

Mr. SWANSON. I ask that the report be printed in the RECORD, as I desire to bring it up to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be entered. The report will be printed and lie on the table.

# RECESS

Mr. SMOOT. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the order previously entered, took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, February 12, 1931, at 11 o'clock a. m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1931

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Chaplain Frank H. Lash, United States Naval Academy, offered the following prayer:

Our Gracious Heavenly Father, we look to Thee for guidance in beginning the duties of this day. We thank Thee for Thy goodness all along the pathway of our lives. Wilt Thou be graciously pleased to use us in the service of God, country, and fellow man, that when the day is done we may have joy in the remembrance of duty well done. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

- H. R. 101. An act for the award of the air mail flyer's medal of honor;
- H. R. 252. An act to facilitate work of the Department of Agriculture in the Territory of Alaska;
- H. R. 397. An act for the relief of Lowell G. Fuller;
- H. R. 465. An act for the relief of John H. Lawler;
- H. R. 474. An act for the relief of Samuel B. Faulkner;
- H. R. 477. An act for the relief of Harry Hamlin;
- H. R. 542. An act for the relief of Chancy L. McIntyre;
- H. R. 1408. An act to provide for the study, investigation, and survey, for commemorative purposes, of the Bull Run and Second Manassas battlefields in the State of Virginia;
- H. R. 1594. An act for the relief of John W. Leich, alias John Leach;
- H. R. 1612. An act for the relief of Angenora Hines;
- H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Robert E. Beck, otherwise known as Rudolph E. Beck and Harry J. Brown;
- H. R. 1884. An act for the relief of Charles F. Reilly;
- H. R. 1966. An act for the relief of Martha J. Tonguet;
- H. R. 2312. An act for the relief of Arthur W. Taylor;
- H. R. 2315. An act for the relief of Leo B. Thome;
- H. R. 2458. An act for the relief of Darold Brundige;
- H. R. 2887. An act for the relief of Mildred L. Williams;
- H. R. 3428. An act for the relief of Rebecca E. Olmsted;
- H. R. 3935. An act for the relief of Eugenia A. Helston;
- H. R. 5787. An act for the relief of Carlton Olin, otherwise known as Stephen Cebra;
- H. R. 5902. An act for the relief of S. W. Greer;
- H. R. 6193. An act for the relief of Sidney Morris Hopkins;
- H. R. 6194. An act granting six months' pay to Arthur G. Caswell;
- H. R. 6197. An act for the relief of William Befuhs (deceased), otherwise known as Charles Cameron;
- H. R. 6544. An act for the relief of Francis J. Moore;
- H. R. 6586. An act providing for the confirmation of the title of certain purchasers from the State of Louisiana of lands formerly included in the Live Oak naval reserve on Navy Commissioners Island, in St. Mary Parish, La., now abandoned;
- H. R. 6603. An act to provide a shorter work week for postal employees, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6810. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept, without cost to the Government of the United States, a lighter-than-air base near Sunnyvale, in the county of Santa Clara, State of California, and construct necessary improvements thereon;

H. R. 6867. An act to authorize appropriation for construction of a storehouse for ammunition at Fort Benjamin Harrison;

H. R. 6997. An act to confer to certain persons who served in the Quartermaster Corps or under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition the benefits of hospitalization and the privileges of the soldiers' homes;

H. R. 8253. An act for the relief of Sterling S. Ball;

H. R. 8290. An act to authorize and direct a preliminary examination of the Mohican River Ditch from Lake Fork, Ohio, south a distance of 8 miles;

H. R. 8936. An act authorizing the promotion on the retired list of the Navy of Stuart L. Johnson, ensign;

H. R. 9205. An act for the relief of Julian E. Gillespie;

H. R. 9934. An act providing for the sale of timberland in four townships in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 9987. An act to provide for the relinquishment by the United States of certain lands to the city of Rupert in the county of Minidoka, in the State of Idaho;

H. R. 10365. An act for the relief of Tracy Lee Phillips;

H. R. 10380. An act adjusting the salaries of the Naval Academy Band;

H. R. 11132. An act for the relief of Edward Knight;

H. R. 11281. An act authorizing a per capita payment of \$50 to the members of the Menominee Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin from funds on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States;

H. R. 11285. An act to amend the Alaska game law;

H. R. 11564. An act to reimburse William Whitright for expenses incurred as an authorized delegate of the Fort Peck Indians;

H. R. 11565. An act to reimburse Charles Thompson for expenses incurred as an authorized delegate of the Fort Peck Indians;

H. R. 11675. An act to authorize the issuance of a patent in fee for certain land and buildings within the Colville Reservation, Wash., for public-school use;

H. R. 11967. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Illinois;

H. R. 12014. An act to permit payments for the operation of motor cycles and automobiles used for necessary travel on official business, on a mileage basis in lieu of actual operating expenses;

H. R. 12023. An act to repeal the provision of law granting a pension to Lois Cramton;

H. R. 12037. An act authorizing the payment of a claim presented by the Polish Government for the reimbursement of certain expenditures incurred by the community authorities of Rzeszyczany, Poland, to which place an insane alien was erroneously deported;

H. R. 12067. An act for compensation to the owners of the Danish motor ship *Indien* for damages sustained as the result of a collision with the United States Coast Guard cutter *Shawnee* at San Francisco on April 5, 1925;

H. R. 12350. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of Michigan;

H. R. 12697. An act to authorize an exchange of lands between the United States and the State of Utah;

H. R. 12835. An act authorizing the use of tribal funds of Indians belonging on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., to pay expenses connected with suits pending in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12871. An act providing for the sale of isolated tracts in the former Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 12966. An act authorizing H. C. Brenner Realty & Finance Corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near a point between Cherokee and Osage Streets, St. Louis, Mo.;



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. 13160. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Rosenberg Library, in the city of Galveston, Tex., the silver service presented to the United States for the cruiser *Galveston*;

H. R. 13249. An act to authorize the acceptance of a tract of land adjoining Hot Springs National Park, Ark., and for other purposes;

H. R. 13262. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to donate to the city of Oakland, Calif., certain guns and mounts that were formerly in service on the Coast Guard cutter *Bear*;

H. R. 13293. An act 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;

H. R. 13528. An act providing for payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota from the funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States;

H. R. 13547. An act to safeguard the validity of permits to use recreational areas in the San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests;

H. R. 13584. An act to amend an act approved May 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 555), entitled "An act authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit claims to the Court of Claims";

H. R. 13587. An act to amend the act of April 25, 1922, as amended, entitled "An act authorizing extensions of time for the payment of purchase money due under certain homestead entries and Government-land purchases within the former Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.";

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. 14452. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.;

H. R. 14558. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near New Martinsville, W. Va.;

H. R. 14676. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Arlington, Oreg.;

H. R. 14689. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill.;

H. R. 15137. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of an overhead viaduct across the Mahoning River at or near Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio;

H. R. 15276. An act authorizing the States of Alabama and Mississippi, through their respective highway departments, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Escatawpa River at or near Wilmer, Ala., and Latonia, Miss., connecting Mobile County, Ala., and George County, Miss.;

H. R. 15366. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River near Bemidji, Minn.;

H. R. 15433. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Little Calumet River on South Halsted Street at One hundred and thirtieth Street, in Cook County, State of Illinois;

H. R. 15434. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Fox River at Algonquin, in McHenry County, State of Illinois;

H. R. 15590. An act providing for the sale of Chippewa Indian land to the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 15601. An act 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;

H. R. 15766. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to maintain and operate, as constructed, a free highway bridge across Saline River near Kingsland, Ark., on State Highway No. 3, from Pine Bluff to Fordyce, Ark.;

H. R. 15772. An act to amend section 3 of the act approved May 10, 1928, entitled "An act to extend the period of restriction in lands of certain members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes";

H. R. 15867. An act to provide for the retention by the United States of a site within the Hot Springs National Park formerly occupied by the Arlington Hotel and Bathhouse, for park and landscape purposes;

H. R. 15876. An act to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., and for other purposes;

H. R. 15987. An act to authorize the President of the United States to establish the Canyon de Chelly National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

H. R. 16078. An act to amend the act approved June 2, 1930, providing for a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in the cause of forest conservation;

H. R. 16479. An act to authorize the widening of Piney Branch Road NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 299. Joint resolution to provide an annual appropriation to meet the quota of the United States toward the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3394. An act to amend section 19 of the immigration act of 1917 by providing for the deportation of an alien convicted in violation of the Harrison narcotic law and amendments thereto;

H. R. 3644. An act for compensation in behalf of John M. Flynn;

H. R. 9676. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with certain public works at the United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.;

H. R. 9702. An act authorizing the payment of an indemnity to the British Government on account of losses sustained by H. W. Bennett, a British subject, in connection with the rescue of survivors of the U. S. S. *Cherokee*;

H. R. 9872. An act for the relief of Andrew J. Brown;

H. R. 10425. An act to amend the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. L. 125; U. S. C., title 25, sec. 425), entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to classify and appraise unallotted Indian lands";

H. R. 10576. An act to authorize exchange of lands with owners of private-land holdings within the Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex., and for other purposes;

H. R. 11968. An act to reserve for public use scenic rocks, pinnacles, reefs, and small islands along the seacoast of Orange County, Calif.;

H. R. 12571. An act to provide for the transportation of school children in the District of Columbia at a reduced fare;

H. R. 13518. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 13522. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the State of Florida the silver service set donated to the U. S. S. *Florida* by the people of Florida;

H. R. 15930. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;



H. R. 16116. An act to adjust the boundaries and for the addition of certain lands to the Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16626. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, etc., and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 16744. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; and

H. J. Res. 462. Joint resolution to further provide for defraying the expenses of the International Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 4022) entitled "An act to regulate the erection, hanging, placing, painting, display, and maintenance of outdoor signs and other forms of exterior advertising within the District of Columbia," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CAPPER, Mr. JONES, and Mr. KING to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 17. An act to amend section 12 of the act entitled "An act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved June 10, 1922, as amended;

S. 116. An act to add certain lands to the Idaho National Forest, Idaho;

S. 293. An act for the relief of Margaret Crotty;

S. 407. An act for the relief of Little Rock College, Little Rock, Ark.;

S. 454. An act to establish a commission to be known as a commission on a national museum of engineering and industry;

S. 541. An act to limit the time for bringing suit on the bonds of clerks of United States district courts;

S. 934. An act for the relief of Jennie Bruce Gallahan;

S. 1382. An act for the relief of Rose Fefferman, as administratrix of the estate of Adolph Fefferman, deceased, and the United Mercantile Distributing Co., a partnership;

S. 1793. An act for the relief of Jeff Davis Caperton and Lucy Virginia Caperton;

S. 1876. An act for the relief of the Columbia Casualty Co.;

S. 2008. An act for the relief of National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Co.;

S. 2106. An act for the relief of John Baba;

S. 2296. An act for the relief of Nellie McMullen;

S. 2614. An act for the relief of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co.;

S. 2615. An act for the relief of Arthur J. Robinson;

S. 2817. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever," approved February 28, 1929, as amended, by including Roger P. Ames among those honored by the act;

S. 2832. An act to amend section 319 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909;

S. 3199. An act authorizing refunds to certain railroads of interest erroneously collected on account of overpayments under sections 209 and 212 of the transportation act, 1920, as amended;

S. 3213. An act for the relief of E. F. Zanetta;

S. 3523. An act for the relief of Denton L. Sims;

S. 3611. An act for the relief of Sarah Ann Coe;

S. 3793. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture;

S. 4068. An act for the relief of William J. Ryan, chaplain, United States Army;

S. 4306. An act for the relief of Clarence G. Young;

S. 4328. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen K. Snowden;

S. 4444. An act for the relief of Guy Clatterbuck;

S. 4477. An act for the relief of Irma Upp Miles, the widow, and Meredith Miles, the child of Meredith L. Miles, deceased;

S. 4489. An act for the relief of the heirs of Harris Smith;

S. 4509. An act for the relief of Thomas G. Hayes;

S. 4510. An act for the relief of H. E. Hurley;

S. 4675. An act for the relief of the Seward City Mills (Inc.);

S. 4676. An act for the relief of the estate of Thomas Bird, deceased;

S. 4696. An act granting to the Butte Anglers' Club, of Butte, Mont., a patent to lot 1, section 5, township 2 south, range 9 west, and a patent to the Northern Pacific Railway Co. of lot 2 in said section 5;

S. 4761. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Historical Society of Montana, for preservation and exhibition, the silver service was in use on the gunboat, No. 9, *Helena*;

S. 4837. An act for the relief of the Copper Ridge Mining Co.;

S. 4851. An act for the relief of Maj. O. S. McCleary, United States Army, retired;

S. 4910. An act granting a pension to Eleanora Emma Bliss;

S. 5019. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved June 24, 1930, and for other purposes;

S. 5063. An act authorizing the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and report to Congress the claim of the city of Park Place, heretofore an independent municipality but now a part of the city of Houston, Tex.;

S. 5083. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with certain public works at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.;

S. 5105. An act for the relief of certain settlers and claimants within the limits of the grant of land to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

S. 5110. An act to amend the act of June 4, 1924, providing for a final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina;

S. 5117. An act for the relief of W. Stanley Gorsuch;

S. 5120. An act to provide for the payment of traveling expenses of attorneys of record out of the tribal funds of the Spokane Indians;

S. 5138. An act to amend the organic act of Porto Rico, approved March 2, 1917;

S. 5139. An act to extend the provisions of certain laws relating to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to Porto Rico;

S. 5141. An act for the relief of Clarence R. Killion;

S. 5183. An act for the relief of Herman Ingman;

S. 5192. An act for the relief of Donald K. Warner;

S. 5194. An act for the relief of the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.;

S. 5196. An act for the relief of the B. & O. Manufacturing Co.;

S. 5197. An act for the relief of the David Gordon Building & Construction Co.;

S. 5199. An act for the relief of Leslie W. Morse;

S. 5209. An act to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928;

S. 5248. An act to extend the boundaries of Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.;

S. 5297. An act to permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products;



S. 5313. An act to cancel certain reimbursable charges against certain lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

S. 5410. An act to provide for the establishment of the Everglades National Park in the State of Florida, and for other purposes;

S. 5465. An act to amend section 586c of the act entitled "An act to amend subchapter 1 of chapter 18 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia relating to degree-conferring institutions," approved March 2, 1929;

S. 5467. An act to amend an act for the relief of Augusta Cornog, approved May 29, 1928;

S. 5481. An act to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor, posthumously, to the late Henry Clay Drexler, and to the late George Robert Cholister, boatswain's mate, first class, United States Navy;

S. 5499. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes;

S. 5514. An act to authorize the posthumous award of a distinguished-flying cross to Eugene B. Ely;

S. 5516. An act for the relief of E. G. Mason;

S. 5555. An act for the relief of Alexander M. Proctor;

S. 5557. An act to amend the act of May 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 378);

S. 5571. An act to provide for the entertainment of members and delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the French Veterans of the World War, to be held in the District of Columbia in September, 1932;

S. 5588. An act to add certain lands to the Washakie National Forest, Wyo.;

S. 5613. An act for the relief of Commercial Loan & Trust Co., Monticello, Ark.;

S. 5624. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., and a point opposite thereto in Union County, Ky.;

S. 5655. An act 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;

S. 5677. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and manufacture a medal in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., and of the establishment of the independence of the United States;

S. 5743. An act to authorize 24-hour quarantine inspection service in certain ports of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 5746. An act granting the consent of Congress to the county commissioners of Baltimore County, Md., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Deep Creek at or near Marlyn Avenue, Baltimore County, Md.;

S. 5752. An act to fix more equitably the responsibility of postmasters;

S. 5765. An act for the relief of the Potomac Electric Power Co.;

S. 5768. An act authorizing the cities of Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the counties of Douglas, Nebr., and Pottawattamie, Iowa, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll or free bridge across the Missouri River at or near O'Hern Street, South Omaha, Nebr.;

S. 5797. An act authorizing establishment of Boulder City, town site, and necessary expenditures in connection therewith, and for other purposes;

S. 5813. An act to provide for the consideration of wildlife conservation in connection with the construction of public works or improvement projects;

S. 5825. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of California to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Bay of San Francisco from the Rincon Hill district in San Francisco by way of Goat Island to Oakland;

S. 5863. An act granting a pension to Mary R. Dickman;

S. 5887. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Mound City, Ill.;

S. 5920. An act authorizing the attendance of the Army Band at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Des Moines, Iowa.;

S. 5921. An act authorizing Dalles City, a municipal corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Ore.;

S. 5952. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River approximately midway between the cities of Owensboro, Ky., and Rockport, Ind.;

S. 5962. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to continue the system of pay and allowances, etc., for officers and men on vessels of the Department of Commerce in operation as of July 1, 1929;

S. 5984. An act to authorize the construction of a sanatorium for adult tuberculosis patients on the tract of land acquired by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by authority of an act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a children's tuberculosis sanatorium," as amended by an act of Congress approved April 18, 1930;

S. 6023. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 in the District of Columbia;

S. 6032. An act amending section 1 of Public Resolution No. 89, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 17, 1930, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the participation of the United States in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the siege of Yorktown, Va., and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, and authorizing an appropriation to be used in connection with such celebration, and for other purposes";

S. 6041. An act to authorize an appropriation of funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia for the use of the District of Columbia Commission for the George Washington Bicentennial;

S. 6046. An act to authorize advances to the reclamation fund, and for other purposes;

S. 6050. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a right of way for street purposes upon and across the San Antonio Arsenal, in the State of Texas;

S. 6077. An act providing for the closing of barber shops on Sunday in the District of Columbia;

S. 6092. An act to transfer certain forest lands to the State of South Dakota for public-park purposes and creating the Mount Rushmore Reservation;

S. 6103. An act to authorize a change in the design of the quarter dollar to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington; and

S. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution authorizing the placing in the Capitol of a statute in honor of the American mother.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that upon the completion of Calendar Wednesday business today, presented by the Committee on Territories, the remainder of the day may be used in going on with the Navy appropriation bill. I understand the Committee on Territories may not take the entire day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that it may be in order at the conclusion of the business of the Committee on Territories to consider the Navy appropriation bill. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not anticipate it will happen, but in the event the Senate should dispose of the conference report on the Interior Department bill in time for us to act to-day, I hope the gentleman's request would include the possibility of action here.

Mr. TILSON. I assume that if the request is granted it will dispense with Calendar Wednesday business after the completion of the business of the Committee on the Terri-



tories; and if so, the gentleman's conference report would be in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the bills brought up by the Committee on the Territories, further Calendar Wednesday proceedings be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, a great many bills have been introduced at this session of Congress with reference to cash payment of the World War veterans' adjusted-service certificates. The Ways and Means Committee of the House, to which these bills have been referred, has been holding hearings, and the Legislature of the State of Illinois a few days ago adopted a memorial with reference to this matter. A copy of this memorial, as I understand, was sent to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House, to the Senators from the State of Illinois, and also to the Members of the House from the State of Illinois.

I understand this resolution was passed unanimously. It memorializes the Congress to pass legislation providing for the immediate payment of the cash-surrender value of these adjusted-service certificates.

As the session is drawing to a close, I certainly hope that legislation dealing with this question may be reported from the Ways and Means Committee and that the House may have an opportunity to pass on this question. In order to advise the House of the attitude of the Legislature of the State of Illinois and the country generally, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks by having printed in the RECORD in connection with my remarks this memorial to the Congress.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the gentleman can assure me that this memorial has not already appeared in the RECORD, inserted in another body, I shall not object; but there have been several instances recently of duplications in the RECORD, which are entirely unnecessary and uncalled for.

Mr. SABATH. I may say that the resolution is very short.

Mr. UNDERHILL. It makes no difference. We do not want it in the RECORD two or three times.

Mr. SABATH. And I may also say to the gentleman that I have not seen it in the RECORD.

Mr. ARNOLD. Let me state to the gentleman from Massachusetts it is my understanding it has not been placed in the RECORD. I looked over the RECORD on yesterday and I did not find it there. I do not think it has been printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution referred to is as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
FIFTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1931,  
Senate.

#### Senate Joint Resolution 3

Whereas the young manhood of this country immediately responded to the call of our Government in doing its great work in the late World War and in the face of death performed such valiant and heroic service as to bring credit to themselves and crown the American arms with glory and victory; and

Whereas these loyal and brave men, in making this world safe for democracy, gave up the benefits of home life and the opportunities of financial gain and now are in large numbers unemployed and in destitute circumstances; and

Whereas legislation is now pending in Congress to provide for the cash payment to veterans of the World War of the cash surrender value of their adjusted-compensation certificates issued under the World War adjusted-compensation act; and

Whereas fairness and justice demand that our Government come to the aid of these veterans of the World War in their present distress: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of the present Congress be memorialized to enact legislation to provide for the immediate cash payment to veterans of the World War of the cash surrender value of their adjusted-compensation certificates issued under the World War adjusted-compensation act; and, be it further*

*Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the present Congress, and to each Senator and Representative therein from the State of Illinois.*

Adopted by the senate January 27, 1931.

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

Concurred in by the house of representatives January 28, 1931.

DAVID E. SHANAHAN,  
Speaker of the House.  
GEO. C. BLAEVER,  
Clerk of the House.

#### SALARY OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday. The Clerk will call the committees.

Mr. GIBSON (when the Committee on the Territories was called). Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 4142) to fix the salary of the Governor of the Territory of Alaska and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I am advised that the proper course for me to pursue in order to obtain division of time for a discussion of this bill is to object to this unanimous-consent request. I therefore object.

Accordingly the House automatically resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 4142, with Mr. KETCHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the Governor of the Territory of Alaska shall receive an annual compensation of \$10,000.*

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, at the present time I will content myself by stating the purpose of the bill. This is a bill to fix the salary of the Governor of Alaska at \$10,000. His salary is now \$7,000. The purpose is to bring the salary of the governor of that Territory up to that of the salary of the Governor of Hawaii.

In 1924, by an act of Congress, the salary of the Governor of Hawaii was fixed at \$10,000. It has remained at that figure since that time, while the salary of the Governor of Alaska has not been brought up to an equality with the salary of the Governor of Hawaii.

The committee can see no reason why the salary of the Governor of Alaska should not be the same as the salary of the Governor of Hawaii.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Is any member of the committee opposed to the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. I am opposed to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Mississippi for one hour.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. SUTHERLAND] 30 minutes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman, in the discussion of this measure I desire to incidentally discuss the fishery question in Alaska. I know that Members who have known me for many years will recall that in extended remarks I have made during the year they have been on this one subject, and I presume it has become a little irksome to hear a discussion on one feature of the Territory I represent. But I want to say that it is an all-absorbing issue in that Territory. It is an all-absorbing question to the people of Alaska, and all other questions become insignificant in comparison with it.

And although it may have become irksome I want to assure you that my successor will take the same course



until some correction is made of the reprehensible conditions that are imposed upon the Territory of Alaska. I say my successor; but all my successors will discuss the question in the same terms that I have discussed it, for if they do not I assure you that they will be in Congress but one term.

My remarks to-day, I think, could be considered in the nature of a "swan song." I shall not probably speak again at any length on the floor of this House.

The story of the swan song is that when the dying swan sings its song it is so impressive that no person would think of interrupting it. Therefore I am going to ask Members to refrain from asking questions until I finish my written remarks.

This bill (S. 4142) to fix the salary of the Governor of the Territory of Alaska has been on the House Calendar since last June. On several Consent Calendar days its passage was objected to. On one occasion I objected to its consideration under unanimous consent. My principal reason for objection was that this bill for increase of the governor's salary had been reported from the Committee on Territories with undue haste, in fact, before it was properly before the committee, while a bill introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] for adjustment of the salary of the secretary of Alaska, a much more meritorious measure, had been before the committee for a period of several months. The bill for increase of salary for the secretary was finally passed under unanimous consent and the salary fixed at \$4,400. Now comes this bill to fix the salary of the governor at \$10,000 a year.

However, inasmuch as this bill has passed the Senate, has been reported unanimously from the Committee on Territories, and is approved by the administration, I presume it is going to become law.

On January 19, page 2585 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, while this matter was under discussion, the gentleman from Michigan remarked as follows:

If there is any place in the Government service where a \$10,000 man is needed it is as Governor of Alaska \* \* \* because the problems of development of Alaska are very important.

This quotation I would adopt as the text of my remarks.

Up to date Alaska has had 11 governors since the first appointment in 1884. Some of these governors were undoubtedly \$10,000 a year men in administrative ability, force of character, and sympathy with the aspirations of the residents of the Territory, or at least the enchantment of somewhat remote history would lead one to believe that they were of the \$10,000 variety.

During my 33 years of residence in the Territory we have had but one governor who would have been the choice of the people had they been given the power of election. President Wilson in 1913 appointed a man who was, I believe, qualified to meet the requirements of a \$10,000 salary. His successors were all selected without regard to the wishes of the people of the Territory. The several administrations since that time had their friends to care for, and, without any regard to any qualifications of ability, sympathy with a pioneer people, or outstanding accomplishment in any line of human endeavor that would warrant their selection to this high office, they were foisted upon us and we were compelled to accept them. They all drew down a salary of \$7,000 per annum and they were all overpaid. The drawing of this salary was about the heaviest responsibility they assumed. Although the duties of the Governor of Alaska are clearly expressed in the act of June 6, 1900, in this language:

He shall have authority to see that the laws enacted for the District are enforced and to require the faithful discharge of their duties by the officials appointed to administer the same.

There is no record to show that recent governors knew of the existence of that law in the statutes. These governors administer their office apparently under the assumption that their function is to maintain the supremacy of the exploiting interests and to acquiesce in any inequitable and unjust policies that the Federal bureaus operating in Alaska may adopt. These governors are strictly the agents of the industrial concerns operating in the Territory and of the Federal bureaus. Their annual reports on industry in

Alaska are written for them by the bureaus and adopted verbatim, and for the past decade not a single independent thought on social conditions in industry has been expressed in these reports. Although the great issue always in evidence in Alaska is the maladministration of bureaus, governors are always silent on this subject.

The distress of thousands of our population as the result of the injustice of bureaus is always in evidence, but these creatures of the bureaus and the beneficiaries of unfair and unjust bureau policies, the governors, studiously avoid any discussion of the cause of this distress. They may show some sympathy for the destitute in individual cases, but the cause of this destitution means nothing to them beyond the probability of losing their job if this cause of distress and destitution should receive their official recognition and public comment. This is the actual attitude of our Territorial governors.

The powers that be, the exploiting interests and the bureaus that do the will of these interests, dominate governors to such an extent that they have not the courage to come out and tell the truth about the administration of Alaskan affairs, and so they hold their office and draw their salaries by side-stepping and ignoring vital questions of Federal policy, even though the essential duty imposed upon them by Congress is—

To require the faithful discharge of their duties by the officials appointed to administer the same.

I assume that faithful discharge of duty in this instance means in accordance with law.

I am prompted to make these remarks in criticism of our mediocre governors by reason of a striking contrast in the character of the Territorial governors that has come to my attention during this Congress. I wish to present to Congress the contrast between the Governor of Porto Rico in his courageous and manly presentation to the American people and to Congress of the causes of the ills of his Porto Rican population and the lack of courage to tell the truth regarding conditions as they really are or to tell the facts regarding the causes of our Territorial ills of our Alaskan Governors of recent years.

Governor Roosevelt of Porto Rico appeared before the Committee on Territories of the House during the present Congress in support of a bill for the relief of Porto Rican people who suffered from the effects of the hurricane that swept the islands. When he was interrogated about the causes of poverty in Porto Rico he promptly placed the land-tenure system as first cause. In his radio address he made statements to similar effect. I presume the landlords of Porto Rico might be displeased to have a high official attribute the poverty and destitution of a considerable portion of the people to a land-tenure system that was established not long after the discovery of the islands. It might appear to them as a criticism of their ancient right in title to land descended to the present owners through many generations. Regardless of who might be offended by his remarks, he was pleading the cause of the masses of the people whom he governs, and he did it honestly and fearlessly.

#### ALASKA WATER-TENURE SYSTEM

A salary increase of \$2,500 per year will not, in my opinion, tend to inject courage into our spineless Alaska Governors so that they might tell Congress and the American public just what the trouble in that Territory is. Why the poverty and distress of its residents, the class hatred and strife that are always under the governor's observation and always unpleasantly forced to his attention? Why do they not come forward manfully in emulation of the Governor of Porto Rico and give to the world the reason why Alaska's population is discordant, discontented, and dissatisfied with Federal administration? The answer is that the Roosevelts are of one breed and our Alaska Governors are of another. Outworn political hacks do not make governors, nor is a lifetime of feeding at the Government crib conducive to the development of that quality of executive ability that governors should have.

The great handicap to proper development of Alaska, the welfare, the happiness, the contentment of its people, the



great handicap which governors studiously avoid mentioning is our water-tenure system—a system that usurps and monopolizes public rights and deprives the local population of fair participation in the natural resources of the country.

#### LAND TENURE VERSUS WATER TENURE

The land-tenure system of Porto Rico is as ancient as the oldest civilization. The system has been in effect throughout history. The results of the system may have been injurious to the public welfare in some instances, such as that of Porto Rico, but it is now and always has been considered the best manner in which human occupancy and utilization of land can be treated by government.

This land-tenure system extended to America by the European sovereigns of our colonial days and under some modifications adopted by the United States at its inception has, I believe, been one of the basic reasons for our great national prosperity and tranquillity and the happiness and contentment of our people.

