Indian Reservation and then make them subject to disposition under the mining laws?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. The original Indian Reservation was set aside under such provision, and it would be highly unfair to have a certain part of the reservation subject to the mining laws and certain other parts of the reservation not subject to the mining laws.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. The last time this bill was called I suggested an amendment which the gentleman has in mind, on page 2, line 25, after the word "hereof" to insert the following:

No part of said amount to be available unless all of the privately owned lands within said addition shall be acquired for not more than said amount.

So that we would know they were not going to buy a part of it and then come back for more money. The gentleman from Arizona has suggested an amendment to put in the words "except mining claims." Since the House met to-day I called the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and directed his attention to that exception, and since this bill has been under discussion I have received a message from him stating that that amendment would be satisfactory. Hence, if the bill comes up for consideration I have in mind to offer, on page 2, line 25, the amendment I have just suggested, with the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. STAFFORD. May we have the benefit of the amendments suggested by the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. The amendments which I sent to the Clerk's desk were for the purpose of also authorizing purchase of lands in sections 25, 35, and 36, township 17 south, range 4 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian, and in addition thereto the language of the amendment sent to the desk contains the language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], modified by the language which I suggested, and as I have explained heretofore, also providing for the purchase of sections 25, 35, and 36.

Mr. CRAMTON. May I ask the gentleman from Arizona if the amendments which the gentleman from Arizona has in mind are the same as shown in the draft of the bill which I now present to him?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Yes. They are exactly, with the exception of one amendment in which the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] and I have agreed, and which has the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. CRAMTON. We would like to know what that amendment is.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, may the Clerk read the two amendments which I have sent to the desk? I think they will clarify the situation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read for information the amendments suggested by the gentleman from Arizona.

The Clerk read as follows:

Proposed amendment by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: On page 2, in line 8, after the word "lands," insert the words "except mining claims."

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Now, before reading the second amendment, may I say to the gentleman from Michigan that without the amendment just read, the language of section 1 would be a bar to the setting aside of these lands.

Mr. CRAMTON. I will say it is entirely agreeable to me, and as I understand the further amendment which the gen-

tleman has referred to, it is only an increase in the acreage without an increase in the cost?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. That is it exactly.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is all satisfactory to me.

Mr. STAFFORD. How much additional acreage will that comprise?

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. If the gentleman will wait a moment until the second amendment is read, I think that will answer the gentleman's question.

The Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Proposed amendment by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: Page 2, line 25, after the word "hereof," strike out the colon and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and the words "and also in sections 25, 35, and 36, township 17 south, range 4 east, of the Gila and Salt River meridian in Arizona, no part of said amount to be available unless all the privately owned lands except mining claims within said addition shall be acquired for not more than said amount."

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all vacant, unreserved, and undisposed of public lands within townships 11, 12, and 13 south, range 1 east; townships 11 and 12 south, range 2 east; township 11 south, range 3 east; township 11 south, range 4 east; townships 11 and 12 south, range 5 east; townships 12 and 13 south, range 1 west; townships 12, 13, and 14 south, range 2 west; townships 13 and 14 south, range 3 west; and township 14 south, range 4 west; townships 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 south, range 7 east; townships 14, 15, and 16 south, range 6 east; and townships 14 and 15 south, range 8 east, of the Gila and Salt River meridian, in Arizona, be, and they are, exclusive of a tribal right to the minerals therein, hereby reserved for the use and occupancy of the Papago Indians as an addition to the Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz., whenever all privately owned lands within said addition have been purchased and acquired as hereinafter authorized: *Provided*, That all valid rights and claims which have attached to the lands prior to approval hereof shall not be affected by this act: *And provided further*, That all such lands shall be subject to disposition under the mining laws as provided in the Executive order of February 1, 1917, creating the Papago Indian Reservation.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$165,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, in the purchase and acquiring of title to certain privately owned lands, improvements, and equipment located within the area described in section 1 hereof: *Provided*, That in the event title to any privately owned land is acquired by purchase, the land so purchased shall become part of the Papago Indian Reservation: *And provided further*, That the State of Arizona may relinquish such tracts within the townships referred to in section 1 of this act as it may see fit in favor of the Papago Indians, and shall have the right to select other unreserved and nonmineral public lands within the State of Arizona equal in area to that relinquished, said lieu selections to be made in the same manner as is provided for in the enabling act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 557).

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 11, after the word "act," insert the following: "*Provided further*, That lands acquired hereunder shall remain tribal lands and shall not be subject to allotment to individual Indians under the General Allotment Act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: On page 2, in line 8, after the word "lands," insert the words "except mining claims."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. I offer another amendment, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona: Page 2, line 25, after the word "hereof," strike out the colon and insert a semicolon and the following:

"And also in sections 25, 35, and 36, township 17, south, range 4 east of the Gila and Salt River Meridian in Arizona, no part of said amount to be available unless all the privately owned lands except mining claims within said addition shall be acquired for not more than said amount."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM R. WOOD, OF INDIANA

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD a speech made by my colleague, the Hon. WILL R. WOOD, last Saturday night over the Columbia Broadcasting System, on the subject of the direct primary, the destruction of representative government, and so forth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a speech made by his colleague, Mr. Wood, last Saturday night over the Columbia Broadcasting System, on the subject of the direct primary. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the distinguished gentleman from Indiana whether or not he is backing up the position taken by his eminent colleague [Mr. Wood], namely, that of taking away from the people their right to be heard at the polls in the selection of their officers of the Government.

Mr. VESTAL. The fact is, I will say to my distinguished friend, that I did not hear the speech.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman had heard the speech and if he had known that the speech attempted to take away from the people of the United States the right to select their own representatives at the ballot box I do not think he would ask to have it placed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, no one is a better judge of the good judgment of the people in primaries than the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. And the gentleman from New York. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following speech made by Hon. WILLIAM R. WOOD over the radio last Saturday night on the subject of the direct primary:

THE DIRECT PRIMARY—DESTRUCTIVE OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

Ours is a representative form of government. How best may it be preserved? How may it be destroyed? These are questions uppermost in the minds of thoughtful citizens of to-day. It is commonly observed that our political situation is more nearly chaotic than it has been since the trying period when the Union itself was in danger of disruption. Certainly it has never been more out of keeping with the spirit of our institutions. It is an unsatisfactory condition but a healthful sign that so many have begun to take stock to see what brought it about and how it may be remedied.

There is general acceptance of the fact that if we are to remain a republic—a representative form of government—we can do so only through the agency of political parties. The necessity for the party system was an early development under our form of government, and outstanding American statesmen have been its advocates. Leaders of the two great political parties of to-day are in agreement that the 2-party system is essential to our form of government. Even the agitators, who conform the least to orderly party procedure, while using the party as a vehicle to ride into office, profess to agree to the principle. They agree to the principle, but do everything in their power to thwart its application.

What, then, with such general agreement as to its desirability, has caused the tendency, ever growing and obvious to all, toward the breaking down of the system that has made our Government the most stable in the world? There have been contributing causes, but to my mind the direct-primary system of making party nominations has done more to break it down than all other causes combined. Its twin so-called reform, the popular election of Senators, has proved the very reverse of a reform, in my opinion, but the primary struck deeper and wider. Unlinked to the primary system, the popular election of Senators could scarcely have created such a situation as we have in the Senate to-day, where groups, blocs, and coalitions contend with each other very much after the manner of the European practice we view with so much alarm.

I do not say that but for the direct primary we could have escaped the world-wide political unrest, but I firmly believe that under the convention system we would have been in a vastly stronger position to maintain our own political equilibrium. To my mind the confusion that has resulted proves conclusively that as an effort toward bringing the people nearer to their Government the direct-primary system has been a failure; that it has, in fact, removed them farther from it. Under its workings issues multiply, nonessentials absorb the attention of the voters, and

the results of each succeeding election, contradicting themselves, make it more and more impossible for political observers to arrive at definite conclusions.

The theory of the advocates of the direct primary was that under its workings the best man would win, but in too many instances it turns out to be only the best advertiser, or the best supplied with cash. Under its marvelous workings any form of notoriety becomes a political asset and the champion marathon dancer or tree sitter may look hopefully to a political future if he does not have a taste for the talkies. The demagogue thrives under it, group and sectional interests achieve results out of all proportion to their deserts, organized and vociferous minorities confuse and confound the issues until even the most intelligent voter is at a loss to express his will at the polls. Is it any wonder, then, that those nominated and elected under this misleading system to represent the voters are so often at a loss to know how to represent them?

It is pertinent to present-day political conditions to observe that the great convention which debated, formulated, and finally adopted the American Constitution, which has withstood the test of over 150 years, was a convention composed of delegates that in turn had been selected by other delegate bodies in their home States. It is impossible to conceive of a situation in which greater issues were at stake, issues which involved the destinies of this newly born Nation and the welfare of all those American colonists who had sacrificed everything in order to win political freedom and the right to set up for themselves a Government patterned after their own ideas and embodying their own aspirations.

I ask you also to consider that this convention was composed of delegates elected by other conventions at a time and during a period when that direct and simplest form of popular government was in full bloom, namely, the town-meeting system. There is something unusually significant in the fact that when it came to the tremendous decisions involved in the drafting of a Constitution for the Nation that the town-meeting methods were abandoned and our forefathers relied upon the ability, sanity, conservatism of a convention.

Fisher Ames, in the Massachusetts convention which ratified the Constitution, in addressing himself to the subject of delegating responsibility and final authority to members of a convention in contrast to the town-meeting methods of government so long employed by that great Commonwealth, said: "I know but one purpose which the people can effect without delegation, and that is to destroy government. That they can not erect a government is evinced by our being thus assembled in their behalf."

So we find the most distinguished precedent of the convention system of handling public affairs in that great constitutional convention which wrote the charter of our Government, pronounced "the greatest work ever struck off at a given time by the hand and brain of man," giving us a Government where freedom and order go hand in hand and liberty is safeguarded by law.

There have been a number of efforts since that day to improve the machinery of government, both in this country and in other countries. However well intentioned some of these efforts have been, all of them have failed in that the methods they substituted and the new forms they put into effect did not bring about either a more democratic government, on the one hand, or a more stable government on the other. They have ranged all the way from the rule of the mob and the decree of the guillotine in the bloody French Revolution to the absolutism of the Czars of Russia, the military despotism of the Turks, and the benevolent monarchy of England. To-day the Government of the United States of America is the oldest in existence. By that I mean no other government, with the possible exception of some of the family dynasties of India and the Orient which existed at the time of the adoption of the American Constitution, is in existence to-day in the same form and substance; and with one or two exceptions, none of the governments which were in existence then are in existence to-day at all. What a tribute to the representative system of handling public affairs!

We have had political experimenting in the United States, but, happily, to date our experiments have not been violent, as were those of European nations. With the single exception of the Civil War, which was successfully conducted to a close, there has been no attempt in this country to overthrow our Federal Government and tear up the American Constitution. Our experiments have been more or less sugar-coated. They have been wrapped in the pleasing habiliments of so-called idealism. They have been urged in the name of the common people. Most of them purported to make government by the people more direct. Most of them have proved failures.

The popular primary was adopted, according to its partisans, for the purpose of putting control of political parties, and particularly party nominations, "in the hands of the people." The main arguments used when the agitation for the direct primary was at its height, some 20 years ago, were that under the old convention system of selecting party nominees the people had no voice; the conventions were boss controlled; the nominees were hand picked and not representative of the people; the convention system was corrupt. These pretty well cover the charges that were made against the old convention system, and were the base upon which there was a popular demand for the adoption of the primary system of making party nominations.

What has happened? Primary election returns show that winners of party primaries are frequently nominated by from 3 to 7 per cent of the total eligible party vote of their constituency. Clearly there is no "rule of the people" in such a system.

There have been explanations offered of this condition that are worthy of consideration. The experience of party primaries, by and large, justifies the statement that they too frequently turn into campaigns of personalities characterized by all sorts of mudslinging and quasi-libelous speech, instead of intelligent, temperate discussion of issues and principles. There has been a growing tendency to make demagogic appeals to prejudice and ignorance, to certain classes and factions, all of which tends to bring the entire primary to a low level. As a natural result men of standing in the professional or business world hesitate to enter party primaries and face a campaign of billingsgate by some shyster opponent or be made the target of unfair attack by some organization. From that angle the primary system in many sections of our country has almost eliminated the very class of men which the American people should have in public office.

This is another angle. It is common knowledge that the primary system is making it impossible for any except the very rich man, or man who has the backing of organized wealth in one form or another, to make a campaign for nomination in statewide primaries. Nor is the immense expenditure of money necessary to conduct a primary campaign necessarily a corrupt expenditure. A candidate for a State office in a party primary, unless he is very widely known, has to bring his name before the voters of his party. He can not simply announce his candidacy and then go about his private business in the expectation that there will be a general outpouring of the public on nomination day to support him. He has to advertise himself the same as a motor car, a breakfast food, a radio, or a toilet soap. That costs money. It requires the organizing of headquarters, the rental of rooms, the employment of stenographers, the purchase of supplies, the writing of letters, the buying of stamps.

Under this system, in many instances, individuals spend more money in their primary campaigns than do party committees working for a whole ticket in the general elections. Charges of corruption are bound to arise in the bitter rivalry of such individual campaigns and have flown right and left throughout the land. So it has been deemed necessary under this primary system which was to purify politics to appoint legislative inquisitorial committees to mop up after it about everywhere that it has been at work. Spies are set abroad in the land and are in turn spied upon. Whatever the necessity for such a régime, foreign to the spirit of our institutions, it is a by-product of the primary system itself and an outstanding example of its evils.

These are plain, practical facts regarding the primary nominating system. On the face of it it eliminates poor men and men who do not care, because of ethical reasons, to place themselves under obligations to political bondsmen in connection with the discharge of their official duties in event they are successful. To say that such a system affords a correct expression of the people is to deny the whole theory of representative government.

Some of you may be of the opinion this is too severe an indictment of the primary system. Some of you may believe you have in mind instances which prove that my conclusions are too sweeping. There may be some exceptions to this rule, but they are so few they prove the rule.

Where this condition exists, and it does exist, in some variation, in practically every State and community which has the popular primary, we do not have representative government, a government of the people, but a government of interests, or classes, or organizations, who back men to fill public offices and finance their campaigns, fully expecting to control their actions after they have taken the oath of office.

Because of this, our Government is becoming a government of special interests rather than a government of the people. These interests may be road-building interests; they may be contractors desiring to do business with the State or municipality; they may be organizations working in the professed cause of good government; or some organization with a high-sounding title, financed by those interested in getting us embroiled and entangled in foreign alliances and international organizations; or organizations which represent a very limited class of citizens; or they may be sinister organizations which operate largely in the dark, but operate none the less powerfully and almost invariably corruptly. These are the influences, which are, by reason of, and through the medium of the primary system, getting their hands on the throat of popular government, and there is no way to get away from this condition, in my opinion, except to repeal the primary laws and go back to the convention system.

