

1075. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Punxsutawney, Pa., opposing the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment to the States and favoring adequate appropriations for law enforcement and education in law observance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1076. Also, petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Indiana, Pa., opposing the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment to the States and favoring adequate appropriations for law enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1077. By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: Petition of St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union, opposing a national referendum on prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1078. By Mr. SUTPHIN: Petition of the Seventh Day Adventist Church of Asbury Park, N. J., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1079. By Mr. SWING: Petition of residents of San Bernardino County, Calif., in behalf of House bill 3605, private bill before Committee on Claims, for the relief of Alvah Holmes Mitchell; to the Committee on Claims.

1080. Also, petition of citizens of the State of California in behalf of House bill 3605, private bill before Committee on Claims, for the relief of Alvah Holmes Mitchell; to the Committee on Claims.

1081. By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition of New Haven Sunday school, Fleming, Colo., protesting against the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment to the States for action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1082. By Mr. TREADWAY: Petition of Clara G. Cutting and other citizens of Lee, Mass., in support of the prohibition law and its enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1083. By Mr. WEST: Petition signed by Lucy E. Simpson and 31 other members of the Frances Willard Chapter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, urging support of the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement and against any measure looking toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal, and that this resolution be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1084. By Mr. WOLFENDEN: Petition of Dilworthtown Woman's Christian Temperance Union, West Chester, Pa., opposing repeal, submission, or modification of the prohibition law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1085. By Mr. YATES: Petition of Mrs. H. M. Walker, Mrs. J. A. Decker, J. A. Decker, H. C. Farley, and other citizens of Assumption, Ill., urging support of the eighteenth amendment and its enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1086. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the house of representatives, Columbia, S. C., memorializing the Congress of the United States to call upon the President to designate a day on which the people of this Nation shall meet in their respective places of worship to ask the Supreme Being for divine guidance through these perilous times; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932

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

Almighty God, who art the author of peace and lover of concord, to whom all sons of men are dear; preserve us all from disregarding the laws of life to our confusion, that, being allied and responsive to Thine infinite purpose, we may use Thy means of grace and instruction to the advancement of Thy glory, the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people. Bless in abundant measure the President of these United States and all others in authority, that, relying

wholly on Thy guidance, they may be endued with the spirit of wisdom from on high. Abate the edge of want and dire distress by the enrichment of our world with smiling plenty and fair prosperous days, and remove all strife and discord from the nations of the world.

O God of love, O king of peace,  
Make wars throughout the world to cease;  
The wrath of sinful man restrain,  
Give peace, O God, give peace again.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, January 26, 1932, when, on request of Mr. Fess and by unanimous consent, the future reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF A BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries: who also announced that on January 28, 1932, the President approved and signed the act (S. 573) granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge across Clarks Fork River, near Ione, Pend Oreille County, in the State of Washington.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 251) making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the general disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1932.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 261) making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for subscriptions to the capital stock of Federal land banks, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 6660. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the general disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1932.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Couzens	Jones	Robinson, Ark.
Austin	Cutting	Kean	Robinson, Ind.
Bankhead	Dale	Kendrick	Schall
Barbour	Davis	Keyes	Sheppard
Barkley	Dickinson	King	Shipstead
Bingham	Dill	La Follette	Smith
Black	Fess	Lewis	Smoot
Blaine	Fletcher	Logan	Stephens
Borah	Frazier	McGill	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	George	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Glass	McNary	Townsend
Broussard	Glenn	Metcalf	Trammell
Bulkley	Goldsbrough	Morrison	Tydings
Bulow	Gore	Moses	Vandenberg
Byrnes	Hale	Neely	Wagner
Capper	Harris	Norbeck	Walcott
Caraway	Harrison	Norris	Walsh, Mont.
Carey	Hastings	Nye	Waterman
Connally	Hatfield	Oddie	Watson
Coolidge	Hayden	Patterson	Wheeler
Copeland	Hebert	Pittman	White
Costigan	Hull	Reed	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

## NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONFIRMATIONS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, inasmuch as the presence of a quorum has just been announced, I desire to ask the attention of the Senate to a matter of some importance.

On Thursday, the last day the Senate was in session, there was a confirmation of three appointees to serve on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation board. It is believed that there is necessity for the board to function immediately. I therefore ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the Secretary be directed to notify the President of the confirmation of the nominations to which I have referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary is authorized to notify the President of the confirmation of the nominations.

## DIVERSION OF WATER FROM THE NIAGARA RIVER (S. DOC. NO. 10)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 147 (agreed to January 28, 1932), a certified copy of the opinion and order of the commission relative to the application of the city of Lockport, N. Y., for a preliminary permit for the use of water to be diverted from the Niagara River, which with the accompanying paper was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

## REPORT OF THE GEORGETOWN GAS LIGHT CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the vice president of the Georgetown Gas Light Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of the business of that company, together with a list of its stockholders, for the year ended December 31, 1931, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the vice president of the Washington Gas Light Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of the business of that company, together with a list of its stockholders, for the year ended December 31, 1931, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## REPORTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE &amp; POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two letters from the president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, reports, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, as follows:

A report of the company for the year ended December 31, 1931, containing the actual figures to be substituted for the report heretofore submitted; and

A report showing the comparative general balance sheet of the company for the year ended December 31, 1931.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Wisconsin, favoring the restoration to the States of control of the liquor traffic within their borders, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented to-day by Mr. BLAINE.)

He also laid before the Senate the petition of Fortson-Thygesen Camp, No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the passage of House bill 7230, providing for pensions to widows, children, and dependent parents of certain war veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, of Kenosha, Wis., praying for the passage of House bill 4743, amending the vocational educational act, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Capital City Chapter of the Girard College Alumni, of Wash-

ington, D. C., favoring the enactment of legislation providing for the issuance of commemorative stamps in honor of Stephen Girard, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Pittsburgh, Pa., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1963, providing for the control of certain waterways by the Shipping Board, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the International Relations and World Peace Section of the College of Women's Club of Pasadena, and the Pacific Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, Calif., favoring the ratification of the World Court protocols, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by a mass meeting of citizens at Detroit, Mich., favoring revision of the treaty of Versailles, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a telegram from the president of the Chinese Students Club, Ohio State University, of Columbus, Ohio, praying for American intervention in the present Sino-Japanese crisis, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Sacramento (Calif.) Region Citizens Council and the Reno (Nev.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the changing of the name of the dirigible ZRS-5 to "Palo Alto," which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of the board of aldermen of Chelsea, Mass., protesting against the proposed tax on automobiles, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the National Employees' Pension Association, Chapter No. 252, of Clinton, Iowa, favoring a system of retirement pay for railroad employees, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from Joaquin D. Yordan, of San Juan, P. R., dealing with the political conditions in Porto Rico, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Filipino Club of Washington, D. C. (Inc.), favoring the granting of immediate independence to the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

Mr. JONES presented resolutions adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Vancouver, and the Martha Chapter of the Millwood Presbyterian Church, in the State of Washington, remonstrating against the proposed resubmission of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution to State conventions or legislatures, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FLETCHER presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Orange City, and of sundry citizens of Eustis, in the State of Florida, praying for the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NEELY presented a memorial of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Katherine Hornish, secretary, of Wheeling, W. Va., remonstrating against the proposed resubmission of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution to State conventions or legislatures, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORRISON presented resolutions adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Workers' Council, both of Forest City, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lumberton, all in the State of North Carolina, protesting against the proposed resubmission of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution to State conventions or legislatures, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WALSH of Montana presented a resolution adopted at a victory day dinner under the auspices of the Woman's