#### WATER TENURE

Rights of tenure in tidal waters has never been recognized as a fixed national policy at any time in history. To be sure, in the remote past English sovereigns and princes of the continent did assign to some favorite certain exclusive privileges on tidal waters, but with the advancement of human liberty and establishment of human rights all such tenure of tidal waters was abrogated and the system abolished. I would call your attention to the fact that a section of Magna Charta is devoted to abrogation of these privileges set up by British sovereigns. Ancient Roman law clearly recognized the public rights in all oceans and arms of oceans and in the estuaries of rivers. So did the later laws of England and of all European countries. All decisions of American courts have been adverse to those who set up a claim of exclusive privilege on tidal waters.

#### ALASKAN WATERS

Unfortunately the world recognized rights of the public on ocean waters and the decisions of American courts, including the Supreme Court, defining and upholding those rights are of no force and effect in Alaska under the administration of a Federal bureau, and therefore the continued struggle of the masses of the people to assert this constitutional right which is denied them and the attendant dissension and social discord that is always apparent to those who visit the Territory, and which is particularly apparent to our appointed governors. Our governors recognize these effects as an evil thing in the life of the Territory, but they feel compelled to ignore the obvious cause.

#### TO BE MORE EXPLICIT

When in 1924 Congress passed the act for regulation of the Alaska fisheries, giving the Secretary of Commerce such regulatory powers as are usually conferred on governmental fishery agencies, the report of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries carried a paragraph to this effect:

At the present time it is the policy of the department (Commerce) as one means of control of fishing to grant a limited number of fishing permits within any designated area and to exclude all others from fishing rights therein. Your committee has reached the unanimous and positive opinion that this practice of granting exclusive fishing privileges should cease, and in this section (1) it is declared that all regulations authorized to be made shall be of general application, and that no exclusive or several right of fishery shall be granted, nor shall any citizen be denied the right to take fish in waters where fishing is permitted.

Despite the vigorous language of the report from the committee and the indorsement thereof by Congress in the enactment of an apparently ironclad law against several or exclusive fishery rights being granted by the Secretary of Commerce, the intent of Congress has been ignored by the Department of Commerce and exclusive fishing privileges have been perpetuated and new exclusive privileges established since the passage of the act of 1924.

#### STATISTICAL PROOF

In three years from the date of the act of Congress the Department of Commerce had increased the number of exclusive fishing privileges in southeastern Alaska alone from 326 to 575, or an increase of 249. This in the face of the

statutory declaration that exclusive rights should not be granted. In the three years mentioned the catch of salmon by the exclusive-right fishing method was increased from 57 per cent to 73 per cent of the total catch, while the catch by universal method was decreased from 38 per cent to 16 per cent of the total catch. In other words, the fishing population of the southeastern coast of Alaska was deprived of over one-half of the fish they were accustomed to take annually, and that half was largely granted to nonresidents operating under exclusive fishing rights given to them by the Department of Commerce.

#### KARLUK RIVER

Among the many instances of exclusive fishing privileges established by the then Secretary of Commerce that were called to the attention of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries while the fisheries law was under consideration in 1924, I believe the Karluk River fishery case was one of the most convincing examples of abrogation of public rights that came to the attention of the committee. I believe that this case of absolute disregard for public rights in fishery prompted the vigorous language of the committee report, namely:

Your committee has reached the unanimous and positive conclusion that this practice of granting exclusive fishing privileges should cease.

Did this exclusive fishery cease with the enactment of the law? No; on the contrary, the Secretary of Commerce has maintained and perpetuated that particular several fishery through the regulatory power given to him by Congress with the express understanding that this practice should cease. In his inordinate zeal to confer privileges on a certain few of his friends, the Secretary of Commerce deliberately ignores, not only the mandate of the committee, but the letter and spirit of the law as well.

I dwell at some length on this particular instance of special privilege in Alaska fostered by the Secretary of Commerce for the reason that several Members of Congress have been at Karluk River, and one of them has, on this floor, described the operations.

#### THE GREAT SEINE

The operation of the great seine at Karluk, dragging hundreds of thousands of fish to land, as described on this floor was indeed a sight to amaze beholders. The giant winches revolved, the immense net moved shoreward, and gradually the great mass of fish, several hundred tons, was struggling on the beach—a wonderful spectacle, indeed. The agents of the canning company and of the Department of Commerce were there to explain the details of operation and to enlighten the Members on the wonders of monopolistic fishing privilege. They did not explain that from the swarming salmon that enlivened the adjacent ocean not one single fish could be taken by any citizen of the United States other than those who operated the gigantic fishing appliances. Nor did they inform the visiting Members that they held title to all the land along the shore line where gear could be operated and that by subterfuge the Department of Commerce had so regulated fishing that a humble citizen of the United States could not take a salmon into his boat from any ocean waters within or without the area wherein the seine was operated. They could have told the Members that the canning company controlled the land and that the Secretary of Commerce controlled the waters and through manipulation of regulations by the department a complete monopoly existed.

#### AN ANALOGY

Perhaps I can explain to those from inland sections just how these unfair and unjust fishery regulations affect the public by analogy. Under the law there are no riparian rights attached to land under tidewaters. All title ceases at the water's edge, and there is no question that the laws are designed for public use of the ocean and the fish therein. If in any of the inland States you should secure title to an area of land for a private game preserve or shooting ground, the game laws would permit you to shoot a number of game birds to the limit that any other person might shoot outside your privately owned land. Assuming that your preserve



was surrounded by public lands, and game officials undertook to suspend all shooting on the public domain in order that the birds might enter your private preserve where you and your friends were permitted to kill them, I wonder what the residents who could not have their own game preserve would say. And yet that illustrates exactly the manner in which the Secretary of Commerce conserves our fishery resources for the benefit of the interests that exploit them.

Would a State governor interfere with carrying out the hypothetical game-bird regulations I have described? He would do so or be called upon to abdicate his office. Would an Alaska Governor protest against the intolerable fishery regulations I have tried to describe? He would not, for if he did so he would immediately prepare to abdicate. Therein lies the difference between governors selected by the people and those selected by the Federal administration and the exploiters of natural resources.

#### THE RESULT OF SUCH REGULATIONS

And now let me call your attention to the results of seven years of so-called conservation under the act of 1924 which gave the Secretary of Commerce all the power he asked for in order to conserve the fish supply.

I would call your attention to the fact that the alarm evinced by the Department of Commerce and the salmon-packing interests in 1924 over the depletion of the salmon supply, and which I believe hastened congressional action, was mostly in connection with the red or sockeye variety, the most valuable of all salmon species.

#### DEPLETED STREAMS

The net result of seven years of protection and perpetuation of special fishing privileges under the guise of conservation is depleted red-salmon streams and an almost hopeless showing of red-salmon production for last season.

#### SALMON-PACK STATISTICS

The average annual production of red salmon in Alaska during the six years up to 1930, while the White fisheries law has been in operation, was 1,604,962 cases per year. For the past year of 1930 the red-salmon pack was 832,626 cases, or approximately half the average for the six previous years.

#### AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION

For those who believe that I take a biased attitude in describing the conditions in which the fishing industry finds itself, I would quote the opinion of the packing interests as published in their official organ, the *Pacific Fisherman*, for September, 1930. Says the *Pacific Fisherman*:

The Alaska red pack is less than half that of last year, which was about average, the output being the smallest since 1898 (in a period of 32 years). This condition is ascribed mainly to the failure of the red-salmon run in western Alaska, where the production of 355,206 cases was less than a third of the normal yield. The shortage of reds was further aggravated in central Alaska, where approximate production was 257,220 cases, the lowest yield of the species recorded since commercial fishing was fairly commenced in this district.

I now quote briefly the doleful report of the *Pacific Fisherman* for August as it describes the conditions in the large red-fish areas. Here is what it says:

Bristol Bay, the great red-fish district, has had the worst failure in its history with a total for all varieties of 395,933. This may be attributed partly to drastic restrictions, but actual shortage of fish was undoubtedly the principal factor.

And this is what it says of Chignik Bay:

Chignik, which showed marked improvement last year, has been a flat failure, being closed most of the time to permit escapement, and while the season has considerable time to run there is no indication of improvement.

#### KARLUK

And now Karluk, where the marvelous machinery operates and where the Secretary of Commerce maintains a watertight monopoly for the benefit of the big seine owners, this from the *Pacific Fisherman* of October, 1930:

Dr. Willis H. Rich, in charge of Pacific salmon investigations, returning from Alaska in the middle of September, stated that this year's failure of the Karluk River red run is inexplicable on the basis of any data now available.

Doctor Rich, a most capable and withal honest scientist, is "up a tree," so to speak, regarding the failure of Karluk

fishing last year, but let him leave it to his associates, who prepare the annual reports, to show that it was a premeditated act of God and to see to it that no terrestrial powers are implicated.

#### COMPARISON

Thus is recited the story of the Alaska red fishery failure. But let us compare this failure with the statistical reports of the 1930 salmon fishery in British Columbia. The total salmon pack of the Canadian Province of British Columbia for the season of 1930 was 2,163,712 cases, the greatest salmon pack in the history of the Province. The red-salmon pack amounted to 463,879 cases, the greatest pack of red-fish in 15 years.

#### COMMENT

With the presentation of these figures it would seem unnecessary for me to comment on them. The figures should speak for themselves. The immense pack of fish in British Columbia and the evident restoration of their red-salmon pack to the volume of 15 years ago is a testimonial to the administration of the British Columbia fisheries by practical men, who introduce no childish methods such as driving salmon through an aperture in a fence in order to count them, in permitting a legitimate escapement of fish to spawning grounds. But above all the great success of the fisheries of our neighboring British Province speaks volumes for a people who regulate their fisheries according to law; where there are equal rights for all fishermen and favors to none; where there is no discord among the fishing population, because all participate in the taking of this great natural provincial resource on terms of absolute equality.

#### THE OBJECT LESSON

Southeastern Alaska's 1930 salmon pack was about 3,000,000 cases, and less than 3,000 men were employed to take the fish from the water.

British Columbia pack for 1930 was approximately 2,000,000 cases, and they employed over 9,000 men to catch the fish.

Why should I comment further on this subject? While our Nation is laboring in the throes of industrial depression and while unemployment of our citizens is the serious country-wide topic of our population, why not step across the international boundary line and note the great object lesson in distribution of employment that is shown in the figures I have submitted?

I would call the attention of our statesmen and economists, who are presenting economic theories in explanation of our national unemployment situation that are almost as incomprehensible to the ordinary mind as is Doctor Einstein's theory of relativity, to make close investigation of the British Columbia economic system in fishery and tell the country just what economic law is involved, for it is easily explained.

I would also once again call the British Columbian industrial system in fishery to the attention of our Territorial governors, but what is the use?

Perhaps with a \$10,000 a year salary attached to the office some independent-minded individual who is not entirely dependent on the \$10,000 salary may challenge his administrative superiors, the bureaus and the exploiting interests that now dominate the office, and tell the wide world of the contrasting conditions in two neighboring Provinces.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. What traveling expense and maintenance

expense are allowed the Governor of Alaska?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do not recall just the amount. He

is allowed traveling expenses and a home and fuel and things

of that sort.

Mr. RANKIN. He is given a home and fuel and his necessary traveling expenses?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes. I think that is shown in the

report.

Mr. RANKIN. It is not shown in the report, and it is

not shown in the hearings.



Mr. GIBSON. I think that is correct. The Governor of Hawaii is allowed a home and traveling expenses, an automobile and chauffeur, and an entertainment fund.

Mr. RANKIN. What is the population of Hawaii?

Mr. GIBSON. About 360,000.

Mr. RANKIN. And the population of Alaska is only about 54,000?

Mr. GIBSON. That is practically correct.

Mr. RANKIN. It is between 54,000 and 60,000, including all of the Indians and Eskimos.

Mr. McDUFFIE. What is the present salary of the Governor of Alaska?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Seven thousand dollars.

Mr. RANKIN. I call the attention of the gentleman from Alaska to the fact that that is considerably more salary than a majority of governors of the various States of the Union receive. There are only 9 States of all of the 48 that pay salaries of \$10,000, and they have much greater population. The governor of my own State, with a population of more than 2,000,000, gets a salary of \$7,500. The governor of the State of our distinguished friend from Vermont receives a salary of \$5,000. If these governors of the various States are able to administer the affairs of those Commonwealths on such salaries, does not the gentleman from Alaska think that the Governor of Alaska could perform his meager duties on a salary of \$7,000 a year?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The gentleman from Vermont could probably explain the expenditures and the requirements of the Governor of Vermont and compare them with those of the Governor of Alaska. I do not know the situation with respect to the Governor of Vermont.

Mr. RANKIN. The Governor of Vermont gets a salary of only \$5,000 a year.

Mr. GIBSON. But the gentleman does not take into consideration the benefits that go with living in the State of Vermont or of living in the great State of Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I know that is a great benefit, and it is also a benefit to the people. I hope the governor of the gentleman's State contributes more to the happiness of the people of that State and their welfare than I fear the Governor of Alaska does to the people of that Territory.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If we could have a governor in Alaska under the same circumstances as obtains in respect to the Governor of Vermont, and have men of similar capacity, I do not think a salary of \$20,000 a year would be too much. It is all in the quality of the men who are sent to be governors of the Territories. Once in a while in a Territory like Porto Rico we have an outstanding governor. The same is true of the Philippine Islands, that has had such men as General Wood and the late Chief Justice Taft. Sometimes that type of man is sent to the Territory.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes.

Mr. GIBSON. I believe this is the last term of the Delegate from Alaska.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is true.

Mr. GIBSON. I wish the gentleman to know that every member of the committee appreciates the splendid service that he has rendered to the people of that great empire of the North. I think I speak what is in the heart of every man in this House when I say that we appreciate the splendid way in which the gentleman has served his people. [Applause.] I trust the gentleman understands that I am in sympathy with the development of that great Territory of Alaska; and I hope, so far as my influence goes in shaping the policy of legislation, that we may pursue a course through legislation that will bring contentment, relief, and prosperity to the people of the Territory.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Do I understand from the very interesting historical sketch the gentleman has given us of the lives of the Governors of Alaska and of the fishing industry that he thinks the Congress should not name \$10,000 as a salary for a Governor of Alaska?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Oh, I do not say that. I realize that an increase in salary might command superior men, but I also gather that the question of the salary did not enter into the matter in Porto Rico or the Philippines, because the men who were appointed to those governorships had independent means of their own. I do not think the salary meant anything.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Is there any basis of comparison with the fishing regulations about the Territory of Alaska and Hawaii?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Absolutely. The Territory of Hawaii regulates its own fisheries. Congress gave them that power. They reserved that right in the organic act. They further reserved the right to exercise the power of eminent domain, and to abolish private fisheries such as exist in Alaska. We have no such power to do anything of the kind while the Secretary of Commerce perpetuates that system.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Up to this time Congress has not made similar rules for Alaska?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Absolutely not; no, sir. It can not be done. There will be opposition in every administration.

Mr. GLOVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I yield.

Mr. GLOVER. The Delegate from Alaska is supposed to represent the sentiments of his people. As I understand it, the gentleman is opposing the increase in salary from \$7,000 to \$10,000?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Oh, I have not taken a position of opposition. My attitude was that the salaries of the two officials were absolutely disproportionate. They are not near what they should have been, a small salary for one and a higher salary for the other.

Mr. GLOVER. Is the gentleman favoring or opposing the bill now before us?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I am neutral.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. That is the first time the gentleman from Alaska has been neutral on anything. We have much confidence in the gentleman from Alaska, and I follow the gentleman on all Alaskan matters. It has always been a pleasure to fight for anything he is for or against.

I believe that is the feeling of the membership of this House. There is nothing worse than a neutral attitude on any legislation. If the gentleman is against it, we will defeat it. If the gentleman is for it, we will pass it. I would like to have the gentleman declare himself.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. There is no question but that a neutral on any question is condemned by both sides.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Well, it is so unlike the gentleman from Alaska.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is unlike the gentleman from Alaska, I presume; but I do not know that I ever wanted to be in the position of opposing an increase of compensation to any man. That is the position I am in, really. What I want to say is that the governors we have are not worth \$5,000 a year nor \$2,500 a year.

Mr. GIBSON. The gentleman's opposition is more of a personal nature than to the salary that goes with the office?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes. I would say that.

If there are no further interrogations, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back five minutes.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Strong].

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I take these few minutes for the purpose of advising the membership that on Friday morning in the caucus room of the House there will be a meeting sponsored by the National Milk Producers Federation; the National Dairy Union; the Farm Boards Federation; the National Grange; representatives of creamery butter and milk producers in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North



Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Colorado, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas.

The roll call will not be large. It is expected that about 40 members will be present. As chairman of a group from the butter-producing States in Congress, which met for organization last month, I desire to ask the Members of Congress who are interested in the preservation of the dairy interests of the United States to meet with the representatives of the dairy interests I have mentioned on Friday morning at the Caucus Room in the House Office Building at 10 o'clock.

I thank the Members. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas yields back three minutes.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, it is quite fitting that we pause for a moment to-day in celebration of the eighty-fourth birthday of the world's most prominent citizen, Thomas Alva Edison. He was born February 11, 1847, at Milan, Ohio. He received some early instructions from his mother, and his subsequent education has been so complete as to warrant many honorary college degrees.

At the age of 12 he became a newspaper boy on the Grand Trunk Railway, later learned telegraphy and worked as an operator. During this period of his life his inventive mind took shape and he developed into a genius unexcelled.

He has received patents for more than one thousand inventions, probably a larger number than any person in the world. Among his outstanding inventions have been: Electric pen and mimeograph, the carbon telephone transmitter, the microphone, the phonograph, the incandescent lamp and light system, the electric valve, a system of wireless telegraphy to and from moving railway trains, motion pictures, the telescribe, the alkaline storage battery, and a large number of others.

He now resides at West Orange, N. J., and Fort Myers, Fla.

Florida greatly appreciates the winter residence of this renowned citizen. It also appreciates the great experiments and research work in rubber production which Mr. Edison is now carrying on at Fort Myers. To-day in celebration of his birthday the State of Florida is dedicating to him a magnificent bridge spanning the Caloosahatchee River at Fort Myers. [Applause.]

He will take part in this splendid celebration by clipping the ribbon which will officially open the bridge to traffic. He will also press the button which will lower the draw.

He has in so many respects rendered a full measure of service to humanity until it is useless for me to stress in detail his great services and achievements, but may we all wish for him this continued splendid service in which he is so happy, and wish for him many more birthdays. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask the Clerk to read in my time a very brief poem contributed by Mr. Horace C. Carlisle to the honor of Thomas A. Edison.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the poem requested.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### EDISON

Invention's past master, humanity's friend,  
Electrical wizard, distinctively odd,  
Endowed with a will that no failure can bend,  
With only one purpose, one aim, and one end—  
Big brother to man and coworker with God—  
Stands Edison, separate, alone, and apart,  
Enshrined in America's worshipful heart.

Unchecked by the lengthening shadow of years,  
That darken the days of his purposeful past,  
He labored away, unrestrained by the fears  
That failure might bury his efforts in tears,  
And leave him to perish, forgotten at last—  
For Thomas A. Edison never found time  
To fail in an effort whose urge was sublime.

This genuine genius both time and again  
Has proven his faith in himself by his works—  
The world has been blessed by the sweat of his brain,  
While others have longingly labored in vain,  
Enticed by the wooing of leisure that lurks—  
Concealed in enchantment's invisible coil—  
To fasten its fangs in the impulse of toil.

All branches of industry, travel, and trade,  
And all the professions and callings of life,  
Owe debts of real gratitude—ne'er to be paid—  
To Edison for the great part he has played  
In furthering progress and lessening strife,  
Through useful inventions correctly designed  
To lessen the labors of toiling mankind.

This great benefactor, too busy to rest  
As long as his Maker supplies him with breath,  
Can't help but "keep on keeping on," at his best,  
Till love folds his hands gently over his breast  
And lays him down sadly to slumber in death—  
Till God in His wisdom shall open his eyes  
And bid him prepare for his flight to the skies.

Then far, far above the ethereal blue,  
Where faith never fails and where life never dies,  
Where stars that the scientists' dreams never knew  
And systems and suns shall have faded from view—  
Beyond the last gleam of the uppermost skies—  
Will Thomas A. Edison, born of the sod,  
Stand forth as the chief electrician of God.

—Horace C. Carlisle.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. The debate is limited to the bill, is it not, under the rules?

The CHAIRMAN. It is.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, first I desire to express my regret that the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. SUTHERLAND] is leaving this body. I have served with him as a member of the Committee on Territories ever since I have been in the House. While we are of different political faiths, I desire to say without fear of successful contradiction that the gentleman from Alaska is the best friend the people of that Territory have in public life to-day, according to his works. [Applause.]

He knows more about the Territory than any other man I know, and has devoted his years of service to trying to take care of the people of Alaska. His exit from this House will be a distinct loss to the people of this country, and more particularly a distinct loss to the people of Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this bill to raise the salary of the Governor of Alaska from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year.

This House has just refused to raise the salaries of Government workers in the United States, largely because of the fact that we are in the midst of a great depression. A dollar will buy more now than it would a year ago, so that the salary of the Governor of Alaska has been automatically raised by the reduction in the price of commodities without any reduction in his salary.

I regret to say, Mr. Chairman, that the policy of the United States at the present time toward its insular and Territorial possessions is one of exploitation. That is the reason we do not give the Philippine Islands their independence. If you will take the hand of exploitation off the Philippines and let them know that for all time to come they will be deprived of the opportunity of exploiting those islands, then you will see all opposition to the independence of the Philippines destroyed and a bill passed in both the House and the Senate to give them their immediate independence.

You take Porto Rico. Everything that is produced in Porto Rico to-day is gobbled up by exploitation elements in the United States and certain countries of the Old World to such an extent that to-day we have the most abject poverty throughout that island—a condition whereby the people there can not get enough to eat, although living in one of the richest sections of America's insular possessions.

The Territory of Hawaii is more fortunate because more Americans have moved there; but in the Territory of Alaska our exploitation policies are indefensible, and DAN SUTHER-



LAND has done more than any other man on his side of the House to try to take the hands of these exploitationists from that Territory and permit the people who live there to earn and enjoy a livelihood such as is enjoyed in continental United States.

The average man does not know about conditions in Alaska. I have said on the floor of this House before that we are virtually giving a subsidy to the cannery interests in Alaska amounting in value to that of the wheat crop of Ohio or the cotton crop of the State of Tennessee. Yet you are driving from the fishing grounds, by the very policies which have been adopted, the white people who have gone there to try to make their homes. And the most pathetic thing about it all is that you have driven those poor Indians from the fishing grounds until to-day they write me that they and their children are looking into the dark future without a ray of hope. I can never forget my visit to Alaska in 1923. The President of the United States, Mr. Harding, went there just after we did, and at Ketchikan an old Indian chief went to him—and I can never forget his expression—and said, "Mr. President, we like fish, but we must now beg fish from the canneries." What did that mean? It meant that these fishing areas had been farmed out or given out, without a dollar of remuneration to the United States, to those large canning companies and they have driven those white people and those Indians from the fishing grounds until to-day they are unable to even take their living from the waters of the streams on which their ancestors have lived for thousands of years.

I want to serve notice on you now that if we ever do come into power in this House and in the other body while I am a Member of this House, those conditions are going to be changed.

Let us see about this governor's salary. Why do you insist on paying this governor \$10,000 a year when you deny a raise in the salaries of the Government workers of the United States? He is now drawing \$7,000 a year. Did you know that there are 19 States in this Union whose governors do not get more than that amount? Besides, have you thought of the number of people he has to look after? There are not as many people in Alaska as there are in the counties represented by the average man before me to-day. How many are there? Fifty-four thousand according to the census of 1920, and half of them are Indians and Eskimos.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The 1930 census showed 59,000.

Mr. RANKIN. All right; we will make it 59,000. Of that 59,000, 32,000 are white people and 27,000 Indians and Eskimos. The Indians are scattered, and especially the Eskimos, in those northern stretches over which the governor virtually has no control.

You have this governor there, with all the governmental agencies, now drawing a salary of \$7,000 a year, with traveling expenses, a house, and all the other incidentals which go with it. Then why should you precipitately pass a bill to raise it to \$10,000, at a time, as I say, when his salary will buy a great deal more than it would a year ago?

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that at this point I may insert in the Record a list showing the salaries of the various governors of the States of the Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The list referred to follows:

State:	Salary
Alabama	\$7,500
Arizona	7,500
Arkansas	6,000
California	10,000
Colorado	5,000
Connecticut	5,000
Delaware	7,500
Florida	10,000
Georgia	7,500
Idaho	5,000
Illinois	12,000
Indiana	8,000
Iowa	7,500

State—Continued.	Salary
Kansas	\$5,000
Kentucky	6,500
Louisiana	7,500
Maine	5,000
Maryland	4,500
Massachusetts	10,000
Michigan	5,000
Minnesota	7,000
Mississippi	7,500
Missouri	5,000
Montana	7,500
Nebraska	7,500
Nevada	7,000
New Hampshire	5,000
New Jersey	10,000
New Mexico	5,000
New York	25,000
North Carolina	7,100
North Dakota	5,000
Ohio	10,000
Oklahoma	7,500
Oregon	7,500
Pennsylvania	18,000
Rhode Island	8,000
South Carolina	7,500
South Dakota	3,000
Tennessee	7,500
Texas	4,000
Utah	6,000
Vermont	5,000
Virginia	5,000
Washington	6,000
West Virginia	10,000
Wisconsin	7,500
Wyoming	6,000

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. The Governor of Texas gets only \$4,000 a year, and the Governor of Colorado, from which State come the two distinguished gentlemen in front of me, gets only \$5,000.

Mr. BLANTON. There are some of the other States that go down to \$4,000 and below it. The Governor of the great Commonwealth of Maryland receives a salary of only \$4,500, and Governor Ritchie has sought and been elected four successive terms. And he holds himself out to the country as presidential timber.

Mr. RANKIN. The Governor of Utah gets only \$6,000 a year; the Governor of South Dakota gets only \$3,000 a year, and I find the same thing with reference to other governors. For instance, the governor of the State of New Mexico gets only \$5,000; the Governor of Arkansas \$6,000; the Governor of the great State of Georgia gets only \$7,500, where he has millions of people under his jurisdiction. Then, you come here and say we must raise the salary of this man to \$10,000 a year in order that he may hang around Juneau, Alaska, while a few bureau representatives look after the exploitation of the fishing industry of Alaska.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The State of Texas, over 900 miles across it east and west and over 900 miles across it north and south, has just had one of the finest men in the United States retire from four years' service as governor. He has given our State the very best service possible for \$4,000 a year.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly. Take the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Strong]. I thought he was going to discuss this matter—as he is on the committee—while he was discussing butter, and so forth, I hoped he would discuss this matter. The Governor of the State of Kansas, from which my friend Strong hails, and, as I say, he is a member of the committee, draws a salary of only \$5,000 a year. It is a State of more than 2,000,000 population, with all its various and sundry activities.

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

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Take the State of Iowa, with 13 Representatives in this House, a State of two and a half million population, I am sure, with all of its varied and sundry activities, the governor gets only \$7,500 a year.



I would like to know if any of you think you could get the people of these States to raise these salaries when, instead of doing that, in various towns, cities, and municipalities throughout the country, as well as in some of the States, they are now reducing salaries because of the distressful conditions.

I saw one gentleman from Kentucky rise just now and leave the room, and it made me think to look at the grand old State of Kentucky. I see the Governor of Kentucky draws only \$6,500 a year, and he has a worse job than they have in Pennsylvania or Mississippi, because he has both Democrats and Republicans in the legislature to deal with. [Laughter.]

Why, if you increased the salaries of the governors of all these States in proportion to the people and in proportion to their duties as they are trying to do in this bill, you would almost break some of them, and you would not be long about it.

O Mr. Chairman, I know, unfortunately, Alaska is way off yonder. This great Territory is far away, and, as I have said, it is being exploited in a manner that should bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every man who understands the situation. Instead of now attempting to raise the salary of some appointee at a time when we are cutting the salaries of other people, at a time when his duties are no more burdensome than they have been during all these years, at a time when he is serving no more faithfully than other men have in the past, instead of that we would better devote our attention to trying to give the people of Alaska a "square deal," to take the hand of the predatory interests not only away from Alaska but from Porto Rico and from Hawaii and, above all, from the Philippine Islands.

I say let us defeat this bill. Then if you are going to do anything in Alaska, let us see that the laws to which the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. SUTHERLAND] has referred are put in force.

Then let us put through a bill at the earliest possible date to carry out our solemn promise to those people to make the Philippines free and independent. [Applause.]

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. EATON].

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, this debate seems to have gone far afield from the subject matter of the bill. The only question raised by this bill is whether the salary of the governor of one of the insular possessions of the United States shall be upon a par with the salary paid to the governors of the other insular possessions. The Governors of Porto Rico and Hawaii are each paid \$10,000 a year.

The reason for failure to increase the salary of the Governor of Alaska does not appear in this discussion. The Delegate from Alaska, I am sure, will not say, and in fact he has not said, that the salary of this office should not be \$10,000. The office is what we are speaking about. The criticism of previous incumbents is within the knowledge of those who criticize them, but the question is whether the office shall carry a salary commensurate with the responsibilities that are required of the man holding that office. True, from this discussion, it appears there is plenty of work for the Governor of Alaska to do. Whether the present incumbent is active along the line of doing this or that in respect of the fisheries makes no difference so far as this bill is concerned, and I submit that with the recommendations of the Interior Department, the committee of the House, the committee of the Senate, and with the passage of the bill by the Senate, the House ought to concur in the passage of this bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman does not think that the duties of the Governor of Alaska are any more burdensome than the duties of the governor of his own State of Colorado, whose salary is only \$5,000, does he?