Instead of the office seeking the person, the person is compelled to seek the office. Instead of the people getting better service from their public officials, as a result of the primary, they get worse service. Instead of making it impossible or harder for corrupt influences to control party nominees, the primary system has made it easier for these influences to foist themselves upon the party, and also has made it harder for the party and the people to get rid of them.

The old-fashioned political boss, whatever his shortcomings, did not, as a rule, attempt to foist upon the party men without character and without mental equipment. The men the convention system drafted for service were men of standing, of mentality, and of high character. Those who made up the convention took small chances on having their slate "shot to pieces" in a campaign by the opposition, because the ticket was defective in character or brains. All had an investment in the party machine which had been built up through long years of effort. All felt their influence in party affairs at stake. They did not care to risk their investment or lose their influence by putting up a ticket that could not stand the acid test of public analysis. If you do not believe this is true, compare the men in public office

to-day with those of a generation ago, and draw your own conclusions.

The difference is due to this fundamental fact. In the old convention system the man who was nominated owed his nomination to the party machinery. He went into office pledged to carry out the party platform. The party platform in those days meant something. Nominees for office were bound by it, and in event they disregarded it after election it meant their political death.

The primary system has made party platforms absolutely meaningless, even though parties in some primary States still hold conventions and adopt platforms. Inasmuch as these platform-adopting conventions have no power over the candidates, they can not see to it that the platform pledges are translated into public action. Inasmuch as such conventions have no power to punish candidates who do not carry out the platform, such candidates may feel free to ignore all party pledges. Under the present system, a candidate may be his own organization, his own platform, his own policy maker. Such a candidate need have no regard for party organization or party pledges. You can not carry out party platforms and party pledges unless you have discipline. You can not have discipline unless you have a system which makes it possible for the party machinery and the party organization to compel men nominated on its ticket to do what the party has promised to do.

A candidate for public office with a strong belief in a representative form of government and a consequent belief in political parties and party responsibility must proceed, then, in spite of, rather than by reason of, the primary system. He must recognize that he is under a handicap and proceed as best he can to live up to his beliefs under that handicap.

I have dwelt upon the evils and the failure of the popular primary system at length, because I regard it as the most important subject confronting the American people. Unless our system of 2-party government is preserved, it really matters very little what platforms our parties may adopt, for they would be meaningless; what pledges they may make, for they would be incapable of redemption; what policies they may advocate, for they would have no substance and no chance of fulfillment.

In a word, I believe the direct primary to be destructive of representative government.

Thank you. Good night.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE UINTAH, WHITE RIVER, AND UNCOMPAGHRE BANDS OF UTE INDIANS IN THE STATE OF UTAH

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 615) authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in the State of Utah for certain lands, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there are several important bills on the calendar, of which this is one, which on a former occasion I asked to have passed over without prejudice. I had intended to be prepared when they were called again, but I became confused as to which was consent day, having the impression it was next Monday, and I am not now prepared. Hence, I am compelled to ask that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN TIMBERLANDS IN THE STATE OF OREGON

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3557) to provide for the acquisition of certain timberlands and the sale thereof to the State of Oregon for recreational and scenic purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be recommitted to the Public Lands Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Public Lands. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REDEMPTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10658) to amend section 1 of the act of May 12, 1900 (ch. 393, 31 Stat. 177), as amended (U. S. C., sec. 1174, ch. 21, title 26).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when this bill was on the calendar last Monday I stated then my objections to it. If we are to embark upon a system of refunding taxes, the time is not very distant when it will be impossible to make any reasonable estimate of the income and revenue of the Government.

Here is a proposition to permit the refunding of taxes on cigars and tobacco. It has always been my understanding that that tax is a manufacturers' tax; and if that is so, I can not see any justification for making an exception.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THATCHER] was kind enough to talk with me about this matter, but let me suggest this to him: Take a case where goods have been spoiled and they are not marketable. If we establish the precedent of returning the tax paid on tobacco and cigars because they are not marketable, do we not establish a precedent so that an importer may say, "I paid my customs duties on these importations but the goods are no good, give my money back to me." If we should do that, where would it lead to?

Mr. THATCHER. May I answer the gentleman?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. THATCHER. If the gentleman will read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he will find that in recommending the passage of the bill he speaks of the very feature of which the gentleman speaks as one possible item involved, but it is shown from the report that there are many cases where tobacco and manufactured products may go into the hands of a dealer and for one reason or another may become damaged or nonsalable.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in all probability the amount of taxes that would be refunded under this proposed law would immediately be repaid by the tax payments on newly manufactured products to take their place. For instance, there are cases where manufactured tobacco products in transit in freight cars with kerosene products become saturated and unfit for use. Under present conditions there can be no refund whatever to the manufacturer, to the jobber, or to anybody else unless these damaged goods are exported; and the result has been that in order to get any refund at all products of this sort have been dumped abroad for sale with the inevitable result that American tobacco products in foreign countries receive a bad name and a bad reputation.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Did the gentleman ever smoke a foreign-made cigar in Europe?

Mr. THATCHER. I do not happen to smoke at all.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. No matter how saturated with kerosene they may be, they are always better than the ones you can buy over there.

Mr. THATCHER. I may say further that the Treasury Department will control this matter by reasonable regulations, so there really will be no practical reduction of revenue, and it will work for the increased sale of the tobacco in the hands of the producers of the country, as well as operate for the benefit of others.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to object.

Mr. THATCHER. Will not the gentleman let it go over without prejudice?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Yes. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

CLOSING OF STREETS, ROADS, ETC., IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11013) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close streets, roads, highways, or alleys in the District of Columbia rendered useless or unnecessary, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not quite see the wisdom of turning over to the

commissioners authority to close streets. I think that, perhaps, the entire law with respect to the District of Columbia must some day be revised, and I do not think we ought to do it piecemeal or in this way; and, for the present, I object.

JURISDICTION OVER SULLYS HILL NATIONAL PARK

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8534) for the transfer of jurisdiction over Sullys Hill National Park from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, to be maintained as the Sullys Hill National Game Preserve, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, although it may not be necessary, I am going to offer a slight amendment, because I think it will establish a good precedent, inserting a proviso that no hunting shall be permitted within this proposed game preserve.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11967) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Illinois.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to be assured by some Member from Illinois that it is necessary to create this additional judgeship. I also desire to obtain some information as to whether or not the congestion of the Federal dockets in Illinois is due to an extraordinary number of pending Federal prohibition cases.

Mr. SABATH. I can answer the gentleman by saying that the additional amount of work in Illinois, as well as everywhere else, is, of course, due to prohibition. Our dockets are crowded and additional judges are needed unless we amend or repeal the Volstead Act. If we could amend or repeal the Volstead Act, these additional judges would not be necessary. I really believe that as soon as we amend or repeal the prohibition law, one-half of the judges that have been recently appointed will have no work to do.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield; I take it from the fact the gentleman is pressing this measure under that line of reasoning, it is an indication the gentleman has no hope of an early repeal of the eighteenth amendment?

Mr. SABATH. Not the eighteenth amendment, but I do believe that the people are aroused and are desirous of having the Volstead Act repealed, and that will not take very long.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman believe that if this bill passes, the violators of the sacred prohibition laws will have speedy trials?

Mr. SABATH. Not only will they receive earlier trial, but I believe a great many other people who have been forced into court on civil matters will obtain their day in court.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Then in the gentleman's judgment this bill which is now before us is another example of the extraordinary drain on the taxpayers' treasury, due to the fact that we have the sumptuary eighteenth amendment and the legislation enacted thereunder?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I shall not object.

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

Mr. HOGG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object.

COMPENSATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 11368) to fix the annual compensation of the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Michigan objected to the salary of the governor being raised, which was a companion bill to this.

Mr. CRAMTON. My friend is a little fast; the Delegate from Alaska objected to the bill increasing the salary of the governor. Later, when this was reached—

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Michigan stated that when the salary bill was passed granting the present salary to the Governor of Alaska that it was passed without the membership of Congress knowing anything about it—that it was slipped through, and he thought that this bill ought to stand aside. Is he still of the same opinion?

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman is very near the facts, but not exactly.

Mr. BLANTON. Was the salary bill slipped over without the membership knowing about it?

Mr. CRAMTON. That bill is not before us to-day.

Mr. BLANTON. Was the bill slipped over, as the gentleman heretofore stated?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have so stated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

Mr. KVALE. Will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I will reserve it if the gentleman wishes.

Mr. KVALE. I would like to make this statement in the absence of any printed hearings. Hearings were conducted at which a representative of the department appeared, described the situation, and listed 26 specific duties which the secretary of Alaska performs in his capacity of secretary, and during the absence of the governor functioning as chief executive.

Mr. BLANTON. A part of them was the duty of the governor.

Mr. KVALE. They were specific duties of the office of the secretary; they are listed here in the stenographic record of the hearings before our committee.

Mr. BLANTON. I imagine that the secretary gets as large a salary as most officers of his caliber and station do in the State of the gentleman who now has the floor.

Mr. KVALE. I want to say that the author of the bill is my colleague [Mr. MAAS], and he is not in the Chamber at this moment.

Mr. BLANTON. The Governor of the State of Texas gets \$4,000 a year but he ought to have \$10,000. The people of my State have twice passed upon it, however, and they say that \$4,000 is sufficient.

Mr. BURTNESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. Is the \$4,000 the salary for both husband and wife when you have two governors? [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. We do not have two governors; we have got back to the good old system of having one governor, a man governor. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MINIMUM AGE LIMIT FOR ENLISTMENT IN NAVAL RESERVE OR MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6145) to regulate the minimum age limit for enlistments in the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I do not think the age ought to be extended unless an amendment is offered making the minimum age 17 years.

Mr. HANCOCK. I have an amendment making the minimum age limit 17 years, and requiring the consent of the parents.

Mr. STAFFORD. This is for enlistment in the Naval Reserve Corps. I think a boy 17 years old ought to know his own mind.

Mr. HANCOCK. This is the same rule as in the Navy.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; when they enlist in the Navy, but this is an enlistment in the Naval Reserve Corps for summer training. I see no reason why we should extend this and require the parents' consent.

Mr. HANCOCK. This is a case where the parties enlisted have had the consent of the parents.

Mr. COLLINS. Does the gentleman think that the parents ought to accompany these youngsters, so that they will be protected from all danger?

Mr. HANCOCK. The consent of the parents is a part of the enlistment in the National Guard.

Mr. STAFFORD. The result will be that you are going to cripple the enlistments of this service. Will the gentleman read the proposed amendment?

Mr. HANCOCK. The bill as proposed to be amended would read:

That hereafter the minimum age limit for enlistment in the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve shall be 17, provided that the candidate for enlistment under 18 years of age must obtain the consent of his parents or guardian.

That follows the rule in the National Guard.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12918) to amend the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I object.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY, WACCAMAW RIVER, N. C. AND S. C.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10264) to provide a preliminary survey of the Waccamaw River, N. C. and S. C., with a view to the control of its floods.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of Waccamaw River, N. C. and S. C., with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such purposes.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out the word "survey" and insert "preliminary examination."

Page 2, line 1, strike out the words "such purpose" and insert "examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The title was amended to read: "A bill to provide a preliminary examination of Waccamaw River, N. C. and S. C., with a view to the control of its floods."

NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 12918) to amend the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, No. 774 on the Consent Calendar, go over without prejudice. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SPEAKS], author of the bill, has spoken to me about this matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to 763 on the Consent Calendar (H. R. 11967), to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to return to No. 763 on the calendar, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Is this bill for the new district they are trying to create?

Mr. GRAHAM. No; this is another bill.

Mr. SABATH. I do not know enough about the nature of this district.

Mr. GRAHAM. The committee reported this unanimously.

Mr. IRWIN. This is quite a large district and at present there is only one judge. It runs down to the southern part of the State. Part of the territory in my district is comprised within this district. The courts are very much congested. All the other districts have more than one judge.

Mr. SABATH. In view of what the gentleman from Pennsylvania states I have no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I see that there were pending at the close of business on June 30, 1929, 294 public health and safety cases, 48 regulation of commerce cases, 26 postal cases, 10 banking and finance cases. I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. GRAHAM. Oh, I do not think that is quite fair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that we return to No. 763 on the calendar?

Mr. STAFFORD. I have no objection to returning, subject to the bill going over without prejudice.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object. Let us get on with this calendar.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10720) to authorize a preliminary examination of the French Broad River for the purpose of flood control.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know from the author of the bill or some Member acquainted with the facts whether the survey of this river has anything to do with the French Broad River that is proposed to be taken over in the building of the Cove Creek Dam in the Muscle Shoals project?

Mr. DRIVER. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin this is a tributary of the Tennessee River. It is one of the rivers which make up the Tennessee River.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand the Cove Creek project, it is proposed to flood French Broad River and several other streams?

Mr. DRIVER. It has nothing at all to do with that. This is in North Carolina, entirely removed from the Tennessee section, in the district represented by Mr. PRITCHARD. It is a preliminary survey to ascertain whether or not flood-control works could be made appropriate to the protection of that North Carolina end of it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of the French Broad River from Asheville, N. C., to the junction in Transylvania County, N. C., of the north and west forks of said river, with a view to the control of floods in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River and the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 5, strike out "Board" and insert "Broad."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CROW INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12871) providing for the sale of isolated tracts in the former Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, has the abutting and adjoining owner priority to buy one of these isolated tracts?

Mr. LEAVITT. He has in a way, in that the lands are generally worth more to him than anyone else, so he can bid more.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. He has priority?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes; in that way.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Are they advertised?

Mr. LEAVITT. They are.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. There is no danger that some one now holding land might find himself surrounded and he become isolated?

Mr. LEAVITT. No. There is no such danger. This bill simply extends to this area, which at one time was a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, the provisions of the law which now apply on all other areas of public lands for the disposition of isolated tracts. The Crow Indian Reservation was purchased outright by the Government in 1891 and then thrown open to settlement under a law which required payment of \$1.50 an acre, and that was later merged into the general homestead act. This proposed law would now extend to that area the provisions of the isolated tract act which now apply to other areas of public lands. As an area of public land is settled up, it is natural that because of rough topography or the description of lands on which application is made, some tracts will be isolated, not large enough or not of a character to provide a home unit. So they lie there unused so far as ownership is concerned.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVITT. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman inform the House as to the method which is to be followed in the disposition of these lands; that is, whether it will be by private sale or by public sale as provided in section 2455? As I understand the existing law, there is nothing to forbid the Secretary of the Interior from selling these lands at public auction for not less than \$1.25 per acre?