Christian Temperance Union of Bozeman, Mont., protesting against the proposed resubmission of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution to State conventions or legislatures, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WAGNER presented resolutions adopted by the New York State Bar Association at its annual meeting in New York City, favoring the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BROOKHART presented a petition of sundry citizens of Huxley, Iowa, and vicinity, praying for a reduction in the salaries of Federal officials and employees and the elimination of useless functions, boards, and bureaus of the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. CAPPER presented a resolution adopted by the Norton (Kans.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the Federal regulation of motor trucks and other transportation instrumentalities which compete with the railroads, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions numerously signed by sundry citizens of Alden and vicinity, Broughton, Eureka, Climax, Severy, Greensburg, Hanston, Hazleton, Hiawatha, Hill City, Medicine Lodge, Ness City, Osborne, Reserve, Sterling, Tonganoxie, and members of the Graduation Club of Ness City, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions adopted by local chapters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Alden, Atchison, Broughton, Hazleton, McCracken, Nashville, and Osborne; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Belle Plaine; the Sunday school of the United Presbyterian Church of Emporia; the congregation of the Methodist Church of Madison; the Methodist Church of Michigan Valley; the Church of Christ and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Ness City; the Sunday school of the Mennonite Church of Ransom; the Christian Church of Selkirk; the Sunday school of the Methodist Church of Weir; and the J. O. C. Sunday school class meeting at Wellington, all in the State of Kansas, favoring the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COPELAND presented two petitions of Charles Forney, of Norfolk, Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a national protective commission for holders of foreign securities, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., praying for reductions in governmental expenditures, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Federal-Postal Employees' Association (Inc.), of Denver, Colo., protesting against any reduction in the salaries of Federal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Schenectady and Rochester, and the Falcon Citizens' Military Training Camps Club, of Brooklyn, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against any curtailment of appropriations for the citizens' military training camps, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a communication from John W. Slacer, of Buffalo, N. Y., together with copies of affidavits relative to alleged perjury by Fred A. Bradley, collector of customs of the port of Buffalo, N. Y., before a subcommittee of the Committee on Finance, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Olean and Ithaca, N. Y., remonstrating against the proposed tax on automobiles, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of the Rexford Woman's Club, of Rexford, N. Y., favoring world disarmament, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry women's organizations of Buffalo and Erie County, N. Y., praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols and also for world armament reduction, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Penn Yan, N. Y., remonstrating against the maintenance of military training camps and military education in colleges and high schools, and also favoring the ratification of the World Court protocols, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Holy Name Society of St. Gerard's Church, of Buffalo, N. Y., protesting against the passage of legislation to create a Federal department of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the petition of Admiral Schley Naval Squadron, No. 16, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring the passage of Senate bill 2263, providing a permanent civil-service status for veterans and wives of veterans employed in the Census Bureau, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

He also presented a resolution adopted by General Stephen Moffitt Camp, No. 94, United Spanish War Veterans, of Plattsburg, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill 7230, granting uniform pensions to widows, children, and dependent parents of certain war veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a resolution of the National Employees Pension Association, Chapter No. 252, of Clinton, Iowa, favoring a system of retirement pay for railroad employees, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Union Springs and Camden, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for the closing of barber shops on Sunday in the District of Columbia, and also any other restrictive religious measures, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented memorials of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Geneseo, Cortland, Ward, and Rochester, in the State of New York, remonstrating against a proposed referendum on the national prohibition amendment of the Constitution, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions and letters and papers in the nature of petitions numerously signed by sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BLAINE presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to pass one of the bills introduced by Wisconsin Members to restore to the States control over the liquor traffic within their borders

Whereas the platform on which Governor La Follette and the majority of the members of both houses of this legislature were elected favored amendment of the Volstead Act to restore to the States control over the liquor traffic within their borders; and

Whereas bills in conformity with this platform pledge have been introduced by Senator BLAINE and several of the Members of the Wisconsin delegation in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas these bills provide that any State may, within the limits of the Constitution of the United States, define the terms "liquor" and "intoxicating liquors" differently from the one-half per cent definition which occurs in the Volstead Act, such State definition to be controlling within its territorial boundaries; and

Whereas this appears to be the most practical, as it is a constitutional method, for securing prompt relief from the evils which have developed under the Volstead Act and accords with the State rights principle: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That this legislature commends the Members of Congress from Wisconsin who in conformity with the progressive Republican State platform

have introduced these bills to restore to the States control over the liquor traffic within their borders and urges the Congress of the United States to promptly enact one of these measures into law; be it further

*Resolved*, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to both Houses of the Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,  
President of the Senate.  
R. A. COBBAN,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
CHAS. B. PERRY,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
C. E. SHAFFER,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

#### REMONETIZATION OF SILVER

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a memorial and ask that it may be read by the clerk.

There being no objection, the memorial was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

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

Your memorialist, the Bimetallic Association, a nonprofit corporation, all of whose officers and members are citizens of the United States, respectfully represents and petitions as follows:

Whereas the single gold standard has been the basis of our national finance since 1873, and upon gold and gold credit all our issues of paper money and our commercial credit have been founded; and

Whereas the stock of gold available for money in the whole world is \$10,500,000,000, of which the United States holds approximately 40 per cent; and

Whereas the issuance of gold credits upon this insufficient foundation of gold reached such reckless heights in 1929 that the over-weighted superstructure collapsed and the financial world was wrecked, and with the inevitable contraction, the industrial world was plunged into catastrophes; and

Whereas the governments of the world and the international financiers are still taking and giving their counsel from gold monometallism despite the tragic fact that the economic catastrophe, largely due to reckless greed, has in a little more than two years caused more human woe and loss of life and property than the world suffered during the four years of the World War; and

Whereas there are in the world available for money 8,000,000,000 ounces of silver, upon the purchasing power of which the vast majority of mankind is depending; and

Whereas it seems evident that the only restoration of world prosperity and the only maintenance of the people of the world is by a recovery of work and wages for the people, and work and wages can only come in general to mankind if there shall be recovery of the power of consumption. And this recovery can be effectuated in the immediate present only by a restoration of silver to its usefulness as money:

Now, therefore, your memorialist, the Bimetallic Association, urges that the Congress of the United States shall speedily enact the Wheeler bill for the free coinage of silver as well as gold, and that the Congress, immediately and before such passage, urge the President of the United States to notify the leading governments of the world of the pending of such legislation, inviting them to enter at once upon an international conference, so that other nations may adjust their affairs in contemplation of the purpose of the United States to enact the Wheeler bill into law in order to preserve the world from utter bankruptcy.

Respectfully submitted.

[SEAL.]

BIMETALLIC ASSOCIATION.  
By FRANK J. CANNON, President.  
ROBERT C. LANE, Vice President.  
CAROLINE EVANS, Secretary.

DENVER, COLO., January 25, 1932.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I likewise send to the desk and ask that the clerk read a letter from William M. Franklin, commissioner of the Oklahoma Securities Commission.

There being no objection, the letter was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

OKLAHOMA SECURITIES COMMISSION,  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA,  
Oklahoma City, January 30, 1932.

HON. BURTON K. WHEELER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The money volume of this Nation has been privately contracted, and the Federal Reserve Board put in force policies which caused \$1,500,000,000 to be withdrawn from circulation and canceled, and as a result money is enhancing in value and other property is depreciating in value. Those who are in debt have become bankrupt or have to pay their debts with dollars that have a greater value than when the debts were contracted.

Daniel Voorhees said that the act which demonetized silver "passed Congress with the silent tread of a cat." Bonds were made payable in gold. Property depreciated in value, and stagnation was the result. Bryan saw that our basic money volume

should be increased, and he declared for the remonetization of silver. The money power spent many millions of dollars to defeat him. Soon thereafter gold was discovered in Alaska, and within two years the basic money volume of this Nation was more than doubled. Bryan's contention was proven, and several years later a New York City banker admitted he was right.