Mr. EATON of Colorado. It is interesting to have the gentleman bring up that question, because it is on account of a little story, which I shall not put in the Record, that

the present Governor of the State of Colorado elects that his salary shall remain at \$5,000 instead of \$10,000.

Mr. RANKIN. I congratulate him and I was hopeful the same patriotic impulse would inspire the Governor of Alaska and that he would write us a letter and ask us not to pass this proposed legislation.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. So far as the Governor of Alaska is concerned, I have not the least idea what he thinks about this salary matter, but there certainly can be seen by the gentleman from Mississippi the difference between a man going out and submitting himself for election for the office of governor to the electorate of his State and a man taking an appointive office as governor for a short and definite term; between the man who takes an office and instead of fighting the political battles of a State, administers the office of insular governor as he finds it proper under the laws applicable to Territories, whether it be in the Philippines or in Hawaii or in Porto Rico or in Alaska.

The Delegate from Alaska has made it plain that he is not proud of the administration of many of the Governors of Alaska. He has made it just as plain that he admires the vigorous spirit in which the present Governor of the island of Porto Rico has presented to this Congress his views of the needs of that island. But he did not say, and I am sure he will not say, that the amount of the salary of the Governor of Porto Rico has anything to do with the excellence of the administration which is being given that island. The Delegate from Alaska did not comment upon the administration by the present Governor of the island of Hawaii. But the salaries of the governors of those two Territories are the same as that proposed by this bill. Why should one governor get \$7,000 per annum and two get \$10,000? As I said before, the salary is made for the office and not for the incumbent.

Mr. RANKIN. As a matter of fact, when a man goes out in a State and runs for governor he has a campaign expense, and ordinarily this is a very heavy expense and one which cuts into his salary. So if the gentleman is going to take that into consideration, a governor who is elected by the people ought to have at least as much if not more than the governor who is appointed without any campaign expense.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. In answer to that I may say that the only governor I ever knew who ran for the office for the salary in it was one of the worst governors I ever heard of. No governor runs for the office for the salary there is in it.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman think the governor ought to serve without any salary?

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Some have and many do.

Mr. RANKIN. If so—I am merely comparing this governor with the governors of various States, and these governors of various States with the exception of nine of them—not a single one draws \$10,000. Some of them preside over most populous States. If they should serve without pay, why should not the Governor of Alaska?

Mr. EATON of Colorado. The answer is obvious, the governors of these Territories, no matter whether we like the system or not, are persons selected not by the inhabitants of the Territory but selected by the National Government.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say this to the gentleman from Colorado, that I am not impugning his motives, but the Governors of Mississippi and Colorado have all of the institutions of the State to look after. This Governor of Alaska does not. He has the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce—all these departments looking after everything from fish to fowl. All the Governor of Alaska has to do is to sit around Juneau and wait for the legislature that comes down there every two years and maybe every year—he does not have anything like the duties and responsibilities of the governor of the smallest State in the Union.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Let me ask the gentleman from Mississippi does he not think it is something of a job trying to look after what all the departmental agencies are trying to do, even in Alaska?



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

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, this bill to raise the salary of the Governor of Alaska from \$7,000 to \$10,000, when it was on the Consent Calendar, was objected to by the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. SUTHERLAND], and, at his instance, we then stopped its passage. He is the duly constituted representative of the people of Alaska, having been elected by them as their representative on this floor. If he thought this were a good measure, a necessary bill for Alaska, he certainly would not have interposed his objection to it and had its passage stopped on the Consent Calendar.

There are about as many people in Alaska as are in my home county in Texas. I have 19 counties in my district. My home county has about as many people in it as there are in Alaska.

As was mentioned by my friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], practically all of the governmental agencies in Alaska are handled by our departments here in Washington. The duties of the Governor of Alaska are mostly perfunctory. He is merely to carry out the will and policy of certain executives here in Washington. Congress furnishes the Territory of Alaska with many of its appropriations. It is well known how much we have spent and are still spending in furnishing the trunk railroad system to Alaska and for Alaska.

This is a perfunctory job. I dare say our distinguished friend from Alaska, [Mr. SUTHERLAND], whom we all admire and respect could tell us the names of a dozen men who are just as prominent, just as capable, and just as efficient as the present Governor of Alaska who would gladly and willingly take the job at the present salary if offered it at this time.

What is the necessity of raising the salary from \$7,000 to \$10,000 at this crucial time—this time of unemployment, at this time of economy, at this time when we are trying to relieve distress of 5,000,000 idle people? Why is it that we should raise the salary of this official? What is the necessity for the demand at this particular time? What is the occasion for it? Why, there is no satisfactory answer to that. If it should become necessary hereafter we can raise it.

I admit that the small salary of \$4,000 paid to the Governor of Texas is inadequate. But the people have refused to raise it. We ought to pay him \$10,000 in that great State which, when it was admitted into the Union, was a republic in itself, had its own diplomatic representatives from foreign countries. There is in existence now in the capital of Texas a building which was owned by France for her ambassador when Texas was a republic.

The great State of Tennessee pays her governor only \$4,000 per annum, or \$3,000 less than this Governor of Alaska already receives.

The great State of Oklahoma pays her governor only \$4,500 per year.

The great State of Kansas pays a salary of only \$5,000 to her governor.

This Governor of Alaska now receives exactly as much as does the Governor of Iowa.

Idaho pays a salary of only \$5,000 to her governor.

And the great old State of Missouri pays her governor a salary of only \$5,000.

And this former republic, my great State of Texas, pays her governor a salary of \$4,000.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Is that the same salary that was paid to the lady Governor of Texas when she occupied the governor's chair?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; but probably we paid her more than she deserved. As I have said, one of the finest young men in our State, a man of high character, a man of good judgment, a man who has for the past four years required

honesty in government in Texas, Hon. Dan Moody, has just retired from the governor's chair after a distinguished service as governor, in which he gave the people of Texas the very best that was in him for a salary of \$4,000 a year. It does not take a big salary to require efficient, honest service on the part of a public official. I hope we will not raise this salary at this time, especially when it is against the wishes and advice and best judgment of our distinguished colleague the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. SUTHERLAND]. I hope we will defeat this bill. It will be hard to explain to constituents back at home why Congress voted to pay the Governor of Alaska twice the salary that the governors of many of the very best States in this Union are now receiving.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] has said that the proposed raise in salary is against the judgment of the Delegate from Alaska, but you will all bear in mind that I asked the Delegate if his was not a personal objection rather than an objection to the salary that ought to go with that office, and he admitted that it was a personal objection. The gentleman from Texas asked what is the occasion for the passage of this bill. The reason for the passage of this bill is that we may deal with the Governor of Alaska as fairly as we have dealt with every other chief executive of a Territory or colonial possession. The Governor of Porto Rico receives a salary of \$10,000, as does the Governor of Hawaii; and in addition to the salary of \$10,000 the Governor of Hawaii is furnished a home, the use of an automobile, and a chauffeur.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Iowa. And in the case of Hawaii I understand he is provided with a house and traveling expenses, an automobile, and chauffeur.

Mr. GIBSON. Yes; and in addition to that he has an allowance for entertainment from the Territorial legislature. The idea of this bill is to treat the Governor of Alaska the same as we treat other governors. Gentlemen find fault and say that the duties of the office are perfunctory, and the fair inference from their remarks is that they regard the present incumbent as lacking in the administrative ability required for that office. Granting this to be true—and I do not concede it—then I say, if you will pay a salary commensurate with the dignity of that office, you will be certain to get men with ability to administer the affairs of that Territory. The gentleman from Texas calls attention to the fact that the Governor of Texas gets only \$4,000. I ask which he would prefer, to be Governor of Texas at \$4,000 or Governor of Alaska at \$10,000?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I understand that our splendid young governor, Hon. Dan Moody, who has just retired, after drawing for four years a \$4,000 salary while governor, has recently made a business arrangement whereby he will get about \$25,000 a year for the next five years. It is the value of the service that you can render and cash in after you get out of office that makes a governorship worth while, in addition to the honor. The governor who is now filling this position in Alaska, I dare say, when he comes out will find his services worth twice as much as he could have commercialized them for before he took the office. It is the prestige of office that is of value to the man who holds it.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, the claim is made that there are few people in Alaska. I call attention to the fact that the Territory is equal in area to one-fifth that of continental United States and the people who do live in this vast area have administrative problems as grave and perplexing as any. The people up there are battling with a stubborn soil and a bleak climate, and I think they are entitled to the same consideration and treatment that we give the other Territories.

What is the situation in respect to this bill? It has been acted on by the Senate committee and reported favorably. It has been passed by the Senate and has been considered by the House committee and reported favorably by that committee. It comes up now for final action on the part of the House. It is approved by the Secretary of the Interior. I



shall not take time to read all that he says, but the concluding paragraph reads as follows:

The salary of the Governor of Hawaii, as fixed by law, is \$10,000 per annum, and there is no good reason why the Governor of Alaska should not receive a similar amount.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I ask you to pass this bill and make the salary of the Governor of Alaska the same as that of the governors of our other Territory and of our colonial possessions.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further general debate, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That hereafter the Governor of the Territory of Alaska shall receive an annual compensation of \$10,000.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill favorably with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KETCHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (S. 4142) to fix the salary of the Governor of the Territory of Alaska and had directed him to report the same back without amendment, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 41, noes 33.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote upon the ground that there is no quorum present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 163, nays 167, not voting 101, as follows:

[Roll No. 28]

YEAS—163

Adkins	Dallinger	Ketcham	Pritchard
Aldrich	Darrow	Kiefner	Ransley
Allen	Davenport	Kinzer	Reece
Andrew	Denison	Korell	Reed, N. Y.
Arentz	Dickstein	LaGuardia	Reid, Ill.
Auf der Heide	Dyer	Lankford, Ga.	Sears
Bacharach	Eaton, Colo.	Lankford, Va.	Short, Mo.
Barbour	Eaton, N. J.	Leavitt	Shreve
Beers	Elliott	Leech	Simms
Black	Englebright	Lehibach	Sirovich
Blackburn	Esterly	Lindsay	Sloan
Bohn	Evans, Calif.	Linthicum	Smith, Idaho
Bolton	Fish	Loofbourow	Snell
Bowman	Fitzgerald	Luce	Somers, N. Y.
Boylan	Fitzpatrick	McClintock, Ohio	Sproul, Ill.
Brigham	Foss	McCormack, Mass.	Stalker
Browne	Free	McCormick, Ill.	Strong, Pa.
Brumm	Gambrill	McLaughlin	Swick
Burdick	Gavagan	McLeod	Swing
Campbell, Iowa	Gibson	Magrady	Taber
Campbell, Pa.	Gifford	Manlove	Temple
Carter, Calif.	Goss	Mapes	Thatcher
Carter, Wyo.	Granfield	Martin	Thurston
Celler	Hadley	Mead	Tilson
Chalmers	Hall, Ind.	Michener	Timberlake
Chase	Hancock, N. Y.	Miller	Tinkham
Chindblom	Hardy	Mooney	Turpin
Chiperfield	Hess	Moore, Ohio	Vestal
Clancy	Hickey	Morgan	Vincent, Mich.
Clarke, N. Y.	Hoch	Murphy	Wainwright
Cochran, Pa.	Holaday	Nelson, Me.	Wason
Connolly	Hooper	Niedringhaus	Watres
Cooke	Hope	Nolan	Welch, Calif.
Cooper, Ohio	Hopkins	Norton	Welsh, Pa.
Cooper, Wis.	James, Mich.	Palmisano	Whitley
Crail	Jenkins	Parker	Wolfenden
Cramton	Johnson, Ind.	Perkins	Woodruff
Crosser	Jonas, N. C.	Pittenger	Wurzbach
Crowther	Kahn	Prall	Wyant
Culkin	Kelly	Pratt, Harcourt J.	Zihlman
Cullen	Kendall, Pa.	Pratt, Ruth	

NAYS—167

Abernethy	Drane	Jones, Tex.	Rankin
Ackerman	Drewry	Kading	Rayburn
Allgood	Driver	Kerr	Reilly
Almon	Dunbar	Kopp	Rich
Andresen	Eslick	Kurtz	Robinson
Arnold	Evans, Mont.	Kvale	Romjue
Aswell	Finley	Lambertson	Rutherford
Ayres	Frear	Lanham	Sabath
Bachmann	Freeman	Letts	Sanders, N. Y.
Baird	French	Lozier	Sanders, Tex.
Bankhead	Fuller	Ludlow	Sandlin
Bland	Fulmer	McClintock, Okla.	Schafer, Wis.
Blanton	Garber, Va.	McDuffie	Schneider
Box	Gasque	McFadden	Seiberling
Brand, Ga.	Glover	McKeown	Selvig
Brand, Ohio	Goldsborough	McMillan	Shott, W. Va.
Briggs	Goodwin	McReynolds	Simmons
Browning	Green	McSwain	Smith, W. Va.
Buchanan	Greenwood	Maas	Snow
Busby	Gregory	Mansfield	Sparks
Byrns	Guyer	Menges	Speaks
Canfield	Hall, Ill.	Milligan	Stafford
Cannon	Hall, Miss.	Montague	Steagall
Cartwright	Hall, N. Dak.	Montet	Stone
Christgau	Halsey	Moore, Ky.	Strong, Kans.
Clague	Hancock, N. C.	Morehead	Summers, Wash.
Clark, N. C.	Hare	Mouser	Swanson
Cochran, Mo.	Hastings	Nelson, Mo.	Tarver
Cole	Hill, Ala.	Nelson, Wis.	Treadway
Collier	Hill, Wash.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Vinson, Ga.
Collins	Hogg, Ind.	O'Connor, Okla.	Walker
Condon	Hogg, W. Va.	Oldfield	Warren
Cooper, Tenn.	Howard	Oliver, Ala.	Whitehead
Cox	Huddleston	Palmer	Whittington
Cross	Hull, Morton D.	Parks	Williams
Davis	Hull, Tenn.	Parsons	Wilson
Dickinson	Hull, Wis.	Patman	Wingo
Dominick	Irwin	Patterson	Wolverton, W. Va.
Dorsey	Jeffers	Peavey	Wood
Doughton	Johnson, Nebr.	Quin	Wright
Dowell	Johnson, Okla.	Rainey, Henry T.	Yon
Doxey	Johnson, Tex.	Ramspeck	

NOT VOTING—101

Bacon	Doyle	Johnson, S. Dak.	Seger
Beck	Edwards	Johnson, Wash.	Shaffer, Va.
Beedy	Ellis	Johnston, Mo.	Sinclair
Bell	Erk	Kearns	Spearing
Bloom	Estep	Kemp	Sproul, Kans.
Britten	Fenn	Kendall, Ky.	Stevenson
Brunner	Fisher	Kennedy	Stobbs
Buckbee	Fort	Knutson	Sullivan, N. Y.
Burtness	Garber, Okla.	Kunz	Sullivan, Pa.
Butler	Garner	Langley	Summers, Tex.
Cable	Garrett	Larsen	Taylor, Colo.
Carley	Golder	Lea	Taylor, Tenn.
Christopherson	Graham	Merritt	Thompson
Clark, Md.	Griffin	Michaelson	Tucker
Colton	Hale	Moore, Va.	Underhill
Connery	Hartley	Newhall	Underwood
Corning	Haugen	O'Connor, La.	Watson
Coyle	Hawley	Oliver, N. Y.	White
Craddock	Hoffman	Owen	Wigglesworth
Crisp	Houston, Del.	Pou	Williamson
Dempsey	Hudson	Purnell	Wolverton, N. J.
De Priest	Hudspeth	Ragon	Woodrum
DeRouen	Hull, William E.	Ramey, Frank M.	Yates
Douglas, Ariz.	Igoe	Ramseyer	
Douglass, Mass.	James, N. C.	Rogers	
Doutrich	Johnson, Ill.	Rowbottom	

So the bill was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Ellis (for) with Mr. Ragon (against).

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Graham with Mr. Crisp.  
 Mr. Ramseyer with Mr. Douglass of Massachusetts.  
 Mr. Seger with Mr. Bell.  
 Mr. Beck with Mr. Carley.  
 Mrs. Rogers with Mr. Brunner.  
 Mr. Sullivan of Pennsylvania with Mr. Garner.  
 Mr. Beedy with Mr. Fisher.  
 Mr. Underhill with Mr. Douglas of Arizona.  
 Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey with Mr. Connery.  
 Mr. Watson with Mr. Edwards.  
 Mr. Purnell with Mr. Corning.  
 Mr. Buckbee with Mr. Griffin.  
 Mr. Knutson with Mr. Hudspeth.  
 Mr. Christopherson with Mr. DeRouen.  
 Mr. Erk with Mr. Kemp.  
 Mr. Coyle with Mr. Doyle.  
 Mr. Hartley with Mr. Pou.  
 Mr. Estep with Mr. Lea.  
 Mr. Doutrich with Mr. Oliver of New York.  
 Mr. Hudson with Mr. Igoe.  
 Mr. Golder with Mr. Garrett.  
 Mr. Johnson of South Dakota with Mr. James of North Carolina.  
 Mr. Hawley with Mr. Moore of Virginia.  
 Mr. Hale with Mr. Larsen.  
 Mr. William E. Hull with Mr. Woodrum.  
 Mr. Haugen with Mr. Kennedy.  
 Mr. Britten with Mr. Kunz.  
 Mr. Sinclair with Mr. Sumners of Texas.  
 Mr. Johnston of Missouri with Mr. Underwood.



Mr. Fenn with Mr. Sullivan of New York.  
 Mr. Wigglesworth with Mr. Stevenson.  
 Mr. Colton with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.  
 Mr. Yates with Mrs. Owen.  
 Mrs. Langley with Mr. Tucker.  
 Mr. Merritt with Mr. Spearing.  
 Mr. De Priest with Mr. Kearns.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. RANKIN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected was laid on the table.

A quorum being present, the doors were opened.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am not opposed to the bill that was just voted upon. I think the Governor of Alaska should get \$10,000 a year, and we should have a \$10,000 man; but the action of the House the other day in refusing to raise the salary of the secretary compels me to vote against the bill at this time, until the salary of the secretary is raised, because the governor now receives \$7,000 a year and a house free, while the secretary receives \$3,600, and when the governor is away the secretary has to do all of the entertaining and the governor's work, and the cost of the entertaining comes out of his own pocket. I think the salaries of both should be raised, and I hope hereafter to vote for a bill to raise the pay of the governor when we raise the pay in the lower brackets or the pay of the secretary.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman will have that opportunity in the next Congress.

Mr. GIBSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. GIBSON. Did the committee not propose a bill raising the salary of the secretary?

Mr. MAAS. The committee did, but the House refused to accept it, in view of the fact that they would not allow any raises in salary this year.

#### TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF CERTAIN LAWS TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 16913) to amend the act entitled "An act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii," approved March 10, 1924, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont [Mr. GIBSON] calls up the bill H. R. 16913, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii," approved March 10, 1924 (43 Stat. 17), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: " : *Provided further,* That the system of roads on which Federal-aid apportionments to the Territory of Hawaii shall be expended may be determined and agreed upon by the governor of said Territory and the Secretary of Agriculture without regard to the limitations in section 6 of the Federal highway act respecting the selection and designation of such system of roads; and when the system first determined and agreed upon shall have been completed, additions thereto may be made in like manner as funds become available for the construction and maintenance of such additions: *And provided further,* That there is authorized to be paid from funds heretofore authorized, appropriated, allocated, and unobligated under the Federal highway act a sum not to exceed \$880,000 for the purpose of road construction in the Territory of Hawaii, which sum equals the amount such Territory would have received for roads built and incorporated upon the 7 per cent system as approved, during the period from 1917 to 1925. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the Territory of Hawaii, or to such officials or depository as may be designated by it, on warrants drawn by the Secretary of Agriculture, such part of such sum as may from time to time be necessary for the construction or reconstruction of any highway in such Territory the project for which has

been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The provisions of this act shall in no way impair the right of such Territory to receive the benefits of the Federal highway act."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

I had difficulty when I examined the report in coming to a satisfactory conclusion as to the purpose of the \$880,000 authorization. I could not appreciate why the gentleman wanted the funds that were available from 1917 to 1925 to be made available now.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. We did not benefit by the funds that were made available during the years 1917 to 1925 because it was held by administrative action of the department that the law as drafted did not cover benefits to the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. STAFFORD. As the law was then drafted, did it cover benefits to any of our other Territories?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. The Territory of Alaska has had since before that time and does benefit at the present time, through the War Department appropriation bill. In this year's War Department appropriation bill Alaska receives \$800,000 alone for road construction.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am well acquainted with the policy of the Government in making special appropriations for Alaska, in voting large sums of money for the building of Alaskan trails and roads.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Hawaii was the only Territory that was not covered.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why should we make this act retroactive after all these years, when Hawaii was not the recipient of this favor? That is a gift of \$880,000 to the Territory of Hawaii, which is already the beneficiary of the Government through its large investments in sugar operations.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. We felt and claimed at that time that by reason of the organic act we were entitled to it, and I think I can show by the reports of congressional committees it was the intent of Congress that we should have that benefit. If the gentleman has read the hearings on that bill, he will remember they were very extensive and everything is contained in the hearings.

Mr. STAFFORD. No. I confess I do not go to the extent of examining the hearings. I do take it upon myself to examine the reports, but I could not get a clear concept of the real reason for voting \$880,000 to Hawaii when the road act to-day applies to Hawaii.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Yes; but it did not at that time, and during these years we spent 100 per cent of our money instead of 50 per cent, as was being spent by the States, and we spent about \$3,500,000 of our money at that time; and in order to do so, and in order to carry out what was thought to be the wish of the country at that time, because it was in the national defense that we built many of these roads, we had to bond ourselves; and we find ourselves now in the position of not being able to bond ourselves further to take advantage of the moneys that are available to us.

Mr. STAFFORD. Was it the wish of the people or the intentment of Congress to vote that money to Hawaii?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. It was the intent of Congress, I believe; and I think I can show that.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is the point at issue, whether this is to correct an ambiguity in prior legislation—

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. I believe that is true.

Mr. STAFFORD. Or merely to grant a gratuity to the rich islands of Hawaii.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. It is simply in order to cure a question of discrimination.

Mr. STAFFORD. So it means \$880,000 more to the highway fund of Hawaii than is now provided by law?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. No. It will be taken from funds that are now available only.

Mr. STAFFORD. But it means an additional gratuity of \$880,000 for road construction in Hawaii?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. They will build roads in the national defense; yes.



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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the cities of Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the counties of Douglas, Nebr., and Pottawattamie, Iowa, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll or free bridge across the Missouri River at or near O'Hern Street, South Omaha, Nebr., a similar House bill being on the calendar.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands from the gentleman that this is an emergency?

Mr. SEARS. Yes. The mayor of Omaha is here at the present time in connection with this matter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 5768, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the city of Omaha, Nebr., or Douglas County, Nebr., or the city of Council Bluffs, or Pottawattamie County, Iowa, or any two or more thereof cooperating, are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near O'Hern Street, South Omaha, Nebr., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. There is hereby conferred upon said cities and counties, acting jointly, or any one or more of them separately, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Sec. 3. The said cities and counties, or any one or more thereof, are hereby authorized to operate such bridge free of tolls, or, in their discretion, to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge; and in case rates of toll are so fixed, such rates shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

Sec. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating such bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing costs, as soon as possible, under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 20 years from the completion thereof or acquisition thereof as hereinafter provided. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of such bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the cost of such bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Sec. 5. All rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act upon the city of Omaha, Nebr., the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, the county of Douglas, Nebr., and the county of Pottawattamie, Iowa, may be enjoyed, used, or performed by said cities and counties, jointly, or by any one or more thereof separately, or by such boards or commissions as may be created by law to carry out the provisions of this act for said cities and counties, or any one or more thereof that may construct the bridge hereby authorized. The rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act may be assigned, conveyed, and transferred by said cities and counties to the State of Nebraska and the State of Iowa, or to either thereof, or to the highway departments of said States, or of either thereof, but shall not otherwise be assigned, conveyed, or transferred.

Sec. 6. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

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

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CLAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 16969) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 16969, with Mr. LEHLBACH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CLAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BACHMANN].

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have asked for a few minutes' time in order to tell the Members of the House something about the delegation that called on the Speaker yesterday. I want to say unqualifiedly to the Members of the House that that delegation yesterday did not represent the unemployed of the country. The whole crowd was nothing but a communist organization, coming here for the sole purpose of using this means for spreading communist propaganda.

If the Members will read a copy of the petition which came through the mail this morning to each Member of the House you will find that petition is nothing but communist propaganda. I read three or four lines to give you some idea of the petition. Here is what it says:

Only the proletarian revolution can liquidate unemployment by abolishing the private ownership of the means of production, the exploitation of the workers, and production for private profit, and by establishing instead a system of social ownership of industry and of production for social use.

By reading on further you will see that the intent and purpose of the petition is the spreading of communist propaganda.

The man who was at the head of that delegation is Alfred Wagenknecht. He is a German naturalized citizen. There was some question raised about his naturalization. If you will read part 3, volume 1, of the hearings of the committee appointed to investigate communist propaganda, beginning on page 77, you will find the record of Alfred Wagenknecht.

Mr. Charles G. Wood, Commissioner of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, the man who had charge of the investigations in connection with the strike at Passaic, N. J., the strike at New Bedford, Mass., and the Gastonia strike, all three of which were led by communists, and cost the American Federation of Labor, the strikers themselves, and the owners of those mills millions of dollars, testified as follows:

Mr. BACHMANN. Is Alfred Wagenknecht a known communist?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir. He was a known communist, a fugitive from justice. He has been fined \$1,000 for false representation on passports, and has been prosecuted by the Department of State. He is a recognized communist, and since then has been known as an avowed enemy of the Government.

Mr. BACHMANN. What is his nationality?

Mr. WOOD. A German.

Mr. BACHMANN. Naturalized?

Mr. WOOD. I think so. He has been here a number of years. There has been some question about his naturalization in Cleveland. Wagenknecht was a member of the American section of the Communist International, and he is still so.

This is the record of the man who was leading the delegation here on yesterday, falsely representing that he and his committee represented the unemployed of the country.

I call your particular attention to this because some Members of this House and a large number of the American people do not know about this movement, and they seem to treat it too lightly.

I believe it is time that the Congress of the United States began to pay some attention to this communist organization, 75 to 90 per cent of whom are aliens and naturalized citizens and who have for their purpose the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

I am no alarmist, but I attended the unemployed convention held by the communists in Chicago on July 5. I saw the riots in Chicago on July 4. I attended their convention in New York City in June and saw 12,000 of them in action.



The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. BACHMANN. The whole movement is illegal and unlawful. Ninety per cent of its membership is foreign born and they receive their instructions from Moscow.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BACHMANN. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In this particular case and in other cases of this kind why can we not cancel their citizenship and deport them?

Mr. BACHMANN. You can not cancel their citizenship and deport them without some law.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From the gentleman's statement it would appear they obtained their citizenship by fraud or some misrepresentation. If that is so I would take up every communist I could find, cancel their citizenship, and throw them out. [Applause.]

Mr. BACHMANN. What you can do is to pass the bill I introduced which will be very effective in stopping this movement. My bill provides for the adding of the word "communist" in the immigration law after the word "anarchist." That bill is pending before the committee of which the gentleman from New York is a member, the Committee on Immigration. If this bill is passed we would be able to send back every man who is actively engaged in this movement in the country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I would be glad to do anything possible to throw out any communist.

Mr. BACHMANN. Let me say further that this man Wagenknecht is not looking for work. He is a revolutionist; the only thing he is looking for is trouble. He was one of the men behind the big communist strike at Passaic, N. J. He assisted in raising over \$500,000 by popular subscription in furtherance of this strike. According to the testimony of Mr. Charles G. Wood, no accounting by competent authority of any sort was made of the distribution of this money. Wagenknecht O. K'd everything. He got the money and was the disbursing officer. He was the man who said "yes" or "no."

The great mass of loyal American workmen who may be unfortunate enough at this time to be out of employment are too patriotic to send to Washington a known communist revolutionist like this man Wagenknecht, who has for his sole purpose the spreading of class hatred and discontent in order to destroy the American form of government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has again expired.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGUARDIA].

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BACHMANN] states that the demonstration yesterday was simply a publicity stunt. I agree with the gentleman; but I believe the gentleman from West Virginia and my colleague from New York [Mr. FISH] have given the communists more publicity in the last few months than all the stunts they can possibly stage. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from West Virginia states that Congress should do something about this. I agree with him. Congress should do something to better conditions so that the communists will have no argument by reason of our inactivity. Our failure to give the subject of unemployment consideration and thought and pass some constructive legislation so as to avoid suffering and hunger in periods of depression is indeed justification for criticism and fuel for the agitator. If we do something real neither the communists nor any other organization will have any argument, and they will not be able to undermine the Government.

Why, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman himself says that at this meeting where these men were appointed there were only 100 present, and many of them were curiosity seekers. If this is so, I will say to my colleague that this Government is in no danger. The danger is not in what the communists say but rather in what we fail to do. There are

millions of people out of work. They are willing to work. They must be employed.