Mr. LEAVITT. That is the case. This will extend those provisions that now pertain to all other public lands, to these public lands under exactly the same conditions.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; but, as I understand the law to-day, the Secretary of the Interior has a right to sell these lands at public auction for not less than \$1.25 an acre. Is it the purpose of this law to lift that restriction?

Mr. LEAVITT. No, no. At the present time that law does not apply to these particular isolated tracts. The laws under which this former part of the Crow Reservation was restored to entry, were not extended to include section 2455, or, I should have said, section 2455 was not extended to these lands.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why not? Is the gentleman seeking to exempt section 2455 from its effect as to these lands?

Mr. LEAVITT. No. We are seeking to do exactly the opposite: We are seeking to extend section 2455 to these lands.

Mr. STAFFORD. I was in error. So the lands will be put up at public auction?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes. The wording of that section is just as the gentleman would require—

It shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to order into market and sell at public auction, at the land office of the

district in which the land is situated, for not less than \$1.25 an acre, any isolated or disconnected tract or parcel of the public domain—

And so forth.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] asked if the contiguous owner has preference. He has preference as a matter of fact and as a matter of experience, because the land is worth more to him than to anyone else.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. But it might have an annoying purpose for some one else.

Mr. LEAVITT. It might, of course; but it does not work out that way. It can not be sold at public auction and then only one man allowed to bid.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes; I understand.

Mr. LEAVITT. When I said that the contiguous owner had preference, I meant he had preference from the fact that it is worth more to him than to anyone else.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. He will at least get notice of the sale?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes. It is generally put up for sale at his request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 9, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 253; U. S. C., 2d supp., title 43, ch. 28, sec. 1171), be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to lands within the portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., ceded by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L. 1040).

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF A METAL-CLAD DIRIGIBLE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing some questions and answers submitted to the War Department and the Navy Department with reference to the construction of a proposed metal-clad dirigible, which do not appear in the regular hearings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following questions and answers submitted to the War Department and the Navy Department with reference to the construction of a proposed metal-clad dirigible, which do not appear in the regular hearings.

Questions and answers submitted to Hon. David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in charge of aeronautics, by myself, a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department, with reference to the metal-clad airship.

The questions and answers are as follows:

Question 1. During the time since the delivery of the ZMC-2, how many hours has it been in operation?

Answer. The Navy Department's metal-clad airship ZMC-2 has had a total of 279 hours' operation since September, 1929.

Question 2. During that same time, how many hours has a non-rigid ship of comparatively the same type been in operation?

Answer. The Navy has, during the same period, operated two fabric nonrigid airships of the same size as this metal-clad airship. One of these has operated 366 hours, the other has operated 388 hours.

Question 3. What have been the results of the operation and what are the advantages and the disadvantages of this type of ship as compared with either the nonrigid type, which the Navy now has, or the Zeppelin type?

Answer. It is impossible at this time to draw definite and positive conclusions from the small ZMC-2 metal-clad airship. An important matter is durability, and this can not be appraised with information that has been accumulated to date. As to performance of the ZMC-2, it holds gas as well as fabric-type airships. Its handling qualities have been the subject of some criticism by pilots, but this feature is not necessarily chargeable to metal-clad construction. The superheating effects of gas inclosed in a metal hull as opposed to similar effects with a fabric hull are now under study, but it is too early to draw any conclusions. In brief, the ZMC-2 to date has performed satisfactorily, but has not so far developed any advantages over comparable types of airships. On the other hand, there are no marked disadvantages that have

appeared, and which are chargeable to metal-clad construction. The intention of the Navy Department is to continue the ZMC-2 in service, to try to learn from it what lessons we can; to try to draw no premature or unwarranted conclusions.

Question 4. How does the metal clad hold its helium pressure as compared with the other?

Answer. The ZMC-2 metal-clad airship should be classed as a "pressure-type" airship. This means that in flight the gas within the hull must always be under pressure; otherwise failure of the airship is likely to occur. In principle, a flexible fabric diaphragm, or ballonet, is inserted horizontally in the hull of the airship. The lifting gas, helium, lies above this diaphragm; below it there is air. As the airship rises the helium expands, the diaphragm is forced downward, and air is forced out of the ballonet. As the airship descends the helium contracts and additional air is forced into the ballonet. By manipulations of controls and air scoops, the pilot maintains the interior hull pressure within certain specified limits.

Question 5. Is a higher helium pressure required in the metal clad than in the other?

Answer. The ZMC-2 airship is normally flown at a somewhat higher interior hull pressure than a fabric "pressure" or non-rigid airship of similar size, and, of course, at a much higher pressure than a Zeppelin-type airship.

Question 6. What is the pressure required in both types of airships?

Answer. A fabric nonrigid or pressure-type airship normally operates at 1 to 1½ inches in water, whereas the ZMC-2 metal-clad airship is operated at 1½ to 2 inches of water.

Question 7. How much of the skin now on the Los Angeles is part of the original?

Answer. Approximately 75 per cent of the present outer cover on the Los Angeles is the same cover as originally applied in 1923-24.

Question 8. Is the metal clad a rigid airship as such, or is it dependent for its structural integrity upon air or gas pressure from the inside?

Answer. As stated, the ZMC-2 metal-clad airship operates on pressure principles and is properly classified as a "pressure-type" airship. It requires interior hull pressure to preserve its structural integrity at any but very moderate speeds. The interior framing is just sufficient to prevent collapse of the hull plating when the airship is stationary. A rigid-type airship, as exemplified by the Zeppelin type of construction, has a rigid framework inclosing the gas containers and the structural integrity of the airship is independent of the gas pressure within the hull. There are minor reservations to these general statements, but it does not appear to be important to go into technical details. In a manner of speaking, a Zeppelin-type airship operates at zero internal pressure.

Question 9. How is the pressure available?

Answer. The ZMC-2 metal-clad airship obtains its interior pressure as outlined under question 4. The pilot has at his command scoops which "pick up" pressure from the air as the ship travels through the air and this pressure can be made proportional to the ship's speed. In other words, for higher speeds higher internal pressures are required. As a precautionary measure, blowers are provided to insure that when the airship is stationary the internal pressure may not fall below a certain specified minimum.

Question 10. State whether or not the proposed design of the 100-ton ship is dependent upon air or gas pressure in the same way.

Answer. The information which the Navy Department has on the proposed design of a 100-ton metal-clad airship is very meager and of a general nature. It is understood that this proposed airship will operate upon pressure principles similar to those outlined for the ZMC-2. It is a fundamental that unless hull framing comparable in magnitude and strength to that provided in Zeppelin-type airships is provided, the hull covering, or plating, must be placed under pressure in order that this plating may take the loads which come upon it.

Question 11. What effect would a break of moderate size have in either the hull of the Zeppelin or the airship?

Answer. A break of moderate size in the hull of a Zeppelin-type airship would not necessarily involve a loss of gas (or gas pressure), and, since the Zeppelin type does not depend upon pressure for its structural integrity, a loss of gas would be serious only in that a certain amount of lift would be lost. Because the structure of a Zeppelin-type airship is complex and there is overlapping of structural members, minor failures do not as a rule destroy the structural integrity of the airship but merely throw increased burdens upon adjacent members, and failure of the airship does not occur.

Question 12. What effect does such a break have in the hull of the proposed metal clad?

Answer. As regards a pressure-type airship, a break of moderate size would involve loss of interior hull pressure to an extent which might prove fatal. Instances of this have occurred with fabric pressure airships. Depending upon the extent to which interior pressure can be maintained by artificial methods and the amount of strength possessed by the hull, a pressure airship might be able to proceed at very much reduced speed.

Question 13. Is it possible to move around in the hull of the Zeppelin?

Answer. It is possible to move around easily in the hull of a Zeppelin-type airship.

Question 14. Is it possible to move around in the hull of the proposed metal clad?

Answer. This question is difficult to answer precisely because of the meager information available on the proposed 100-ton metal-clad airship; but because of the necessity for keeping the hull always under pressure, it is difficult to see how adequate accessibility to the interior can be arranged unless some of the crew are to carry on their duties in an air-locked chamber.

Question 15. What are the difficulties of moving around in the hull of either?

Answer. The difficulties of moving around in the hull of a Zeppelin-type airship are those of climbing around on any large structure. Moving around within a pressure-type airship is complicated as outlined under question No. 14.

Question 16. What are the advantages or disadvantages of the two ships for military purposes?

Answer. The advantages and disadvantages of a Zeppelin-type airship and a metal-clad airship for military purposes are matters provocative of considerable discussion. Without going into any such discussion, I list in parallel columns the principal advantages of each type as they appear to me. The disadvantages of the two types can be inferred from this tabulation:

METAL-CLAD AIRSHIP	RIGID AIRSHIP
Possibly less loss of gas by leakage.	Operation is independent of internal pressure.
Less variation of lift by absorption and loss of water in fabric.	Overlapping structure makes for added safety.
Slightly less danger from fire.	Cheaper to construct. (How much is not known at present.)
Greater strength attainable for ground handling by increasing the internal pressure.	More easily repaired.
Less frequent renewal of fabric.	Structure more easily inspected.
	Less liable to loss of strength by corrosion.
	Gas cells accessible, and readily replaced.
	Less variation of lift by superheat.
	Longer total life of ship.
	Interior compartments are possible for carrying engines, airplanes, etc.

Question 17. Is there a possibility of overcoming these disadvantages; and if so, how?

Answer. I would not wish to go on record as saying there are not possibilities of overcoming some of the disadvantages indicated as applying to the metal-clad airship, but I have no hesitancy in stating that, considering the two types in their present states of development, the Zeppelin-type airship is preferable for naval purposes.

Question 18. How would the cost compare between the two types of airships?

Answer. As regards cost, it is impossible to be specific. We have no real information as to the cost of either the Zeppelin type or the metal-clad type of airship. The ZMC-2 cost considerably more than originally estimated by the firm which built her, and because of the higher degree of precision required to fabricate a metal hull I believe the cost of a metal-clad airship will always be higher than that of a comparable Zeppelin-type airship.

Question 19. What would you regard as the length of life of either the metal clad or the Zeppelin?

Answer. Again there is no real data on which to base an opinion as to the relative life of the two types of airship. My opinion is that the probable life of a Zeppelin type is around 10 to 12 years and the life of a metal-clad airship about three-quarters that period. Naturally replacement parts will be required for each type during these periods. Because of the difficulty of replacing it, the life of a metal-clad airship is probably the life of its thin hull plating, and it is believed that thin sheets deteriorate faster than thicker sections.

Question 20. I have always assumed that the Navy and Army had an understanding that the Navy would confine itself to the rigid type of airships and the Army to nonrigid airships, in the lighter-than-air class. I would like to know if there has been any change between the two services or if you or anyone else of the Bureau of Aeronautics has made any statement that they would waive such an arrangement.

Answer. There is an agreement approved by the joint board which places the development of rigid airships with the Navy Department. It is under this agreement that the Navy Department has proceeded with its work on the *Shenandoah*, *Los Angeles*, and the two new airships now under construction. There is no restriction as to the use of rigid airships by either the Army or Navy after they are developed. I know of no similar mandate which charges the Army with the development of nonrigid airships, although the Army Air Service has devoted most of its attention to that type of airship, the Navy confining its attention to the operation of only two or three nonrigid airships for training and experimental purposes. When the matter of procurement of the ZMC-2 was an active topic of discussion in 1926 the question arose as to whether its development should be lodged with the Army or with the Navy. At that time the Army waived whatever claim it might have on the development of the ZMC-2 "pressure type" airship in favor of the Navy. A year ago there was an exchange of correspondence between the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics and the proponents of the proposed 100-ton metal-clad airship wherein the Bureau of Aeronautics stated neither authorization nor appropriations were available for the

procurement of such an airship by the Navy. The proponents of the 100-ton metal-clad airship replied, stating that they felt free to develop whatever interest they could in the Army toward the procurement of such an airship. I inclose copies of the correspondence in question.

Question 21. Will you also tell me whether or not it is desirable or necessary, in times of peace, that whenever an airship is expected to stay in any particular place for a considerable length of time that a hangar be provided for it?

Answer. While I believe the use of airships at mooring masts is in its infancy and that it is possible to base airships on mooring masts for extensive periods—say, a month or more—at the present time, and that as development proceeds this period will be lengthened, I would regard it as inadvisable not to provide housing facilities for every airship that is in existence. In other words, there should be hangar space for every airship, although an airship does not necessarily have to base entirely on a particular shed.

Question 22. Of what value could a small appropriation be unless it is intended to go ahead with the construction of an airship?

Answer. It is difficult to say how a small appropriation for the preparation of plans, specifications, and experimental work would prove of any real value unless it is the intention to go ahead and actually construct an airship to those plans and specifications. For maximum benefit, the preparation of plans and specifications should really proceed simultaneously with construction work, as in an engineering project of such magnitude I consider the two matters, design and construction, really should proceed simultaneously.

Question 23. Also as to whether or not the two dirigibles now under contract with the Goodyear people will give a complete opportunity of maneuvering the two ships so as to tell absolutely whether or not large-sized airships have value for military purposes with either the Army or the Navy?

Answer. I consider that the two dirigibles now under construction for the Navy Department, when in the air and provided with adequate operating base facilities, will give complete opportunity of determining definitely whether or not large-size airships have value for naval purposes. It is somewhat difficult and embarrassing for me to comment on Army requirements, but I should think it possible to draw direct conclusions and inferences from the operation of these airships as to their value for use with the Army.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID S. INGALLS.

Questions and answers submitted to Hon. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of aviation, by myself, a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department, with reference to the metal-clad airship.

The questions and answers are as follows:

Question 1. What can you tell me in regard to duralumin and its life? Does it corrode and crumble?

Answer. It is difficult to give the life of duralumin structures because it is dependent upon type of atmospheric corrosion, thickness of sections, and protective coatings. The Bureau of Standards, in cooperation with the Bureau of Aeronautics, has been conducting extensive tests on the aging and weathering of structural members in the airship *Los Angeles*. Their tests show gradual loss in strength, a pronounced reduction in elongation, and a marked tendency toward embrittlement. The safe life of a structure such as the ZMC-2 under commercial operating conditions might be estimated to be at least five years. However, this is a highly controversial subject.

There is a so-called intercrystalline corrosion which is different than is ordinarily encountered in other metals. This corrosion has received a tremendous amount of attention by the manufacturers of aluminum alloys, by the Bureau of Standards, and the Air Corps. It has not been completely eliminated. The only answer to this problem will be the service test on the ZMC-2. This airship has not been exposed to the operating conditions that a larger airship would be subjected to long enough at this time to give a correct answer.