There would be immediate relief and frozen assets would be released if silver was remonetized on the basis of 16 to 1.

You and others are to be commended for vision to see one remedy that should be applied and the courage to demand economic justice.

Yours very truly,

WM. M. FRANKLIN.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I have here a resolution adopted at the State convention of the Farm Bureau of the State of Nevada. It is very brief and deals with the same subject as do the papers presented by the Senator from Montana, but in a little different way. I ask that the resolution may be read.

There being no objection, the resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Silver resolution in support of Senate resolution requesting the President to call an international conference

Whereas the drastic decline in the value of silver the past three years has not only resulted in great industrial depression in Nevada by closing our mines, thus depriving us lucrative home markets for our products, but also has, by decreasing the purchasing power of half the population of the world, greatly contributed to the severity of the national and world-wide agricultural depression: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates assembled at this thirteenth annual convention of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, earnestly commend and heartily indorse the efforts of our delegation in Congress, under the leadership of our senior Senator, Hon. KEY PITTMAN, to secure an international conference having for its object the stabilization and increase in value of silver as a money metal; be it further

*Resolved*, We urge the officers and directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, through their legislative officers in Washington, to lend all possible support to the plan for calling said international silver conference, due to its value in increasing the market for American farm and livestock products, both at home and abroad.

#### RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I present a telegram from the chairman of the Florida State Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILDWOOD, FLA., January 31, 1932.

HON. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,

United States Senator, United States Capitol,

Washington, D. C.:

Your support of the La Follette-Costigan bill appropriating \$375,000,000 for the relief of unemployment will be greatly appreciated by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The State and local relief agency for unemployment are unable to meet the situation, which is becoming more serious every day.

S. A. HOLLIHAN,  
Chairman Florida State Legislative Board,  
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

#### PROPOSED TAX ON ELECTRIC ENERGY

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho. Mr. President, I present a telegram from Mr. James F. McCarthy, manager of the Hecla Mining Co., and vice president of the Sullivan Mining Co., Wallace, Idaho, protesting against the proposed tax on each kilowatt-hour generated, and ask that the telegram be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

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

WALLACE, IDAHO, January 26, 1932.

Senator JOHN THOMAS,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Have been advised that plans of Ways and Means Committee contemplate tax of 5 mills on each kilowatt-hour generated. This seems to us an extraordinary tax, and in our judgment would be fatal to success of Sullivan Mining Co.'s zinc plant, the only one of its kind in Idaho. It would mean 125 per cent increase in power cost. In 1929, the last year of full operation, our power bill was \$315,829 and under this proposal it would be \$710,615, an increase of \$394,786. Proposed tax will also add to burdens of mining operations which are now operating under prices lower than

have prevailed for many years. Many mining operations are suspended entirely, others are operating with an actual operating loss. This proposal will add 80 per cent to present power costs for Hecla mine and would in 1929 when we were working full time add \$84,000 to operating costs that year. It seems to me that if effects of this proposal are understood it will be abandoned. Am sending copy of this wire to all four Idaho Representatives.

JAMES F. MCCARTHY,  
Manager Hecla Mining Co.,  
Vice President Sullivan Mining Co.

#### PROPOSED TARIFF ON PETROLEUM

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I present a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation on January 25, 1932, relative to a proposed tariff on petroleum and its products, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

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

First. That the Massachusetts Farm Bureau is opposed to a tariff on petroleum and its products.

Second. That our officers are hereby instructed to communicate this resolution to the Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen.

#### REDUCTION OF COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. COPELAND presented resolutions adopted by the Federal Postal Employees Association, of Denver, Colo., protesting against any reduction in the compensation of Federal employees, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### Resolution

Whereas prior to the period of the World War it was generally recognized that the compensation of Federal employees as a class was much lower than that paid for comparable employment outside the Government service; and

Whereas the general increases in compensation of Federal employees as a class—obtained only after much difficulty—did not maintain the pace nor proportion of the greatly increased cost of living to them during the recent war and reconstruction periods, and in fact their compensation as a class never did attain a comparable peak to that generally reached by the rank and file of employees throughout the Nation; and

Whereas the present rates of compensation through the Federal service, generally speaking, do not even now measure up in fair proportion to the required qualifications, duties, and responsibilities recognized as necessary in the proper functioning of the various Federal offices and institutions, many of which demand work of a highly specialized nature; and

Whereas at the present time various proposals are being advocated in Congress for the reduction in compensation of Federal employees which would not only prove a hardship on them and their dependents by lessening their purchasing power but would likewise deprive the communities in which they reside of much-needed revenue: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this organization, with its membership of over 40,000, located in all the States and possessions of the United States, does hereby emphatically protest any reduction in the compensation of Federal employees; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the chairmen and members of House Committee on Expenditures and to those of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations in the present session of Congress.

FEDERAL POSTAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION,  
PETER N. HODGINS, *President*.  
A. H. MAAGE, *Secretary*.  
H. VAN HUMMELL, *General Manager*.

#### PROPOSED FEDERAL HOME-LOAN DISCOUNT BANKS

Mr. WAGNER presented a report of the committee on banking and currency of the Merchants' Association of New York City, opposing the creation of the proposed system of Federal home-loan discount banks, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

JANUARY 13, 1932.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN: There are pending in Congress the Luce bill (H. R. 5090) and Senate bill No. 35, introduced by Mr. WATSON, of Indiana, which have been before your committee for consideration. These identical measures were introduced for the purpose of creating a system of 12 Federal home-loan discount banks, one to be located in cities to be determined in each Federal land bank district.

The chief function of these proposed home-loan banks would be to discount loans of member institutions secured by their respective stock in discount banks plus mortgage collateral consist-

ing of first-mortgage liens on real estate on which are located dwellings for not more than two families. Mortgages to be acceptable as security would be required to have at the time of presentation a maturity of 20 years or less, and unpaid principal of \$15,000 or less.

While in hearty sympathy with the efforts of the national administration to enact legislation designed to aid in improving current conditions, and while it has acted in approval of the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation recommended by the administration, your committee can not escape the conclusion that the establishment of Federal home-loan discount banks would in effect put the Government in the small-loan business, with consequent dangers to the Nation's economic system.

The proposed legislation provides that the home-loan system shall have a minimum capital of \$150,000,000 and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to subscribe to the stock of the discount banks up to a total of \$150,000,000 in such amounts as, in his judgment and that of the board of supervision of the system, might be necessary after allowance for the stock subscribed by member institutions.

In this connection your committee sees in the measures before it unlimited opportunity for Congress to increase at any time the amount of Government subscriptions to the stock of the system and, therefore, the danger of the use of more and more Federal funds, with no limit in sight, for a purpose which it believes is of questionable value to our economic system.

Your committee, therefore, concludes that the proposed legislation is unsound and recommends that the Merchants' Association oppose its enactment.

Respectfully submitted.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,  
PERCY H. JOHNSTON, *Chairman*.

#### MEMORIAL TO WORLD WAR NATIONAL GUARD AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. WAGNER presented a resolution adopted by the National Guard Association of the State of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas, The National Guard of the United States that served in the World War has no memorial erected to its memory at Washington, D. C., or in any other place in the United States: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York go on record as favoring the erection of such a memorial to the World War National Guard of the United States at Washington, D. C., and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the United States National Guard Association for action at their next convention.

WILLIAM J. MANGINE,  
*Major, N. Y. N. G., Secretary*.

#### PROPOSED RESUBMISSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a letter from Mrs. John M. Welch, of Chattanooga, president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tennessee, inclosing a resolution passed by the regional conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Chattanooga, Tenn., representing 250 people, protesting against a resubmission of the eighteenth amendment, and ask unanimous consent that the letter and resolution be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

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

TENNESSEE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Senator MCKELLAR,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Inclosed is copy of resolutions passed at the Sixth Regional Woman's Christian Temperance Union Conference, held here last week.