As to stopping communism by law, gentlemen, I do not see how you can do it. You can not stop a thought; you can not stop an idea by legislation. The Czars of Russia tried it, and communism was the result. The way to combat communism is by creating decent working and living conditions so that the working men and women of this country will not be compelled to go on a bread line or to wait for the dispensing of charity. [Applause.]

The way to stop communism is to give the working people of the cities and the farmers of certain sections of this country a square deal. It has come out, gentlemen, in the course of the discussion about conditions in the drought area that we have in this country a peasant-tenant class—farmers who are working under most intolerable conditions. There seems to be a sort of cruel, feudal system of farmer-landlords in certain of the areas that are now suffering. I say the way to combat communism is to abolish these conditions, to give the American farmer a chance, to put an end to this farmer-tenant system, and for Congress to do something constructive.

You can not fight communism by talking about it. You can not fight communism by having special committees of investigation. You can not fight it by making reports on it. You can not fight it by giving it publicity. But you can fight it by doing something that is really constructive to give our workers steady work and providing properly to avoid suffering in times of depression. The American home, a steady job, an opportunity for the children to go to school properly nourished is the way to combat communism. [Applause.]

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR].

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the bill that is now before you proposes to make appropriations for the Navy, and it is appropriate at this time, possibly, that I make the remarks I have in mind. I call the attention of those who are interested in the subject to the fact that on January 9, in the course of my remarks, I discussed at some length the subject of war—wars we have had and wars we are going to have.

If you will examine my remarks of January 9 you will find that in that discussion I quoted not my opinions but the opinions of men known throughout the world on this subject of another world war and how imminent it is at the present time. It is more important than the subject of communism, which has been debated in the last few minutes, because that, to me, is more of an idle threat, however worthy of consideration, than anything serious to this country at the present time, while war is a present overshadowing threat. I am not an alarmist but have laid before you world conditions that should have the careful study of every Member of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, there are those who view with alarm the failure of our Navy to be on a "parity" with England, yet only once in past history were we in war with England, and then only to help England. That is the reasonable purpose of "parity"—to help England in her wars. With century-old rivals at her doors and Canada unprotected at our own, it is the wildest fancy to believe England will ever give us occasion for war.

Naval "parity" is to help England, not to hurt her, and I submit the passage of resolutions such as I propose should do much to save ourselves, England, and civilization unmeasured billions of dollars, where our hearts are, and untold suffering and sorrow to humanity, where they should be.

In the words of a distinguished statesman, I quote from Senator BORAH's speech of March 1, 1921, wherein he says:

The Navy as a negotiator of peace has never been a success; as a negotiator of war it has had no equal.

In my speech of January 9 on "wars" this subject was discussed at length.

Here are two proposed resolutions that I am offering today, not with the expectation that they will be passed by this body at this time, but they are offered for considera-



tion. The first is a House joint resolution, not the creature of my own mind alone, but suggested in part by those who know far more about international conditions than I do, although I have some knowledge from traveling throughout Europe. The resolutions speak for themselves.

[Seventy-first Congress, third session. House joint resolution introduced to-day in the House of Representatives]

Joint resolution authorizing the President to call a conference of foreign governments

*Resolved, etc.,* That whereas the United States Government has entered into a peace treaty with 52 other nations, having for its purpose the outlawing of war in the settlement of international disputes, and

Whereas different conferences have been called by several of these governments for a reduction of naval armaments which have not resulted in the material gains hoped for toward the solution of problems covered by the Kellogg peace treaty: Therefore be it

*Resolved,* That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to invite the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Japan, together with such other governments as may be advisable, that have signed the Kellogg treaty for outlawing war, to send representatives to a conference that shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement on any or all of the following subjects, to wit:

First. The respective governments so represented agree not to permit any public or private interests therein hereafter to render military or naval aid to any belligerents either by selling or otherwise disposing of any ships, arms, munitions, or other war supplies to such belligerents or by gifts or loans of any money or property to those engaged in war.

Second. That prior to engaging in any war, excepting to repel invasion, any of these governments intending to declare war shall give written notice through diplomatic channels to different governments joined in such agreement or treaty, that no declaration of war or breaking of diplomatic relations shall occur until first submitted to the electorate of such governments wherever the right to popular vote exists. Where such right does not exist, a notice of 30 days of the proposed declaration of war shall be given to the respective signatories before any act of aggression occurs on the part of such government.

Third. That no military enlistments or assembling of new bodies of armed men shall be undertaken by any of the governments parties hereto for a period of one year after the signing of such agreement except for the purpose of repelling invasion.

Fourth. That in an effort to carry out the provisions of the Kellogg peace treaty all naval building operations of the several governments parties to such agreement shall cease within 60 days after the signing of the agreement and a 1-year naval building holiday shall occur with the parties to such agreement.

Fifth. That the governments so represented shall be requested to consider any further questions that may properly come within the purview of the Kellogg peace treaty, with public announcement from time to time of any agreements that have been reached and which thereafter may be submitted to the respective governments, so represented, for ratification.

Here is the other resolution, not for other governments, but for our own consideration, also introduced to-day:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

Congress shall have power to declare war only after the proposition shall have been submitted by the President to the several States and a majority of the States, at general or special elections called by the governors thereof, shall have approved the same. This amendment shall not be construed to prevent the President from using the Army and Navy to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons shall not be violated by conscription or forced military service, but when public safety demands Congress may provide for forced military service on the North American Continent, and in no other place.

Mr. Chairman, if you will read my remarks of January 9 I am convinced you will be satisfied, from the number and high character of authorities quoted, that war is imminent; and certainly, if war comes in Europe, we are going to get into that same war.

The World War, in which we played a small part, cost our Government \$36,000,000,000. The next war chapter, it is prophesied, will be written within two decades, possibly one.

A New York Times article, dated February 1, 1931, says:

The World War cost the world 23,000,000 human lives and \$200,000,000,000 in gold before peace came. The toll of the next may mean extermination, for it will be waged against population centers with gas bombs.

Reference to the inception, prosecution, and results of the World War are briefly offered, only to furnish a picture of what will again happen, unless all signs fail. When an Austrian official was shot in Serbia in 1914 not one American in a hundred believed our own Government would soon be raising 4,000,000 men to fight in that war. Two years after the Serbian incident Wilson was reelected President because he kept us out of war, yet six months after his election we were in that war.

The World War would not have involved this country easily without fierce propaganda by press and pictures, much of which was untrue. It recounted cutting off ears and hands of Belgian children, ravaging of women, powdered glass in foodstuffs, poison wells, and stacked arms in basements of my own State, with countless other sensational statements, calculated to arouse hate and passion.

Overwhelmed by a storm of demands for war, that supported President Wilson's ultimatum, Congress then declared war. Without discussing the justification for that war or water passed over the wheel we were then assured it was waged for self-determination of European peoples, "a war to save civilization" and "a war to end wars." When it was concluded we learned that secret treaties, old race enmities, the Bagdad Railway, free passage of the Dardanelles, control of Alsace-Lorraine, African colonization, commercial rivalries, and a dozen other causes were involved in the European conflict, in which international opinion was divided as to whether Germany, Russia, or France was the real aggressor.

For years Germany, Russia, England, and France had been feverishly preparing for war. The Czar, Kaiser, and practically all leading characters in that war have long since dropped out of the picture. Several great monarchies of Europe were changed into a communistic or dictatorship form of government, while a dozen years after that war unrest in the world at large is greater than ever before in all history.

From a peaceful commercial people we were rudely awakened in 1917 by a summons that declared all opposition to war purposes and war methods was unpatriotic.

In a world-mad war Wisconsin's great leader was in the thick of the fray, never surrendering his convictions nor swerving from the fearless course pursued in both peace or war. No tribute of praise can ever do justice to the courage of La Follette, who stood undaunted to the end.

Realizing the futility of raising an American volunteer army to fight in Europe, the Army Staff, aided by powerful propaganda, put into effect an ironclad conscription law for the first time in our history that assumed to take all the physically fit man power of the Nation and send it to war. Conscription of property, an idle promise or threat, never was attempted in that war; but from a peaceful people we were immediately transformed into a warring nation second to none.

From a number of years' experience in the Regular Army and Wisconsin National Guard, I believed I fairly understood the meaning of war. Members of our family had served in wars from the days of the Revolution down to the last war, often with casualties; but when once in the war, all agreed, we had to win it.

The Thirty-second Division, composed of Wisconsin and Michigan soldiers, reported over 13,000 casualties in that war, indicating the character of service our own troops were called upon to render. A company from my little home city lost 88 men in France, either killed in action or died from other causes. These fatalities out of about 500 replacements indicate what real war means, and is mentioned only because of its bearing on the next war.

A record of war profiteering at home and of official incapacity while our soldiers were in France was disclosed by the report of a House committee of 15 members made up of 5 subcommittees. After 19 months of war and an expenditure of over \$500,000,000 for airplanes, Secretary of War Baker testified before the subcommittee of which I was chairman that not one fighting plane of American manufacture ever reached the battle front.



Our aviators, among the greatest in that war, used Spads, Sopwiths, and other planes procured from our allies, all of whom needed planes. This is referred to because of its bearing on the next war, to be fought with nations like our own, all of which are now engaged in the "preparedness" race.

Loss of life, loss of jobs, of business prospects, and of moral standards due to war influences are always an accompaniment of such conflicts. If any direct benefit came to any community other than employees of munitions factories and cost-plus contractors, it was infinitesimal compared with the losses.

It has been estimated that around 80 per cent of all our present Government's expenses are occasioned by past wars and preparedness programs. Over \$900,000,000 annually is now required for hospitalization, pensions, and like relief, while over \$1,000,000,000 yearly average is an item for military and naval expenditures, including our present naval "parity" program.

Mr. Chairman, the United States that initiated all the reduction of armament conferences, including the Kellogg peace treaty signed by 53 nations, now leads the world in its naval expenditures.

This brief résumé of the World War furnishes a picture not easily forgotten. It shows the extent of human selfishness and demand for human sacrifice by those who do not fight, and economic distress of this present day, to a large degree traceable to that war. What are we going to do in the next European war and when may that occur?

We are now confronted with positive evidence that another European war is in the making with a strong probability that our own country may become involved.

A picture following the World War discloses strong opposition to any veterans' relief bill to aid 3,500,000 surviving men, hundreds of thousands of whom are to-day out of employment and in needy circumstances, according to testimony of General Hines. Great financiers of the country, including Secretary Mellon; Roberts, of the National City Bank; Reynolds, of the Continental Bank, of Chicago; Owen Young, author of the German reparations' plan, and others have expressed, with but one exception, business danger over any material relief to these war veterans. That is a commentary on our lack of gratitude when military and naval expenses during the next fiscal year are to reach around a billion dollars.

The likelihood of an impending European conflict and the feverish efforts of our own and foreign governments to reach another great "preparedness" program is beyond doubt. All these preparations follow close after the Kellogg peace treaty to outlaw war which pact, I repeat, was signed by 53 nations.

On January 9 many high authorities were cited by me in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to show that another European war now threatens to involve the world. Only brief reference can be made here to such predictions.

Frank Simonds, famous war correspondent; William Simms, Henry Adams, Gibbons, George Adam, and a dozen other authorities were there quoted, including a recognized world-wide observer, H. G. Wells, who says of the next war:

Some sort of accident might happen next year or the year after; it is as close as that.

Stalin, dictator of all Russia, said two months ago:

Europe to-day is like an armed camp, with more money for armaments wrung each year from nations now half bankrupt. Things can't go on like that; the breaking point must come.

General Pershing said recently:

The Great War was called a war which would end wars, yet how many disastrous wars have been fought—and how many others seem in the process of making.

Speaking on Armistice Day, Coolidge said of the World War:

No nation profited by it. The destruction of life, the maimed and the orphaned reaching many millions, the loss of scores of billions of property, the crushing debts and taxation and human misery \* \* \* reveal what a crime it was to permit such a catastrophe to envelop the world.

From many other writers and magazines also quoted the following paragraph from a recent "Liberty editorial" sums up the situation:

The last war decided nothing \* \* \* the same hatreds, animosities, and fears that inspire wars between nations continues throughout Europe. \* \* \* European war is not alone a possibility, it is a certainty, as any European traveler knows. \* \* \* If war comes, will we be in or can we keep out? \* \* \* The junkers in England, Japan, France, Italy, and loudest of all in the United States, demand great preparedness. Germany and Russia had it in 1914. What was the result and what will be the next harvest?

My own judgment, after visiting practically every country in Europe on one or more occasions, is that these predictions are not exaggerations. Eminent military authorities declare that 30,000,000 men are now under arms throughout the world to-day, or double the number prior to the World War.

Commander Kenworthy, of the Royal Navy, has said within 30 days that "before the war to end wars," \$3,500,000,000 was spent annually for war purposes by the world, but to-day we are annually spending \$5,000,000,000, despite limitations of armaments by Germany and in the midst of a world-wide economic crisis.

The United States expended \$319,665,000 for war purposes in 1916. In 1929 we spent for war "preparedness" \$781,463,000, or over 140 per cent annual increase within about a dozen years. Last year the United States expended for naval purposes 40 per cent more money than Great Britain, 200 per cent more than Japan, 270 per cent more than France, and 600 per cent more than Italy. These figures disclose the warlike attitude of our Government, not influenced by the Kellogg peace treaty, which we recently initiated. They indicate the heavy unexplained tax burden placed on the American people to support another war.

After our Government has initiated several reduction of armament conferences, together with the recent Kellogg treaty, we find we are now about to build over 100,000 increased naval tonnage to reach "parity" with England at a cost of far more than a billion dollars. England agreed to reduce her naval tonnage 140,000 tons to reach that promised "parity." However, not one ton reduction in her navy will occur because of a reservation in the London treaty based on the conduct of France that is building 46,000 of warships and Italy that is breaking all records with 100,777 increased tons of fighting ships.

No one imagines England, with Canada unprotected on our northern border, will ever challenge our own Government to war, but if England is involved in the next war, and that is practically certain to occur, then our Navy will be expected again to help England in that war.

Another Lord Northcliffe will arise and another powerful propaganda will overwhelm us to see that we are aligned with the British Government. Once war is declared, our soldiers and our Navy will again be in another "war to end wars." That seems to be the inevitable conclusion of the present drift toward war.

Mr. Chairman, the United States adopted a real conscription law for the first time in 1917 to secure an army for foreign service, although England, Canada, and other governments refused to draft their man power for that war. Without conscription, comparatively few volunteers would have enlisted for a European war. Without conscription, it is safe to say few volunteers would have gone to fight in the trenches at a dollar a day with a possibility of 50 per cent casualties, or more than one-half of a single division disabled. That was the loss suffered by the Thirty-second Division of the Wisconsin and Michigan troops a little over a decade ago, when the reported casualties reached 13,936, with 2,660 killed in action or died of wounds.

With conscription the number of men drafted for the next war may double the 4,000,000 who served in the last war to end wars. No one could successfully challenge the right of our Government to draft 20,000,000 men if need be to repel invasion, but all the world can not bring armies to our shores that would endanger our own Government.

Every attempt in this country and in the world at large to stem the war spirit has failed, but it is not entirely hope-



less, and possibly a ray of promise may occur in a suggestion that should be made. If this seems to be a violent proposal, then let me again recall the article previously quoted from the New York Times:

The World War cost the world 23,000,000 human lives and \$200,000,000,000 in gold before peace came. The toll of the next may mean extermination, for it will be waged against population centers with gas bombs.

It is a sad commentary on our civilization with that record before us, and a Kellogg peace treaty, signed by 52 other nations within the past three years, all inspired by this Government, that we now face another threatened conflict which may destroy or change the form of many governments through a second world-wide war catastrophe.

Mr. Chairman, those who are responsible in House and Senate for our foreign-relation policy as affected by congressional action may have prior right to urge any resolution concerning those relations, and I well remember it was the Senator from Idaho, Senator BORAH, who, by amendment to an appropriation bill, started the series of conferences which had for their purpose the mutual reduction of armaments.

When President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes opened the first conference in Washington the hopes of all governments there represented were high that a real move for international peace had been started, destined to enlist the support and sympathy of the entire world—for the distressed people of every nation wanted peace.

Any failure to meet that end was due as much to fears of yielding advantage to possible rivals in the future as to century-old jealousies that laid foundations for the next war in the treaty of Versailles from which these nations had recently emerged.

A few days ago, on February 9, British Foreign Secretary Henderson said that if the people want disarmament and exert their will they can compel results. He also said:

The next war will be incomparably worse than the last. . . . It will be fought by aircraft using poison gas; . . . by air attacks against great centers of industry and population.

He says that disarmament, not preparedness, alone can stop war.

Every conference has been disappointing to those who expected frankness and a spirit of sacrifice would govern its proceedings. It has been an agreement entered into by nations that alternately have been allies or enemies for centuries.

Any agreement was a distinct advance, but instead of seeking to shave down a battleship here and a cruiser or submarine there or removing fortifications and forces by any rule of thumb, would it not be better to try a plan that if agreed to will be a long step toward world peace?

Mr. Chairman, according to many high authorities quoted in the RECORD of January 9, another world war is in the making. It is evident that no genuine reduction of armaments will be had. On the contrary the race was never so hard and the end never more certain.

I repeat when the Kellogg peace treaty was signed 53 nations were agreed that war should be outlawed. It was more than a gesture, yet no concrete proposal has been agreed upon to offer a break in the suspicions and fears born of countless scraps of paper.

With that thought I have introduced a resolution for another and different conference. It proposes to take from belligerents the sinews of war by revising archaic international usage which only fans the flames, and in its stead by mutual agreement to prevent any contributions public or private of war aid either by war munitions or by money or property that are as necessary to war as blood to the body. A military and naval holiday instead of comparative measurements of ships and guns would be calculated to inspire mutual confidence in peace purposes.

Other conferences may be had, the more the better; but let this effort be to stop the mad race in armaments so that nations will be unafraid to inaugurate needed economies in their governments and turn their spears into plowshares.

A recent reduction of Japanese naval appropriations followed, I trust, by naval slashes in the naval bill under con-

sideration will give more confidence of peaceful purposes than volumes of speeches and treaties to outlaw war unsupported by acts to convince the world of our good intentions.

Mr. Chairman, it may be a far-fetched hope to believe the second resolution for our own national conduct will permit "preparedness" champions to yield to the people who pay the bills and fight, a right to decide when foreign wars shall be fought. They are the ones who pay the price; they love their country and are as patriotic as those they send here to represent them. Why should not the people vote their instructions?

Congress surrounded by hysterical propagandists and often influenced by a controlling Executive message does not carry out the people's will, but that of the Executive's by its war declarations. The constitutional provision has become a war liability when the decision is left to Congress.

A farcical pretense of conscription of property has been completely abandoned. Why not abandon conscription of man power rather than send our boys again to fight in Europe? That would insure our refusal to join the next war. By every right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness conscription should be abolished excepting to repel invasion.

If we set an example for the world, it will invite the world's confidence in our good intentions. If Junkers wish to fight, let us send them to the trenches as brave volunteers who have the courage of their convictions, but let them be placed in the front to enjoy a novel experience, where, by example as well as by precept, they can say, "Come in" rather than "Go in." I submit these resolutions for your consideration. [Applause.]

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM].

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, there is a right way and there is a wrong way to do a very worthy act. There has been very much said and something done within the last few weeks in the matter of relief of distress in Arkansas. Some of the things that have been done and some of the things that have been said elsewhere, it seems to me, have hindered rather than helped in the splendid campaign in behalf of this worthy cause.

I have arisen for a few moments to tell you of one right way which has just been demonstrated in my home district. I particularly call attention to the sequence of dates, because that sequence illustrates how the human heart, individually or collectively, really responds when once it gets thoroughly interested in any proposition. Down in the city of Helena, Ark., in Phillips County, in the district of my colleague [Mr. DRIVER] lives at the present time a lady who formerly lived in the city of Benton Harbor, Mich. On February 4 she sent the following telegram:

HELENA, ARK., February 4, 1931.

NEWS-PALLADIUM,  
Benton Harbor, Mich.:

There is urgent need of food for school children in this district. Conditions deplorable. Any food will be distributed through Mrs. Bertha Sanders, county superintendent of schools, care of courthouse, and I assure you no more kindly deed could be done by your community. Deep appreciation.

Mrs. JOSEPH HART.

There is a note under the telegram, published in the newspaper from which I have read it, that Mrs. Hart was formerly Miss Harriet Hurst and for some time served the First Congregational Church in Benton Harbor as young people's director; also that she has lived in Arkansas for several years.

That telegram reached the city of Benton Harbor on the 4th of February. On the 5th of February the News-Palladium carried the story in headlines such as I show you. The response from that community was immediate and very wonderful. All over the county, and, indeed, all over that section of the State, responses came in, and while it was intended in the first place simply to dispatch one truck load of food and various other needed supplies to this particular city for these particular children, after they had it all assembled there were five truck loads of material.



Instead of a week or 10 days being taken to accomplish this wonderful thing, on Saturday, the 7th, following the receipt of the telegram on the 4th, the "autocade," as it was called by the newspaper, started on its way from Benton Harbor, on an 800-mile trip, down to Helena, Ark., and was expected to arrive in that city on the Monday following. [Applause.]

To indicate to you how deeply the community was stirred, many of its representative citizens laid aside their duties for the time and responded as Michigan folks and other folks like Michigan folks—and we are all of that sort—do when an appeal is made in the proper way. In this connection I am pleased to refer to the little village of Covert, of only about 300 inhabitants. It heard through the columns of the newspaper of this very worthy enterprise being undertaken by the good people of Benton Harbor and Berrien County, and the people of that village also laid aside their ordinary cares and in one day collected together more than a truck load of supplies, and sent word to Benton Harbor that their truck would be down there to join the "autocade" on its way to Arkansas.

So on Monday of this week, and if not on Monday then certainly on Tuesday, this fleet of trucks reached Helena in charge of the mayor of the city of Benton Harbor, preceded by a trooper assigned to the task of escorting the "autocade" down there by the governor of the State. As they went down through the country upon the sides of the various trucks was displayed the character of the expedition. The mayor himself, a very eloquent gentleman, was authorized to extend to the citizens of Helena and through them to the citizens of Arkansas the real sympathy and appreciation that our people have for those good folks down there.

Over 20 tons of food supplies were collected within this surprisingly short time and all the necessary details for transportation were likewise planned. A ton of sugar, a ton of flour and corn meal, a half ton of rice, a ton of navy beans, a half ton of concentrated honey, a ton of canned tomatoes, several tons of farm produce and miscellaneous food products made up the bulk of the shipment. It is estimated that a ton of jam and jelly alone was contributed out of the abundance of such delicacies produced in this great fruit section. Nearly \$500 was collected in cash gifts outside the regular Red Cross subscription of the community which had already been made. A characteristic touch is afforded in the message from the boys and girls of Benton Harbor to the boys and girls of Phillips County to accompany the school collection of \$90 which was sent:

*To the boys and girls of Phillips County, Ark.:*

DEAR FELLOW STUDENTS: Like pirates of old, we, the boys and girls of Benton Harbor, Mich., have been on a treasure hunt for coins, big and small—pennies, nickels, and dimes.

Since we believe that buried treasure brings good to no one we are sending our treasure to you.

Kindergartners, grade pupils, high-school students, and teachers have unearthed treasure and hoarded it in this sack to be speeded many miles across the States to you in Arkansas.

With every coin in this bag goes a message of good will and sympathy from the ones who gladly contributed.

We hope that the enjoyment you receive from this treasure is as great as that which we have experienced in sending it.

With all sincerity, from

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE BENTON HARBOR SCHOOLS.

The truck transportation was provided by local firms and local companies furnished the necessary gas and oil for the trip. Greetings were sent by the secretary of Benton Harbor Chamber of Commerce to like organizations in Cairo, Memphis, and Helena. A final touch was given to the expedition by a little colored lad who rushed up to the editor of the News-Palladium and said, as he thrust a dollar bill into the editor's hand: "Send this down; it's all I can afford, but I want it to go."

Such in incomplete outline is the story of how one community responds to the need of another when a proper appeal is made.

Mr. Chairman, I have not taken this time in order to boast to you as to the character of response that comes from our own people when real need is established, but I

wished to pay our home people a deserved tribute, and particularly to emphasize again that there is a right way and there is a wrong way to do a thing that is entirely worthy and which ought to be done. I think if those high in authority, not here but in other places, those who have been acting as spokesmen for these areas, had used the tact and judgment of this fine lady who simply outlined the situation to her old friends back in her home town, there would have been a much readier response, and we would not have delayed so long as we have been delayed in this matter of providing what the Congress has seen fit to provide in the way of relief. I sincerely hope that the good people of Arkansas will come to know that some of those who have spoken in her behalf have hindered rather than advanced the cause we all desired to aid. I am particularly happy to speak these sentiments, which I feel sure are the sentiments of our own people, because there has always been a particular bond of sympathy between Arkansas and Michigan. We are what are called twins in the great family of States. Arkansas was admitted to the Union in 1836 and Michigan, a Northern State, in 1837. And I say to the Representatives of Arkansas who are now upon the floor, honoring me with their presence, that any time that the people of Arkansas speak the word spoken by this most estimable lady in Helena, Ark., and speak it in the same spirit, not only one community, but hundreds of communities will respond as has this fine community of Benton Harbor; but when spokesmen for Arkansas stand, not here but elsewhere, and besmear and belittle and berate everything that the people of Michigan hold dear, we can not be blamed for withholding the largess which our hearts prompt us to pour out so lavishly when once the proper sources are touched in the proper way.

I close as I began, by saying that there is a right way and an entirely wrong way to do a thing that is worthy. [Applause.] I commend our good people and say that this is but an illustration of what we will always do when similar occasions arise and when similar appeals are made.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DRIVER].

Mr. DRIVER. Mr. Chairman, the most tragic aspect of the unfortunate economic conditions prevailing in the drought-stricken areas is to be found in the great number of undernourished children in the public schools, the plight of whom were responsible for disclosing to a degree the widespread distress existing generally. The spontaneous and generous response of the citizens of Benton Harbor and its vicinity in Michigan to the appeal of that splendid character formerly residing there, and now domiciled in the district which I represent, the lady mentioned by my distinguished colleague from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM], supported by the accurate portrayal of conditions and a soul-stirring appeal from the pen of the gifted editor of the *Helena World*, will contribute to the elimination of much of the suffering which exists, and securely places her and those citizens who were moved by their humane impulses at her call, in the affections of the people there. It will not be necessary to erect monuments of stone and granite in memory of this most kindly act on the part of the citizens of Michigan, the twin State of Arkansas, but their names and generous acts are enshrined in the hearts of the people and will ever be cherished by them. These people not only gathered from their storehouses 20 tons of food, but they loaded the same on trucks and personally transported this relief over the highways and delivered the same to the city, thus avoiding even the expense of its transportation, and received personally at the hands of the beneficiaries the expression of the gratitude of the people. With the gift was one of special significance in the form of a donation by the school children of Benton Harbor amounting to \$96, represented by pennies voluntarily contributed by these more fortunate children of the sister State. It is my hope that the name of the donors,



many in number as it must be, will be furnished to the school authorities of Helena to be posted and preserved as a roll of honor.

I take this opportunity of further acknowledging the generous contribution of food and feedstuff from the States of Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Colorado, and Texas. Altogether there has entered the State and been distributed to its suffering citizens 117 carloads, amounting in value to many thousands of dollars, which supplement the contributions of our great relief organization, the Red Cross, in caring for the unfortunate people.

I indorse and support the compromise effected, through which the establishment of credit agencies are made possible, and the people bankrupted through the ravages of the drought may be permitted to remain on the farms and rehabilitate themselves. It is not my purpose to attempt to construe the language of the Secretary of Agriculture in the letter to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, or to offer an opinion on the definition of the phrases in the letter of the President addressed to Senator ROBINSON of Arkansas. I could indulge the hope that the language of the amendment would be so definite and unequivocal that no controversy could arise in its administration.

Such communications express the purpose of a sympathetic administration of the law, and such assurance comes from sources fully and reliably informed of the actual conditions sought to be relieved against. This information comes from the selected representatives of the Executive; the Secretary of Agriculture through the complete survey made by his staff; from reports coming to the Red Cross, and made available to the President and his Secretary of Agriculture; and the mass of evidence entering into the RECORD at the instance of the Representatives from the affected areas presenting a complete picture of the conditions existing and leaving only a proper and effective method of relief to be applied. I regard it highly important that this compromise be enacted into law at the earliest possible moment in order that the necessary administrative organization be created and provision made for expeditious operations in the drought-stricken territory.

The farming season is just around the corner. It is most unfortunate that this recognition of the demands was refused when the seed loan bill was under consideration. To those familiar with the actual conditions its failure was no surprise. Such theory of relief could not apply to the conditions existing in the cotton-producing areas where the credit system prevails and the security dealt with in most instances is the crop to be produced, the sole security of tenant farmers, and when that asset is mortgaged, is exhausted, and is of such character that a subsequent lien is impossible to place.

In the administration of the feed and seed act a first mortgage was required, and therefore, when executed, denied the participant of the fund the possibility of securing necessary means with which to cultivate his crop. It is therefore not surprising that but few loans are made, and that a very limited amount of the sum provided can be utilized. In fact, the setting up of a credit structure is the one system through which an answer can be given to the actual demands.