The Air Corps should make a careful study of the metal shell of the ZMC-2 after it has been exposed to the weather for a longer period before it adopts this covering for any airship.

Question 2. Is it desirable or necessary, in times of peace, whenever an airship is expected to stay in any particular place for a considerable length of time, that a hangar be provided for it?

Answer. A hangar for large Army airships should, in the future, be considered only for repair bases. Army airship development should be toward types that will withstand the elements and be suitable for anchorage at mooring masts when not actually in flight.

Question 3. Could an appropriation of \$200,000 for plans, specifications, and experimental work in connection with metal-clad airships serve any useful purpose unless we shall determine to build and use one?

Answer. The purchase of the experimental plans for this airship at this time is not warranted, unless it is intended to construct the airship if the design is approved. Long experience in aircraft construction has shown that the preparation of experimental plans and specifications, to be of substantial value, should go hand in hand with actual construction.

Question 4. Whether or not the two dirigibles now under contract with the Goodyear people will give a complete opportunity of maneuvering the two ships so as to tell absolutely whether or not large-sized airships have value for military purposes with either the Army or Navy?

Answer. It is believed that the same tactical information can be obtained from the two Goodyear airships as from the proposed airship development. From a tactical point of view, the development will be basically the same. It is impossible at this time to state whether there will be any difference in performance and air worthiness between the two types of ships that would affect their tactical use.

Question 5. What can you tell me about the difference in structural character of the proposed ship as in comparison with the ZMC-2?

Answer. The War Department has so little direct information on the proposed airship that it is unable to make any real comparison of the structural characteristics of the proposed airship with those of the ZMC-2.

Question 6. Will you give me your views as to what the committee should do with this proposition?

Answer. In this connection it is thought only fair to point out that this project is being fostered by competent engineers and business executives of national reputation, and it is apparent that these men have great faith in the ultimate success of this type of airship. Many difficult engineering problems will no doubt be encountered in the design and construction of such an airship. Similar problems are usually encountered in the design and construction of aircraft which is radically different from existing types. In this case the first step—the ZMC-2—has proven a success from an experimental point of view up to the present time. In my opinion the construction of the 100-ton metal-clad airship is the next logical step to be taken if the development of the metal-covered airship is to be continued. It is also my opinion that if this project is undertaken much will be learned which will be of value to the science of aerostatics. The War Department has reported unfavorably on the project because:

a. It does not feel that such a costly lighter-than-air project should be undertaken until its heavier-than-air requirements, which are more important from a national-defense point of view, have been completely taken care of.

b. It considers the metal-clad airship to fall within the category of rigid airships and its development to be a function of the Navy Department in accordance with a joint agreement of the Army and Navy which assigns, for reasons of economy, the development of rigid airships to the Navy Department.

Sincerely yours,

F. TRUBEE DAVISON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS TO OR ON BEHALF OF INSTITUTIONS CONDUCTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIANS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13053) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations to or in behalf of institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have always objected to the acceptance of donations made to the Government. I have been overruled by this House on two occasions, but I do not believe in the desirability of embarking on a policy of having the Government accept donations of lands or other things. It seems to me that is unbecoming in a democracy. If we need any lands, we ought to buy them and not depend on donations. I think the whole policy is unsound. As I pointed out when we had the bill before the House permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to accept donations of land for public buildings, any town or any group of men in a town would be very willing to give land if they could get a public building for a certain purpose. It is unfair, and I do not think we ought to do it.

Mr. LEAVITT. Of course, this proposal applies only to Indians who are the wards of the Government. The Government at the present time has no authority to accept funds to be expended for the education of an Indian child beyond what the Government itself does in the way of furnishing education. The Government has no authority to accept, for a group of Indians who are the wards of the Government, a donation that would endow a hospital, that would build a hospital, or anything of that kind.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The gentleman was present when we passed the Interior Department appropriation bill just before the recess and he heard the distinguished gentleman from Michigan tell the House about all we were doing for Indian education and Indian care.

Mr. LEAVITT. The Government is furnishing a tremendous amount, but the Indian child is deprived of a privilege which any white child enjoys, that of receiving help in the way of securing an education. Many great singers have only become so because some community or some individual of wealth decided that those young persons had a talent which should be developed, and they provided for that development.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. This will not affect the gift of a scholarship to an individual?

Mr. LEAVITT. Oh, yes.

Mr. JENKINS. Any Indian child can go out and enter a public institution?

Mr. LEAVITT. If he has the funds, but he does not have the funds.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. There is nothing to prevent an Indian from accepting a scholarship?

Mr. LEAVITT. But in this case it would be expended in the same way that Government funds would be expended, under proper supervision.

Mr. JENKINS. Can the gentleman cite any precedent on which to base this action?

Mr. LEAVITT. Oh, yes. In my own State, in Glacier Park, as shown in the report, there were special provisions made which permit the Government to accept land, accept money, and rights of way for certain purposes. Of course, I know of no precedent that would have to do with individual people, because the Indians are the only wards of the Government.

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not imagine they would have any trouble in accepting a gift for an individual Indian; the Indian can take care of that all right, but I do join with the gentleman in the desirability of legislation that would permit the acceptance of a gift for the benefit of a certain school, a hospital, or other institution. For instance, if a wealthy person living in the city of Phoenix, where we now have a large Indian school accommodating about 800 pupils, and where we are about to build a 100-bed tubercular sanatorium—if a wealthy person or a person not so wealthy in Phoenix became interested in the work of that institution and desired to give a particular convenience for that particular institution, it is rather absurd for the Interior Department to say they have no authority to accept it. I can not see any injury that would come from the acceptance of desirable gifts. I do not have them definitely in mind, but I do know there is general legislation which authorizes the acceptance of gifts for the carrying on of the Park Service, for instance, museums are being donated, and scientific equipment for the national parks. We authorize the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to accept gifts of land, and so forth, and I think if we went through the whole Government service we would find a great many precedents for it.

Mr. LEAVITT. Then there are precedents in the case of other municipalities. For instance, here in Washington, in connection with the Corcoran Art Gallery, by congressional act we provided for the extension of that wonderful art gallery through the acceptance of a gift from former Senator W. A. Clark.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. And each specific gift accepted?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes. I am referring to the Clark collection.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. That was all right. We passed a bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury blanket authority to accept gifts of land and now we are asked to pass another bill. I may say that the gentleman will live to see the time when this matter of gifts of land to the Government is going to lead to great abuse.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman spoke about gifts of post-office sites. Does the gentleman object to citizens getting a desirable site at a reasonable cost to them and then giving it to the Government, whereas if they were precluded from doing that, the owner of the site, when the Government went to buy it, would charge perhaps four times its value?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. As a matter of policy, the gentleman can cite many instances where it would be of benefit to the Government; but I will say to the gentleman that any such general policy is going to lead to great abuse.

Mr. BLANTON. I am in favor of the Government taking everything anybody wants to give it, because it is robbed so many times.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But it will cost the Government more in the long run.

Mr. BLANTON. I doubt it.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will permit, I can not appreciate the objection of the gentleman from New York. I think these gifts are on a par with bequests made to educational institutions and endowments of various private institutions.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But they are private institutions.

Mr. STAFFORD. Suppose they are private institutions, wherein is there any difference? As in the supposititious case instanced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], why should not a local, humanitarian person give large sums of money for a hospital or for a school for the Indians?

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will permit, we can get quite close to home, the Congressional Library has received innumerable gifts, and when the question of purchasing the Vollbehr incunabula was being considered, the question was raised by the Librarian of Congress as to whether Congress ought to inaugurate a policy of buying museum collections. He was afraid this would interfere with the past policy of gifts of such collections to the Government.

Mr. STAFFORD. I remember distinctly I was somewhat chided by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] for objecting to a gift of a large collection of curios and art objects in the city of New York. What possible objection could there be to this?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman misses the point entirely.

Mr. STAFFORD. I grant that was a specific bequest, but there are no strings tied to any of these bequests.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, no; but this is blanket authority to accept gifts and the policy is bad, and anything the gentleman might say to the contrary does not make it any different, because every illustration given by the gentleman from Michigan or the gentleman from Montana is an exception, and I say that when a gift is offered or tendered to the United States, it ought to come before the Congress and the Congress ought to pass upon it.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the gentleman from New York will permit, perhaps, the gentleman has not had an opportunity to study the situation with respect to a number of these Indian schools and hospitals. They are all overcrowded.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Let me say to the gentleman that I was speaking of the general policy of donations being made to the Government.

Mr. HASTINGS. I was just about to say that they are all overcrowded.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then we ought to provide for them. If the schools are overcrowded we ought to appropriate and provide for them.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to accept contributions or donations of funds or other property, real, personal, or mixed, which may be tendered to, or for the benefit of, Federal Indian schools, hospitals, or other institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians, or for the advancement of the Indian race, and to apply or dispose of such donations for the use and benefit of such school, hospital, or other institution or for the benefit of individual Indians.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14040) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to

expedite work on the Federal building program authorized by the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926, and acts amendatory thereof.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to point out that it may be necessary to give a certain amount of discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, but such discretion should not be so wide as to permit him to limit those who may bid.

Mr. JENKINS. Exactly.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If you want to give him certain discretion, give him the discretion after the bids are in, and I would suggest that instead of saying he should restrict the competition in bidding, we say that he may restrict the awarding of contracts to such persons, firms, or corporations as possess the qualifications which he deems necessary. It seems to me that is sufficient latitude to give him.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The trouble is not in the awarding of the contracts; it is a question of so many irresponsible persons engaging in the bidding.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. He can disregard them.

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is what they want to do.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is what the bill should provide.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The language may be a little broader than it ought to be, but we have had this question up, and I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the other day, on one of these big contracts, they called for 115 different sets of blue prints for that one building. Over half of them went to persons that did not even bid at all. There were something like 55 bids that came in, and a large number of them came from men who could not have handled the contract if they had obtained it. This is what they are trying to avoid.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman from Indiana must concede that it is extremely dangerous to say to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the head of any department that he shall have such latitude as to limit those who may bid on contracts.

Now, we will go along with the gentleman in giving some discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury if he believes it is justified. Look at page 2:

To restrict the competition in bidding on the construction of public buildings to such persons, firms, or corporations only as possess the qualifications which he deems necessary and proper in the public interests to require.

Strike out "require" and strike out "competition in bidding" and then it is open to all reputable bidders, reliable firms.

Mr. COLLINS. Why not strike out the enacting clause?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, no; this would give him some discretion. Unless the bill is amended I shall object.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12094) to provide for the conveyance of certain lands in the State of Alabama to vocational or other educational uses, rather than to park or game-preserve purposes, or to dispose of the lands upon condition that they shall be used for educational purposes only.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, upon payment of \$1.25 per acre, to transfer and convey to the State of Alabama, subject to valid existing rights, including rights heretofore granted to Henry T.

Henderson and associates by act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, the following-described parcels of land: In township 8 south, range 9 east, Huntsville meridian, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 1; lots 1, 2, and 3, section 2; lots 1 and 2, section 10; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 11; lot 1, section 12; lots 1, 2, and 3, section 14; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 15; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 23; lots 1 and 2, section 26; east half northeast quarter and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, section 27; lot 1, section 28; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 33; and lots 1 and 2, section 34, containing 1,625.19 acres, more or less, the same to be held and made available permanently by said State, its transferees or lessees, for vocational or other educational purposes: *Provided*, That should the State of Alabama or its transferees or lessees fail to keep and hold the said land for vocational or other educational purposes, or devote it to any use inconsistent with such purposes, then at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, after due notice to said State and such proceedings as he shall determine, title to said lands shall revert to and be reinvested in the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 20, after the word "States," strike out the period and in lieu thereof insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all gas, oil, coal, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the said lands and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same: *Provided further*, That there is expressly reserved to the United States, its permittees or licensees, the right to enter upon, take, or use any or all of said lands for power purposes in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 24 of the Federal water power act (41 Stat. 1063).

"SEC. 2. The act entitled 'An act to provide for conveyance of certain lands in the State of Alabama for State park and game-preserve purposes,' approved February 17, 1927, is hereby repealed."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended.

NEEDLES ROCKS WILD-LIFE REFUGE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13276) to establish the Needles Rocks wild-life refuge.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, would the gentleman object to an amendment that there shall be no hunting on the refuge?

Mr. ARENTZ. That is the very purpose of the bill. It is a reserve, and no hunting could take place.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire of the author of the bill or the gentleman from Michigan how many wild-life refuges there are in the country under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government?

Mr. CRAMTON. They are not under the jurisdiction of the Park Service, whose work I am familiar with, and I can not answer the gentleman as to the number. They are under the Biological Survey. The number is increasing; we have created several within the last two years, and the last one was the Cheyenne Bottoms, in the State of Kansas, which was created within a year.

Mr. STAFFORD. It occurred to me that the State of Nevada, which has no great burdens, should take jurisdiction over this refuge.

Mr. ARENTZ. Well, this is an anomalous situation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Twenty-four years ago we donated to Wisconsin all the islands north of a certain latitude. I grant that there is need for this conservation of wild life, but why should not the State do it?

Mr. ARENTZ. These islands stick up out of a most beautiful lake, and that lake happens to be on an Indian reservation. The rocks are on an Indian reservation, and the only way they can conserve this wild life, this bird life, upon these jutting rocks, these pyramids sticking out of the lake, is to make it a game refuge under the Biological Survey. Otherwise they are going to be ransacked from time to time by the Indians themselves, not because they do not appreciate bird life but they see something interesting. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin will withdraw his objection.

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

Mr. ARENTZ. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Does the gentleman say that permits are never granted to hunt in these refuges?

Mr. STAFFORD. Permits are granted to hunt on Indian reservations by the local superintendents.

Mr. ARENTZ. But not on a bird refuge of this sort.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There has been hunting on bird refuges?

Mr. ARENTZ. I think it would be a good idea to adopt the amendment proposed.

Mr. LEAVITT. We have no objection on the part of the committee to its going in as a part of the bill.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I am going to offer it in order to establish that custom.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the islands known as "The Needles Rocks" in Pyramid Lake, within the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nevada, and all lands under water appurtenant thereto, located approximately in what would be, if surveyed, sections 1, 12, and 13, township 26 north, range 20 east, and section 6, township 26 north, range 21 east, Diablo meridian, Nevada, are hereby reserved and set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture, subject to all valid existing rights, as a refuge and breeding ground for birds, to be known as the Needles Rocks Wild Life Refuge.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 12, after the word "refuge," strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following: "*Provided*, That no hunting shall be permitted in the said wild life refuge."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer to amend by striking out the words in line 12, "wild life refuge," and ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] is a most delightful gentleman, earnest and active and conscientious. He came here with two purposes in view. One was to protect the railroad men and other worthy laborers of his section of the country, and he has done it most zealously and efficiently, and the other to speak in favor of Milwaukee beer and booze whenever the occasion warrants it. He has been most efficient along that line also.