Would appreciate their printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.  
Yours truly,

Mrs. JOHN M. WELCH,  
*State President Woman's Christian Temperance Union*.

#### TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE:

Whereas the eighteenth amendment was adopted by the orderly processes of Government and has been sustained by no less than 48 decisions of the United States Supreme Court; and

Whereas its opponents are now asking Congress to resubmit the question of prohibition through a repeal amendment to be ratified by State conventions called for that purpose; and

Whereas we have no reason to believe that those opponents who have not counseled obedience to the eighteenth amendment and its enforcement act and those who have openly advocated disobedience and disregard of the same, which is selective anarchy, would change their attitude and accept the vote of the majority of States should the repeal amendment fail of ratification; and

Whereas we are confident that resubmission would not take prohibition out of politics but would intensify it as a State issue: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment to be ratified by State conventions or by State legislatures, and that we ask our Congressman from this district and our United States Senators to vote against such a resolution and to vote for adequate appropriations for law enforcement and for education in law observance.

Adopted by the regional conference, W. C. T. U., representing 250 people, January 21, 1932, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. BROUSSARD presented resolutions adopted by the Lake Charles (La.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Attention of Hon. EDWIN S. BROUSSARD, Washington, D. C.)

A movement for the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment would greatly augment the present agitation; would cause a great expense to the people; would hinder enforcement of the law; and no matter what the outcome, would not result in any cessation of the hostility of the enemies of prohibition. Prohibition is entitled to a fair chance.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to resubmission of national prohibition to the States by a resolution to submit a repeal amendment either to State conventions or to State legislatures for ratification.

*Resolved*, That we request our Congressmen to vote "No" on any resubmission resolution that may be presented to Congress.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of the Lake Charles (La.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held January 11, 1932, at the Christian Church in Lake Charles, La., and the undersigned were authorized to so attest.

Mrs. J. O. DAVIS,  
President.  
Mrs. E. F. CHAVCOMBE,  
Corresponding Secretary.

Number of members, 60.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred two letters on the prohibition question.

There being no objection, the letters were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WYOMING WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,  
Casper, Wyo., January 22, 1932.

ROBERT D. CAREY,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: In view of the many bills that have been submitted to Congress by the opponents of prohibition, we, the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Casper, Wyo., numbering 134 members, petition that you use your influence and cast your vote in support of the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, and against any measure looking toward its modification, submission to the States, or repeal, and that this petition be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mrs. SARAH E. BAILEY,  
President.  
Mrs. SARA BERRY,  
Recording Secretary.

CLEARMONT, WYO., January 19, 1932.

Senator ROBERT D. CAREY,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: By a unanimous vote at their regular meeting on January 16, the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Community Church of Clearmont requested us, as their officers, to write you as follows:

"In view of the many bills that have been submitted to Congress by the opponents of prohibition, we urge that you use your influence and cast your vote in support of the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, and against any measure looking toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal, and that this communication be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD."

Respectfully,

MARGARET K. ANDERSON,  
Secretary.  
GRACE B. MORROW,  
President.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask leave to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary certain letters, telegrams, and a petition from the Mother's Club of Huntington, W. Va., and resolutions adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Rowlesburg, W. Va., Fairview, W. Va., Kanawha County, W. Va., the woman's Bible class of the Presbyterian Church of Charleston, W. Va., the Bible class of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rowlesburg, W. Va., the executive committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of

Ohio County, W. Va., all in opposition to a referendum by all the States on the eighteenth amendment or the resubmission of it to State conventions or State legislatures to confirm their previous ratification.

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

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., January 17, 1932.

H. D. HATFIELD,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union adopted the following resolution asking your support of same. That we are opposed to any referendum, resolution, or weakening of the present prohibition law, and we ask to have this resolution printed in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mrs. J. F. DURETTE,  
President.  
Mrs. MABEL NEWCOMB,  
Secretary.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., January 11, 1932.

Senator H. D. HATFIELD,

Washington, D. C.:

We are opposed to Congress passing a resubmission resolution of the eighteenth amendment. We urge maintenance and enforcement of same and ask that this petition be printed in the RECORD.

FAIRVIEW WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.  
REV. GORDON WITHERS.  
Rev. J. A. WRIGHT.  
WALTER LOUGH.  
WORLEY POWELL.  
ALFRED KNISELY.  
GAY BASNETT.  
WALTER TOOTHMAN.

RICHWOOD, W. VA., January 20, 1932.

Senator H. D. HATFIELD,

Washington, D. C.:

In view of the many bills that have been submitted to Congress by the opponents of prohibition we, the undersigned, urge that you use your influence and cast your vote in support of the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement and against any measure looking toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal, and that this petition be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

D. E. DEAN,  
Superintendent of Schools.  
J. I. FINLINSON,  
Banker.  
MILLARD HINKLE,  
Merchant.  
W. V. JARRETT,  
Doctor of Dental Surgery.  
T. W. AYRES,  
Attorney.  
STERLING GROVES.  
J. J. DOTSON.  
C. DONEE COOK,  
Editor.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 15, 1932.

Hon. W. D. HATFIELD,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned members of the executive committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio County, representing over 200 women, are depending on you to use your influence and cast your vote in support of the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement and against any measure looking toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal, and that this petition be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mrs. JOHN W. BICKETT.  
Mrs. R. J. BAGGS.  
Mrs. WESLEY R. BAUMBERGER.  
Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT.  
Mrs. L. D. COLE.  
Mrs. M. E. HILLYER.  
Mrs. CHARLES F. FOLMAR.  
Mrs. A. W. CROWTHER.

KANAWHA COUNTY WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,  
St. Albans, W. Va., January 20, 1932.

Senator H. D. HATFIELD,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Kanawha County Woman's Christian Temperance Union wish to thank you for your loyalty to our cause; we appreciate it; but we still want to go on record with you and trusting to your loyalty in future never to consent to a referendum the wets are trying to put over.

Please have this resolution printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Thanking you, we remain, sincerely,

Mrs. I. E. JOHNSON,  
President Kanawha County W. C. T. U.  
Mrs. J. A. WATSON,  
Corresponding Secretary.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Senator H. D. HATFIELD,  
United States Senator from West Virginia,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On Sunday, January 10, 1931, with all members voting in the affirmative, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the opponents of prohibition are engaged in an effort to have the prohibition question resubmitted to the States, and since there is no constitutional provision for such procedure, we, the woman's Bible class of the Kanawha Presbyterian Church, of Charleston, W. Va., request your vote and influence for the maintenance and enforcement of our national prohibition law and against any measure providing for its modification, resubmission, or repeal.

We also ask that this action be recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Respectfully,

ANNA DETTMAR, *President.*  
ELIZABETH L. SURBER, *Secretary.*

ROWLESBURG, W. VA., January 13, 1932.

Senator HENRY D. HATFIELD,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The men's Bible class of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rowlesburg, W. Va., appeals to you to use your vote and influence against Congress passing a resolution for a national referendum on prohibition. Such action would open the way for repeal.

We depend on you to let Congress know West Virginia wants no change in the eighteenth amendment or the Volstead Act.

We respectfully request that this communication be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Yours very truly,

W. J. GRAVES, *President.*  
ARTHUR J. FUNK, *Secretary.*  
A. A. PICKERING, *Teacher.*

ROWLESBURG, W. VA., January 21, 1932.

Senator H. D. HATFIELD,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a resolution, which I most respectfully ask be made a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The friends of the eighteenth amendment are grateful to you for the support you have always given it. We want you to know we are as appreciative of favors as we are free to ask for them.