These people do not want a gift if an alternative is offered. They were and are ready to enter into obligations in good faith, and to use their every energy to meet such obligations. They are ready to offer a mortgage on their energies to be used in crop production. There was no failure on their part in 1930. They cultivated the usual number of acres; they expended the usual amount of money and labor thereon; they invested their capital and energies, but due to conditions over which they had no control it was to no useful purpose. The only crop produced even in the most favored sections of the stricken areas was cotton, and that at a cost of 33 1/3 per cent more than market values.

In consequence the tenant could not pay the landlord, and the landlord could not pay the banker and merchant, with the result the merchant is bankrupt and the bank is closed. The few remaining open were forced to freeze their deposits thereby tying up the small reserves of those removed from

the immediate cause of distress. The banks are unable to extend aid to their communities. Practically every dollar entering into crop production during the present year must be from borrowed capital from without such areas, and upon the only available security, the crops to be produced. Expressions of dissatisfaction over the compromise are heard from the representatives of the cities, where the unemployed present a problem of serious consequence.

No Representative dealing with the distressed in the drought areas can withhold any measure of sympathy for the distressed in the cities and hope that a satisfactory solution may be provided, and I will support measures to such end. While on all fours in the character of distress, the treatment of the problem necessarily widely differs. To-day 500,000 of the inhabitants of the State of Arkansas are dependent upon the Red Cross for food and raiment. More than 90 per cent are residing upon farm lands. Without financial resources from outside the State, 50 per cent of the land must remain idle, and which means that at least 50,000 families will be without employment. These people are trained in agricultural pursuits, and have no experience or preparation to fit them to enter our industrial life, even though the opportunity would be afforded. But we know that present conditions are such that the opportunity is foreclosed against them, and therefore, without the means of cultivating their lands, they must remain a charge upon charity, either through continued contributions from the Red Cross or await the production of crops by their neighbors and share with them the fruits of their labors in order to live another year. Through avenues of credit these people can be put to work, and be enabled to produce foodstuffs for subsistence and make provision for another year. The same thing is not true of the unemployed of the cities where only a revival of business can apply, and I can conceive of no better contribution to that cause than will be made through affording these distressed farmers the opportunity of earning money, which will give them a purchasing power with which to turn the wheels of industry. The State Senate of Arkansas has, by appropriate resolution, indorsed the compromise agreement, and I concur in such expression.

**GENEROUS MICHIGAN FOLK IN CITY WITH FOOD FOR HELENA—CARAVAN OF FIVE TRUCKS FROM BENTON HARBOR, LOADED WITH CONTRIBUTED FOOD, ACCOMPANIED BY MAYOR—NEWSPAPERS STARTED MOVEMENT**

Twenty tons of food given through the generosity of the people in and near Benton Harbor, Mich., to the drought-stricken school children of the area around Helena, will leave Memphis this morning in a caravan of five trucks which left Benton Harbor Saturday morning.

The trucks were lent by their owners, some of whom also drove them through, loaded with 3 tons of flour, 3 tons of canned tomatoes, 5 tons of other canned fruits and vegetables, 100 bushels of potatoes, an equal amount of onions, as well as honey, butter, jelly, corn meal, rolled oats, and hampers of fresh string beans.

#### NEWSPAPERS STARTED IT

Two newspapers were the means of bringing the need in Arkansas to the attention of the good people of Benton Harbor. C. M. Rogers, editor of the Helena World, sent articles on the plight of the school children to many papers. His story was put on the front page of the Benton Harbor News Palladium. The story was especially appealing to Chester Curtis, a fruit grower of Millburg, near Benton Harbor. A week ago he went to the office of the Benton Harbor paper and offered to drive his truck to Helena if others would give supplies.

A telephone call to C. M. Young, publisher of the Helena paper, informed them that food was the greatest need and the next day Curtis's offer and the fact that food was especially needed was printed. This story unloosed a deluge of food.

#### GIFTS POUR IN

Women raided their pantries of the winter's canned-food supply. Canning factories gave cases of their best products. Growers of fruits and vegetables in this area which supplies a large part of Chicago's food supply, dug into their bins and storage houses, and the school children gave pennies. Their gifts of \$96, all in pennies, is a part of the caravan burden.

Before the next issue of the paper more food had been given than could be crowded onto Curtis's truck. Then another truck was volunteered and filled to overflowing, and finally a third truck. When it came Saturday morning and the trucks were to start, two additional trucks had to be obtained.

#### DRIVERS PAY OWN WAY

These men are driving without pay and paying their own way en route.



Mrs. Curtis came with her husband, the only woman in the party. John J. Sterling, mayor of Benton Harbor, joined the caravan, and Walter Kritlow, of the Michigan State Police, was delegated to represent Wilbur Brucker, Governor of Michigan. L. R. White, city editor of the News-Palladium, is representing his paper.

Other members of the party are Jay Rogers, R. J. Lavanway, Walter Allerton, Harold Lamrock, Sam Adams, G. Beck, and Mr. Walter and his son from Covert, which is near Benton Harbor.

They drove all night Saturday, resting last night at Hotel Chisca. They expect to reach Helena about noon.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLANCY].

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, two days ago the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] very forcibly brought to the attention of the House the invidious character of the amendment adopted by the Senate to the independent offices appropriation bill. This amendment was designed to prevent benefits being paid under the emergency officers' retirement act to those employees of the Federal Government who are receiving \$2,000 or more salary per year. As the gentleman from Massachusetts pointed out, the Senate amendment does not contemplate those employees of State governments, municipal governments, nor those in private employ.

I believe that the Senate amendment is unjust. I believe that it was adopted without a full comprehension of its effect, and most assuredly is indicative of poor judgment on the part of the Government, if such provision finally prevails. As my colleague, ROYAL C. JOHNSON, chairman of the World War Veterans' Committee, has suggested, we must go slow in adopting amendments of this character. It is well known that Mr. JOHNSON was uniformly against the enactment of the so-called Tyson-Fitzgerald Act, but he appreciates that these disabled veterans have assumed additional obligations since they have been placed on the retired list with pay, which they might not otherwise have assumed.

I would like to tell the committee about Luther E. Ellis, regional manager of Veterans' Bureau at Detroit, who was born in Butler, Ky. Captain Ellis found his way into the famous Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division, the same division that my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] belonged to. Captain Ellis served in the One hundred and second Infantry with my friend from Tennessee [Mr. REECE]. Luther Ellis also received the distinguished-service cross, and I find, upon inquiry—not from him, because he would never tell me—that—

He personally led his company against a strongly held enemy machine-gun position. During advances he was shot through the lungs, and when wounded his men halted to render him aid, but he ordered them forward. His example of gallantry contributed greatly to the success of the attack on Bois d'Ormont in the Meuse-Argonne on October 28, 1918.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Captain Ellis is a very much disabled man, and he has been through that hell that so few of us on this floor have ever experienced. He was at the front continuously—not during the last few months of war, but from the very commencement of the American occupation of the front—joining the Twenty-sixth Division, I understand, sometime in April, 1918.

It was just this type of gallant man that General Hines was lucky enough to find to head up the regional office of the Veterans' Bureau at Detroit. He knows the difference between a worthy case and the case of the gold brick. He has the confidence and the cooperation of the veterans' organizations in Michigan. He also has the confidence of the delegation from Michigan.

I am told only to-day that he made application but a few days prior to the expiration of the statutory limit for filing under the emergency officers' retirement act, and it was only at the insistence of his colleagues that he should so file, because they knew that he was deserving. Now, the so-called Reed amendment would take this type of man and deprive him of the benefits which have been legally determined his due, and yet leave on the retired list a man drawing greater benefits who is receiving \$7,000 a year from a State government. Moreover, I think if you look into it very carefully you will find that in 1924 there was enacted a measure, brought out of the Military Affairs Committees of both the House and Senate, which permitted Regular Army

officers retired for disability to be employed by the Veterans' Bureau and who might receive salaries in excess of \$2,500 per annum, and those men will not be affected by the so-called Reed amendment.

I invite the attention of the conferees from the House who will have for consideration the appropriation bill for the independent offices to this matter in order that they may not too hastily agree to the Senate amendment, for, Mr. Chairman, it is indeed loaded with dynamite.

I am hopeful that there will be an opportunity to have a record vote on this amendment in the House if our conferees find it reasonably proper to accept such an amendment. [Applause.]

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] 30 minutes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, as I introduced the first bill and made the first speech in Congress in behalf of governmental relief for the existing destitution, I feel a natural interest in the course of legislation upon that subject. It is with deep disappointment that I learn of the compromise which it is stated has been made, under which such relief is to be confined to loans in the drought area—to loans only upon good security.

#### STARVATION—FOOD FOR COMMUNISM

I heard with close attention the remarks made a few minutes ago by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] and the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BACHMANN] on the feeble demonstration of communists here on yesterday.

As they spoke I asked myself why were the communists here yesterday instead of two years ago. The answer is obvious. They are trading upon the suffering and unrest throughout the country, and the hunger and despair which now prevails with millions of our fellow citizens. Human misery is the food on which communism thrives. The real enemy of communism is he who fights against the conditions which give it birth and which are essential to its existence. More than all now do the people need to be made to feel that their Government is sympathetic and just and that their welfare is an object of its unflinching concern.

The report of the special committee shows that they found very few communists. They comment on the fact that only a trifling and inconsiderable percentage of our people are adherents of communism. I believe it. So far as I know, I never saw a real live communist in my life. I have seen plenty of radicals, but upon talking with them I found that most of them know about as little about communism as they do about democracy—they merely expressed an urge, with a patter about a "dictatorship of the proletariat" and a lot of nonsense which they themselves did not half comprehend. The vast majority of our radicals are interested in better conditions for the poor and the masses, and not in "red" politics.

#### "LET THE FITTEST SURVIVE"

The Spencerian doctrine of "laissez faire" is wholly respectable. I can understand how an honest and sincere man may believe in the harsh philosophy of "Let it alone"; "Let the fittest survive." He is supported by the facts of evolution in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Back of him is the thorny path which humanity has traveled through the dim centuries before the beginning of recorded history. That he may think it well to continue upon this road I can understand. I can respect him if he is consistent in that position.

Arrayed on the other side against this cruel philosophy are all the ideals and all the kindly emotions of the human heart. Every impulse that men are willing to acknowledge, and the teachings of every respectable religion are against it. The admonitions "lift up the fallen," "love thy neighbor as thyself," and even "pray for them which despitefully use you," are accepted as guides for conduct throughout the whole world. Furthermore, there is the fact that no civilized government has ever adhered to any such heartless principle.

The doctrine of "laissez-faire" is respectable, and for those who adhere to it consistently I have nothing but re-



spect, but for those who seize upon it to excuse them from some action demanded by the conscience of mankind, I have nothing but contempt. [Applause.]

From the beginnings of organized society men have had regard for the sufferings of their fellow creatures. Governments back to the beginning have always had regard for the starving and miserable among their citizens. Never in all history can it be said, unless it may now be said of the American Government, that a government has been oblivious of such suffering.

For action upon the part of our Government for relief in time of emergent and widespread distress there are a multitude of precedents. From 1804 down to this moment our Government has responded on a hundred occasions for the relief of suffering and starving citizens. A page of the RECORD would scarcely hold a complete list of these measures. We have succored not only our own distressed, but those of foreign lands. Never, so far as I know, in any important emergency except that which now confronts us, have those in control turned a deaf ear to the cries of misery and destitution.

#### SHOCKING INCONSISTENCY

We are now confronted by the spectacle of men in authority, who supported grants from the Treasury to feed famished Europeans, but who now refuse food to starving Americans. "Let it alone," they say; "it is not the proper function of government to supply food even in a nation-wide emergency." They place their feet upon high principle when it comes to food for our own citizens. They have used the public funds to subsidize shipping, aviation, and agriculture—they have spent millions in finding markets for our manufactures—they pride themselves in levying tariffs for the fostering of "infant industries"; they have voted away billions for purposes for which there is no direct warrant in the Constitution, but they will not use one penny for the relief of a starving citizen. Starving women and men by the hundred thousands stretch out their hands, and their answer is "Let the fittest survive."

In all good conscience and logic, there can be no distinction in political principle between a gift and a loan, nor between a loan to buy food and a loan for some other purpose. How can those justify themselves in principle who have loaned hundreds of millions to shipping and industry yet refuse a loan to buy bread for a starving child. They should be frank and say "It is the money we value—we fear the loan for food will not be repaid."

Those in authority lift up their hands and cry in horror, "It is a dole." Just what is a dole? The original meaning of the word was "portion," from which it has come to mean "charity." They refuse to give Government relief and say, "Let the Red Cross care for the suffering." Upon the pretense of high principle they refuse governmental charity and throw those who need it upon private charity.

Their argument against giving Government aid is that it will undermine the thrift and morale of the beneficiary. In the name of all logic I ask, How is it that the morale, independence, and self-confidence of a starving man are more secure when the bread which he receives is given by private generosity than from the public funds? If a poor man must have help, surely he can receive it, when paid for by his Government, with his self-respect more secure than when it is drawn from private persons whose sympathy has been aroused by his sufferings.

Those who oppose Government aid assert that the Red Cross will care for those in need. This is not true. The National Red Cross is giving no relief whatever outside of the drought area. Every cent of the funds of the Red Cross has been allocated to drought relief. Every cent of the \$10,000,000 being raised by the Red Cross by the present drive will be spent for drought relief. Every individual of the suffering millions in the cities, industrial sections, and territory outside of the drought area must rely for succor wholly upon the communities in which they live.

In Jefferson County, Ala., which I represent, the State employment commission estimated the unemployed in November at 17,000. As many more are working half time or

less. It is safe to say that at least 10,000 persons in my county are in need of help to provide the normal necessities of life. For aid of these suffering thousands not a penny has come from any outside source. They must be cared for by local charity. The local chapter of the Red Cross has no funds other than what it has received from the local community chest.

The burden upon my community is made much heavier by the fact that apart from unemployment there is an intense local depression caused by the deflated building and real-estate booms—a dozen local banks have closed within a few months. It is a new community without great accumulation of capital. Scarcely an individual in it but whose income has been seriously impaired. My community is duplicated by numerous others throughout the country.

#### THE COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

I have in my hand the report of the committee on conference upon the bill H. R. 14675, which, as passed by the Senate, carried a provision for the appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the relief of the suffering and the destitute over the whole country. I notice that now there is presented a so-called "compromise" by which it is proposed to restrict the appropriation, first, to make loans to individuals in the drought areas to assist "in forming local agricultural credit corporations," and, second, to make "loans to farmers" "for crop production" "and for further agricultural rehabilitation" in the drought areas, such loans to be "secured by liens on crops or by other security."

We have the interpretation by the committee that the \$20,000,000 is for "loans" secured by "liens on crops or by other security." We have also the interpretation of the Secretary of Agriculture, by which he says, in part:

A part of the normal agricultural credit operation in the drought area consists in financing from month to month by the landlord of his tenants. This financing goes to buy food and clothing, as well as for other purposes. It is principally this system which, due to a weakened banking structure, has broken down, thus depriving the community of the credit essential to economic recovery.

The provision in the pending proposal would answer the needs of all of these who can offer security.

Note the word "security."

It is clear that the interpretation of Secretary Hyde is correct. It is also certain that the committee on conference know the significance of the provision which they have reported.

#### LOANS UPON GOOD SECURITY

There are two things which are certain about this proposal. First, that not a penny of this \$20,000,000 can be loaned outside of the drought area. Not one penny of it can be used in the industrial sections or in the cities or anywhere else in this country, no matter how intense the suffering may be. That much is absolutely certain.

The next thing that is certain about this proposal is that not a cent of the money is to be given away; not a cent of it can be loaned without security; it is to be loaned and the loans must be secured. The Secretary would be guilty of malfeasance if he should make a loan to a borrower unable to give security—more than that, he is charged with the duty to require "good security" for every loan—a security which will insure that the loan will be repaid. The man who has no security can not get one cent of this money even in the drought district. The poor, the propertyless, those who constitute the great class of our starving and suffering people, can not obtain as a loan or otherwise as much as one penny from this appropriation.

They call this a "compromise." From the standpoint of the starving millions in the industrial sections I say it is an abject surrender. From the standpoint of the millions of our people, the poor, tenant farmers, both whites and negroes, throughout the drought sections, it is not a compromise. It is a craven surrender.

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

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. For days the newspapers have been stating that the leaders of both parties agree to this compromise. Some of us who read those newspapers do not understand who the leaders may be, but this is what



I am getting at: In that minority report, in which the conferees surrendered, they themselves stood on this floor advocating that this relief be universal; yet they have now signed a minority report surrendering to another body or to the Executive. They are not my leaders. I will tell you that.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Who the leaders may be I do not know. My position, even in my own party, is so remote from the sources of decision that I can not even imagine who has made this decision. But let me say that any who may have agreed to such a craven policy do not lead me. [Applause.]

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Nor me.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. And what is the "compromise"? The best I can get is that to secure for those able to give it the poor privilege of a loan on good security it has been agreed that there shall be no extra session of Congress. An extra session may be called only by the President. He may call it if he will or he may leave it alone if he does not choose to call it. Oh, but they say, if the President does not make this concession, we will refuse to pass some essential measure and then in order to carry on the Government he will be forced to call an extra session; and they have surrendered this "privilege of filibustering" in order to get this concession.

#### CONGRESS SHOULD BE IN SESSION

To my mind, if Congress had the power to decide against an extra session and should so decide, it would be guilty of the grossest breach of duty. There is nothing so demanded by the emergency that confronts us now as that Congress, in this time of trial and the suffering of the people, should be in session. [Applause.]

Who is it that does not want Congress to be in session? Who is it that does not trust the Representatives of the people to be in assembly where, if need be, they may act? It is not those who believe in the principles of democratic government; it is not those who believe in the Preamble of the Declaration nor in the Constitution. It is not those who believe in the people and regard them as fit to rule themselves. It is those who feel that they have an Administration that will look after their selfish class interests—they are unwilling to have the Representatives of the people here where the public interests and the general welfare may be protected. [Applause.]

#### UNREST AND DISCONTENT WIDESPREAD

Is it possible that there are those in our country who are dissatisfied with the small number of communists we have? Is it possible that there are those influential in the counsels of the Nation who want to make communists more plentiful?

There is discontent in the country, plenty of discontent. In the main it is economic. Little, if any of it, is political. There is the unrest that grows out of suffering and hunger. There is the discontent which comes from sorrow and despair. Some of you know that I am in touch with kinds of opinion not usually expressed in the public press, and based upon this may I assert that there is not only much discontent but there is a growing feeling of positive resentment against the Government. The greatest factor of public safety and order in our country now is that the starving and suffering multitudes have no one to lead them. They have no leadership and they have no program. If a Moses should come among them who could command their confidence and point them to some program which they believed would bring them relief from their sufferings, who could throw the light of hope into the gloom of their despair, they would rise and they would follow him. God grant that such a leader may not appear and that radicals may not be able to capitalize the prevailing unrest and discontent.

Do they want more communists or is it that they choose the other anti-democratic alternative and desire to make more fascists? Which side are they on? As for me I despise them both, but if I should be forced to choose between them, I would choose the communists, for they at least are interested in the multitude.

#### A MONUMENT TO GOVERNMENTAL STUPIDITY

The inevitable result of the policies of those in authority is to destroy patriotism and to alienate respect for our institutions.

If I were able to credit them with sufficient intelligence, I should be inclined to think that their purpose is to lay a predicate either for communism or for fascism. But I am unable to give them that credit. I do not think they have capacity enough to lay such a plan. They are merely building a monument to governmental stupidity.

If there were principle upon which these men might sincerely stand and refuse to hear the cries of the starving, then I might respect their intelligence, if not their sentiments. But there is no such principle. They are merely making an excuse.

What this country now needs more than all other things is that our Government should show that it is responsive to the sufferings of the people. No man who loves our institutions should justify himself in this time in taking advantage of a specious reason and refuse to listen and to help. More than anything else, our suffering and sorrowing people need to know that they have a humane Government in Washington, and that it will respond to their appeals.

#### NO VISION AND NO PROGRAM

Those who are in control of our Government face the deplorable economic situation without a program either for temporary relief or for permanent remedy. Apparently they view the situation as having "just happened," without any understandable causes therefor. Their plan seems to be to continue to drift, hoping in some way we will muddle out of our distress, and in the meantime "let him survive who can." Bankrupt in vision and unfit to shape governmental policy, they are equally poor in their recognition of the needs of the unfortunate.

Suffering and distress exist from one end of this country to the other, yet now we come upon a time when nothing whatever is to be done by our Government for the relief for those who dwell outside of the drought area, and even the suffering thousands inside of that area can not get a penny from the Government unless they are able to give good security. And this is civilization, and this, Mr. Chairman, is America! [Applause.]

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

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. ESlick].

Mr. ESlick. Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I was a member of the committee created by House Resolution No. 220 to investigate communistic activities in the United States. This committee devoted much time and work to this investigation. We visited cities in all sections of the country where the communists had organized, and a large number of witnesses were heard. The witnesses came from the different walks of life. May I not quote from the report as to the witnesses examined?—

Among the better-known witnesses who testified at length before the committee and presented a vast amount of documentary evidence were William Green and Matthew Wohl, president and vice president, respectively, and Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative, of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Ellis Searles, editor United Mine Workers' Journal; Father Edmund A. Walsh, vice president of Georgetown University; Charles G. Wood, commissioner of conciliation, Department of Labor; Harry A. Jung, commissioner National Clay Products Industries Association, Chicago; Walter S. Steele, editor National Republic, Washington; Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Daughters of the American Revolution; Col. Leroy Smith, Better America Federation, of Los Angeles; Capt. William F. Hynes, of the Los Angeles police department, who presented one of the most detailed and extensive reports of communist activities of any witness during the hearings; Robert F. Kelley, chief of Eastern European Affairs, Department of State; J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; former Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, of New York; Lieut. Make Mills, Chicago police department; Inspector John A. Lyons, New York police department; Commander H. R. Hein, Department of the Navy Intelligence Bureau; Jacob Spolansky, special representative National Metal Trades Association, Detroit; Basil W. Delgass, former vice president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation; Peter A. Bogdanov, president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation; Feodor M. Zlavkin, general manager of the Amtorg Trading Corporation; Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; William Z. Foster, twice candidate for President on a communist ticket and secretary-general of the Trade Union Unity League; J. Louis Engdahl, a well-known communist and head of the International Labor Defense; Israel Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party in New



York City district; William Simons, district organizer for the Communist Party in California; Joseph Fields, head of the communist youth movement in Seattle; Louis Bebrits, editor of the Hungarian communist daily newspaper *Uj Elore*; Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Jewish communist newspaper *Freiheit*, published in New York; Harry Gannes, acting editor of the *Daily Worker*, official daily organ of the Communist Party of America; and three escaped prisoners from Russian lumber camps near Archangel.

The large printed record will show that the committee gathered the facts, and the report tells the story of what we found. I am glad to say that at all times the committee kept free from partisan questions, or political matters. Appointed to find the facts and to report them as found, the committee made the effort to live up to the standard. Of course, the several members were differently impressed by the witnesses, but upon the findings there is small difference of opinion.

I come from an agricultural district. My district has no cities. At the time of my appointment there was not a communist in the 11 counties of my district. I think it safe to say that more than 99 per cent of the people of my district, white and black, are native born. We have probably 50 Hebrew merchants, and they are respected citizens and high-class business men.

This investigation has been a revelation to me. I did not know there was so much "half-baked" humanity in all the world. We went into the summer camps of the communist. We saw a conglomeration of races from the native white and the negro, with many foreigners—mostly foreigners—men, women, and children. Most of them were "clad in climate and clothed in sunshine."

To listen to these people, to hear their evidence, however wrong they may be, approaching crime in action, with the world revolution as a result, one must believe they are in earnest, fanatical, with unbounded energy and determination to put over their plans.

#### WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

And what is communism? It is a world-wide political organization, teaching and advocating everything we do not believe in.

I listened with very great interest to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON]. It was a scholarly and able address. I regard him highly, and on a part of his address I have no word of criticism. I have no unkind comments on the suggestion he made to feed the hungry people of America.

I come from a great agricultural district in Tennessee where we produce an immense amount of food, and yet I have hungry people in my district to-day. We have them in middle and west Tennessee and over in Alabama.

I want to say to the gentleman from Alabama that I am one of the men here who is willing to vote whatever money that may be necessary out of the public Treasury to feed the hungry men, women, and children of America, and I care not what section they come from. I think that is the highest obligation and duty of government. I agree with him fully on that.

But there is another phase in which I do not agree with him. I do not want to class the hungry people of America with the communists who come from Russia.

I want to talk to you about a different communism than the communism discussed by the gentleman from Alabama.

What is communism—and at this place, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *RECORD* and to include therein certain quotations in that extension.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ESLICK (reading):

The following is a definition of communism—a world-wide political organization advocating: (1) Hatred of God and all forms of religion; (2) destruction of private property and inheritance; (3) absolute social and racial equality, promotion of class hatred; (4) revolutionary propaganda through the Communist International, stirring up communist activities in foreign countries in order to cause strikes, riots, sabotage, bloodshed, and civil war; (5) destruction of all forms of representative or democratic governments, including civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and trial by jury; (6) the ultimate and final objective is by means of world revolution to establish the dictatorship of the so-called proletariat into one world union of soviet socialist republics with the capital at Moscow.

These are the communists I am after. Not the honest, hungry, out-of-work men and women down in my section and in the home city of the gentleman from Birmingham. I want to destroy the red crusader and feed the hungry American citizens.

It is not the American hungry as communists that I would indict. My friend referred to the proletarian dictatorship and said no man knew what it was. If he had seen the unfortunates who escaped from the forests of Russia and heard them describe the situation he would know what the proletarian dictatorship is in Russia—an absolute dictatorship under such horrible conditions as I never heard of outside of the old Russian Empire.

But let me say to him that great is Russia, which covers one-sixth of the face of the globe, with 150,000,000 people; had but 23,000 communists, and yet to-day Russia is absolutely in the grasp of the Communist Party, and they tell you that there is but 1 per cent of the people who are communists, a million and a half of adults and 3,000,000 of the young communists. What have they done in 11 years? The Russian Communist Party was born in 1919. In Germany in one election recently the communists cast four and a half million votes. Through the Third International they are operating in 54 nations of the world. Finland is ablaze with it, Poland has it, the Balkan States also, and we all know how close England came to the brink. The Indian trouble, the revolution in India, has communism behind it. It is claimed that there are 70,000,000 communists in China who are making the death grapple for the great Chinese Empire. Think of it—in 11 years, grown from a little handful of 23,000 "reds"! If they can accomplish their purpose in these nations they will control the four nations which have one-half of the population of the earth.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] says they are too small to be dangerous. The unexpected often happens. Take the old empty gun, the "unloaded" gun, and how many new-made graves are to be found in the cemeteries of the land from that source. The unexpected happened. A single shot at Bunker Hill, and it was heard round the world and a new nation was born. In 1914 there was a single shot and the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand fell.

It was the beginning, the forerunner, of the four blackest years in all human history. Fifty-eight nations were marching under battle banners, 60,000,000 men, and when the struggle was over out yonder in the graveyard on the western front there were 12,000,000 soldiers, the flower of the world manhood, who left 5,000,000 widows and 10,000,000 orphans, and the world was bequeathed a legacy of debt that will mean \$200,000,000,000 when it is paid—all from a single shot.

You city men do not know anything about it, but we country people do, and I am a countryman. A mad dog takes its course. He travels day and night, and a single shot lays him low, but about 10 days later you wake up to find dogs and cows and horses and hogs going mad. One dog and one shot finally ends him at the end of the road. That shot in advance would have saved all of that community's livestock and sometimes human life. Let a ship come to your port with a case of bubonic plague, or yellow fever, or smallpox. It is not the number, it is the malady. You quarantine it immediately; you stop it in its incipency.

Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" started the currents of destiny through the hearts of the colonists and the United States was born into the family of nations.

As Mrs. O'Leary milked away, with the old coal-oil lamp beside her, it was harmless; but when "Old Pide" kicked the lamp over it was the beginning of the greatest fire our country ever witnessed. When it ended more than half the city was in ashes, and the Chicago of to-day in a large measure was built upon the ruins made possible by a cow kicking over an ordinary coal-oil lamp.

May I not point to the sublime precedent? The world of that day hated the Man of Gallilee. He was persecuted. His was a humble beginning. His teachings began with a few "in a small way." The field broadened. The cross on



the summit of Calvary was prepared for Him, and there He died. The Master's open tomb in the sacred land of Palestine for 2,000 years has proclaimed the resurrection and the life, that our Redeemer liveth. To-day more than half the population of the earth embrace His faith and proclaim the Christian religion.

The burning match within itself is harmless, but if you put it within a few feet of a powder keg you begin to take notice, and the closer it comes to the keg the more dangerous it is. We may have the powder keg too close to be comfortable.

What do these people stand for? What is real communism in America? This bunch of birds in the gallery yesterday did not come here because they were hungry. You might have given those men a whole ham for breakfast and they would have been here raising a row just the same. Disturbance is what communism stands for. I do not want to class the hungry, the honest, the hard-working American citizen with this bunch that takes dictation from Moscow. I want no men who take dictation for the overthrow of my country from Moscow to be classed with my people in Tennessee. We went into the encampments; we went among them. I do not know how many there were in the two encampments. I think I heard in one they had 500 people and in another 900 people. I did not see a fully dressed man or woman in this crowd. I even saw indecent exposure of person. I heard a speech from the public platform by a negro that would not be tolerated in any other community in this country. They were almost a half-naked people on the highways and byways, and of all different nationalities. I think that of the communists in this country fully 85 to 90 per cent are foreigners. I do not believe over 10 per cent of them are natives. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUNDLESTON] says they are not dangerous, there are so few of them. They do say there are 12,000 dues-paying communists in the United States. I do not know about this. They tried to evade and hide all the evidence they could in discussing it with us, but I do know that in 1924 in 14 States in the Union they polled 33,000 votes for President; I know that in 1928 in 34 States they polled 48,000 votes; and I know that in 1930, with a two-thirds vote, they polled 100,000 votes.