He was criticized this morning for using time during the passage of a bill to grant a \$45,000,000 loan to the distressed farmers, to again array himself against the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act. The gentleman who criticized him did not realize that for several weeks during the Christmas holidays, before and after, our friend from Milwaukee has been indisposed, and this desire to speak against prohibition has been growing on him all the time while he was laid up. He had to get that out of his system this morning.

I want to say to him that it is not prohibition that is causing the present depression in the country. With his Republican colleagues he voted for a billion-dollar tariff wall to be erected around this country, which has stopped our trade with foreign countries. He voted for that bill when it denied a proper tariff of \$1 a barrel on crude petroleum that comes into the country from foreign countries where it is produced by peon labor, and where the Standard Oil and the big Dutch-Shell Co. and other big companies operate. With the oil thus produced in those countries they are able to lay down gasoline, produced from this foreign petroleum, in New York for 4 cents a gallon, when it is sold here in the District of Columbia, less than 300 miles away from New York, for 16 cents a gallon.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman did not yield to me, but I yield to him.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman from Wisconsin is always only too glad to vote for a proper protective tariff to protect independent oil producers, but I would

like to ask the gentleman this question: If that oil protection had been granted in the tariff bill, would the gentleman have voted for the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I would vote for that \$1 per barrel protection on crude oil, but I would not vote for the iniquitous billion-dollar tariff bill, because that is the law that has destroyed the business life of this country.

Mr. Speaker, the words that pro forma I have moved to strike out of this bill are "wild life refuge." My friend from Wisconsin would like to have wild refuges not only in Milwaukee, where his wild life can have its own will, but he would like to have this wild life refuge in Washington and in every city in the universe. In this day when we have highways that permit speeds of 75 and 80 miles an hour I would like to ask him if he wants to have his daughter and wife go out upon them, with roadhouses between here and Baltimore and between here and Richmond? No; he would not, because he knows that they would not be safe.

I call his attention to the statement made by Mr. Thomas Edison, which I placed in this RECORD the other day, where Mr. Edison said that before the prohibition law went into effect, on Saturday nights the women used to flock to his plant to watch when the pay-roll envelope came in so that they could get enough out of it to keep them and their little children alive during the next week, and that after this law was passed the women ceased to come, and they did not appear because they got the benefit of the entire pay roll. The gentleman from Wisconsin ought to be behind a situation like that.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In just one moment. The gentleman from Milwaukee not only voted for this iniquitous billion-dollar tariff wall to be erected around this country but he wants to be a wet, and yet in 1928 he voted against a man who was really the wet candidate of the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I supported and voted for President Hoover in the last election and, as a wet, I certainly could not have obtained any satisfaction if I had supported for the highest office within the gift of the American people a candidate who pussy footed and trimmed on the prohibition question as the Democratic candidate did. If you will scan the political planks of both major parties you will find the Democratic Party had the driest plank of either.

In his speech in Milwaukee, Wis., the Democratic candidate for President in the last election correctly admitted that before the President could act on a modification or repeal of the laws enacted under the eighteenth amendment, Congress would have to act. He correctly admitted that the President, under our Constitution, could not repeal or amend an amendment or any part of the Constitution. He told the people that he would assume leadership in the fight against the present prohibition laws. Why, Mr. Speaker, the Democratic candidate had an opportunity to show leadership on the wet question and he was tried and found wanting. Over three-fourths of the delegates to the Democratic convention were Smith delegates, and the place for him to have shown leadership was on the floor of that convention through his delegates and at least prevented the incorporation of that dry plank if not incorporating a wet one.

How was he going to show leadership, having admitted that the Congress had first to act on the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act by going to St. Louis and consuming seven minutes talking for the election of the Anti-Saloon League candidate for the Senate on the Democratic ticket? How could he show leadership by asking for the election of the Democratic congressional candidates from below the

Mason-Dixon line nearly all of whom were politically the driest of the dry?

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. On November 4, last, did not the people of the United States turn down the gentleman's choice?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. To whom does the gentleman from Texas refer?

Mr. BLANTON. I refer to Mr. Hoover and his administration and his policies?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I would not state that they turned down President Hoover. If it were not for the demagogic, hypocritical action of political trimming Democrats we would not have the business depression that now exists. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Texas talked about road houses. I suggest that if he will make a survey he will find that there are just as many now as there were before prohibition, and in fact more. If the gentleman will look at the police statistics in his own State of Texas he will find that in the State of Texas, as well as in Atlanta, Ga., where our former colleague, the mouthpiece of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Upshaw, came from, the arrests for driving vehicles while intoxicated and the arrests for drunkenness have increased by leaps and bounds under prohibition. We will also find this to be true in the State of Ohio, where the disreputable Anti-Saloon League was created, reared, and is functioning to-day with its national headquarters. In fact the police statistics from practically every State in the Union indicate that prohibition has increased the number of drunks and drunken vehicle drivers far out of proportion to the increase in population and number of automobiles.

Mr. BLANTON. Will my friend yield for a question?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I understand the gentleman from Wisconsin is backing up the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] in calling Senator NORRIS a demagogue? Is that true?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I am not the guardian of the gentleman from Indiana. As far as I am concerned, in the near future I expect to make a speech on the floor of this House and present evidence which will indicate that some of these sanctimonious, pseudo Republicans who ought to be candidates on the Democratic ticket could well investigate their own elections.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. SABATH. I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, it seems to me the gentleman from Wisconsin, due to his new alignment, has been weaned away from the honest principles that he formerly advocated and is given from time to time to make rash and amusing charges. Not only does he charge the Democrats with the panic for which his Republican Party is responsible and which they brought about, but he even charges his former coworkers who remained honest to the principle of progressive policies with dishonesty. It is to be regretted that such a sincere wet as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] should have gone astray so far.

For instance, in his own State, if I am not mistaken, there was an election in November and his candidate for governor was badly defeated, and a progressive wet who has the sympathy of the Democrats of Wisconsin has been elected by a tremendous majority in that State.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I can not yield. I will yield later on.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The wet candidate for governor was defeated in Wisconsin and a dry elected.

Mr. SABATH. If that is true, the gentleman's influence in Wisconsin is not as great since he parted company with the progressives and joined the reactionaries; but surely he will not charge the defeat of his former governor to the fact that he was a wet, and must concede that his defeat was due to his alignment with Hoover's administration. But that in

itself is not of such importance. The one I am interested in is the gentleman from Wisconsin, whom I have admired for his courageous and able crusade against prohibition. Therefore, I regret and feel that it comes with mighty poor grace from that stalwart—now standpat—Republican from Wisconsin to criticize his former progressive Republican colleagues. Having the friendship I have for him, I deeply regret that the gentleman from Wisconsin has not remained true to his former associates and the progressive policies he formerly advocated, and I do hope that within a very short space of time he will come to realize the mistake he has made and return into the fold of the real, honest Democrats who sometimes, unfortunately, run on a Republican ticket as progressives, but who aid the cause of Democracy and the people, whom the Democratic Party is at all times trying to relieve, aid, and assist.

Now, as to charging the Democratic Party with this panic. I feel that this charge is due to his illness, as it must have affected his memory and knowledge of conditions, as he seems to forget the ones who are really responsible for these panicky conditions, namely, the Republican Party, and here, in a measure, I agree with him, the entry of prohibition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. BLACK. Does not the gentleman realize that the gentleman from Wisconsin is God's Christmas gift to Hoover?

Mr. SABATH. During these trying times most any contribution is gracefully received. But I feel that it is of only short duration, as I know that he can not feel at home in these—to him, strange—yes, foreign—environments.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin should know that the Republican Party, of which he is now one of the leaders, is responsible, as it has failed to act and has failed to legislate to relieve conditions. Notwithstanding that they have a majority in the House, a majority in the Senate, and a Republican President. They have failed to adopt measures and legislation that would have prevented the crash and the panic, as the President in his message himself admits. If they had been true to the pledges they gave the people, they would have stopped the New York Wall Street gambling. They would have stopped short selling on the New York Stock Exchange, and could have, and would have, again brought back the confidence of the people of the United States. They could have easily adopted or secured action from the Federal Reserve Board which should have made eligible for rediscount municipal bonds, finance corporation paper, and mortgages given by home owners for rediscount purposes, thereby saving not only hundreds of thousands of homes and farms now being foreclosed but also hundreds of banks from bankruptcy and receiverships and relieving the strain of the seven to eight thousand banks which, due to the high New York financiers and manipulators, and the failure of the administration to properly act, have been driven into nearly unbearable situations. There is no question in my mind that they could have stopped the tremendous destruction of property and lives throughout the entire United States. [Applause.] Therefore, the gentleman from Wisconsin must wake up and realize and familiarize himself with conditions, and place the responsibility where it properly belongs, on the Republican Party, of which he is now a member, and on the Wall Street element which dictates its policies. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

POSTING OF NOTICES OF PETITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 10672) to amend the naturalization laws in respect of posting of notices of petitions for citizenship.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The clerk of the court shall, if the petitioner requests it at the time of filing the petition for citizenship, issue a subpoena for the witnesses named by such petitioner to appear upon the day set for the final hearing, but in case such witnesses can not be produced upon the final hearing other witnesses may be summoned upon notice to the Bureau of Naturalization, in such manner and at such time as the Commissioner of Naturalization, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may by regulation prescribe."

SEC. 2. So much of section 6 of such act, as amended, as reads "and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least 90 days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition" is amended to read as follows: "and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least 90 days have elapsed after filing of such petition."

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

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MONUMENT TO WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT AT MANILA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was Senate Joint Resolution 177, to provide for the erection of a monument to William Howard Taft at Manila, P. I.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if any plan or design of the proposed monument has been considered?

Mr. LUCE. Not so far as I know.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Of course, it would be approved by the Fine Arts Commission, as the bill provides?

Mr. LUCE. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is something, anyhow.

Mr. DYER. May I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether the funds to erect this monument will come out of the Treasury of the United States or out of the treasury of the Philippine Islands?

Mr. LUCE. They will come out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman make some statement as to the basis on which it is determined that \$35,000 will be adequate for a fitting monument to the former Governor of the Philippines, the former President of the United States, and the late Chief Justice of the United States? On what does the gentleman base that estimate of \$35,000?

Mr. LUCE. Simply on the experience of the committee in dealing with things of this sort.

Mr. STAFFORD. What kind of a monument do you contemplate erecting in honor of the former Governor of the Philippines, the former President of the United States, and the late Chief Justice of the United States?

Mr. LUCE. I am not aware that there has been any thought given to the nature of the monument.

Mr. STAFFORD. What does the gentleman say as to the kind of a monument which can be erected for \$35,000? If we are going to erect any monument, we ought to erect a monument that will be fitting to the man, and \$35,000 would not go very far these days.

Mr. LUCE. That is certainly true but the judgment of the Fine Arts Commission commends itself to the Committee on the Library, and inasmuch as the Fine Arts Commission always consults the Committee on the Library and gives it an opportunity to share in a decision upon any of these things the general authority here given would seem to be ample.

Mr. STAFFORD. We can, perhaps, erect just a statue for \$35,000 with a suitable pedestal, but if we are going to erect a monument, we should erect one in proper style.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The gentleman knows, of course, it will have to be a very small affair.

Mr. STAFFORD. Very small for \$35,000.

Mr. PATTERSON. Will my friend from Wisconsin yield to me a moment?

Mr. STAFFORD. Pardon me a moment. I think if we are going to present to the people of the Philippines a statue in memory of the great man who did so much to heal the breach that existed shortly after we took possession of those islands, we ought to provide ample means to do it, and \$35,000 will not be sufficient.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. And it is also to include transportation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Thirty-five thousand dollars will not be an approach to it.

I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice so that the Committee on the Library may consider an amount that will be adequate to erect a proper and fitting memorial to the distinguished public services of the former Governor of the Philippines and the former President and Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I have taken that question up with the Fine Arts Commission and I expect a reply from them on that very point. I dictated the letter yesterday.

Mr. STAFFORD. I understand from the gentleman from New York that he has taken this question up with the Fine Arts Commission as to what character of monument can be erected with this limit of appropriation, and I think if we are going to present a monument to the Philippine people in commemoration of the worthy work of William Howard Taft, it should be a really fitting one. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on post-office buildings, and so let us do this work as the United States Government should do it.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman's request be withheld for a moment, simply that I may say that I personally should not have the slightest objection to whatever increase in this sum appeals to the judgment of the House. It was the opinion of the committee that this would be adequate to the needs. If the House thinks otherwise, the Committee on the Library will be grateful.

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

Mr. LUCE. Certainly.

Mr. PATTERSON. Has any request come from the Philippine Islands, or did anybody appear before the committee making this request? I notice the report does not mention that the Philippine people are requesting this money.

Mr. LUCE. I do not recall the source of the request. The bill had passed the Senate and approved itself to your committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be passed over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

MEDALS OF HONOR AND AWARDS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, ETC.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 12922) providing for medals of honor and awards to Government employees for distinguished service in science or for voluntary risk of life and health beyond the ordinary risks of duty.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman reserve his objection a moment?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 769 (H. R. 11368), to fix the annual compensation of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska, and to vacate the proceedings thereunder. The objection has been withdrawn in order that I may be permitted to ask that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 769 and to vacate the proceedings had thereunder. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the bill may go over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CLAIM OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIAN NATIONS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 3165) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and report upon a claim of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations or Tribes for fair and just compensation for the remainder of the leased-district lands.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may go over without prejudice. I have not had time to examine it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

USE OF OSAGE FUNDS FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 13132) authorizing the use of Osage funds for attorneys' fees and expenses of litigation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me the first question that will be raised will be whether or not the act of March 3, 1921, is constitutional—whether Congress had the power to extend the time after the previous bill granting 25 years of life to the particular lease.

Mr. LEAVITT. Of course, Congress has taken that action.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] wants to look into it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have not had time to study this bill. It was only brought to my attention to-day, and I want to ask the gentleman from Montana whether there will be any amendment offered to the bill or whether it will go through just as it is reported?

Mr. LEAVITT. It will go through just as reported, so far as the committee is concerned.

Mr. HASTINGS. In the title of the bill it refers to the use of the funds and in the bill itself you provide that this is authorized to be appropriated. You could authorize the use of it without any appropriation and I want to know whether we are going to have the double check against the use of this money. If we are not I am going to object to it when it comes up for consideration. If you will amend the title so it is authorized to be appropriated, and perhaps offer some other slight amendments, I would not have any objection; but I have not had an opportunity to study it and I join with the gentleman from Texas in asking that it go over without prejudice.