Yours very truly,

CORA CHENEY,  
*Secretary Woman's Christian Temperance Union.*

To the United States Senate:

Whereas the eighteenth amendment was adopted by the orderly processes of government and has been sustained by no less than 48 decisions of the United States Supreme Court; and

Whereas its opponents are now asking Congress to resubmit the question of prohibition through a repeal amendment to be ratified by State conventions called for that purpose; and

Whereas we have no reason to believe that those opponents who have not counseled obedience to the eighteenth amendment and its enforcement act and those who have openly advocated disobedience and disregard of the same, which is selective anarchy, would change their attitude and accept the vote of the majority of States should the repeal amendment fail of ratification; and

Whereas we are confident that resubmission would not take prohibition out of politics, but would intensify it as a State issue: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment, to be ratified by State conventions or by State legislatures, and that we ask our Congressman from this district and our United States Senators to vote against such a resolution and to vote for adequate appropriations for law enforcement and for education in law observance.

Adopted by Rowlesburg Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing 60 people.

ROWLESBURG, W. VA., January 21, 1932.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 27, 1932.

Senator H. D. HATFIELD: In view of the fact that you are always willing to loyally support the cause of temperance, it is needless to ask you to continue in the good work. But at the request of Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union ladies, 45 strong, I am asking you to have this petition printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sincerely,

(Miss) KATHERINE HORNISH, *Secretary.*

To Hon. H. D. HATFIELD, *United States Senator:*

In view of the many bills that have been submitted to Congress by the opponents of prohibition, we, the undersigned, urge that you use your influence and cast your vote in the support of the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, and against any measure looking toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal, and that this petition be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mrs. W. H. NEWSOME (and others).

This petition signed by the members present at a regular meeting of the Huntington Mothers' Club January 19, 1932.

## THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

Mr. BROOKHART presented excerpts from addresses on the prohibition question by Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Mrs. William Tilton, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## WHAT THE DOCTOR KNOWS ABOUT ALCOHOL

(Excerpts from an address by Dr. Richard C. Cabot at the Lynn conference March 12, 1931)

At the evening meeting of the Lynn conference Richard C. Cabot, M. D., spoke as follows:

"I have six points to make about the harm done by alcoholism and the corresponding benefits of prohibition, even when it is as badly enforced as it is now. These points concern chiefly that portion of the people (about 87 per cent) who do not pay an income tax. Some of them also concern the other 13 per cent.

"First. Alcohol is always a narcotic, never a stimulant, and therefore has none of the uses ordinarily attributed to it, such as supporting the heart or bringing people out of fainting fits. The supposed value of alcohol in medicine has been exploded long ago. In our best hospitals—such as the Massachusetts General—it is almost obsolete.

"Second. Although it is bad for health, the use of alcohol is still worse for the pocketbook, especially for the 87 per cent portion of the population that doesn't pay any income tax. The loss of the wages which are drunk up, instead of being put into the maintenance of the family, injures the health of the wife and especially of the children, whose proper nutrition and physical care depends upon what the breadwinner earns.

"Third. It produces in a certain percentage of those who take it a fatal disease of the liver—cirrhosis. The amount of this disease has markedly declined since prohibition, even under such poor enforcement as we now have.

"Fourth. Alcoholic insanity has likewise been diminished under prohibition and is increased by alcohol.

"Fifth. Infectious diseases, such as pneumonia, have a mortality of 30 to 40 per cent in those who do not take alcohol, and 70 to 90 per cent in those who do. The body's resistance of other infectious disease is likewise diminished by the taking of alcohol.

"Sixth. Probably more serious than any of these effects of alcoholism is the number of automobile accidents due to the clumsiness and recklessness of those ordinarily called "drunken drivers," although their drunkenness has only reached the stage which makes them careless and unskilled and may have been produced by only one or two cocktails. The person has no idea he is drunk and would not be recognized as such under ordinary conditions. There is no safety for children on our highroads until all those who drive automobiles can be prevented from taking a drink within six hours of the time when they go on the streets to drive.

"Of course, there is no possibility of this except under prohibition. It should be emphasized that these automobile accidents are due to the moderate, what is ordinarily called temperate, use of alcohol in amounts that would not disturb a man's speech or power to walk. It is noticeable in no way until it comes to the handling of such a machine as an automobile, which demands quick and accurate cooperation of eye and hand, the accurate coordination which is upset even by a moderate and temperate use of alcohol. Temperance is thus more dangerous than excessive drinking as a cause of automobile accidents. The excessive drinker doesn't usually try to drive when he is drunk. There is no hope, therefore, of decreasing automobile accidents by working for temperance. Only abstinence can make us safe."

## THE WOODEN HORSE—TEN POINTS AGAINST RESUBMISSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

Being excerpts from the speech of Mrs. William Tilton, chairman Woman's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol, given at the banquet of the Anti-Saloon League of America at the Hotel Mayflower, January 19, 1932.

Mrs. Tilton said:

"Let us press home to our people over radio, in press, at meetings the following points as to why we do not favor a repeal amendment described by Mrs. Clement L. Shaver as "Alias Resubmission, Alias Referendum."

## "PRESS HOME

"First. That resubmission is a wooden horse, an enemy program. It comes from the Greeks bearing gifts. Once let it in and we shall find that the saloons, not friends, hop out of it.

"Second. That the framers of the Constitution never intended that a constitutional amendment should be used merely as a means of 'passing the buck' to the people; far otherwise. They viewed a change in the Constitution so weighty that it was not to be passed by a majority but only by a two-thirds vote. To use a constitutional amendment as a means of evading a controversial question is a debased use of the amending process. Press this home.

"Third. The Constitution of the United States does not provide for referendums. Congress has never submitted a referendum upon any question in all our history. If one were submitted it would be only a straw vote without any legal binding force. The American people are vitally interested in many other economic and moral questions. To get a legal referendum on any of them would require an amendment to the Constitution itself. It

is unfair and un-American to single out prohibition for a referendum, and that illegal, and nobody is so much interested in preventing referendums on other questions as the rich wets themselves.

"Fourth. That no Congressman should vote for a repeal amendment until there is attached to it a carefully worked out substitute reasonably certain to secure a greater temperance than the greater temperance already secured by prohibition. Never give in that prohibition has not secured this greater temperance which Government control in Canada has failed to secure; which beer and wine experiments have never secured; which revision, which would mean liquor pandemonium in every election, holds out no hope of securing. As for home rule, this certainly means the old conditions back. Press home that until something better than these 'liquor antiques' are found no Congressman should vote to send out a repeal amendment.

"Fifth. That State option but no saloon is a contradiction in terms, for if the States are to decide, who is to guarantee that they will not decide for the saloon or its equivalent? Can anyone doubt that New York and Chicago under home rule will reline their streets and highways with saloons?

"Sixth. That in the saloon age, to which home rule would certainly return us, for big cities always vote 2 to 1 for saloons, it was drunkenness more than drinking that we fought. In this motor age we fight drinking quite as much as drunkenness. Press home that with 25,000,000 school children daily using our highways, home rule bids fair to mean a slaughter of the innocents unparalleled in history, for which the parents of this Nation ought not, must not, and will not stand.

"Seventh. That this call to resubmit prohibition to the States in order to get prohibition out of politics is futile. No question was ever got out of politics by evasion. Press home that no license begun in the thirties of the nineteenth century, has gradually widened until by 1920, 33 States had voted themselves dry, and 46 States had ratified national prohibition. Lord Bryce noted in 1896 that politics in America was liquor. In short, press home that you can't get the liquor question out of politics. You can only drive it to the borders of the 48 States, and thence back to Congress again.