When I became a member of this committee I said to my leader, Mr. GARNER, when he offered me the appointment, "You ought not to put me on this committee, I have not a communist in my district; 99½ per cent of the people in my district—white and black—are native born." I have but one Italian and probably 50 Hebrew merchants in my district, all high-class and capable business men. The rest are native born. The whites are genuine American Anglo-Saxons. Yet, my friends, there were 52 communist votes cast in 1930 in my district. In 1928 there were 111 communist votes in Tennessee, and in 1930 it had grown 3,000 per cent, to 3,392. This is a sample of how it has grown.

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESLICK. Yes.

Mr. BACHMANN. When the gentleman talks about the number that have voted the communist ticket, he must also remember that 90 per cent of those connected with the movement in this country, as he says, are aliens or naturalized citizens, foreign born.

Mr. ESLICK. A large number of them are birds of passage who have no home.

Mr. BACHMANN. Yes; and how many does the gentleman think there are in the United States?

Mr. ESLICK. I believe there are a half million adult communists and I believe that probably there are a million and a half sympathizers. There are 52 different organizations, many of them under communist dictation, like the Young Pioneers of America and the Trade Union Unity League, and a large number of organizations that fit in as cogs in the great wheel of the communist organization in this country.

Let us define communism a little further. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, two apostate Jews, in January, 1848, gave to the world the Manifesto of the Communist Party. This

work is the bible of radical socialism, the guiding star of communism. Upon it is built the struggle of the working classes for emancipation, both industrial and political. Its battle cry is thus stated:

Communists scorn to hide their views and aims. They openly declare that their purpose can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the whole extant social order. Let the ruling classes tremble at the prospect of a communist revolution. Proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Proletarians of all lands, unite.

The Third International, really the Communist International, was organized in Moscow by Lenin in 1919. The Third International is the World Communist Party. It operates in more than 50 nations of the world.

It is not my purpose to discuss the relationship of the Third International, the Soviet Government, and the Communist Party in the control of the Soviet Socialist Republics. Beyond question the political bureau of the Communist Party controls and dominates all Russian affairs, and, in fact, Joseph Stalin is the absolute dictator.

The Third International extends to the United States. Moscow dominates the Third International. Our country is represented at Moscow. Numerous representatives, white and black, native and foreign born, have been sent to Moscow to attend the congresses.

America has a spokesman and representative at Moscow. He represented the American Communist Party there until quite recently. This man, Sen Katayama, is a native Japanese, a fugitive from justice from his native land.

#### TWO REVOLUTIONS

The gentleman spoke of the Russian Revolution. Why, ladies and gentlemen, there were two revolutions in Russia. The first was in March, 1917. The Czar abdicated to the Duma, a body elected by the people. The communists had nothing to do with this. Most of the leading communists were out of Russia. Lenin was in exile, and Trotsky was in New York. This was a democratic or representative form of government.

The Kerensky government was established, but in November, 1917, by armed revolt, headed by Trotsky and Lenin, and with German aid and planning, they destroyed the Kerensky government and organized the Soviet Government. Of the 150,000,000 people in Russia, the communists did not exceed 23,000. Our Government was the first to recognize the representative government of Kerensky. But we have no diplomatic relations with Russia now. In the vernacular, we "are not on speaking terms." Of the Russian population, but a small percentage are communists—probably 1,500,000 adult communists, and the young communists are estimated at 3,000,000. This out of a population of 150,000,000.

#### COMMUNISTS' BELIEF AND PLATFORM

Communists do not believe in God, nor religion. They carry on the teachings of Karl Marx that "religion is the opium of the people." The atheism of the communists is a hatred of God and religion. They would destroy the churches and unfrock the ministers and priests. No loyal communist is a churchman. He can not be married in a church, or by a minister or priest, nor can he be buried with church or religious ceremonies. The affiliated organizations believe in the things the communists believe in and teach. They contribute to and aid the cause. Many of these are strong organizations. Then, too, there are large numbers of young communists not of voting age; numbers of them are school children, or of school age, and they are intensely bitter toward our Government, its standards, and its people.

Communism does not believe in the family and the home. It does not believe in marriage and its sanctity and morality. It advocates the destruction and confiscation of private property—all property must be owned by the state. The individual's property would be confiscated—no return to him, and if he resisted he would be exiled or murdered.

The law of inheritance has been abrogated in the land of the communist. If the communists dominated America, it would be the law here.

The strongest appeal to the negro of the country is absolute social and racial equality, intermarriage of the white



and colored races. William Z. Foster, twice the candidate of that party for President, in answer to my question, said he believed in and advocated social equality and intermarriage of the races. He expressly said that the white and negro races should intermarry. Foster is an American-born communist.

Class hatred is the daily teaching of the reds; and through that hatred they stir up trouble ripening into strikes, street riots, fights, sabotage; and if they could carry their purposes far enough, it would all terminate in bloodshed and civil war.

There is no such thing as patriotism in communism. They do not believe in it. They would destroy every patriotic impulse in mankind.

The communists seek the destruction of every known form of government and organized society, save the soviet form of government, called "proletarian dictatorship." All other forms of government are called "capitalistic governments," and the United States is regarded by them as probably the strongest and most vicious of the capitalistic governments.

And the things the communists stand for and would accomplish are to be accomplished by world revolution; not a revolution brought about by peaceable means; not a political revolution, making changes in laws and forms of government, but by force and violence, by bloodshed through the masses and the mobs when victory shall come to the communists.

Stalin, the communist dictator of Soviet Russia, in the spring of 1929, defined the communist situation in America in these words:

I consider that the Communist Party of the United States is one of the few Communist Parties to which history has given decisive tasks from the point of view of the world revolutionary movement. The revolutionary crisis has not yet reached the United States, but we already have knowledge of numerous facts which suggest that it is approaching.

It is necessary that the American Communist Party should be capable of meeting the moment of crisis fully equipped to take the direction of future class wars in the United States. You must prepare for that, comrades, with all your strength and by every means; you must constantly improve and bolshevize the American Communist Party. You must forge real revolutionary cadres and leaders of the proletariat who will be capable of leading the millions of American workers toward the revolutionary class wars.

A part of the speech of William Z. Foster, in accepting the communist nomination for President in 1928, is a daring prophecy of the time when "the red army" will "enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat" in this country. I ask leave to read this part of Foster's speech into the RECORD:

Our party, different from the Socialist Party, creates no illusions amongst the workers that they can vote their way to emancipation, that they can capture the ready-made machinery of the state and utilize it for the emancipation of the working class. On the contrary, we must utilize this campaign to carry on widespread and energetic propaganda to teach the workers that the capitalist class would never allow the working class peacefully to take control of the state. That is their strong right arm, and they will fight violently to the end to retain it. The working class must shatter the capitalist state. It must build a new state, a new government, a workers and farmers' government, the soviet government of the United States. No communist, no matter how many votes he should secure in a national election, could, even if he would, become President of the present Government. When a communist heads a government in the United States, and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises, that government will not be a capitalistic government, but a soviet government, and behind this government will stand the red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A communist is a communist the world over. They stand for the same things, regardless of nativity or present home. A very great preponderance of the communists are foreign born and of foreign extraction—personally, I think 85 to 90 per cent.

#### HOW MANY COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED STATES?

The question is often asked, How many communists are there in the United States? What are their activities? How are they carrying on? Are they growing? I do not know how many communists there are in America, and we have not found anybody who did know and was willing to tell us; but we found them everywhere we went except Memphis, Tenn.

No organization in the country is more alert and active than the Communist Party and its affiliated organizations. If energy and work bring results, this organization should "blossom as the green bay tree."

There are some 12,000 dues-paying communists in this country, but certainly the strength of the organization could not be measured alone by those who pay dues. We all know that while the Republican and Democratic Parties number their adherents by the millions, probably not one voter in a thousand contributes to the "war chests." We know that the various churches do not count their respective memberships by the dues payers.

The communists' candidate for President, in 14 States in 1924, received 33,361 votes; in 1928, in 34 States, he received 48,770 votes. In state-wide contest, in 16 States in 1930, communists' candidates received approximately 100,000 votes; and this was an "off year." Only about two-thirds of a normal presidential vote was cast. In my own district we never had a communist vote until 1930; and the communist vote in Tennessee in 1928 was only 111; but it grew more than 3,000 per cent in 1930, or to 3,392. Nearly everywhere we went the witnesses told us communism was growing. It should not be forgotten that only a small per cent of the adult communists are voters, many are aliens, and others without fixed residence; and after all, they do not seek power by the ballot but by force and violence. The ballot is used as a method of advertising or propaganda. There are many men and women of the communists' faith who do not belong to the party—many are close sympathizers. And there are some 30 or 40 affiliated organizations, communistic in belief and teaching. Estimates run as high as 2,000,000. I think it safe to say there are half a million real communists in the country, and this is just 500,000 too many, for every one of them stands for destruction of American ideals and our form of government. I think there are a million and a half sympathizers and near communists.

#### COMMUNISTS' ACTIVITIES

What are the communists' activities in the United States? They are many and varied. The communists have 12 daily newspapers, with a sworn daily circulation of 266,000. They have 20 weekly papers, with a circulation of approximately 35,000. Four of the weeklies and only one of the dailies are in the English language. The Daily Worker, published in New York City, is printed in English, and it is the recognized communist organ in the United States. Then there are 15 publications advocating communism not entered as second-class mail matter; and their circulation could not be obtained.

I can only refer to communists' activities briefly. This activity covers nearly every line of industry, commerce, and agriculture.

The Trade Union Unity League is the communist federation of labor. Every effort has been made to capture the American Federation of Labor, but failed. If this great labor organization had yielded or fallen into the hands of the communists, it would have been a black day for American business. Samuel Gompers, that greatest of American labor leaders, combated it in his lifetime, and William Green, who followed Gompers, took up the defense where Gompers left off "when he laid down the burdens of life."

The Federation of Labor has been described as the first-line trench in defense against communism. I think it has been the "shock absorber" of communism from many unconscionable attacks, both frontal and from the rear.

A communist can not belong to the American Federation of Labor. If he is known to be a communist, membership is denied him. If he joins, and the fact becomes known, he is expelled. If the communists get control of local units or organizations, then the charter is forfeited. There is neither friendship nor affinity between communism and organized labor.

A strong effort is being made to reach the American youth. The Young Pioneers of America is a communist organization made up of children of grade-school age and under 16 years of age.



The Young Communist League is composed of boys and girls 16 years of age and over. They furnish the leadership for the Young Pioneers. These two organizations are bitter in their hatred of our Government and its flag. They accept and salute the red flag. The summer camps, where communism is taught and pupils fitted to become communist leaders and teachers, have grown from 2 to 20 in 5 years. The Workers International Relief is to establish 20 more of these schools in 1931 in the United States.

The communists have diligently undertaken to bore from within and to destroy our public schools, colleges, and universities, but with little effect. They have also undertaken subversive activities in the Army, the Navy, the National Guard, military training schools, and citizens' military training camps, but so far with slight effect.

The United States is divided into 20 districts. There is a paid organizer in each district. The work goes on continuously and with great energy.

In the West and Northwest, and in the Imperial Valley, strenuous efforts have been made among the farmers with some results. In the South the appeal to the negro has been social equality and a weekly pay check, work or no work. Eighty per cent of the communists in Alabama and the city of New Orleans are colored.

The communists care nothing for the individual worker except as they can use him for their purposes. Their strikes are never beneficial to labor. They caused, or assumed leadership in, the strikes at Gastonia, N. C.; Passaic, N. J.; and New Bedford, Mass. These were costly strikes to labor and its employers. They have crippled organized labor in the mining fields and coal operations of Pennsylvania, as well as the garment, fur, needle, and textile trade in New York City. In New York City they have destroyed a number of restaurants with stink bombs.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESLICK. I yield.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The gentleman says about 80 per cent are foreign born?

Mr. ESLICK. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Has the committee any figures in its report, and upon what are those figures based, or is it guesswork?

Mr. ESLICK. It is based upon what the witnesses told us; the witnesses who appeared before our committee. I think it is a safe proposition that from 80 to 85 per cent are foreign born or the first extraction of foreign born.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, it is practically more or less guesswork, is it not, when the gentleman fixes the percentage at 80 per cent?

Mr. ESLICK. It is guesswork that you get from witnesses who would estimate and would tell us.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESLICK. I yield.

Mr. FISH. Did not Mr. Foster, who was the candidate for President, say that between 60 and 70 per cent were aliens, members of the Communist Party?

Mr. ESLICK. That is my recollection of his statement.

I want to discuss one other feature. The communist doctrine is that no individual shall own property, but the government shall take it all over. There shall be no law of inheritance. I want to quote just a little from a cross-examination I gave Mr. Bebrits:

Mr. ESLICK. If your idea of the new state would come into being at once, a change from our form of government to the soviet form of government, would you pay the landowner and the merchant and the other property owner anything for his holdings?

Mr. BEBRITS. The landowner, the property owner, will not get anything. I hold it that property owning, in my opinion, is the result of robbing generations of the people.

Mr. ESLICK. You would take away lands, merchandise, banking?

Mr. BEBRITS. Yes.

Mr. ESLICK. All of these forms of industry?

Mr. BEBRITS. Yes.

Mr. ESLICK. You would make no compensation whatever to the owners?

Mr. BEBRITS. No.

Mr. ESLICK. But suppose the capitalist class and individual corporations refused to give it up; then how would you take it away from them except by force?

Mr. BEBRITS. All revolutions are working with force.

Mr. ESLICK. And you would go to the extent of killing him in order to take his property, would you not, if it became necessary?

Mr. BEBRITS. I guess he will be wiser than to say he will stand and get killed.

That is the communist I am talking about and not the hungry man and woman in Tennessee or Alabama.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESLICK. I yield.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is this gentleman to whom you referred native born or foreign born or what is he?

Mr. ESLICK. He is a foreign-born man, editing a communist paper with the biggest circulation in America.

Mr. FISH. And he is an alien?

Mr. ESLICK. He is an alien.

Mr. BACHMANN. He is an alien from Rumania, who came to this country in 1924, is he not?

Mr. ESLICK. That is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. BACHMANN. An unnaturalized citizen?

Mr. ESLICK. Yes, sir.

Gentlemen, there is so much of this. Another thing that does not appeal to the American white man and woman is this: Foster, the man who was twice communist candidate for President of the United States, said he believed in interracial marriages; that a negro man had the right to marry a white woman and a white man had the right to marry a negro woman; that he believed in interracial marriages. They do not believe in the home, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESLICK. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Does our Government prohibit interracial marriages? Have we not always believed in it?

Mr. ESLICK. The Federal Government has nothing to do with divorce and marriage—only the States. Your State may, but mine does not, sir. [Applause.]

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. I am talking about the National Government. The National Government has never forbidden it?

Mr. ESLICK. No, sir. I learned another thing in studying the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom in America, but does not deprive any State in the Union of the right to prescribe what religion shall be practiced and preached.

I wanted to take up another line. I wanted to discuss the economic side of this question just a moment. I want to tell you a little something of the 5-year plan you have heard so much about, but before I do that, may I not say to the gentleman from New York, in talking of numbers, they have 12 daily papers, but 1 in English, with a sworn circulation of 266,000. They have 24 weekly papers with a subscription of 35,000. They have 15 papers that are not classed as second-class literature. They have publication after publication in various plants over the country, such as the Ford plant. I do not have a doubt but what they have a circulation of from one-half to three-quarters of a million of this putrid stuff that goes out, teaching to the American citizen that in the last analysis we must have relief in America by the overturn of our Government and the establishment of the Soviet Government, dictated to and controlled from Moscow.

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe in the freedom of speech and the freedom of thought. As an American citizen, I think the highest privilege that I have, aside from the right of the ballot, is to speak what I think and to think what I please, but I must think so as not to injure my Government and destroy the manhood and womanhood of my country. [Applause.]

The talk of these people is revolution. It is the ultimate thought. Revolution means bloodshed and force, and it is what is taught by the communist people. This putrid flow comes day by day through their press and through their public speakers. No communist ever went into a community for the purpose of benefiting labor or teaching peace but to produce a rough-house and produce trouble.

Mr. KETCHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESLICK. I yield.



Mr. KETCHAM. Will the gentleman kindly designate the papers in the list he has given that are foreign-language papers?

Mr. ESLICK. The gentleman will find them all set out in the report.

Mr. KETCHAM. Would the gentleman give a general statement so that it might appear at this place in the RECORD?

Mr. ESLICK. I can not give them to the gentleman. They are in different foreign languages. There are a number of them in Russian, a number in Hungarian, and I can not give them to you. But the Daily Worker is the only daily paper in America, published in English, defending communism.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESLICK. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The gentleman does not mean to say that other foreign papers are defending communism?

Mr. ESLICK. Oh, no; but I say that a large number of communist papers are printed in foreign languages. They are all printed in foreign languages except the Daily Worker, and they are all espousing the cause of communism. I know, of course, that there are other foreign-language papers which do not defend communism. I know there is a large number of foreign-language papers, as well as foreigners, who are just as loyal to Old Glory as I am, and they showed their loyalty to us.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESLICK. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. The gentleman is not opposed to the publication of newspapers in foreign languages, is he?

Mr. ESLICK. Not at all. I have no objection to those papers or any kind of a paper saying that they want a change in the Constitution and the form of government, but I want them to go about it in a lawful way. I want to see it done through the ballot box, legislation, and the will of the people in peaceable assembly. I want no man who assails the form of my Government and its Constitution to say, "I will destroy it by the mandate of Stalin from Moscow." I do not want to see that. [Applause.]

#### SOVIET RUSSIA PREPARED FOR WAR

A constant cry goes up that the capitalistic governments want war, that the communist is denied his freedom of speech and public gatherings. All men have the right of free speech, provided it does not harm his neighbor or government. He is entitled to assembly, but the Constitution defines this as "peaceable assembly." The assembly of the communists invariably is a trouble breeder, and his speech is inflammatory.

Then, too, the American policeman is a prince of peace by the side of the Russian O. G. P. U., the most dreaded, feared, hated, and cruelest police force in the world. The communists do not believe in a hell. This may be why the O. G. P. U. is so cruel.

And they cry out against war. Russia has 735,000 soldiers, known as the red army. The largest and best equipped army in the world, and Russia is ready to use the red army to enforce the brutal decree of the Soviet Government.

This is the army, the red army, that Foster says will stand behind a communist when he becomes President. The red army of Russia to protect an outlaw and a revolutionist when he becomes President of this great Republic—not as a republic then, but fallen to the depths of a despotism.

I must hurry along to the economic question, or, better said, activities, affecting American trade, industrial and agricultural. I do not give weight to the charge that by selling short a few million bushels of wheat or a few thousand bales of cotton Russia depressed our markets. There is nothing to this, in my judgment; however, I think it a wrong practice to let any foreign government deal on our exchanges much less this unfriendly power.

#### THE 5-YEAR PLAN

The country has heard much of the 5-year plan of the Soviet Union. This plan began in 1927-28 and is to end in

1932-33. To state the proposition in a few words, it is to improve and modernize all Russian sources of production—industrial and agricultural—so as to produce very cheap commerce through mass production. If this plan succeeds it will at once destroy markets abroad for much of our American production, as I shall later discuss.

The author of this plan says they have accomplished in four years all they had hoped to do within the full span of five years. This I doubt; but much progress has been made. The plan calls for an outlay of between \$40,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000. When completed it will be between \$75,000,000,000 and \$100,000,000,000. This, too, in naturally the richest country in the world—a vast domain of one-sixth of the earth and a population of 150,000,000 people, with everything government owned, with practically all labor either convict or impressed. I do not believe that 1 per cent of Russian labor is free in the sense we accept the term in America.

There are more than 1,000 American engineers and experts over there putting in the latest and most modern machinery, teaching them the lesson of mass production, with hundreds of Russian experts roaming through our factories, getting our ideas and learning American business at first hand, just as we know it. With collective farms taken from the peasants, worked by labor for a bare subsistence, using the most modern American machinery, modern factories with up-to-date equipment; with unlimited natural resources, oil, coal, and timber; and with Russia electrified—oh, what is to keep them from taking the world markets from us! If Russia uses our machinery and our brains to operate that machinery in producing crops and manufacturing its splendid raw materials into the finished products, enabling her to offer the world market its products at from 25 to 75 per cent of our prices, who will deny that it will control prices and dominate world markets? It will take world trade away from us and from all other producing competitors.

May we not see what the anticipated result will be? By the first of 1933 the Soviet Union will have 22,000,000,000 hours of electric current per year, 140,000,000 tons of coal, 40,000,000 tons of crude oil, 8,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer, 17,000,000 tons of cast iron—a great competitor in tractors and automobiles. The plan calls for the manufacture of \$1,000,000,000 of industrial machinery and \$500,000,000 worth of farm machinery.

You may ask if Russia has the natural resources. One coal field in Siberia is estimated to have 300,000,000,000 tons of the finest anthracite coal, and they are already delivering coal in the United States cheaper than the Pennsylvania mines. She has 37 per cent of the world's oil, and the Soviet Union challenges all others in the world market and stands ready to offer her oils here cheaper than American producers. She has more timber than America and Canada—the world supply of a hundred years—and in five years she has gone from an inconsequential place to first place in world sales, far in the lead of any other nation.

Last year she sold more lumber than the United States and Finland, her two chief competitors. She delivers wood pulp on our eastern coast considerably cheaper than our western producers. Already she has closed our manganese mines. From a very low place in wheat production she grew 400,000,000 bushels last year, and threatens to double it this year. She has more than 200,000,000 acres of the finest wheat land in the world. Russia produces wheat at less than 20 cents a bushel. The cotton industry is being challenged by the expenditure of \$250,000,000 in Central Asia, developing and irrigating the richest cotton lands in the world. The order has gone out that the soviet people are not to buy a bale of American cotton in 1931. This year's cotton acreage will be three times that of last year. Russia's expenditure in developing agriculture calls for \$11,500,000,000.

The result must necessarily create a state of unrest and dissatisfaction. It would destroy the stabilization of world markets. As the communist mouthpiece, Pravda says, "It is a great plan of world revolution." The Russian program



is not only a potential but a present menace to American industry and agriculture.

Either of two things can destroy the 5-year plan. If the nations of the earth cease buying or embargo Russian goods or internal revolution shall come, it will destroy the 5-year plan and this will destroy the Soviet Government. If the Russian situation were thrust upon us, we would have revolution within 24 hours—revolution for a free government.

#### THE AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

I want to say something of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. It is the principal or largest Russian trading concern in the United States. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, but not a dollar of its stock is owned by an American citizen. It all stands of record in the name of Peter A. Bagdanov, trustee for the Bank of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union; and this bank is owned by the State Bank of Russia, and that bank, in turn, is owned by the Soviet Government. The soviet people here never do anything directly, it is by indirection. Every director of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, with the single exception of a naturalized Russian, is a soviet citizen. Bagdanov and Ziavkin, chairman of the board and general manager, are both Russian citizens, and were communists and revolutionists before coming here. I fully believe this is true of them both now. And I do not believe that we have any place under our flag for them. I think they should be deported with several other Amtorg officials.

For the last four years we have imported from Russia on an average about \$15,000,000 per year, and exported about \$65,000,000. This is largely a credit business. Amtorg has a paid-up capital of only \$2,000,000. It has built up a credit of \$80,000,000 with American banks and business men. Approximately only 1 per cent of our foreign trade is with Russia.

I fully believe Amtorg officials deliberately suppressed facts our committee should have had. They were not frank and candid. They evaded and tried to cover up. In my own mind I have no doubt that Amtorg is filled with communists. How can it be otherwise? It is the creature of a communist country, owned body and soul by communists. Its highest officials were and are communists. They hold their appointments, which are political, at the hands of communists—once a communist of this type, always a communist—with the obligation on the part of every member to carry out the rules or orders of the Communist Party. Every chairman of its board has been a communist. It is the arm of the Soviet Government in America, engaged in business when the communistic government, itself, could not come here and in its own name carry on business.

I saw Bagdanov and Ziavkin and others of its officials affirm. I saw them refuse to take an oath because they did not believe in a Supreme Being. I watched their conduct upon the witness stand. I heard their evidence—evidence in a large part not to enlighten but to becloud.

I saw them evade, and argue, rather than "come clean"; and when I considered their records and what they stood for: (1) A godless bunch with a hate for the Creator and all forms of religion; (2) the ruin of the home and family fireside; (3) for the destruction of patriotism and the love of country; (4) that they would rob the individual of his property and deny compensation; (5) that through revolution by bloodshed and crime they would destroy my Government and supplant the Stars and Stripes with the red flag—the symbol of bloody revolution; I said to myself, these men are not entitled to full faith and credit in their statements, and with or without an oath, I can not believe them. Yet, in the face of this record known to the Labor Department, or should have been known, Bagdanov has been granted an extension of time, or stay, for 12 months. It speaks for itself. Instead of extending Bagdanov's time here, measured by his record, he should be deported because he is a revolutionary communist. My information is that this was done after the chairman of the investigating committee had given the Labor Department notice that protest would be made against granting further extension of time to Bagdanov. It was done upon the request of this same

firm of lawyers, Simpson, Thatcher, and Bartlett. One witness stated to the committee that no one could get a visa without the approval of this firm of lawyers. It seemed the witness knew what he was talking about. And the Thatcher of this law firm is the same Thatcher who is Solicitor General of the United States.

Our Government refuses to recognize the red government of Moscow, because it would destroy by force and violence our Government and its economic system. Yet we permit the agents and representatives of that government to come to us and go among our people with its teachings. Most people believe that we have laws prohibiting communists from coming to the United States. Our immigration laws are and have been ineffective against the communists. The record fairly sustains the statement that they are permitted to come and go at will.

#### NOT A POLITICAL PARTY

And we recognize the Communist Party as a political organization or party. It would not accomplish by the ballot if it could. This is only a propaganda means. It would accomplish through insurrection and revolution, by force and violence.

Day by day, week by week, and month by month the red organization is permitted, through the mails, to spread its subversive activities, mass demonstrations, protests, and indignation meetings—all advocating violations of the law and destruction of our Government and its organized society.

They are permitted to organize schools where sedition and treason are taught. Our people would treat all of this lightly. We are told the communists are so small in numbers their cause is hopeless. We are told that there is no cause for "hysteria," and to this I subscribe, but there is just cause for safe and sane protective legislation against this highly organized band of outlaws.

#### WORLD COMMUNISM

American communism is small, but not world communism. Russia with its population of 150,000,000, owning one-sixth of the face of the globe, is communistic. The last claim is that Germany has 4,500,000 communist voters. The Balkan States are well inoculated with it. England has her share. Poland and Finland are infected. Five of the recent South American revolutions were communist-led revolutions. The reds are in a death struggle to control China. The uprising in India was inspired by the communist. Communism is actively at work in 50 nations of the world. Will you not stop and think for one moment that with Russia, Germany, China, and India within the grasp of the communists, leaving out the reds scattered in the other nations, the communists would control half the population of the world. Think, too, that the little red cloud of less than 30,000 communists in Russia in November, 1917, no bigger than a man's hand, has grown in 13 years until it dominates and threatens to dominate the nations having quite one-half the world's population, or nearly 1,000,000,000 people. So strong is it that it threatens the peace of the world and the civilization of mankind, built up through the long centuries of struggle and achievement.

#### REMEDIES

You ask me what I would do with the communists. The recommendations of the committee is the answer of the committee; but personally, and individually, I would go some further.

I would make it unlawful for any communist to come to America. I would cut off all Russian immigration, save among families. They should have the right to unite, provided there were no communists in the family.

I would deport all alien communists, and, if they had acquired American citizenship, revoke it and send them along, too.

If an American-born citizen declared himself a communist and declared for the overthrow of our Government by force and violence, I would make his words the overt act in law and, under legislation declaring this a felony, send him to the penitentiary, where he belongs. He has no place under our flag as a freeman.



The States should deny the communists the right as a party organization to place its name on the ballot. Communism is an organization formed to bring about a change in government by unlawful acts. It should be treated as an organization of outlaws and not a political party.

I would deny the use of the mails to all communists' papers, daily and weekly, magazines, prints, cartoons; and the right to transport in interstate commerce should also be denied them. I have introduced a bill, H. R. 16348, to carry into effect these suggestions; and a little later on I want to discuss this bill and submit the authorities upon which it is predicated. I have no doubt of its constitutionality.

Give ample funds and a trained force to the Department of Justice in keeping up with the communists and their activities.

The Labor Department should see that visitors do not violate the courtesies and privileges extended to them.

Plenty of funds and ample force to the Department of Labor in deporting communists.

I want to see Bagdanov and Ziaevkin, revolutionary communists of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, sent back to Russia at the earliest possible moment.

I would shut off all trade with Russia. I would tell Amtorg to close its doors, and if Russia wanted any of our goods let them buy through nations that have diplomatic relations with us.