Mr. LEAVITT. If the gentleman will withhold that for a moment I would like to make a statement to the House about the bill. It is really an emergency matter.

Mr. HASTINGS. Let me ask whether any suit has been brought?

Mr. LEAVITT. Of course not, as yet, because the original date had not been reached when the restrictions on these lands would have been removed, but just as soon as the original date set in 1931 is reached, there are a great many white owners who have purchased surface rights from these Indians, including oil companies, who intend, according to the information of the committee, to begin suit against these Indians to take from the Indians the oil which lies under the surface.

Mr. HASTINGS. The gentleman knows that no man in this House will go further to protect the Indians than I will, but I do not like the language in line 16. I can understand easily that if this bill passes and the \$100,000 fee is provided for, some attorneys may persuade the Osage Council that it is for the interests of the tribe to bring a suit in order that they may get the attorney fees. If the act of 1921 or 1929 is called in question I will join with the gentleman from Montana, and everybody else in the House, to see that an adequate sum is placed at the disposal of the department to employ attorneys to defend the Osage Tribe.

Mr. LEAVITT. If this Congress adjourns without having passed such legislation they will have the Indians at their mercy.

Mr. HASTINGS. I am from the State of Oklahoma, and I will take the responsibility if the gentleman will allow it to go over so that we can analyze the language more carefully. All I want to know is that the Osage Tribe is adequately protected by this legislation.

Mr. LEAVITT. And this bill is to enable the attorneys to properly defend the Osage Council. It is in pursuance of the representations of the Osage Council.

Mr. HASTINGS. The gentleman knows that the Osage Council might be overreached by enterprising attorneys who want to be employed in this suit. Let me say to the gentleman from Montana that he may have no fear but that I will aid him in seeing that an adequate sum is placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior to defend every right that these Osage Indians have. We want to critically examine the language itself. The tribe is in my State and I think there is some added responsibility upon me in a matter of this kind, and I am unwilling that the bill should go through without a more careful examination.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I would like to ask the gentleman a question: This is anticipating litigation based upon the validity of an act of Congress?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Does it not become the duty of the Attorney General to defend the action?

Mr. HASTINGS. I have no objection to the employment of special counsel to do it in order that the Indians may be better protected.

I want to emphasize, as a member of the subcommittee, the fact that we appropriated \$259,000 out of the Osage Indians' fund to manage their affairs. Every dollar that is expended on behalf of the Osage Tribe comes out of their funds. We used to use their funds when there were 2,229 allottees getting ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum. The amount is now reduced to about one-tenth and yet we appropriate from their funds the extravagant sum of \$259,000. I accept criticism myself in part for it, but I think it is the duty of the House to more carefully protect the wards of the Government, and I am asking more time to carefully examine this bill.

Mr. LEAVITT. That is the purpose of this bill, to protect the wards of the Government in a very critical situation, because of laws that the Congress has enacted with reference to this tribe. These Indians are in the position of requiring the best lawyers that can be secured.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will not the gentleman consent to let the bill go over in order that we may more carefully examine the language? I am unwilling that the bill should be passed without a closer examination, and I ask that it go over without prejudice.

Mr. LEAVITT. Of course, Mr. Speaker, I can not object to having the bill go over without prejudice under the circumstances, but I call the gentleman's attention to the

fact that I introduced this bill on the 24th of last June, that it has been pending since that time, and that it was brought to the attention of the committee as an emergency matter in this session by the department charged with the welfare of these Indians, as a thing that must be done in this session. For that reason action was taken and the bill has been presented. Of course, I can not object to the request of the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS. It was introduced some six months ago, and, as yet, no suit has been brought.

Mr. LEAVITT. No suit could be brought until the expiration of the first period of restriction, which will be later in the year.

Mr. HASTINGS. That will be in the next three or four months?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. On March 3.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. When was the bill reported to the House?

Mr. LEAVITT. December 17.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Then the bill has been on the calendar only a short time.

Mr. HASTINGS. We took a recess for the holidays on the 20th of December. This bill did not go on the calendar until about the time we took that recess. I did not know that it was on the calendar until to-day. I am not satisfied with the language used in the bill. I have no hesitation in saying that I will go as far as anyone in having an adequate sum appropriated to protect these Indians, but I am not satisfied with the language in the bill. For that reason I join with others in asking that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will go over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

SITE FOR LOCKS AND DAM NO. 4, MONONGAHELA RIVER

The next business on the Consent Calendar was House Joint Resolution 441, amending section 1 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930, relating to the Monongahela River, Pa.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provision relating to the Monongahela River, Pa., in section 1 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Monongahela River, Pa., in accordance with the report submitted in Rivers and Harbors Committee Document, No. 22, Seventieth Congress, second session: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers may, in his discretion, locate the new locks and dam above the existing structure and on such site as he may deem most desirable."

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

DISPOSITION OF UNPLATTED PORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT TOWN SITES ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14056) to amend the act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to authorize the disposition of unplatted portions of Government town sites on irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume that the gentleman will have no objection to limiting the time to five years within which the payment must be made, to conform to the original act? This amendatory act would grant to the Secretary of the Interior unlimited time in which to provide for terms of payment.

Mr. LEAVITT. I have no objection to such an amendment.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Did not the original act permit the sale of this property on the installment basis as well as for cash?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes; the general law has done so.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. That being so, why is this amendment necessary?

Mr. LEAVITT. Because we wrote into the particular law enacted last session the words "for cash" and it was found in experience that the areas could not be sold for cash.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. But the original law did provide for sale on the installment basis?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes; the general law.

Mr. STAFFORD. The installments to be paid within five years.

Mr. LEAVITT. I have no objection to such an amendment as the gentleman suggests.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think it is the intention of the committee to have this conform to the original act, and the original act limits it to five years.

Mr. LEAVITT. I have no objection to such an amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to authorize the disposition of unplatted portions of Government town sites on irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and for other purposes" (45 Stat. L. 1522; U. S. C., Supp. III, title 43, sec. 571), be amended to read:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to appraise, and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, from time to time, under such terms as to time of payment as he may require, any or all of the unplatted portions of Government town sites created under the act of April 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 116), or any irrigation project constructed under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), or acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto: *Provided,* That any land so offered for sale and not disposed of may afterwards be sold, at not less than the appraised value, at private sale, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Patents made in pursuance of such sale shall convey all the right, title, and interest of the United States in or to the land so sold."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, strike out the word "or" and insert the word "on."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 2, line 4, after the word "require," insert "but in no event for any period longer than five years."

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING AT FORT SAM HOUSTON

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4501) to authorize funds for the construction of a building at Fort Sam Houston.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a rather unusual proceeding. First we authorize the appropriation of certain money, and then appropriate it, and then there comes in a request asking for \$5,000 of the original appropriation to be expended for another purpose. Will the \$587,975, less the \$5,000 it is proposed to take away, be sufficient to complete the school and flying field at San Antonio?

Mr. WURZBACH. Whether that will complete the entire project?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. WURZBACH. Oh, no; not by several millions; but that is immaterial in the consideration of this bill. By transferring the \$5,000 that was originally appropriated for the housing of the equipment and radio-transmitter equipment at the new flying field to Fort Sam Houston, which is the old station at San Antonio, they will be able to consolidate the radio-transmitter equipment in one house at Fort Sam Houston to take care of not only the radio transmission at Fort Sam Houston but for all of the flying fields around San Antonio.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Why does not the gentleman bring in a bill simply authorizing \$5,000 to be appropriated for that purpose?

Mr. WURZBACH. Because there was an authorization made, as shown by the report of the Secretary of War, for \$30,000 for the housing of the radio-transmitter equipment at Fort Sam Houston.

It requires \$5,000. There was also an authorization made for housing similar equipment for new flying field, so it is in the interest of economy to consolidate these activities under one roof. This is a bill that was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Yes. It comes from the War Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That not to exceed \$5,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$587,975, appropriated for the new flying school and flying field at San Antonio, Tex., in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1928, approved May 29, 1928, in accordance with the authority contained in the act approved February 18, 1928, is hereby authorized to be made available for the construction of a building on the Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation, Tex., for housing radio transmitter equipment.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That is the last of the bills eligible under the Consent Calendar.

ADDRESS BY HON. W. N. DOAK, SECRETARY OF LABOR

Mr. CABLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting an address delivered by Mr. Doak, Secretary of Labor, over the radio on January 4.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing an address delivered by the Secretary of Labor. Is there objection? There was no objection.

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

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

My friends of the radio audience, it is a pleasure indeed, in the few minutes I have to speak to you, to mention something of my concept of the duties of the Secretary of Labor, and particularly to speak of some of the important phases of the department's activities.

The organic act of the Department of Labor enjoins the Secretary to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States—to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Being in entire accord with these principles, I shall exert my best efforts to further the intent and purpose of the organic act.

The Secretary of Labor is empowered under the law to act as mediator and to appoint conciliators in labor disputes whenever, in his judgment, the interests of industrial peace require it to be done.

Other important duties and functions authorized and directed by law relate to supervision of the immigration and naturalization and related laws; statistics as to the conditions of labor, labor interests, and labor controversies; cooperation in the promotion of vocational education; the direction of matters relating to children and child life; the formulation and standardization of policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women who have to toil, the improvement of their working conditions, and advancement of their opportunities for profitable employment; the advancement and strengthening of the United States Employment Service—and other general functions.

For nearly a quarter of a century my activities have centered around the fostering of a better spirit of human relationship between the employer and the employed. The reward for sound reasoning between employers and employees is industrial peace. My every effort has been directed toward this worthy goal. In my opinion, there never was nor will there be any future time be any labor dispute that could not or can not be settled through nego-

tiations without resort to conflict; that is, if the parties at interest will reason together and approach their problems in the proper spirit.

Ill-advised or peremptory conclusions on the part of either employer or employee retard progress and disturb our industrial tranquillity. Just as a nation is judged by the acts of its people so is industry and the labor employed therein judged by the nation. Labor problems are matters of public concern. As nearly 45,000,000 of our population are classed as gainfully employed, it becomes all the more important that the differences arising between employer and employee be settled jointly and in the right spirit.

We have just passed through a year which has been fraught with considerable unemployment and some distress and uneasiness among our wage earners, principally because of the effects of the world depression, which involved our Nation as well. In recent years new problems of intense human concern have presented themselves in the form of displaced workers through the rapid mechanization of industry, changing methods of mass production, and other complexities which are really symbols of our rapidly advancing civilization. Nevertheless, unless offset by equally advancing safeguards, looking to the welfare of our wage earners, these problems must give us grave concern.

The prosperity of America rests upon the prosperity of our workers. To keep our wage earners regularly employed at liberal wages should be our chief concern. To stabilize our rapid advancement and to safeguard, economically as well as otherwise, every member of our population is the goal toward which we have set our hearts. Encouraging proofs of our determination to achieve these aims are evidence in many ways as we turn our faces toward the new year.

Building construction programs in city, State, and Nation, inspired very largely by the National Government—through President Hoover's conferences, last autumn, with business, labor, and financial leaders, wherein it was agreed to do everything possible to maintain the existing wage rates—are outstanding examples which clearly show the zeal of Government and citizen to safeguard the public weal of our whole commonwealth.

Never has a President in our history taken such aggressive steps to assist labor through a great depression. Labor deserves such worthy consideration; labor appreciates these significant efforts, and others taken, on the part of our Chief Executive in the preservation of their interests. And labor, along with industry and finance, is doing its part to encourage and promote economic recovery and stabilization of our advanced civilization. It is a notable thing that for the first time in our history we should have passed a year in the midst of a gigantic national depression without strikes, lockouts, starvation, and public discord.

Never before have we had a great depression when it was not necessary for the police to clear the streets, for the governors to call out the militia, and in most great depressions, for the Federal Government to call out troops to preserve order. We have had scarcely a ripple in our social peace and it is the first time in all American history that a President has piloted the Nation through a year of major depression and preserved internal peace.

In every other depression wages have been reduced anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent or more. In all the major industries to-day, standards of wages hold fast because of agreements brought about by the President. In all European countries there is also depression and there is great unemployment, constant reductions of wages, many of them at the direct request of governments. And there is much social disorder. It is due to the President of the United States to-day that I present to you this contrasting picture between our country and those abroad, for it is the policies of our great President that have brought these results to the American people during the past year.

One of the most important steps in the development of American Government policy was the enactment of restrictive immigration legislation a few years ago. Its real advantages are not limited alone to our 115,000,000 citizens, but are extended also to the 7,000,000 aliens who have settled here, many of whom are in the process of becoming citizens by naturalization. Much has been said and written of the motives of men and women coming to the United States, but I think we can truthfully say that the pressure of economic circumstances or the ambition to gain more satisfactory material rewards has been the greatest factor in swelling our population by immigration.

Many years ago a few of our more progressive thinkers recognized the fact that the United States could not continue to absorb the surplus populations of European countries. The tide of immigration reached its height shortly before the World War, when a single year brought us as many as 1,200,000 new arrivals. Their coming complicated our social life and increased our great economic and political problems. After the World War we very wisely decided to restrict the numbers of persons entitled to admission. It is impossible to estimate what might have occurred if this decision had not been made. To-day we are admitting considerably less than 200,000 annually, and most of these are persons who have some family ties already long established in our country. It is especially in times of unemployment, such as the present, that we can express our gratitude to those leaders who brought about this restriction of immigration.

This policy means a direct lessening of competition in the labor market. It affects each home. We realize this especially when we consider the rapid development of labor-saving machinery and modern productive methods.

My conviction is that by strict limitation and a wise selection of immigration we can make America stronger in every way, hastening the day when our population shall be more homogeneous. Such a policy gives assurance to our working people that their jobs will be safe and secure from competition of hands imported from abroad.

The United States Employment Service, even with its present limited appropriations, is the principal Federal agency which is ever seeking to bring the man and the job together. In times such as these through which we are now passing, when the job-getting instrumentalities of the Nation are scarcely sufficient to keep a steady line of men and women moving through the employment gates to gainful labor, the value of a Federal employment service can not be fully measured.

This service could well be expanded and extended. Many job-finding problems arise daily, coming from immigration, population changes, and from the yearly employment maturity of some 2,000,000 boys and girls. They arise also from worthy specific needs, such as those of war veterans or other special groups, who stand in need of assistance. Economic changes, particularly, give rise to heavy demands upon this valuable Federal service. It is our hope that many of the job-finding problems may be met nationally by a Federal employment service, properly equipped, adequately financed, and adapted to the increasing demands properly made upon it from every State in our Union.

In conclusion permit me to leave you with these three thoughts: To stabilize our economic advancement and to safeguard and make secure every citizen and home is our goal.