"Eighth. That the cry in the North for repeal planks as a means of getting prohibition out of politics comes from big interests, who apparently reason that prohibition, by breaking up party alignments in the North, has broken up their power to send their representatives to Washington and thus to control Congress to their financial ends. I tell them that the East was slipping and the West and South were coming politically and that prohibition repeal will not restore their lost control of Congress, but these eastern bankers shake their heads. They honestly seem to believe if only they can repeal prohibition, they and public utilities can rule supreme in the United States Senate. It is a false hope.

"Ninth. That a vote for a wet is a vote to denude the South and West of the control of Congress they have to-day and to put the power back into the hands of a few bankers and business men up North.

"Tenth. That if the South gives in, puts patronage before principle, we shall have to go all over the fight again.

"These are my 10 points to press home in this resubmission fight, the immediate fight which faces us. Press them home over radio said by leaders, for people listen to leaders, in the press, at meetings, and in resolutions."

#### THE TARIFF AND THE MILLING INDUSTRY

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, the flour mills of the State of Montana have developed a very extensive business in the Orient, which during recent years has dwindled away until it is now entirely insignificant. I am this morning in receipt of a letter upon that subject, which I ask may be read at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be read, as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1932.

HON. THOMAS J. WALSH,

United States Senator of Montana, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: May we respectfully submit for your consideration the following fact and pray your assistance in rectifying a great wrong that has been done to the milling industry of this country?

Our export business until a short time ago represented half of our milling capacity but now it has been almost totally lost because of the tariffs set up in foreign countries to combat the high tariffs of this country.

We therefore contend that tariff adjustments and reductions should be made immediately and drastically, for to attempt a gradual reduction would mean delay, and delay would mean that the product of competing countries would become so firmly entrenched that the business will be irrevocably lost to the mills of the United States of America, thus doing untold injury to a business which has been created at a great cost of time, effort, and money.

Hoping you can consistently espouse the cause of the United States mills and that we may receive your assurances of cooperation, we remain,

Yours truly,

STANARD TILTON MILLING Co.,  
D. M. ROTHCHILD,  
Export Manager.

#### REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT SALARIES

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, Senate bill 3116, introduced some days ago by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], proposes to reduce the compensation and salaries of employees and officials of the Federal Government. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. That committee does not desire to shirk any duty or responsibility, but it is primarily an appropriating committee and not a legislative committee.

I have looked up the matter as well as I could, and I think this bill should be referred to the Committee on Civil Service, which, as I understand, has heretofore dealt with matters of this kind. So I move that the Committee on Appropriations may be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 3116, and that it be referred to the Civil Service Committee.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, before I introduced the bill referred to by the Senator from Washington, I made some investigation and was somewhat in doubt myself as to what committee the bill should be referred. I found that in the legislative appropriation bill approved March 4, 1925, the matter of increasing salaries was dealt with by the Appropriations Committee. I find in the appropriation bill which was passed at that time this provision:

SEC. 4. That section 4 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved April 26, 1907, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That on and after March 4, 1925, the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President of the United States, and the heads of the executive departments who are members of the President's Cabinet shall be at the rate of \$15,000 per annum, and the compensation of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from Territories, Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, and Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum each."

So I assumed, Mr. President, as the Appropriations Committee had been dealing with the subject matter, that that was the proper committee to which the bill in this instance should be referred.

I am not particular as to the committee which shall consider the bill. I simply want it considered. I know that the Senator from Washington is not desirous of shirking responsibility, and I am willing to take the judgment of the Chair as to the committee to which the bill should be referred. It is more important that action be had than the committee taking the action.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The recollection of the Chair is that the legislation to which the Senator from Idaho refers was, in the first instance, dealt with by a committee other than the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JONES. I think that is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. But the Chair can not change a reference of a measure without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. JONES. Further I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the provision to which the Senator has read refers not to the general employees of the Government, as Senate bill 3116 does, but to particular classes.

The Senator from Idaho has introduced two other bills, one of which relates to the mileage of Senators and Representatives and the other peculiarly to the compensation of Senators and Representatives. I have not reached a conclusion as yet as to what committee I think those two bills should go; I expect to do that by to-morrow morning; but the bill now under discussion deals with practically all the employees of the Government, civil-service employees and others.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho has the floor.

Mr. REED. Will the Senator from Idaho yield for a question?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. REED. Can the Senator tell us whether his bill would reduce the salaries of the Army and Navy?

Mr. BORAH. It would.

Mr. REED. Then before it is finally acted upon I think it should be referred to the appropriate Military Committees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the meantime the Senator from Idaho has the floor, and the question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 3116 and that it be referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I was just about to suggest that, as to some provisions of the bill at least, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments might be vested with jurisdiction. It appears to be a bill reducing all salaries, with certain limitations. I make that suggestion for whatever it may be regarded as worth by the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BORAH. It is true that the bill to which the Senator from Washington refers is a general bill, reducing all salaries and compensation of Federal employees and officials. However, there are two other bills which deal exclusively with legislative salaries and also a bill dealing exclusively with mileage. I presume that the other bills also ought to be referred to a legislative committee, because, certainly, if the bill now under discussion involves a legislative matter, so do the others.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I point out the fact that it is necessary for one standing committee of the Senate to consider this bill, if it is to be acted upon, for the reason that any other policy might result in confusion. Suppose that those provisions which relate to the Army are referred to the Military Affairs Committee, those which relate to the Navy are referred to the Naval Affairs Committee, those which relate to employees of the executive departments are referred to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, and those which relate to legislative salaries are referred to any committee that will take jurisdiction, we would have a multiple standard of decision by the committees. The theory of the bill is that consideration should be given to a reduction of all salaries and I apprehend that neither the author of the bill nor any other Senator would wish to see discriminatory action taken.

Mr. BORAH. Certainly not.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The justification for the bill rests in economies which may appear necessary. If the jurisdiction is divided up as has been proposed here this morning, we will find this result: At least some of the committees will report against reductions as to the part of which they have jurisdiction. Some of the committees likely will report favorably; and thus the purpose of the proposed legislation will be thwarted.

This bill raises a question which ought to be considered as a whole.

Mr. BORAH. I feel that way about it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It is a question whether or not, in an effort to balance the budget and restore or sustain the credit of the Government, one step in that direction shall be taken by cutting down the expenses for which we are most directly responsible. That is a question which, as the session progresses, I think will receive more consideration.

I feel entirely content to have the Committee on Appropriations exercise jurisdiction, as one of the great committees of this body which may coordinate the various questions that underlie this proposal for legislation. I do not know of any other standing committee in the Senate that could do that quite so well as the Appropriations Committee. I believe that this matter should be given more serious consideration than it appears to be receiving.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, what about the Finance Committee?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It might go to the Finance Committee. I do not know how the members of the Finance Committee would feel about it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it would be more appropriate to go to the Finance Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I think that may be a good suggestion.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. NORRIS. It is quite evident that there is not a single standing committee of the Senate that has jurisdiction of all the officials that would be affected if these bills were passed. That often occurs in our legislation here, so that we must select some committee which, from its various workings and its jurisdiction, in the judgment of the Senate, has a good working knowledge of the subject matter under discussion.

The Appropriations Committee, as a general proposition, perhaps would not have jurisdiction of these matters; but the Appropriations Committee, having to deal with appropriations which ultimately will be directly affected by this legislation, has a better opportunity, it seems to me, to take a complete view of the entire salary proposition, running all through the Federal Government, as I understand this bill does.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. NORRIS. In just a moment I will yield, if I may. That being true, of course the Senate has a right to direct any committee—and that includes the Appropriations Committee—to take up this matter and consider it, and make a report to the Senate.

I suggest to the Senator from Idaho that he resist the motion made by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Taking everything into consideration, it seems to me that the Appropriations Committee is the appropriate committee to handle this subject.