I would exclude especially Russian coal, lumber, pulpwood, oil, and manganese.

In the name of free labor I would say to her: Never so long as your goods are made by prison or impressed labor shall they find a market in the United States.

Every man has the right, the unchallenged right, to advocate a change of our laws, and the organic law of the land—the Constitution. I question no man's right to advocate by peaceable means a change of our form of government, a change through the ballot and the Constitution; to alter and change, take from or add to. But when he says it makes no difference whether I am an American citizen or not, I have orders from Moscow to destroy your Constitution and to put the red flag in the place of the Stars and Stripes; I have orders to get rid of your President, the Senate and House, and the courts of the land, and to establish a proletarian dictatorship, which means a despotism to be administered from Moscow; when he says, my orders are to take all individual and private property, factories, merchandise stocks, banks, farms, crops, railroads, and other property needed from its owners without pay; that no child can inherit from its parents; that you shall no longer have the right to worship God according to the dictates of your conscience; that you must become a nation of atheists and scoffers at all religions and morals; that free love will take the place of marriage; that patriotism will be no more; no more songs of sentiment and prayers shall fall from the mother's lips in the old home, for communism does not believe in the home and its ties; to this man we should say you are not only a traitor to your country, its government, and its flag, you are a hater of your God, the scavenger of an immoral organization, and the enemy of the human race.

If an alien, I would get rid of him right now; if American born, I would shut him away from the light of day, in the penitentiary, until he had a change of heart and learned something of his own country.

#### WEALTH MUST DO ITS PART

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken pretty plainly and bluntly what I think of the communist and the creed of communism, but they are here, an irritating and dangerous element to the body politic. That they are gaining in numbers by leaps and bounds, I do not question. Many are embracing the faith of communism, not really knowing what it is all about or what it stands for. The economic situation makes this condition possible. It takes fire to explode powder. It does not make any difference whether it is from a blaze, a coal of fire, or an electric current; the effect is the same. The most fertile field for communism is here.

The greatest injunction against communism to-day is fill the empty stomachs, feed the hungry, give the laborer his job that he may earn his living in the sweat of his brow.

The peace and security of the future, measured by the happenings of the day, is a clarion call to the wealth of this country. It must do its part. All the world's wealth is the accumulation and savings from the labor of human hands, guided by human brains, in the great field of human endeavor; the gathered wealth from the lap of the earth, the forest, mines, and factories.

Unto labor must be given its just reward not only in the days of prosperity but in the time of unemployment; a fair provision must be made.

I do not believe the great business interests of this Nation know the situation to-day. The man who never felt the pang of hunger can not appreciate what it means. Twenty-four men in America in 1929 paid on net incomes of \$242,000,000. One man has the reputation of having an income of more than \$100,000 every day in the year, and that man never heard the warm heart beat of humanity in the appeal of our hungry when they cry in the prayer of the Master, "Give us this day our daily bread."

Five to ten million idle men to-day—a fifth of our population—hungry, cold, and destitute. A great Washington divine in a sermon last Sunday in the presence of the President said, "A third of the American people went to bed hungry last night." It is not their fault. They are not beggars. They have been hard-working American citizens.

Let me tell you the balance wheel of our civilization is the countryman. Revolutions have never risen on the farm and in the country. Strikes, riots, and revolutions come from the congested centers—the cities. We are largely an urban nation. Our population is fast drifting to the cities. The cities first feel hunger. The country heretofore has been free of both hunger and communism. To-day the people of both the cities and country, in a vast area, are destitute and hungry.

The self-respecting man who can not provide for his family, and can not get employment, when he hears the cry of his hungry children, when he sees the little fellow's empty hands outstretched for bread, he becomes a desperate and dangerous man. It makes no difference whether he lives in the city or the country, he knows but one law—take it. The cry of the hungry child moves him much more deeply than the waving of the communist red flag and the shoutings of his putrid dogmas. But this is the field upon which communism feeds. They are going to stricken sections to agitate, and it will not help to keep the peace there. No communist ever sought happiness for the community he visits.

My prayer is that business will grasp the situation as it is, and adopt the "live-and-let-live" policy, that the great love of money may enlarge until it embraces mankind.

Communism must be destroyed in America. Business must meet the future with a changed program that the condition of to-day will never come to us again. If it refuses, in the light of experience, the responsibility must rest where it belongs. American business must know that the destruction of communism will not remove the only enemy of the capitalistic system. It must appreciate that if business does not do its part, the demand is not respected, then those who control the great wealth of the Nation had better refresh their memories in world history—that revolutions of the hungry and naked are far more destructive than the well-planned wars with the alien enemy.

The powder keg is out yonder; the match is burning. Which way will we go? Let big business make its answer. For my part keep them farther and farther apart.

Let us await with an abiding faith the day when no man shall lift his hand or voice against the great Republic of the western world; that it shall be so administered that capital and labor may live together in peace, with profit to the one and a fair return to the other, bringing with it satisfaction and happiness. May this Republic be pointed to as the house built by the Master Mechanic, built not upon the sands,



but founded upon the rock of right and eternal justice. Neither the ravings of the communists, nor socialism, nor the common enemy can destroy it. This Republic must endure, and to live she must progress—the evangel proclaiming that national safety and perpetuity of life rests in the contentment and happiness of the people—the great brotherhood of man.

Communism is a menace. It shows us the danger signal. Will business and capital take notice? There is plenty of room for us all here. The field offers standing room for all our citizenship; but the rich must not trample upon the poor and the lowly. The law of the land must recognize all classes upon terms of equality. If we are to endure we must be a republic in fact as well as in name. If we would return to the precepts of the fathers, the future would beckon us on; and the great historian, after the silence of the centuries, would point to us as the ideal republic, that we had lived, not by the law that "might makes right," but that this great Government had in its march of progress achieved the "greatest good to the greatest numbers" in all human history. [Applause.]

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

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 21 minutes to my colleague the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AYRES] in view of the fact that I used more time than he used yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for 31 minutes and the gentleman from Idaho will be recognized for 21 minutes.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SPROUL].

SHOULD FEDERAL AUTHORITY OR STATE AUTHORITY FUNCTION AS THE GUARDIAN FOR THE INDIAN TRIBES IN DEVELOPING THEM FOR CITIZENSHIP AND EMANCIPATION?

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, among the big problems for Congress to solve is that of Indian affairs. No more important step toward the solution of the problem of Indian affairs, in my judgment, has been taken than that provided for in H. R. 15498, recently reported out of the Indian Affairs Committee and passed by the House. The bill authorizes the appropriation of \$100,000 for use in revising and codifying Indian law, and to procure the services of a capable commission to make a survey of the condition of the various Indian tribes as to education, training, and health, with a view to recommending to Congress some suitable program to be enacted into legislation and providing for the special education, training, and development of the Indian for independent, self-reliant, and capable citizenship, and for his complete emancipation by a definite date. This is the most constructive and wise step, in my judgment, which has been recommended and taken in the interest of Indian affairs. Certainly Congress owes a great duty and service to our Indians located in the various States of the Government. Of course, it owes an incidental duty to look after the health of those who can not properly look after themselves.

I especially desire to-day to address myself to the subject of the duty of the Federal Government to the Indians relative to their health and their proper education. There is now pending before the House and the Committee on Indian Affairs H. R. 15498, being a bill giving the Secretary of the Interior discretionary power to enter into a contract or contracts with States for the education, medical attention, and relief of distress of Indians in such States, and providing for turning over to the State authorities school buildings, hospitals, equipment, livestock, and other property owned by the Government and used for the benefit of the Indians.

It is our opinion that Congress does not have the constitutional power to abrogate its duty to the Indians in caring for and educating them. The third paragraph of section 8, Article I, of the Constitution is a grant from the States of plenary power to Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States and with Indian tribes." It has been said that the last five words of said third paragraph of section 8, Article I, are the only words used in the Constitution which vests Congress with power and duty to care for the Indians.

The power thus delegated by the various States to the Congress has been construed time and again by the Supreme Court to charge the Federal Government with the duty of playing guardian for the Indians. This, of course, means to educate and look after the health of the Indians and fit them for independent, capable citizenship at the earliest reasonable date.

H. R. 9766 provides for delegating to States, by way of contracts, the duty of properly caring for and educating the Indians for citizenship. The bill raises the question as to whether this guardianship duty that the Federal Government owes to the Indians is transferable under the Constitution. It is our opinion that such duty is not transferable; that Congress can not abrogate and abandon a duty which it has been given power to exercise by transferring the duty to the States. When the States transferred their power and resulting duties to regulate interstate and foreign commerce to the Congress of the Federal Government it did not retain, conditionally or otherwise, any power or duty concerning interstate commerce and the commerce with Indian tribes.

The Supreme Court has time and again said that Congress may not abandon its power and inherent duties to regulate interstate and foreign commerce. The power and duties concerning commerce with the Indian tribes is inseparable from the power and duty to regulate commerce among the States. If Congress may not abandon its powers and duties in regulating commerce among the States, surely it can not transfer its powers and duties in regulating commerce with the Indian tribes. We note among other powers vested by the States in Congress the power "To coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin." Will anyone say that Congress would have the constitutional power to transfer to the States the power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin"? Such contention would be preposterous. In the same section 8, Congress is given power "to establish post offices and post roads." Would anyone contend that this power could be transferred by Congress to the States? In another clause the Congress is given power by the States to declare war. Surely no one would contend that this power could be transferred and delegated to the States. A careful study of the entire section 8 of Article 1 will convince the most questioning individual that Congress can not delegate its powers and duties toward the Indian tribes to the States in which the power originally was vested. The power placed in Congress was placed there as the Constitution and amendments thereto are adopted, by a majority vote of the legislature of three-fourths of the States.

If Congress owes a great duty to the Indians to especially and carefully educate them for citizenship, it certainly owes the same character of duty to each tribe of Indians; it owes to them an intelligently discharged duty; it owes to them a moral duty. These Indians in the various States are entitled to have uniform and equally good educational and training facilities.

It is inconceivable that a uniform service can be rendered to the 150 or more tribes when education and care is dependent upon an ever-changing gubernatorial administration in the States; when every year or two in the various States county and State superintendents of schools, with differing notions concerning education, are changing. It is inconceivable that the Indians could or would be given equal and uniform medical and hospital treatment. In no State in the Union are schools equipped with teachers specially prepared for teaching Indian students as they should be taught. They are a different race of people from the average non-Indian citizen. By nature, by breeding, and by traditional education they are different from the non-Indian. The Indian, by nature, is uninclined to self-reliance or the acquisition and keeping of property. He is more inclined to hunting and fishing and sports, by far, than he is to industry. He has few thoughts concerning the acquiring of a home and for the maintenance of the home as the non-Indian people have; he is a paternalist by training and experience; he believes the Government is under obliga-



tion to care for his wants and needs, and he desires that such relationship of the Government to the Indian be not disturbed, and thus he is much different from non-Indians toward acquiring an education. The Indians, generally speaking, are communists. There are perhaps 150 or more tribal estates in which the property of the tribe is owned in common. This character of government, which is nature to the Indian, is different from what exists among the non-Indian citizens. Because of these and many other conditions pertaining to the Indians they may not be properly educated in the average white schools of the various States. It will require special teaching and training by example, connected with precept, to ever get the Indians educated to the white man's way of living and to the white man's government.

H. R. 12576 is a bill which provides, in my judgment, a suitable scheme and plan which, when properly executed by capable teachers, will, within a few years, qualify the Indians for independent capable citizenship and for complete emancipation. And we commend this bill to every person for careful study for the solution of the Indian problem; for the Indian problem surely does require much interested study and devotion for a sensible solution. The Government should continue to press forward in studying and coming to an intelligent, reasonable conclusion as to the character of program and curriculum to be adopted and pursued by the Government for the greatest welfare of the Indian wards. The Government owes this great duty to the Indians and should not hesitate to discharge it without reference to cost.

In studying the problem of Indian affairs and arriving at a definite policy concerning their care and treatment, it should never be overlooked that the Government is the guardian for the Indians; that the Government is charged with the duty of determining what is best for the Indians. It is an altruistic duty that the Government is charged with executing in behalf of the Indians. In deciding upon a final policy for the Indians and while the Indians should be consulted upon such policy for their proper treatment and care, it should be continually borne in mind that the guardian is the one to finally decide what is best for the Indians. This duty is somewhat difficult to discharge, because the Indians may complain, may protest, and surely will think that they should be the arbiter of their own plan of progress. The Government must decide surely that the Indians must be qualified for independent, self-reliant citizenship and must be completely emancipated. These are matters in which the judgment and desire of the Indians may not be controlling. A permanent fixed policy for this emancipation must be determined upon and written into legislation by Congress. This legislation should be of such a character that each succeeding Secretary of the Interior and each succeeding Commissioner of Indian Affairs will have before him a policy, a program, and a curriculum clearly defined for him to follow in caring for and educating the Indians for emancipated citizenship.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. EVANS].

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I am availing myself of this brief time to make some comment upon a recent veto by the President of the Homer Horine bill. It appears that the bill was vetoed because the War Department reported that their records did not show that this man had been inducted into and served in the Army of the United States. I quote from the President's veto briefly:

I am advised by the Secretary of War that no record has been found of the enrollment, muster in, or service in Company G, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, during the war with Spain, of any man named Homer N. Horine. The Veterans Administration has no information as to whether Mr. Horine was or was not in the military service of the United States during the war with Spain except a statement from him in connection with a claim for pension based upon a short period of service in 1916 as a member of the First Kentucky National Guard.

I assume that the President vetoed the measure because the Secretary of War reported that there was no record of the service of this man. It appears to me that the question is not whether the War Department has a record of service

of the man but the fundamental question is whether or not the man rendered a service to his country. The implication left by the veto is that this Congress has been entirely negligent or indifferent or careless and almost venal in passing a bill putting a man on the pension roll when there was no evidence that he had ever served his country in a military way. This bill was brought into the House two years ago, and, I think, passed the House, though I am not sure. I do not believe that Mr. John M. Morin, then chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, would permit the bill to go through the House without reasonable investigation and without reasonable evidence that the man's case was meritorious and that he had served his country. Furthermore, I do not believe that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JAMES], now chairman of that committee, would permit that sort of thing; and I do not believe that 12 or 15 men belonging to the Military Affairs Committee would countenance such a thing. I would take the evidence of honest, competent, qualified men who make affidavit rather than the records of the War Department that might be made by some careless clerk or might not be made at all, as appears to be so in this case. The records show that C. C. Calhoun, the captain of this company, made an affidavit saying that he knew the man well, and that he knew that he was sworn in and he knew he served his country, and he gives incident after incident of detailing the man to do certain things. This affidavit reads in part as follows:

While Company C was on active duty at the Chautauqua and before the members of the Fourth Regiment had been mustered into the service and armed and equipped, some members of the Fourth Kentucky had become involved in a difficulty with some colored men, which resulted in very severe handling of one or two of these colored men by members of the Fourth Kentucky. As the Fourth Kentucky was situated near a large settlement of colored people, this whole settlement of colored people became aroused and very indignant at the above treatment received from the members of the Fourth Kentucky, which resulted in two or three hundred colored men arming themselves and preparing for an attack at night on the unarmed members of the Fourth Kentucky. This resulted in an urgent call from the commanding officers of the Fourth Kentucky for assistance, and in response affiant hurriedly sent to the camp 12 of his picked men and 24 guns with an ample supply of ammunition. This squad was put in command of Sergt. Homer N. Horine, one of affiant's best drilled, most experienced, and efficient men. The response being so prompt and the assistance rendered in such a military and efficient manner, serious trouble, which was thought to be almost inevitable, was averted, and affiant received the warmest thanks from the commanding officers of the Fourth Kentucky and of the civil officers of Lexington as well.

S. S. Morrow, the major of his regiment, also made an affidavit as follows:

This is to certify that I, S. S. Morrow, was major of Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Spanish war; that I know that Sergt. Homer N. Horine was sworn in by the mustering officer, Captain Ballance; that he was there and rendered service from July 11, 1898, until November 1, 1898; that he was turned out from the service without pay or honorable discharge. He behaved himself soldierly; that he drilled platoons and company; that he helped to form the first guard mount. We had his military training, which was very valuable to our command, and I would say that Sergt. Homer N. Horine should have an honorable discharge; character excellent.

S. S. MORROW,  
Major, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Witness:

OTIS WODDLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by S. S. Morrow this the 9th day of September, 1927.

[SEAL.]

W. O. HAYS, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 15, 1928.

These facts are supported by the affidavits of half a dozen other men who knew this man served more than 90 days and know that he was actually sworn into the service.

To me the evidence is thoroughly convincing that this man served more than 90 days. I voted to sustain the veto of the President. I voted under a misapprehension of the facts. I knew nothing about the case. The veto was brought into this House, and within 5 or 10 minutes after it was brought here the vote was taken. Nobody, as far as I know, except possibly the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] had a copy of the report or the bill. Had I read the report, I should have opposed the veto of the President. So much for that.



I am using this incident as a basis of some remarks I want to make about the records of the War Department.

If you will bear with me, I think I can show you that a company of 34 men served in the Army of the United States and fought one of the bloodiest battles in the history of America, and yet there is no record in the War Department that any one of them was there. I admit in the beginning that these men were not inducted into the service; they were not properly introduced to the service, but they went and fought the battle of the country, and one-third of them died on the field. They saved a command of 150 American soldiers from annihilation.

It was the year after Custer had been massacred in 1876. In 1877, just after the Custer massacre, there was great unrest among the Indians of the country. The Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho left the reservation, starting to go to eastern Montana or to Canada to join Sitting Bull. They had a delusion that all Indians were to be congregated and they were to wipe out the white men. The Government of the United States sent a little band of soldiers against them. The Indians whipped them. They sent another little band of a hundred or so men, and the Indians whipped them. The Indians started for Montana, where I lived as a boy of 15. Great excitement existed in my country, of course. There were only a few people there. The governor of my State asked for volunteers, 500 citizens, to stop the Indians. There were scarcely 500 able-bodied fighting men in the Territory at that time, but little companies of soldiers were formed to protect the families of those who were living there, and among them was a company known as John B. Catlin's company of volunteers.

The Indians came from Idaho toward Montana, followed by General Howard, with 600 men. He should have taken the Indians long before they reached Montana, but he did not. When they got into Montana another little group of soldiers under Col. John Gibbon came in from another direction and started to follow them. Howard was three or four days behind with his 600 men. John B. Catlin, with his company of 34 men who had been guarding their families and who went to a mountain pass and tried to stop the Indians but found themselves hopelessly outnumbered and did not give battle, then said to Colonel Gibbon, "If you are going to fight these Indians and will overtake them, we will join you."

Those men were not coffee coolers; they were not camp followers. They had fought their way across the continent from the Missouri River to Montana 5 or 10 years before. Colonel Gibbon said to him, "All right, we are going to overtake them if we can. We fear we can not, but if you want to join us, come along." Colonel Gibbon did not stop to swear these men in; he did not stop to wind up any ball of red tape; he just said, "Come along," and they went.

That is all the induction they had into service. They went along with Gibbon. In three days they overhauled the Indians. In that regiment of Gibbon's men there was a man named C. A. Woodruff, a lieutenant, a West Point man, adjutant of the regiment. He wrote a story of this battle, and I purpose to quote a little from it. He told about how these volunteers joined them; how when they were approaching the Indians, Colonel Gibbon called up Captain Catlin with his company and put them in the lead.

They struck the Indians at daylight. They had marched all night. They struck them at daylight. There were 400 fighting men in that band of Indians. They were well equipped, and they were as good fighters as ever breathed the breath of life. There were 150 soldiers. There were 34 volunteers who had joined them, Captain Catlin's company. They had been a sort of home-guard company for 30 days. They had built little mud forts to protect their families. Every woman and child in that section was in one of these little mud forts.

They struck the Indians, and in an hour or so the Indians had them surrounded. The Indians killed or wounded every officer in the command. They killed 6 of these 34 volunteers and wounded 6 more on the field.

It was as desperate a fight as the Nation probably ever had except Custer's fight.

I wish to read to you just briefly from what Gen. C. A. Woodruff said of it. It was approaching 11 o'clock at night. They had been fighting there from daylight and were surrounded. He said:

It seemed as if daylight would never come. The nights are cold in the mountains, even in summer; the men had no covering; their clothes have been soaked in crossing and recrossing the river. More than one-third of the command are killed and wounded; they have no medical attendance, and some of the wounded suffer intensely and their groans are very trying. In addition to all this, the yelling and shooting of the Indians during the first part of the night did not add to the comfort of the survivors. Billy Edwards, one of our citizen comrades, volunteered to carry dispatches to Deer Lodge; it was a brave deed and gallantly performed. He left us at 11 p. m., Thursday; crawled through the encircling line of Indians, walked 40 miles to French's Gulch, obtained a horse and rode 40 more, and at 10 a. m. Saturday was in the telegraph office at Deer Lodge.

After daylight fires were lighted and the adjutant's horse, killed by the hostiles within the barricade, furnished a much-needed breakfast, the first mouthful of food since our cold supper 36 hours before, after which the men buried their own and the enemies' dead.

As a boy of 15, I saw Billy Edwards come in on a jaded, foam-flecked horse, giving the news of this battle and that the men were surrounded. The Indians expected to kill them all as they had killed Custer. Billy Edwards wanted help. Gibbon had sent him and he had volunteered. He wanted medicine, he wanted doctors, he wanted help, he wanted food.

General Gibbon, in charge of these men—he was then Colonel Gibbon but afterwards became a general—made a report of this battle. General Terry, one of the famous Indian fighters of the West, in commenting upon Colonel Gibbon's report of this battle, said:

I think that no one can read this report from Colonel Gibbon without feelings of great admiration for him, for his officers, for his men, and for the citizen volunteers who fought with them.

General Sheridan, then head of the Army of the United States, said about this report:

When it is borne in mind that the Indians outnumbered the troops and citizens who attacked them more than 2 to 1 and were equally as well armed and equipped, the good conduct of Colonel Gibbon and his men will be appreciated. Our loss was 3 officers, 27 soldiers, and 6 volunteers killed and 4 officers, 30 soldiers, and 4 citizens wounded, including Colonel Gibbon, being over 40 per cent of the men engaged.

General Sheridan remarked that the losses in this battle were greater in proportion than at Waterloo, Balaklava, or Gettysburg. Six of these brave volunteers, who joined and stayed with Gibbon for 10 or 15 days, died upon that field; five more were mortally or badly wounded, yet there is not a record in the War Department that these men ever served their country—at least, that is the War Department reports.

General Woodruff says:

The Indians left 89 dead unburied on the field, and Joseph admitted a loss of 208 killed or mortally wounded, 26 more than Gibbon took into the fight.

Five years after this battle the Congress of the United States passed a bill providing that the families of the men who died upon this field might be pensioned; that bill provided that those wounded in this battle might be pensioned; it provided that there should be reimbursement for the loss of their horses, and so forth, and it provided that it should be done upon the report of Col. John Gibbon, of the Seventh Infantry. Col. John Gibbon made such a report to somebody, I do not know to whom; anyhow the Government of the United States appropriated money and paid these men \$1 a day for their services, as provided in that law, and yet the War Department records do not show that any of these people ever served.

The Congress, recognizing that we were a grateful Nation, erected a stone monument upon this battlefield and there carved upon slabs of eternal granite the names of the men who died there. Six of them belonged to John B. Catlin's company of volunteers; they served under Gibbon; they took their orders from the commanding officer and these people saved him when he was surrounded. Yet the War Department says there is no record that any of these men ever served their Government. Of course, under our present theory, if there is no record they are not entitled to a pension.



Mr. SIROVICH. How does the gentleman account for that?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I do not offer a suggestion about why it was. It has been a source of very great humiliation to our people that in all these years the War Department has repeatedly said, "We have no record."

Twenty years ago I came to Congress and asked for a pension for some of these people. They told me, "We have no record." With infinite patience, in the last month I have dug up that record and I find the law to which I have referred. I supposed the War Department would know about it, but I did not. I found that the Government had provided that these people should be pensioned under certain circumstances; that they should be paid under certain circumstances; but I had to dig it out of books of 40 years ago. The way the thing came up was that I introduced a bill for the widow of one of the men who served there and took a prominent part in that battle. Humiliated beyond words that the Government never recognized their services or, I mean, that the War Department would not recognize their services, this man would not apply for a pension. But 15 years ago he became incapacitated mentally and physically. He lived on until last October, when he died. He was an old man, 86 years of age, and he left a widow 82 years of age. I made an application for a pension for her and I asked for a report from the War Department as to the record of men who served in this battle, and they told me they had no record.

General Miles, who eventually killed or captured the remnant of these Indians, said, "The Nez Perce are the boldest and best marksmen of any Indians I've ever encountered."

Again quoting from General C. A. Woodruff, he said:

I was adjutant in the fight and intimately associated with General Gibbon for years afterwards; was present, in fact, when he died, and he always spoke in the warmest terms of the services of your gallant band of volunteers. I prepared a paper upon this engagement and I used this expression: "Our citizen volunteers followed their gallant leader with honor to themselves and credit to American manhood." I submitted it to General Gibbon, and he said: "That is right; you can not give those men too much credit."

And yet there is no record in the War Department of the services of these brave men.

As an act of justice to the children and the children's children of the volunteers who fought in the Big Hole Battle on August 9, 1877, under Gen. John Gibbon and in the company of Capt. John B. Catlin, I give their names; they were: Dave Morrow, Sam Chaffin, Newt Chaffin, Al Lockwood, Myron M. Lockwood, Alex Mitchell, Oscar Clark, Amos Buck, Anthony Chaffin, V. Burch, Sam Dunham, Riley Cooper, Lind C. Elliot, Fred Heldt, John Armstrong, Jacob Baker, Campbell Mitchell, Barnett Wilkerson, "Bunch" Sherill, Thomas Sherill, Billy Edwards, John Shinn, Charles B. Hart, Eugene Lent, Joe Hull, Billy Ryan, Jerry Wallace, Harrison Wilson, Mike Wright, Luther Johnson, Otto Leifer, George Wade, "Squire" Madding, and John S. Chaffin.

I think every man of that brave band is now gone and may no wanton hand ever disturb their resting place.

The killed of these brave volunteers on that day were: Lind Elliott, Campbell Mitchell, Dave Morrow, John Armstrong, and Al Lockwood. The wounded were Myron M. Lockwood, Jacob Baker, Fred Heldt, Billy Ryan, and Otto Leifer.

Chief Joseph, who started out with a band of 400 fighting men and is said to have killed more men, women, and children in that campaign than he had fighting men in his band, was eventually captured by General Miles at Bear Paw Mountain in northeastern Montana after a march of 1,500 miles pursued by all the forces the Government of the United States could send against him. It was the Battle of the Big Hole, however, where his band was scattered and his spirit broken by the intrepid valor of the men under Col. John Gibbon, including the volunteer company of John B. Catlin. When Chief Joseph was about to surrender he sent word to General Miles:

Tell General Howard, I know his heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Too-hul-hul-sote

is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food; no one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs! I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.

And he never did. [Applause.]

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

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am very grateful for this precious five minutes, because it seems that time is getting to be very valuable as we approach the close of this session.

I rise for the purpose of calling attention to a situation which I am sure is familiar to most of the Members of the House, if not to all. We all realize that bonds issued by Federal land banks and the joint-stock land banks, particularly those issued by the joint-stock land banks, are now selling below par. I noticed a few days ago that joint-stock land bank bonds were selling for probably one-third of their par value. Information has come to me that these banks are now buying some of these bonds, carrying them to the registrar, and having them canceled.

I do not know whether this is true or not, but I want to invite your attention to H. R. 16300. If these banks have the right to buy their own bonds, carry them to the registrar, and have them canceled, I think the mortgagor himself—the farmer—should have the same right to buy the same bond, present it to the bank, in lieu of his amortization premiums or in satisfaction of his mortgage, and then have the debt canceled. By this process, as I understand, the bank would lose no more than it would under the practice that is being followed, and my contention is the farmer should be accorded the same right—a right now being exercised by these banks, or the officers of such banks, acting in their individual capacity.

I might go further and say it has been suggested that instead of the banks buying these bonds for the credit of the bank the officers are buying them and having them canceled and taking the profits. I do not know whether that is true or not. I can hardly think so, but a hearing on the bill referred to should disclose just what is being done.

I have the promise of the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee that he hopes to give me a hearing in a few days for the purpose of determining whether the alleged policy or practice of these banks is true. In other words, Mr. Chairman, I have information to the effect that, for instance, I owe a joint-stock land bank \$10,000 on a mortgage, and I am unable to pay it, the bank forecloses. The land is put upon the block and sold for \$6,000. The bank officials then go into the market and buy \$10,000 worth of bonds at the market price of, say, 30 cents on the dollar.

They can buy \$10,000 worth of bonds for \$3,000, carry them to the registrar and have them cancelled, and the bank in that case would profit to the extent of \$3,000, and I am without a home. If the banks are allowed to buy the bonds for less than par and pay off its obligation why should not the farmer be allowed to do the same thing? That is the object of this bill. That is, if a bank is permitted to buy a bond and carry it to the registrar and have it cancelled for \$3,000 and can get \$6,000 for the property covered by the mortgage and represented by the bonds purchased, it has a profit of \$3,000. I do not know whether the banks are following this alleged practice or not, but a hearing before the committee should disclose the facts. I know that the bonds have been selling for about 30 cents on a dollar, but whether the transactions referred to are true or not I do not know. If a hearing before the committee discloses facts to show they are true, then I think the bill ought to be passed and the farmer given a right to buy the bond and



satisfy the mortgage, or be accorded the same privileges exercised by the banks.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLACK.]