Regular employment and the prosperity of our workers are requisite to a nation economically progressive.

Peace in industry attained and maintained by mutual conference and confidence of the parties at interest is a practical objective.

My friends, good night.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 14446) to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Prairie du Chien, Wis. This is an emergency measure, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, what is the emergency if you have not done anything for three years?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. The construction of the bridge has begun. We are only asking an extension for one year. The time fixed by the law will expire on March 7, 1931, therefore the bridge can not be completed within the period fixed. The delay was due at first to the difficulty of selling bonds. We all know what the market conditions have been for several years. There was also difficulty subsequently in finding a reliable company that would finance the project, but this was overcome when the Prairie du Chien Bridge Co. was able to enter into terms with the Florida Bros. & Co., of Osceola, Ark. There was also some delay because of difference of views as to the exact place upon which the bridge should cross the river between Prairie du Chien and McGregor. These difficulties have now all been overcome, and if this franchise is extended there will be \$800,000 available for construction during the next six months. This means much in the solution of the local unemployment problem. We are only asking, therefore, this extension in order that all parties may know that there is no question about the legal right of parties interested to go on with the work.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. You have actually commenced digging and building?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Two piers, together with the large anchor foundations on the Iowa side; complete excavation of the large east anchor on the Prairie du Chien shore; all piling driven in excavation and machinery set up on ground ready to pour this anchor. The island right of way has been cleared, the timber and stumps removed, engineering and legal fees and printing of bonds paid for.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman state what kind of a bridge this is?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. It is a toll bridge.

Mr. DYER. A private toll bridge?

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. A private toll bridge.

Mr. DYER. I am unalterably opposed to toll bridges.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. But the gentleman is not opposed to a private toll bridge after money has been invested, Congress having consented. The War Department has agreed to the extension. The Department of Agriculture, in their report, state there is no objection. In good faith we have to allow them to complete the bridge now. I trust the gentleman will not object.

Mr. DYER. I shall not object, but I desire to state that I am unalterably opposed to toll bridges, and if this were just bringing the bill up, unless I had an opportunity to get more information, I certainly would object.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, at or near the city of Prairie du Chien, Wis., authorized to be built by J. H. Peacock, F. G. Bell, S. V. Taylor, E. C. Amann, and C. E. Ferris, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by an act of Congress approved March 7, 1928, is hereby extended one year from March 7, 1931.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Civil Service.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 5, 1931.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 710)

The SPEAKER laid before the House a further message from the President, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered printed, with the illustrations.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith for the consideration of Congress the final report of the Yellowstone National Park Boundary Commission on an inspection of areas involved in the proposed adjustment of the southeast, south, and southwest boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, made pursuant to Public Resolution No. 94, Seventieth Congress, approved February 28, 1929.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 5, 1931.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—
To Mr. STEAGALL (at the request of Mr. HILL of Alabama), on account of illness; and

To Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. EATON of New Jersey), on account of death of mother.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on December 22, 1930, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 15359. An act making an additional appropriation to carry out the provisions of the agricultural marketing act, approved June 15, 1929.

THE LATE HON. DAVID J. O'CONNELL

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, sadly do I call the attention of the House to the death of our beloved comrade, DAVE

O'CONNELL. No better indication of his make-up could be offered than at this time to refer to him as "DAVE O'CONNELL," for not as "Mr. O'CONNELL" but as "DAVE O'CONNELL" he was known and held in high esteem by every Member of this House and its officials.

He served approximately 10 years in this Chamber; 10 years of fine, humanitarian service; 10 years of constructive effort to better the conditions of his fellow men.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 327

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 6, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday, January 6, 1931, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10 a. m.)

Independent offices appropriation bill.

District of Columbia appropriation bill.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

745. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on Walkkill River, N. Y. and N. J. (H. Doc. No. 704); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

746. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, on preliminary examination of Jeremy Creek, S. C., with a view to providing an approach to McClellanville, and of Jeremy Creek, S. C., from Morrison's Landing to Graham's factory; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

747. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill for the relief of A. J. Segel; to the Committee on Claims.

748. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize appropriations for construction, alteration, and remodeling of buildings and installations at San Juan and Henry Barracks, P. R., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

749. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize an appropriation for the preservation and repair of historical fortifications at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

750. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire 75 acres of land, more or less, in the vicinity of and for use in connection with the present military reservation at Fort Ringgold, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

751. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, relating to the method of promotion of officers recommended for promotion by a line selection board; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

752. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a bill to amend sections 1 and 7 of the second Liberty bond act, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

753. A letter from the Secretary of Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill extending the bankruptcy laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

754. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation pertaining to the Legislative Establishment, United States Senate, for the fiscal year 1931, in the sum of \$10,000 (H. Doc. No. 707); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

755. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency covering the activities of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1930; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

756. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, amounting to \$45,000,000, for the fiscal year 1931, to remain available until June 30, 1932, for the purpose of making advances or loans to farmers as contemplated by the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930 (H. Doc. No. 706); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

757. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations pertaining to the legislative establishment, Library of Congress, for the fiscal year 1932, in the sum of \$26,500 (H. Doc. No. 705); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

758. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations, as follows: For the United States-Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, \$192,000; for the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, \$135,000; fiscal year 1931, \$500,000; amounting in all to \$827,000 (H. Doc. No. 702); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

759. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations pertaining to the legislative establishment under the Architect of the Capitol for the fiscal year 1932 in the sum of \$5,000 (H. Doc. No. 703); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

760. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the estimates of appropriations for the United States Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation contained in the Budget for the fiscal year 1932, in addition to the amendment transmitted on December 18, 1930 (H. Doc. No. 697; H. Doc. No. 709); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

761. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report showing the officers of the Government who were delinquent in rendering or transmitting their accounts to the proper offices in Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

762. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting provision under the item of the appropriation Arming, Equipping, and Training the National Guard and carried in the War Department appropriation act, fiscal year 1930, approved February 28, 1929 (H. Doc. No. 708); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. WOOD: Committee on Appropriations. H. J. Res. 447. A joint resolution making an appropriation to carry out the

provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930; without amendment (Rept. No. 2175). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TEMPLE: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. J. Res. 416. A joint resolution to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Exposition of Colonial and Overseas Countries to be held at Paris, France, in 1931; without amendment (Rept. No. 2177). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WOOD: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 15592. A bill making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for prior fiscal years, to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2178). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BARBOUR: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 15593. A bill making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2179). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. JOHNSON of Nebraska: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5046. A bill for the relief of Capt. Asa G. Ayer; with amendment (Rept. No. 2172). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BOX: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6726. A bill for the relief of Lehde & Schoenhut; with amendment (Rept. No. 2173). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHRISTGAU: Committee on Claims. H. R. 10513. A bill for the relief of Ralph LaVern Walker; with amendment (Rept. No. 2174). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Accounts. H. Res. 312. A resolution to pay Elizabeth Robinson, widow of William Robinson, late an employee of the House, six months' compensation and \$250 to defray the funeral expenses of said William Robinson (Rept. No. 2176). Ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13611) granting an increase of pension to Emma Teagarden; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 15409) for the relief of John Joseph Ames; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 15589) to provide for the payment to veterans of the cash-surrender value of their adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SELVIG: A bill (H. R. 15590) providing for the sale of Chippewa Indian land to the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 15591) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Brainerd, Minn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 15592) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for prior years,

to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 15593) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 15594) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River at Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pa.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURTNESS: A bill (H. R. 15595) to place an embargo on certain agricultural products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 15596) to authorize the Secretary of War to construct a water main to Selfridge Field, Mich.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 15597) to amend section 307 of the tariff act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 15598) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Mound City, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 15599) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Miamisburg, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 15600) to regulate the discharge of water from certain reservoirs at the headwaters of the upper Mississippi River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 15601) to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Poplar, Mont., in the extension of the high-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15602) to enable coordinated Federal effort to meet emergencies caused by forest-destroying insects and diseases; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by departmental request), a bill (H. R. 15603) to extend the restrictive period against alienation, lease, mortgage, or other encumbrance of any interest of restricted heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also (by departmental request), a bill (H. R. 15604), to amend the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats. 325), entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the year ending June 30, 1907"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 15605) to amend section 501 of the World War adjusted compensation act, approved May 19, 1924; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 15606) authorizing the purchase of land and construction of a building for a radio station near Grand Island, Nebr.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 15607) to prohibit the importation of certain articles of merchandise from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 15608) to authorize the modification of the boundary line between the Panama Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 15609) to amend section 115a of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 15610) to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Los Angeles, State of California; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 15611) to require the marking of imported petroleum and petroleum products and the manufactured products thereof made in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 15612) to extend the benefits of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930, to producers of citrus fruit in frost-stricken areas of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARLEY: A bill (H. R. 15613) providing for an examination and survey of Coney Island Creek, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 15614) to provide for the suspension of immigration of aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SELVIG: A bill (H. R. 15615) to promote the public health of all who are engaged in the service or defense of the United States in the Army and Navy and all of the Government, and to encourage the dairy industry in the interest of the general welfare; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 15616) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of a building at Selfridge Field; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H. R. 15617) to aid agricultural-extension work in the drought-stricken areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 15618) to amend the grain futures act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REID of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 15619) to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H. R. 15620) to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Thirteenth National Convention of the American Legion at Detroit, Mich., during the month of September, 1931; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 15621) to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 15622) to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the sesquicentennial celebration to be held at Yorktown, Va., in October, 1931; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: Resolution (H. Res. 328) for investigation of charges made by Chairman McFADDEN, of Banking and Currency Committee, regarding alleged control of the New York branch of the Federal reserve by international bankers; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WOOD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 447) making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or stricken areas of the United States," approved December 20, 1930; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 448) providing for the participation of the United States in A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) to be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1933, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 449) authorizing the appropriation of \$25,000,000 for temporary post-office work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BURTNESS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 450) authorizing a new administration building at Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 109, at Fargo, N. Dak.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BLANTON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 451) authorizing and directing Federal land banks to suspend and withhold foreclosure of any mortgage securing a loan made by such bank in what is known as the drought area of the United States where because of crop failure the borrower is unable to make payment of interest or principal due, and to

provide for redemption of any such lands foreclosed since April 1, 1930; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JONES of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 452) authorizing and directing the Farm Board to establish and maintain a rate-adjustment division for the benefit of agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the municipal government of San Jacinto, Masbate, P. I., voicing the sentiment of every Filipino against the appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt as vice Governor General of the Philippines; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 15623) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth E. Preble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15624) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 15625) granting an increase of pension to Adda Laura Morrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 15626) for the relief of W. Barnard Bates; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOYLAN: A bill (H. R. 15627) for the relief of Charles Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 15628) granting a pension to Sarah A. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 15629) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Colvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 15630) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHALMERS: A bill (H. R. 15631) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca V. Ogden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 15632) for the relief of Walter Aaronson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 15633) granting an increase of pension to Meta Tellkamp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOKE: A bill (H. R. 15634) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Nichols; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRADDOCK: A bill (H. R. 15635) granting a pension to Arthur Pate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15636) granting a pension to Galena B. Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 15637) granting a pension to Maud Patterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CROWTHER: A bill (H. R. 15638) for the relief of Lee M. Allen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 15639) granting a pension to Almon O. Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15640) granting a pension to Mary E. Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15641) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Stowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 15642) for the relief of Columbia Casualty Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DRIVER: A bill (H. R. 15643) for the relief of A. J. Stotts; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 15644) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EATON of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 15645) granting an increase of pension to Melissa A. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EATON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 15646) for the relief of Theresa Alloway; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 15647) granting a pension to William Murrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS of California: A bill (H. R. 15648) relating to 50,000 inches of the waters of the Colorado River for the irrigation of lands in townships in Riverside County, State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 15649) granting a pension to Nancy Triplet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15650) granting a pension to Mary French; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15651) granting a pension to Josephine Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15652) granting a pension to William B. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15653) granting a pension to Nannie M. Brock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15654) granting a pension to Fred Sandlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15655) granting an increase of pension to Edward Hail; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15656) granting an increase of pension to George W. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15657) granting a pension to Frank Broyles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15658) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Lloyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 15659) continuing the employment of Edward Augustine Savoy; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 15660) granting a pension to Mayme Gienandt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15661) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Raser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15662) granting an increase of pension to Sibbia A. Brotherton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15663) granting a pension to James F. Deal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15664) granting a pension to Katherine R. Brink; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15665) for the relief of heirs of Warren C. Vesta; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 15666) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjudicate the claims of F. A. McConnell, Fred Amyx, H. A. Pugh, and W. E. Lively; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 15667) for the relief of John M. Whitson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 15668) for the relief of Willie B. Cleverly; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15669) for the relief of the estate of Marcellino M. Gilmette; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GUYER: A bill (H. R. 15670) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 15671) granting a pension to Clara E. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 15672) for the relief of Willard L. Coppernoll; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15673) for the sale of certain lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HESS: A bill (H. R. 15674) granting a pension to Irene Wilkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15675) granting a pension to Florence Tebbenhoff; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOGG of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 15676) granting an increase of pension to Alma Niedhammer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15677) granting a pension to Catherine Keyser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOPER (with accompanying papers): A bill (H. R. 15678) granting a pension to Ida M. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOPE: A bill (H. R. 15679) granting a pension to Alvesta Otto; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 15680) granting a pension to Nan A. Benson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15681) granting a pension to Mollie Bouldin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 15682) for the relief of Mellie Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 15683) granting an increase of pension to Ollie Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 15684) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Walter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 15685) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Fields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15686) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 15687) to authorize the issuance of a patent to certain lands in the State of Montana to Florence Kerr Facey; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15688) for the relief of Joseph J. Pickett; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LETTS: A bill (H. R. 15689) for the relief of John M. Norton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 15690) granting an increase of pension to Maria R. Horton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 15691) granting a pension to George E. Ryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15692) granting a pension to Annie Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15693) granting a pension to Jesse C. Huey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15694) for the relief of Anna H. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15695) authorizing the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Joseph A. Minturn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15696) for the relief of Raymond D. Woods; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15697) for the relief of Ruby F. Voiles; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 15698) granting a pension to Scott Westfall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGRADY: A bill (H. R. 15699) granting an increase of pension to Margaret R. Geisinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 15700) granting a pension to Martha Shipman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15701) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Cossairt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15702) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 15703) granting a pension to Sarah Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15704) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Manterstock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 15705) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 15706) granting a pension to Alice G. Talbot; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MICHENER: A bill (H. R. 15707) for the relief of Lewis W. Burden; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 15708) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Griffith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 15709) granting a pension to Lucinda Bratcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15710) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hodge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOREHEAD: A bill (H. R. 15711) for the relief of John Lester Ritchey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15712) making appropriation to restore water of high mineral content on land owned and controlled by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 15713) granting an increase of pension to Myra Bilyen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 15714) granting a pension to Annie Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15715) granting a pension to Sarah Hayter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 15716) granting an increase of pension to Dorleskia J. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15717) granting a pension to Mary Ella Holcomb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15718) granting a pension to Mary E. Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15719) granting a pension to Julia Coward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 15720) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 15721) granting a pension to Jane Carr Wood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15722) authorizing payment of compensation to Annie Hiscock; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 15723) granting an increase of pension to Alice D. Janes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SEIBERLING: A bill (H. R. 15724) granting a pension to Sarah Penberty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15725) granting a pension to Samuel Puff Bailey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15726) granting a pension to Effie Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 15727) for the relief of George B. Amann; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15728) for the relief of Lars W. Larson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15729) for the relief of John A. Nehmer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15730) for the relief of William Lechner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15731) granting an increase on pension to John F. Kopczynski; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15732) granting an increase of pension to Leroy Palmer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15733) granting a pension to Delia E. Curtis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15734) granting a pension to Mollie Withrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15735) granting a pension to Carl H. Ziebell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15736) granting a pension to Elizabeth Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15737) granting a pension to John Joseph Poczeker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15738) granting a pension to Hakon B. Duee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15739) granting a pension to James H. Forrest; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15740) granting a pension to Charles W. Hanna; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15741) granting a pension to Merle W. Richards; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15742) granting a pension to John Mienkowski; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15743) granting a pension to David L. Wiltgen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15744) for the relief of Albert Janik; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 15745) granting an increase of pension to Melissa M. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15746) granting an increase of pension to Maria F. West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15747) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Morrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15748) granting an increase of pension to Octavia Partlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 15749) granting a pension to Annie E. Leavitt (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 15750) granting an increase of pension to Rosa Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 15751) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 15752) granting a pension to Ella D. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 15753) granting a pension to Mary I. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 15754) granting a pension to Sarah V. Dent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH of California: A bill (H. R. 15755) for the relief of John C. McCann; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 15756) granting a pension to Harriet Trombly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 15757) granting a pension to George Leo Haight; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15758) for the relief of Isaac Pierce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 15759) granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Waldo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15760) granting an increase of pension to Annie C. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 15761) granting an increase of pension to Malissa J. Boyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: A bill (H. R. 15762) granting an increase of pension to Emily Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15763) granting an increase of pension to Ida I. Secor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YATES: A bill (H. R. 15764) granting an increase of pension to Susie Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 15765) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Reed; 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:

8341. Petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urging the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States to take steps for the protection of American political institutions and economic interest; to the Committee on Communist Propaganda.

8342. Petition of citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging the passage of House bill 7884, prohibiting vivisection of animals; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8343. Petition of Florida League of Municipalities, urging Congress of the United States to enact legislation to authorize the immediate issuance of employment bonds to an ultimate total of \$1,000,000,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8344. Petition of National Council Travelers Salemen's Association, unanimously indorsing the President's program to combat the economic depression, and advocated that the President call a national conference of industries, or to appoint a commission of outstanding representatives of busi-

ness, for the purpose of reviewing the operations of existing laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8345. By Mr. ALDRICH: Petitions of nine residents of the second congressional district of Rhode Island, urging passage of House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8346. By Mr. BARBOUR: Resolutions adopted by Teachers' Institute of Tulare County, Calif., and Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Exeter, Calif., urging enactment of legislation for Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8347. Also, resolution adopted by Gen. Wesley Merritt Camp, No. 91, United Spanish War Veterans, Hanford, Calif., urging passage of House bills 9333 and 9933, providing travel pay for Volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippines beyond the period of their enlistment; to the Committee on War Claims.

8348. By Mr. CHALMERS: Resolution adopted by the city council of Toledo, Ohio, urging the American Legion, Department of Ohio, the United States Senators from Ohio, and Congressman from the ninth congressional district of Ohio to use all means at their disposal to promote and further the immediate passage of legislation providing that veterans of the World War shall at once receive the benefits of the national adjusted compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8349. By Mr. CHIPERFIELD: Petition of Verne R. Jackson and others, urging payment of adjusted-compensation certificates at face value; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8350. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition signed by Maynard Brannick and nine other residents of Sanilac County, Mich., urging passage of the McLeod bill for cash payment of World War adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

8351. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the Associated Cooperage Industries of America, urging an amendment to the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture of light wines and beer, and the prompt yearly issuance of permits for the manufacture of medicinal whisky, which would give work to many of our citizens and help to alleviate the unemployment situation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8352. By Mr. EATON of Colorado: Resolution adopted by the Rocky Mountain Association of Petroleum Geologists, relative to cooperation of the States and the United States for publication of bulletins and reports of the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines, and also relative to an increase in appropriations for these bureaus to enable them to publish promptly the results of their investigations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

8353. By Mr. EVANS of California: Petition signed by John P. Jones and approximately 10 others, urging the passage of House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8354. Also, petition signed by Canby A. Seamens and 29 others, favoring further immigration restrictions; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8355. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of Union Sunday School, Lewiston, Idaho, urging enactment of a law for the Federal supervision of motion pictures establishing higher standards before production for films that are to be licensed for interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8356. Also, petition of war mother of World War, Lewiston, Idaho, urging enactment of a law for the Federal supervision of motion pictures establishing higher standards before production for films that are to be licensed for interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8357. Also, petition of Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Lewiston, Idaho, urging enactment of law for the Federal supervision of motion pictures establishing higher standards before production for films that are to be licensed for interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8358. By Mr. GARBER of Oklahoma: Petition of citizens of various towns and cities in Oklahoma, asking for cash

payment of World War veterans' adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8359. Also, petition of Erwin McDowell, Grand Army of the Republic Circle, indorsing House bill 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8360. Also, petition of 300 petroleum producers in the "small-well" area of northeastern Oklahoma, seeking imposition of protective tariff on petroleum; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8361. Also, petition of Women's Moderation Union, asking modification of prohibition laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8362. Also, petition of Woman's Bible Class, Enid, Okla., indorsing House bill 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8363. Also, petition of postal employees at Hominy, Okla., protesting against continuance of postal survey; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

8364. Also, petition of Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, indorsing and supporting work of the Federal Farm Board; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8365. Also, petition of Chippewa-Broadway Business Association, indorsing House bill 19266; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8366. Also, petition of Val J. Peter, publisher Oklahoma Staats-Zeitung, in opposition to House Joint Resolution 427; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8367. Also, petition of Military Order of the World War, indorsing various patriotic measures and legislation for the welfare of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and allied services; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

8368. Also, petition of Woman's Club of Enid, Okla.; Woman's Missionary Society, University Place Church, Enid, Okla.; Hillerman Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Enid, Okla.; Waukomis Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Waukomis, Okla.; indorsing House bill 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8369. Also, petition of Associated Cooperage Industries of America to amend the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8370. By Mr. HALE: Petition of New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Boston, Mass., by Wegia H. H. Tracy, executive secretary, signed by 156 registered voters of the first congressional district of New Hampshire, in support of House bill 7884, recommending favorable consideration of same, as reported by the committee without qualification or amendment; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8371. Also, petition of New England Anti-Vivisection Society, of Boston, Mass., by Miss Lois Drew Beck, chairman at large, signed by 133 registered voters of the first congressional district of New Hampshire, in support of House bill 7884, recommending that it do pass without qualification or amendment; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8372. By Mr. HICKEY: Petition of Willis W. MacCorkle and other citizens of South Bend, Ind., to amend the World War veterans' adjusted compensation act, May 19, 1924, and to provide thereby for immediate cash redemption of soldiers' bonus certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8373. By Mr. HUDSON: Petition of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Leesville, S. C., urging the passage of House bill 9986, a bill to regulate the moving-picture industry of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8374. Also, petition of members of nine Michigan State organizations interested in child welfare, assembled under date of December 10, 1930, indorsing and urging favorable action on maternity aid and rural health service as embraced in Senate bills 255, 4738, 5440, and House bill 12995; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8375. By Mr. JOHNSON of Nebraska: Petition of the Nebraska Veterinary Medical Association, opposing the passage of House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8376. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Petition of Lufkin Chamber of Commerce, Lufkin, Tex., opposing railroad consolidations and mergers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

8377. Also, petition of Stephen A. Graves Post, No. 307, American Legion, Kerens, Tex., urging payment of adjusted-service certificates issued to World War veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8378. Also, petition of Texas Academy of Science, indorsing House bill 9599; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8379. By Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania: Petition of sundry citizens of Fayette City, Pa., asking that Congress pass the necessary legislation to provide for the immediate payment of the adjusted-service certificates held by veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8380. By Mr. O'CONNOR of New York: Resolutions of the Women's Moderation Union, favoring legislation to end prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8381. By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: Petition of S. A. King and numerous other citizens of Wood County, Tex., urging the immediate passage of an immigration-restriction law barring all immigration of whatever character for a period of not less than two years as an aid to American labor and economic recovery, and urging the exclusion of Filipinos, Mexicans, and similar types, as well as Europeans; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8382. Also, petition of S. A. King and numerous other citizens of Wood County, Tex., asking for the passage of the Sparks-Capper bill which provides that aliens shall be excluded from the count of the whole number of persons in each State in apportioning Representatives among the several States according to their respective numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8383. By Mr. SELVIG: Petition of Dean E. P. Lyon, University of Minnesota Medical School, opposing passage of bill to prohibit experiments on dogs in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8384. Also, petition of Raymond A. Kent, president University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., opposing passage of bill to prohibit experiments on dogs in District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8385. By Mr. STONE: Petition signed by A. R. Smith, adjutant, and M. M. Klein, post commander, to compensate the ex-service men of the last World War for the adjusted-service certificates which were issued to compensate the soldiers for their services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8386. Also, petition signed by D. L. Ownsley, secretary, and 300 petroleum producers in the "small-well" area, urging protective tariff upon imported petroleum and its refined by-products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8387. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Clarion County, Pa., in favor of the immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8388. Also, petition of citizens of Armstrong County, Pa., in favor of the immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8389. Also, petition of citizens of Jefferson County, Pa., in favor of the immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8390. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of H. H. Donaldson, 359 North Jefferson Avenue, Canonsburg, Pa., in support of legislation providing for the payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8391. Also, resolution of West Alexander Post, No. 656, American Legion, West Alexander, Pa., in support of the Patman adjusted compensation bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8392. Also, resolution of Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, indorsing the measures which have been presented to change the basis of representation in the House of Representatives from population to citizenship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8393. By Mr. UNDERHILL: Petition of persons in favor of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8394. By Mr. WASON: Petition of 81 residents of the second congressional district of New Hampshire, advocating the passage of House bill 7884 for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

8395. By Mr. WILLIAMS: Petition of North Texas Oil & Gas Co., protesting the importation of crude oil and its refined products into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8396. By Mr. YATES: Petition of Robert H. Streeper, commander, Madison County Council, the American Legion, Alton, Ill., and 500 members of the Madison County council, requesting the passage of legislation to make available payment in cash the insurance now held by former service men; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8397. Also, petition of Creroa Adams & Co., Thirty-sixth and Morgan Streets, Chicago, Ill., protesting the passage of any legislation that will increase the rate of postage on first-class mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

8398. Also, petition of Theodore Hoffman Post, No. 1769, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Effingham, Ill., through Wendell W. Harris, post adjutant, urging the passage of House bill 3493; to the Committee on the Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1931

(Legislative day of Monday, January 5, 1931)

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. As in legislative session, the Senate, by unanimous consent, will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2231) to reserve certain lands on the public domain in Arizona for the use and benefit of the Papago Indians, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 4501. An act to authorize funds for the construction of a building at Fort Sam Houston;

H. R. 10264. An act to provide a preliminary examination of Waccamaw River, North and South Carolina, with a view to the control of its floods;

H. R. 10672. An act to amend the naturalization laws in respect of posting of notices of petitions for citizenship;

H. R. 10720. An act to authorize a preliminary examination of the French Broad River for the purpose of flood control;

H. R. 12094. An act to provide for conveyance of certain lands in the State of Alabama to vocational or other educational uses or to dispose of the lands upon condition that they shall be used for such purposes;

H. R. 12871. An act providing for the sale of isolated tracts in the former Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 13053. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations to or in behalf of institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians;

H. R. 13276. An act to establish the Needles Rocks Wild Life Refuge;

H. R. 14056. An act to amend the act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to authorize the disposition of unplatted portions of Government town sites on irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and for other purposes";

H. R. 14446. An act to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Prairie du Chien, Wis.; and

H. J. Res. 441. Joint resolution amending section 1 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930, relating to the Monongahela River, Pa.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Dill	Kendrick	Shortridge
Barkley	Fess	Keyes	Smoot
Bingham	Fletcher	King	Steck
Black	Frazier	McGill	Steiwer
Blease	George	McMaster	Swanson
Borah	Glass	McNary	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Glenn	Metcalf	Thomas, Okla.
Brook	Goff	Morrison	Trammell
Brookhart	Goldsborough	Morrow	Tydings
Broussard	Gould	Norbeck	Wagner
Bulkley	Hale	Norris	Walcott
Capper	Harris	Nye	Walsh, Mass.
Caraway	Hastings	Oddie	Walsh, Mont.
Carey	Hayden	Partridge	Waterman
Connally	Hebert	Phipps	Watson
Copeland	Heflin	Ransdell	Wheeler
Couzens	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	Williamson
Cutting	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	
Dale	Jones	Sheppard	
Davis	Kean	Shipstead	

Mr. HASTINGS. My colleague the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND] is necessarily detained from the Senate to-day. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. GOFF. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD] is necessarily absent from the Senate. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. COUZENS. My colleague the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is detained in Michigan on account of the funeral of the late minister to the Netherlands, Gerrit J. Diekema.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

As in legislative session,

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, submitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, showing in detail the items of expense under proper appropriations, the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in his possession from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HON. FRANK L. GREENE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication:

ST. ALBANS, VT., January 3, 1931.

Mr. EDWIN P. THAYER,

Secretary of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. THAYER: May I ask you to convey to the Members of the United States Senate the sincere appreciation of myself and my family in this our greatest sorrow for their thoughtful consideration, expressed in the beautiful floral tribute sent in memory of my dear husband, FRANK L. GREENE.

Faithfully yours,

JESSIE R. GREENE.

SENATOR FROM MONTANA

Mr. WHEELER presented the credentials of THOMAS J. WALSH, chosen a Senator from the State of Montana for the term commencing March 4, 1931, which were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF MONTANA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Helena.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 4th day of November, 1930, THOMAS J. WALSH was duly chosen by the qualified electors of