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, the Democratic Party can carry the country next year, if it is against prohibition. Mr. Raskob has shown excellent judgment and leadership in calling the national committee together in the near future so they may declare themselves on the issue.

Hoover had a commission appointed for the Republicans to have an alibi. He got the wrong kind of alibi, and so he had to plead guilty to being a dry.

He has sewed up his party to the skirts of the Anti-Saloon League. My friend from Texas [Mr. Box] does not like the Raskob idea, so he called the party leader down. Well, in the next elections in Texas, those Texan tumblebugs, known as Hoover Democrats, will think they collided with an exterminator. Mr. Raskob has done the honest thing in calling the party leaders to the wet side of the issue. Not only will the national committeemen have to declare themselves but in the next caucus the wet Democrats in this House hope to bring the Democrats in the House to the liberal side. The organization of the House is a highly problematical matter, and the wets are in a position to demand that the important committees are not packed with dries. That goes for both sides.

The big States in the North are wet. Hoover will find that out without the help of a commission in the next Republican national convention. The new Congressmen from these States are mostly wet. The Democratic Party had better be true to its liberal philosophy and accept the suggestion of Mr. Raskob. A clear, definite, liberal statement at the coming conference of Democratic leaders against prohibition will make the issue in this campaign. The Republicans had better appoint a commission to find another candidate than Hoover.

And let me suggest, with the best of friendship for everybody in the Republican Party, that you nominate Mr. Wickersham.

The Clerk read the first paragraph of the bill.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LEHLBACH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 16969, the naval appropriation bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT

Mr. ELLIOTT submitted a conference report on the bill (H. R. 16297) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), and acts amendatory thereof, for printing under the rules.

CONSTRUCTION AT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.; FORT LEWIS, WASH.; AND FORT BENNING, GA.

Mr. TILSON (at the request of Mr. JAMES of Michigan) submitted a conference report on the bill (H. R. 8159) to authorize appropriation for construction at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; Fort Benning, Ga.; and for other purposes, for printing under the rules.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to—  
Mr. CRISP (at the request of Mr. WRIGHT) on account of illness.

Mr. ELLIS, for the balance of the week, on account of death in family.

Mr. HOCH, for one day, on account of important business.

Mr. LEAVITT, for one day.

Mr. RAGON (at the request of Mr. DRIVER), on account of business.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and under the rule referred as follows:

S. 5110. An act to amend the act of June 4, 1924, providing for a final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 5313. An act to cancel certain reimbursable charges against certain lands within the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 5571. An act to provide for the entertainment of members and delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the French Veterans of the World War, to be held in the District of Columbia in September, 1932; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 5825. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of California to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Bay of San Francisco from the Rincon Hill district in San Francisco, by way of Goat Island, to Oakland; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 12, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Thursday, February 12, 1931, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

##### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10 a. m.)

Second deficiency bill.

##### COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

To authorize an appropriation for the purchase of land and buildings thereon joining the West Point Military Reservation, N. Y., H. R. 14811, and other bills relative to the acquisition of additional land for the United States Military Academy, West Point.

Tuesday, February 17, 1931

##### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(10 a. m.)

To amend paragraph 8 of section 1 of the interstate commerce act (H. R. 16695).

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

827. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation pertaining to the legislative establishment under the Architect of the Capitol, for the fiscal year 1931, in the sum of \$200,000 (H. Doc. No. 749); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

828. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1931, to remain available until June 30, 1932, amounting to \$20,000 for enforcement of antitrust laws (H. Doc. No. 750); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MERRITT: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 9413. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to dispose of certain lighthouse reservations in the State of Michigan; without amendment (Rept. No. 2568).



Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McSWAIN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 15063. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to reconvey to the State of New York a portion of the land comprising the Fort Ontario Military Reservation, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2569). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. H. R. 16947. A bill to authorize the construction on Government Island, Alameda, Calif., of buildings required by the Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department; without amendment (Rept. No. 2570). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. S. 543. An act to increase the pay of mail carriers in the village delivery service; with amendment (Rept. No. 2571). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KENDALL of Pennsylvania: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 16256. A bill to fix more equitably the responsibility of postmasters; without amendment (Rept. No. 2572). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LEA: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 16778. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2573). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 16829. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Board of County Commissioners of Mahoning County, Ohio, to construct a free overhead viaduct across the Mahoning River at Struthers, Mahoning County, Ohio; without amendment (Rept. No. 2574). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LEA: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 16834. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the point known and designated as the power-site crossing or at or near the point known and designated as Wilder Ferry, in the State of Montana; with amendment (Rept. No. 2575). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JAMES of Michigan: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 15596. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to construct a water main to Selfridge Field, Mich.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2588). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JAMES of Michigan: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 15616. A bill to authorize an appropriation for the construction of a building at Selfridge Field; without amendment (Rept. No. 2589). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HAWLEY: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 16517. A bill to prohibit importation of products of convict and forced labor, to protect labor and industry in the United States, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2590). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOWARD: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 13133. A bill to authorize an appropriation of tribal funds to purchase certain privately owned lands within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2591). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LEAVITT: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 15603. A bill 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; with amendment (Rept. No. 2592). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HILL of Alabama: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 5649. An act for the relief of the State of Alabama; with

amendment (Rept. No. 2596). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL: Committee on Rivers and Harbors. H. R. 16485. A bill granting to the commissioners of Lincoln Park the right to erect a breakwater in the navigable waters of Lake Michigan, and transferring jurisdiction over certain navigable waters of Lake Michigan to the commissioners of Lincoln Park; without amendment (Rept. No. 2597). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HILL of Alabama: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 16162. A bill to extend hospital and home facilities to veterans of the Confederate Army and Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 2598). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. EVANS of Montana: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 16005. A bill to permit relinquishments and reconveyances of privately owned land within certain counties in the State of Arizona to the United States for the benefit of the Navajo Indians, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2599). 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. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 12783. A bill for the relief of James J. McBarnes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2576). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mrs. KAHN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 13176. A bill for the relief of Edward J. Webster; without amendment (Rept. No. 2577). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WOLVERTON of West Virginia: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 15730. A bill for the relief of William Lechner; with amendment (Rept. No. 2578). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HALE: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 2046. A bill for the relief of Henry C. Perrine; without amendment (Rept. No. 2579). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SANDERS of Texas: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 2986. A bill for the relief of Michael F. Calnan; without amendment (Rept. No. 2580). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DRANE: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 8083. A bill for the relief of Anthony Peter De Young; with amendment (Rept. No. 2581). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EVANS of California: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 8466. A bill for the relief of David Albert Robeson; with amendment (Rept. No. 2582). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 10924. A bill for the relief of Roland Baldwin Estep; with amendment (Rept. No. 2583). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WOODRUFF: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 14201. A bill for the relief of Fred C. Hinrichsen; with amendment (Rept. No. 2584). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BURDICK: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 14423. A bill to authorize the appointment of Chester Lawrence Fordney as a captain in the Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 2585). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WOODRUFF: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 14719. A bill for the relief of Casey Hall McGinnis; without amendment (Rept. No. 2586). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COYLE: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 351. An act for the relief of John Donahue; without amendment (Rept. No. 2587). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SWING: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 14456. A bill to validate a certain conveyance heretofore



made by Central Pacific Railway Co., a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, to Pacific States Box & Basket Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of right of way in the vicinity of the town of Florin, county of Sacramento, State of California, acquired by the Central Pacific Railway Co. under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 489), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L. 356); with amendment (Rept. No. 2595). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 16916) granting a pension to Robert W. Creech, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GAVAGAN: A bill (H. R. 17027) to loan to World War veterans sums of money not exceeding 50 per cent of the face value of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 17028) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C. Supp. III, title 7, secs. 343a, 343b); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 17029) for the relief of obligors on defaulted commercial paper in the drought or storm stricken areas of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHIPERFIELD: A bill (H. R. 17030) authorizing the establishment of a migratory bird and game refuge along the Illinois River in Illinois; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H. R. 17031) to provide for co-operation with the several States in the care, treatment, education, vocational guidance and placement, and physical rehabilitation of crippled children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 17032) to authorize the attendance of the Navy Band at the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at Kansas City; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 17033) to amend the act entitled "An act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1928; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 17034) to regulate interstate transportation of wood alcohol; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 17035) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Heavener, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRAWL: A bill (H. R. 17036) denying the use of the United States mails to the book entitled "Lincoln, the Man," and fixing the penalty for mailing the same; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 17037) for the enrollment of children born after December 30, 1919, whose parents, or either of them, are members of the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17038) defining and regulating power sites upon the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17039) providing for the construction and equipment of a hospital upon the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 17040) to provide \$100,000 for the erection of a monument in Saratoga, N. Y., for the American dead; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 497) directing an investigation and study of transportation by the various agencies engaged in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FREAR: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 498) authorizing the President to call a conference of foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 499) proposing an amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the Congress of the United States to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of the national defense act of 1920, so that the program of the War Department may be effectively carried out; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of Illinois, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide for the immediate cash payment to veterans of the World War of the cash surrender of their adjusted-compensation certificates, issued under the World War adjusted compensation act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALLEN: Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of Illinois, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide for the immediate cash payment to veterans of the World War of the cash surrender value of their adjusted-compensation certificates, issued under the World War adjusted compensation act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRALL: Memorial received from Hon. Edward J. Flynn, secretary of state, Albany, N. Y., urging the Congress of the United States of America to authorize the United States Shipping Board to sell to the Port of New York Authority the properties in the port of New York district commonly known as the Hoboken Pier properties; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ADKINS: Memorial of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois (the house of representatives concurring herein) in the form of senate joint resolution, memorializing the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of the present Congress to enact legislation to provide for the immediate cash payment to veterans of the World War of the cash surrender value of their adjusted-compensation certificates issued under the World War adjusted compensation act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KVALE: Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of Minnesota, urging amendment of section 5219, Revised Statutes of the United States, so as to permit the States to tax national banks upon a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PARKS: Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of Arkansas, memorializing the Congress of the United States for the enactment by Congress of the Caraway amendment to relieve the extraordinary economic condition now existing; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. AUF DER HEIDE: Memorial of the One hundred and fifty-fifth Legislature of the State of New Jersey, advocating appropriation of adequate funds to carry out the provisions of the national defense act for the training of the Organized Reserve forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SEGER: Memorial of the Legislature of New Jersey, urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to carry



out the training of the Organized Reserves for the fiscal year of 1932; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. IRWIN: Memorial of General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in form of joint resolution, memorializing Congress to enact legislation to provide for the immediate cash payment to veterans of the World War of the cash surrender value of their adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of New York: Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing the Congress of the United States to authorize the United States Shipping Board to sell to the Port of New York Authority the properties in the port of New York district commonly known as the Hoboken Pier properties; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

#### 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. 17041) granting an increase of pension to Prudence M. A. Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 17042) granting a pension to John H. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GAVAGAN: A bill (H. R. 17043) extending the benefits of the emergency officers' retirement act to Napoleon B. Marshall; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 17044) to authorize the appointment of Bert J. Zimmerman as warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 17045) for the relief of Leona Henry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17046) for the relief of Frank E. Volkman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 17047) granting an increase of pension to Caroline E. McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHORT of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 17048) granting a pension to Nety R. Naugle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 17049) granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Latham (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 17050) granting an increase of pension to Emily S. Davis; 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:

9334. Petition of Oakland (Calif.) City Council, approving the immediate payment in cash of the veterans' bonus for veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9335. By Mr. ADKINS: Petition of veterans of the World War residing at Oakland, Ill., requesting the immediate cash payment at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates as created by section 702 of the World War adjusted compensation act of 1924; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9336. By Mr. AUF DER HEIDE: Petition of Newark (N. J.) Diocesan Council, National Council of Catholic Women, protesting against the passage of Senate bill 4582; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9337. By Mr. BEERS: Petition of citizens of Shirleysburg, Pa., favoring legislation to make immediate cash payment at the full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9338. By Mr. BLAND: Petition of inmates of National Soldiers' Home, Virginia, in favor of legislation in behalf of immediate cash payment at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9339. By Mr. BOHN: Petition of Valley City Post, No. 356, American Legion, Grand Rapids, Mich., to amend the ad-

justed compensation act of 1925 in such a manner as will allow each and every World War veteran to whom an adjusted-compensation certificate shall have been issued to receive in a lump sum full face value of such certificate, less such loans legally chargeable to them; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9340. By Mr. BRIGGS: Communication of the Galveston district of the Galveston Diocesan Council, opposing the passage of Senate bill 4582; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9341. By Mr. BRUNNER: Petition of John Jacobs, of 7325 Sixty-ninth Place, Glendale, N. Y., and 37 additional residents of the Second Queensborough district, New York, urging Congress to act favorably upon the immediate cash payment at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9342. By Mr. CANFIELD: Petition of LeRoy Malone and 50 other citizens of Seymour, Ind., urging the passage of legislation for immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9343. Also, petition of D. J. McCormick and 37 other citizens of North Madison, Ind., urging the passage of legislation for immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9344. Also, petition of Rev. N. C. Pfeiffer and 31 other citizens of Crothersville, Ind., urging the passage of the Sparks-Capper amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9345. By Mr. CHALMERS: Telegram from the members of St. Vincent's Hospital Nurses' Alumnae, Toledo, Ohio, protesting against the passage of Senate bill 4582; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9346. By Mr. CLAGUE: Petition of Mrs. G. E. Hill, of Madelia, Minn., and others, urging passage of Sparks-Capper amendment, House Joint Resolution 356; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9347. Also, resolution of Jackson Liberty Post, No. 130, American Legion, Jackson; Dell Hogan Post, No. 123, American Legion, Luverne; and Harry A. Mecklenburg and others, of New Ulm, Minn., urging immediate payment of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9348. By Mr. CLARKE of New York: Petition of the members of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bainbridge, N. Y., urging Congress to enact 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 Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9349. Also, petition of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Norwich, N. Y., urging Congress to enact 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 Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9350. By Mr. CONDON: Petition of Michael Crescenza and several other World War veterans from Rhode Island, urging legislation looking toward the immediate cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates at their face value; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9351. Also, petition of Joseph O. San Souci, jr., and several other World War veterans from Rhode Island, urging legislation looking toward the immediate payment of the adjusted-compensation certificates at their full face value; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9352. By Mr. CORNING: Petition of Helen J. Delehanty, president the Kenwood Alumni Braille Association, Albany, N. Y., protesting against Senate bill 4582 permitting importation, distribution, and sale of contraceptive literature and instruments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



9353. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition signed by Lily Allen and 80 other residents of Kingston, Mich., urging passage of House Joint Resolution 356, providing for an amendment to the Constitution excluding the approximately 7,500,000 unnaturalized aliens from the count of the population of the Nation for apportionment of congressional districts among the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9354. By Mr. DOUTRICH: Petition of H. W. Mansberger and other residents of Middletown and Royalton, Pa., urging the immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9355. Also, petition of L. H. Wilt and other residents of Harrisburg, Pa., and vicinity, urging the immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9356. Also, petition of Roy Egolf and other residents of Harrisburg, Pa., urging the immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9357. Also, petition of C. W. Kimmel and other residents of West Fairview, Pa., and vicinity, urging the immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9358. Also, petition of John I. Short and other residents of Middletown, Pa., and vicinity, urging the immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9359. Also, petition of John E. Anderson and other residents of Harrisburg, Pa., urging the immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-service compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9360. By Mr. EATON of Colorado: Petition of the Colorado Mining Association and Colorado Chapter of the American Mining Congress, urging that legislation be favored for the purpose of securing a tariff of 30 cents per ounce on silver, and urging a renewed fight for a tariff amendment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9361. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Catholic Women's Club of Eastchester, Tuckahoe, N. Y., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 4582; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9362. Also, petition of residents of New York City, urging the immediate cash payment of the World War veterans' adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9363. By Mr. FULMER: Petition containing fifty and odd names, supporting the Capper-Sparks stop-alien representation amendment (H. J. Res. 356), providing for an amendment to the United States Constitution excluding the approximately 7,500,000 unnaturalized aliens from the count of the population of the Nation for apportionment of congressional districts among the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9364. By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of citizens of Waterbury, Vt., and vicinity urging passage of House Joint Resolution 356, providing for an amendment to the Constitution to exclude aliens from the count for purposes of reapportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9365. By Mr. HESS: Petition of various citizens of Hamilton County, Ohio, urging the immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9366. By Mr. HOGG of West Virginia: Petition of various citizens of Huntington, W. Va., requesting the payment in cash of the adjusted-compensation certificates now held by veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9367. By Mr. HOOPER: Resolution of the Home Economics Club, of Dimondale, Mich., petitioning Congress to enact a new law taxing all yellow oleomargarine at least 10 cents a pound; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9368. Also, resolution of the Dimondale Nutrition Club, of Dimondale, Mich., petitioning Congress to enact a new law taxing all yellow oleomargarine at least 10 cents a pound; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9369. By Mr. HICKEY: Petition of Charles Peller and other residents of St. Joseph County, Ind., urging passage of legislation for the immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9370. By Mr. HULL of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, Sheridan Local of Dunn County, Wheeler, Wis., protesting against ruling of Internal Revenue Department on the use of palm oil in oleomargarine and favoring a higher tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9371. Also, resolution of Washington County Holstein Breeders Association, West Bend, Wis., protesting the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding the use of palm oil in oleomargarine and favoring a higher tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9372. Also, resolution of the York Creamery Association, York, Wis., protesting against the recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding the use of palm oil in oleomargarines and favoring a higher tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9373. Also, petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, favoring House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9374. Also, petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, favoring House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9375. Also, petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, favoring House bill 7884; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9376. Also, petition of citizens of Tomah, Wis., favoring immediate payment at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9377. Also, petition of citizens of Grand Marsh, Wis., favoring the Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9378. By Mr. IGOE: Petition of city council of the city of Chicago, urging immediate payment in full of the adjusted-service certificates to veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9379. By Mr. KADING: Petitions signed by 37 veterans of the recent World War, residents of Lake Mills and Mayville, Wis., urging legislation looking toward the immediate payment of the face value of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9380. By Mr. KEMP: Petition of the Morgan-Spencer-Ballard Post of the American Legion, Amite, La., favoring immediate payment in cash of face value of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9381. By Mr. KINZER: Protest of the Catholic Woman's Club, of Lancaster, Pa., against passage of Senate bill 4582; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9382. By Mr. KVALE: Petition of Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, submitted by O. C. Lance, secretary, approving House bill 15597 and Senate bill 5370, and urging enactment of this legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9383. Also, petition of Lac qui Parle Post, No. 158, of the American Legion, Madison, Minn., submitted by E. E. Farnham, chairman, urging passage of legislation to provide for the immediate payment of adjusted-service certificates at their value as of their maturity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9384. Also, petition of 39 citizens of St. Paul, Minn., urging enactment of bill for immediate payment of adjusted-compensation certificates in full; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9385. By Mr. LEHLBACH: Petition of citizens of Newark, N. J., urging 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.

9386. By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of Virginia Gates and Mrs. Granville G. Bixler, of Baltimore, Md., favoring Sparks-Capper amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9387. Also, petition of Baltimore Pulverizing Co., the Terminal Warehouse Co., and the Davison Chemical Co., of



Baltimore, all favoring the leasing or selling of Muscle Shoals; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

9388. Also, indorsements from Baltimore residents, presented by the Animal Protection Bureau, of House bill 7884, for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9389. By Mr. LOZIER: Petition of numerous citizens of Chillicothe, Mo., urging passage of House Joint Resolution 356, relating to the counting of unnaturalized aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9390. Also, petition of numerous citizens of Carroll County, Mo., urging passage of House Joint Resolution 356, relating to the counting of unnaturalized aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9391. By Mr. McCLINTOCK of Ohio: Petition of Henry Marjotte and 43 citizens of Dennison and Uhrichsville, Ohio, favoring immediate cash payment at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9392. By Mr. MEAD: Petition of Maritime Association of the Port of New York, urging Congress to provide an early appropriation to acquire equipment for more effective supervision over conditions in New York Harbor; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9393. Also, petition of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., for cash payment of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9394. Also, petition of New York State Bankers' Association, opposing conferees' report on Muscle Shoals legislation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

9395. Also, petition of Erie County subdistrict of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association (Inc.), urging a tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9396. Also, petition of New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association (Inc.), urging a tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9397. Also, petition of American Exporters and Importers' Association, requesting that foreign commerce of the United States be represented in the Cabinet by a secretary of foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9398. By Mr. MOONEY: Petition of Lakewood Chapter, No. 8, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, protesting the Reed amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

9399. Also, petition of directors of the North American Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, protesting cash settlement of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9400. Also, petition of Cuyahoga County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, indorsing immediate settlement of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9401. By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: Petition of Ray Colwell, James E. Price, C. D. Kemp, and others, favoring cash payment of adjusted-compensation (bonus) certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9402. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of John A. Ryan, J. Burke, and William J. Connolly, and others, in favor of the payment of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9403. By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: Resolution adopted by the city council of the city of Chicago, Ill., urging legislation for payment in full at this time of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9404. Also, petition of Catholic Women's Study Clubs, of Springfield, Ill., and vicinity, protesting against law permitting distribution of literature regarding artificial birth control; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9405. By Mr. ROBINSON: Petition signed by A. Mentzer and 36 other citizens of Waterloo, Iowa, urging the cash payment of adjusted-compensation (bonus) certificates at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates as created by section 702 of the World War adjusted compensation act of 1924; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9406. Also, petition signed by L. R. Smith, 1118 Kern Street, and 38 other citizens of Waterloo, Iowa, urging the cash payment of adjusted-compensation (bonus) certificates at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates as created by section 702 of the World War adjusted compensation act of 1924; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9407. Also, petition urging the passage of the Grant Hudson bill (H. R. 9986) for Federal supervision of motion pictures, signed by Mrs. W. A. B. Graham, president, and Mrs. W. W. Beck, secretary, of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Waterloo, Iowa; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9408. By Mr. SHOTT of West Virginia: Petition of citizens of McDowell County, W. Va., urging the immediate payment at full value of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9409. Also, petition of McDowell County Post, No. 8, American Legion, Welch, W. Va., approving the passage of House bill 3493, providing for immediate cash payment of the face value of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9410. By Mr. SHREVE: Petition of Warren E. Nichols, jr., and a number of the citizens of Meadville, Pa., asking for the cash payment of the adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9411. Also, petition of Malcolm MacWilkie and a number of citizens of Erie, Pa., asking for the cash payment of the adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9412. By Mr. SLOAN: Petition of J. L. Schiek and 37 others, of Gage County, Nebr., favoring compensation adjustment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9413. Also, petition of I. J. Montgomery and 51 others, of Saline County, Nebr., favoring compensation adjustment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9414. By Mr. SNOW: Petition of William E. Mason and 36 others, of Bangor, Me., urging the passage of legislation for the immediate payment at face value of adjusted-compensation certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9415. By Mr. SPARKS: Petition of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Agra, Kans., for the Federal supervision of motion pictures as provided in the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9416. Also, petition of 11 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Phillipsburg, Kans., for the Federal supervision of the motion pictures as provided in the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9417. Also, petition of the regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Bird City, Kans., for the Federal supervision of motion pictures as provided in the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9418. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Indiana County, Pa., in favor of the proposed Sparks-Capper amendment to the United States Constitution, to exclude unnaturalized aliens in the count of population for congressional apportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9419. By Mr. SULLIVAN of Pennsylvania: Petition of Mathilda O'Hara as president of the Ladies of Charity, Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Senate bill 4582 amending the tariff bill and Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9420. By Mr. SWANSON: Petition of Mrs. H. W. Redding and others of Elliott, Iowa, favoring an amendment to the Constitution for the exclusion of aliens in the apportionment of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9421. By Mr. SWING: Petition of citizens of California, respectfully petitioning the President and Congress of the United States in behalf of immediate cash payment at full face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates as



created by section 702 of the World War adjusted compensation act of 1924; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9422. Also, petition of citizens of California, respectfully petitioning the President and Congress of the United States in behalf of immediate cash payment at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates as created by section 702 of the World War adjusted compensation act of 1924; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9423. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Clyde H. Nelson and others, of Donora, Pa., urging support of the Sparks-Capper amendment (H. J. Res. 356) to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9424. Also, petition of Mary C. Taylor, of Donora; Rev. G. M. Conner and other residents of Houston, Pa., urging support of the proposed Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment (H. J. Res. 356) to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9425. Also, petition of John S. McCans and other residents, of Donora, Pa., urging support of the Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment (H. J. Res. 356) to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9426. Also, petition of Rev. Thomas F. Chilcote and a number of other residents of Donora, Pa., urging support of the Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment (H. J. Res. 356) to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9427. By Mr. WYANT: Petition of Amos A. J. Myers Post, No. 28, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jeannette, Pa., advocating cash payment of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9428. Also, petition of members of Stewarts Station, U. P. Sabbath School or Church, of Trafford, Westmoreland County, Pa., urging favorable action on Sparks-Capper amendment eliminating approximately 7,500,000 unnaturalized aliens from count in proposed congressional reapportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9429. Also, petition of citizens of Trafford, Westmoreland County, Pa., urging favorable action on Sparks-Capper amendment eliminating approximately 7,500,000 unnaturalized aliens from count in proposed congressional reapportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931

(Legislative day of Monday, January 26, 1931)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

### THE JOURNAL

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the approval of the Journal of the calendar days of February 9, 10, and 11, 1931.

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

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. SMOOT obtained the floor.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to enable me to make the point of no quorum?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield for that purpose?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. FESS. 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	Carey	Gillett	Howell
Barkley	Connally	Glass	Johnson
Bingham	Copeland	Goff	Jones
Black	Couzens	Goldsbrough	Kean
Blaine	Cutting	Gould	Kendrick
Blease	Dale	Hale	King
Borah	Davis	Harris	La Follette
Bratton	Deneen	Harrison	McGill
Brock	Dill	Hatfield	McKellar
Brookhart	Fess	Hawes	McMaster
Bulkley	Fletcher	Hayden	McNary
Capper	Frazier	Hebert	Metcalf
Caraway	George	Heflin	Morrison

Morrow	Pine	Smoot	Vandenberg
Moses	Pittman	Stelwer	Wagner
Norbeck	Ransdell	Stephens	Walcott
Norris	Reed	Swanson	Walsh, Mass.
Nye	Robinson, Ark.	Thomas, Idaho	Walsh, Mont.
Oddie	Sheppard	Thomas, Okla.	Waterman
Partridge	Shipstead	Townsend	Watson
Patterson	Shortridge	Trammell	Wheeler
Phipps	Smith	Tydings	Williamson

Mr. TOWNSEND. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS] is unavoidably detained from the Senate. I ask that that announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

### LINCOLN—THE GREAT AMERICAN FATHER

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, to-day is Lincoln's birthday.

Every year the events with which the name of Abraham Lincoln is associated recede farther into the background of history, but the character of the man himself rises to a still higher place in the esteem of mankind. The name of Lincoln stands like a pyramid rising out of a plain that is fading from our vision. He is no longer merely the rail splitter, the country politician, the emancipator, or even the savior of the Union. He has become an ideal which time holds aloft out of the clouded reasoning, the bigotry, and the carnage of a century that has passed. Through the perspective of two generations we see the skill of Lincoln, the statesman; the humanity of Lincoln, the lawyer; the fortitude of Lincoln as the leader of a great cause; the commonness of Lincoln as a friend and neighbor; the patience and resourcefulness of Lincoln as the President of a war-torn nation all converge into one sublime conception of Lincoln, the man and the father.

In those years immediately following his triumph and tragic death his friends, who were besieged for information, sought to shield him from the truth. Some tried to conceal the squalor of his childhood environment in Kentucky and Indiana; others to throw a false glamour of romance about his courtships; to hide his neglect of law for politics and literature; to distort the truth of his family relationships; and to minimize what were thought to be his shortcomings as Chief Executive. But in trying to hide what they thought were his weaknesses these friends revealed their own ignorance of the real Lincoln.

To-day we are not content to acknowledge Lincoln's greatness. Our admiration for his achievements is superseded by our love for the man himself, as he is revealed by his failings, his defeats, his humble mode of living, and his simple virtues. In ascending to the heights of honor and renown he never lost the common touch of humanity, and never wished to. More than any other man he felt and reflected in his life the heart throbbings of a nation. His crude nobility of character inherited from the backwoods blended with the knowledge he absorbed from the great minds of the world, and with the experience he gained from long devotion to public issues to produce not only the highest ideal of American statesmanship but also one of the finest examples of fatherhood.

A man of letters whose soul had been stirred to its depths by fratricidal war might have written the Gettysburg Address. In the course of social evolution a wise emancipator might have abolished slavery. A militant Chief Executive might have crushed the South and brought the Civil War to an end. But only Lincoln could have fathered a nation in such distress. Our lasting memory of him is that of a kind, unassuming, patient, and sagacious parent whose love did not blind him to the nature of that colossal feud, whose grief did not swerve him from the fixed purpose of preserving national unity.

Washington will always be known as the Father of our Country. It was his high privilege to shape the destiny of the United States as an infant nation. Beside him Lincoln has taken a place as the father who guided the same nation through its most perilous years of adolescence. Who can say that the genius of a father was needed more in the travail of 1776 than in the convulsion of 1860? History has