If the Senator from Idaho will permit, I shall be glad now to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. BORAH. Certainly.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I was just going to suggest that the Appropriations Committee now, under the rules, as Senators know, has subcommittees to deal with War Department matters, naval matters, and matters relating to all the other departments that are affected by appropriations handled by that committee. It seems to me the Appropriations Committee is in a better position, through its various subcommittees especially, to deal with this matter than any other standing committee we have, unless we turn the matter over to the Finance Committee.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, naturally, as I had the matter referred to the Appropriations Committee in the first place, having made the investigation, I should be glad to have it remain there; but I am particularly anxious that it be sent to some committee which seems to be able to deal with the matter as a whole. I do not think it will be necessary—I hope it will not be found necessary by the Senate—to subdivide the matter and send part of it to the Naval Affairs Committee and part of it to the Military Affairs Committee and part of it to some other committee, because, in my opinion, that would be another way of indefinitely delaying its consideration. We ought to be able to send it to some committee which would be able to deal with it as a whole, and it seems to me that either the Appropriations Committee or the Finance Committee would be able to deal with it as a whole.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas and Mr. SMOOT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BORAH. I yield first to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, it has been suggested that either the Appropriations Committee or the Finance Committee might properly be vested with jurisdiction—the Appropriations Committee for the reasons that have already been given, the Finance Committee for the reason that this is primarily a revenue bill. In a sense it is

a revenue bill, and the Finance Committee has jurisdiction of that subject; and I know the Senator from Utah is anxious to maintain its jurisdiction.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, we might make an exception with regard to this bill under the peculiar circumstances which confront us and the great reluctance of committees to take charge of this measure and have the Senate deal with it as a whole without reference to any committee.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for just a moment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I have just been informed by the clerk of the committee that the proposition the Senator read a moment ago was first referred in the Sixty-eighth Congress to the Judiciary Committee, and then substantially the same bill was also referred to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee had its hearings and reported on the bill, and its report was then referred to the Appropriations Committee, and an amendment embodying the language which the Senator read was inserted on the floor; but the Finance Committee acted upon the matter first.

Mr. BORAH. There was not so much reluctance to take jurisdiction of that bill, because it was a measure to increase salaries.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator that the Civil Service Committee in the past has had jurisdiction of legislation of this character as to increases of salary, as to the grades, and where they should fall; and increases in compensation have been passed upon by that committee.

It does seem to me that the Finance Committee have all they can possibly do. I do not see how we are possibly going to attend to the amount of work that is before that committee now. We shall have to hold almost daily hearings in order to get through; and I ask the Senate not to put this work upon the Finance Committee, because if they do it will be an impossibility to make the report. Therefore, I think the bill ought to be referred to some other committee.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, certainly the committee to which the Senator refers has not had jurisdiction of the salaries of the Members of Congress.

Mr. SMOOT. They have had jurisdiction as to the classification.

Mr. BORAH. Oh, yes; but we are not classified.

Mr. SMOOT. But the classification law was passed through that committee, and that law provides the compensation of the various grades in all of the departments of our Government; and that is where the bill ought to go.

Mr. BORAH. That committee had nothing to do with the question of salaries of Members of Congress. It never has had, and I trust it may never have.

Mr. SMOOT. No; not as to Members of Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator's bill is going to require a good deal of work. I desire to call his attention to the fact that we have about 10 or 12 of these great appropriation bills coming before us, and from a long experience I think all the time of the Appropriations Committee is going to be taken up in considering the bills that necessarily must come to us. There is not any way around it. It seems to me the Senator's bill would probably get a better consideration and a fairer consideration at the hands of the Finance Committee.

That is just the way the matter strikes me, because the Senator knows that the Appropriations Committee is a hard-worked committee.

Mr. BORAH. Yes; I realize that.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. BORAH. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BROOKHART. I wish to inquire if the classified service is included in this bill in any way.

Mr. BORAH. I can not say as to that. It does not relate to any salaries below \$5,000.

Mr. BROOKHART. I think the bill ought to go to the Civil Service Committee.

Mr. BORAH. In my judgment, the Civil Service Committee has no jurisdiction whatever of it, and should not have. It is not a subject about which the Civil Service is concerned.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, what is the motion now?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is that of the Senator from Washington, to refer the bill—

Mr. JONES. I moved to refer it to the Civil Service Committee because that committee has heretofore dealt with many matters of this character. Of course, this bill covers not only civil-service employees but others. There are many different committees that have jurisdiction of some parts of this bill, of course; but I thought the wisest course was to refer the whole matter to the Civil Service Committee. I appreciate the fact that there are matters in it of which several different committees have jurisdiction.

Mr. BORAH. Will not the Senator confine his motion to asking for the discharge of his own committee? Then we will see to what committee the matter shall be referred.

Mr. JONES. I shall be very glad to do that, but that is the only reason for the motion. As I say, I do not want to shirk any responsibility; but, as everybody knows, the Committee on Appropriations can not take up all these legislative matters and deal with them in a legislative way, as they ought to be dealt with, because our time is taken up on the actual appropriations. I should like to have our committee relieved from the consideration of this bill, and then I shall be glad to have it go wherever it may go.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BORAH. I do.

Mr. COUZENS. I move to amend the motion made by the Senator from Washington so as to discharge the Committee on Appropriations and have the bill referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. BORAH. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. Did I understand the chairman of the Finance Committee to say that it would be impossible for his committee to report on this bill?

Mr. SMOOT. From the amount of work we have and the calendar we have, I will say to the Senator that it would be some time before we could even take it up.

Mr. GLASS. But the Senator said, as I understood him, that it would be impossible for his committee to report on the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. That is my opinion at this time.

Mr. GLASS. That being so, is not that the committee to which the Senate evidently wants to refer the bill—a committee that would find it impossible to make a report?

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I say.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, we will dispose later of the question of whether or not they will report. There is a well-known method by which to get a report.

In this connection I wish to insert a news item in this morning's papers. It seems to me appropriate:

CHICAGO, January 31 (A. P.).—The unionized forces on United States railways to-day accepted a 10 per cent wage reduction for the year beginning February 1, making an unprecedented decision in the expressed hope of stimulating the revival of business.

Negotiations that started January 15 ended this afternoon as the representatives of nearly 2,000,000 rail workers agreed to the

proposal of the employers and the representatives of more than 200 railroads promised an earnest and sympathetic effort to maintain and increase employment.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President—

Mr. BORAH. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATSON. I think we ought to be guided by the situation that confronts us. It is literally impossible, without work that none of us contemplates, for the Finance Committee to report on this measure. We might just as well refer it to the Interstate Commerce Committee right now, because coming on here in a few days is the tax measure for our committee to take up and consider; and in the meantime there are many other matters before us that are of pressing interest, from which we can not escape. Five of the members of the Finance Committee now are members of the Pensions Committee, having to do with all soldier and pension matters that will come before the Senate. They can not give any time or attention to this subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Chair may be permitted an observation, this discussion is all out of order, the pending order of business being the presentation of petitions and memorials. If the Senator from Washington changes his motion merely to discharge his committee from the further consideration of this bill, the bill then will go to the calendar. Meantime, the Senate can determine whether it wishes to refer the bill to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or the Civil Service Committee, or a select committee.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Chair hold that the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] is out of order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Michigan is clearly out of order, because the only amendment that can be made to a motion to refer is to add instructions.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, if I may, I will modify my motion and simply move to discharge the Committee on Appropriations from the further consideration of this bill.

Mr. BORAH. I ask that that motion go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion will go over under the rule.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 12. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay certain claims against the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 147); and

S. 2498. An act to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction over public land in the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 148).

Mr. FESS, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 47) for the improvement of Chevy Chase Circle with a fountain and appropriate landscape treatment, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 149) thereon.

Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 2915) authorizing A. A. Lilly, M. B. Collinsworth, and A. E. Booth, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Big Sandy River at or near where it enters into the Ohio River, and between the cities of Kenova, W. Va., and Catlettsburg, Ky., reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 150) thereon.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (S. 3111) validating certain applications for and entries of public lands, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 151) thereon.

Mr. WALSH of Montana, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (S. 1040) authorizing the issuance to Margaret McCreanor of a patent for certain lands, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 152) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 279) to excuse certain persons from residence upon homestead lands during 1929, 1930, and 1931 in the drought-stricken areas, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 153) thereon.

Mr. FRAZIER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6663) to reserve certain land on the public domain in Utah for addition to the Skull Valley Indian Reservation, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 154) thereon.

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 1436. An act for the relief of the Copper Ridge Mining Co. (Rept. No. 155); and

S. 1438. An act to authorize the sale of land on the Camp McDowell Indian Reservation to the city of Phoenix, Ariz., for use in connection with its water-supply development, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 156).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 3378) providing for Saturday half holidays for employees in the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 3379) for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 3380) authorizing a survey for a breakwater from Sekiu Point at the west end of Clallam Bay, Wash.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 3381) extending the term of Patent No. 1175254 granted to Ralph Alexander Gailey (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 3382) for the relief of W. A. Blankenship; and

A bill (S. 3383) for the relief of the Pacific Atlantic Lumber Corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3384) granting a pension to Isaac Newton Pollard (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3385) granting an increase of pension to Susie M. Gilbert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 3386) for the relief of Nellie Francis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON:

A bill (S. 3387) for the relief of Walter Thomas Foreman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3388) extending the benefits of the emergency officers' retirement act to James Erling Walker (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 3389) granting an increase of pension to Lucia M. Bartlett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAREY:

A bill (S. 3390) relating to the disposition of certain revenues derived from the operation of the power plant on the Shoshone project, Wyoming; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 3391) for the relief of William T. J. Ryan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 3392) for the relief of Henry L. Wood; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3393) to preserve from commercial logging certain lands in the Snoqualmie National Forest, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 3394) for the relief of Paul J. Sisk; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3395) to provide funds for cooperation with the school district at Nespelem, Wash., in the construction of a public-school building to be available to Indian children of the Colville Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3396) granting a pension to Minnie H. Goddard; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3397) for the relief of Walter Gray; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

A bill (S. 3398) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. Lewis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 3399) granting a pension to Eliza Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3400) to amend an act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled "An act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 3401) to restore homestead rights in certain cases; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. WALCOTT:

A bill (S. 3402) to revise the boundary of the Mount McKinley National Park, in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:

A bill (S. 3403) for the relief of Ralph Edward Bertheaud; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3404) to authorize the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital at or near the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MCGILL:

A bill (S. 3405) for the relief of Raymond Ambrose Nichols; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FRAZIER (by request):

A bill (S. 3406) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cancel restricted fee patents and issue trust patents in lieu thereof and to authorize deeds by natural guardians of Indian minors;

A bill (S. 3407) to authorize the sale, on competitive bids, of unallotted lands on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, in Wisconsin, not needed for allotment, tribal, or administrative purposes;

A bill (S. 3408) to authorize natural guardians, or Indian Service superintendents, to execute deeds conveying the interests of minor Indians where title to trust or restricted lands must pass by approved deed; and

A bill (S. 3409) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain unused Indian cemetery reserves on the Wichita Indian Reservation, in Oklahoma, to provide funds for purchase of other suitable burial sites for the Wichita Indians and affiliated bands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 3410) to authorize the construction of an administration building at the United States Veterans' Hospital, Fargo, N. Dak., and to authorize appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 3411) to authorize the purchase of certain lands by the United States from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3412) for the relief of L. M. Crawford; and

A bill (S. 3413) for the relief of Russell & Tucker and certain other citizens of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3414) to provide a salary for the referee in bankruptcy for the Pecos division of the western judicial district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3415) to authorize retirement promotion of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, in recognition of service in World War, Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, and Boxer rebellion; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 3416) for the relief of Jacob G. Ackerman; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3417) granting a pension to Elia Rodde; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GLASS:

A bill (S. 3418) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States or the district courts of the United States to hear, adjudicate, and enter judgment on the claim of William W. McElrath against the United States for compensation for the use or manufacture of an invention of William W. McElrath covered by letters patent issued by the Patent Office of the United States, October 21, 1919, and the reissue thereof on the 19th day of February, 1924; and for his contribution to the art to which said invention and letters patent relate; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 3419) to provide for the erection at Weiser Park, near Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pa., of a memorial to commemorate the services of Col. Conrad Weiser (1696-1760), Indian interpreter, colonial patriot, and friend of George Washington; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 3420) granting a pension to Clara Hummel (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Idaho:

A bill (S. 3421) providing for the diversion of proceeds from hunting and fishing permits within Indian reservations, to be expended under the direction of the tribal council for the benefit of the Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Idaho and Mr. CAREY:

A bill (S. 3422) for the temporary relief of water users on irrigation projects constructed and operated under the reclamation law; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. DALE:

A bill (S. 3423) granting a pension to Nellie M. Reynolds (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3424) granting an increase of pension to Edla J. Forbes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY (for Mr. SHORTRIDGE):

A bill (S. 3425) granting a pension to Jerry C. Young; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3426) for the relief of the Mack Copper Corporation; and

A bill (S. 3427) for the relief of Jacob Meyers; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3428) for the relief of William H. Wagoner; and

A bill (S. 3429) authorizing the appointment of Ben H. Griffin as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3430) for the relief of W. A. Belard; and

A bill (S. 3431) for the relief of Albert J. Fern; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A bill (S. 3432) for the relief of Clifton Norwood; and

A bill (S. 3433) to authorize the appointment of Technical Sergt. James J. Parks as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FESS:

A bill (S. 3434) granting an increase of pension to Mollie E. Hayes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3435) granting an increase of pension to Frances L. Roush (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask to have read at length.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 90) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing the eighteenth amendment thereto was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when

ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution.

"ARTICLE —

"The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed."

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, rarely in the history of government have hope and realization been so far apart as in the unhappy experiment with prohibition. It was intended to abolish the saloon; it has created the more dangerous speak-easy. It was intended to destroy the liquor traffic; it has only transferred that traffic into the hands of the lawless for their especial enrichment. It was intended to develop a nation of abstainers; it has brought up a generation without knowledge of temperance. It was intended to impose upon our people a single national standard; it has succeeded in breaking down every local standard.

I can not make it too plain that it is not liquor which concerns us. We are concerned with the sanctity of the Constitution which is daily desecrated. We are concerned with the majesty of the law, which is flagrantly defied. We are concerned for the supremacy of government, which is openly challenged. We are concerned for the very civilization we have cultivated if we continue to widen the breach between the citizen and his government. It is for these reasons and none others that I urge the abandonment of the policy of the eighteenth amendment.

The eighteenth amendment is an open invitation to rebellion. Under its régime the supremacy of the law has been challenged and defeated. The eighteenth amendment has thrown our whole constitutional system out of balance and our governmental machine out of gear. How much longer must we endure its demoralizing influence upon our Government and our people?

We now know that prohibition was a mistake. We know that the attempt to enforce it has been a failure. Let us be honest with ourselves and admit the failure. Let us be pragmatic enough not to persist in the failure. Guided by the mirage of nation-wide abstinence we drifted. Let us have the courage to abandon the course we had pursued and resume our progress in a more helpful direction.

And what shall that be? Certainly not the old days before prohibition; certainly not back to the saloon which has been abolished; but forward to the ideal of temperance, to the rule of self-discipline, to the revival of local government, to the restoration of the dignity of the law and the supremacy of the Constitution.

I move that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. COPELAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place insert the following:

"That hereafter permits for the importation or manufacture for nonbeverage purposes of spirituous liquors of a particular kind or quality may be issued upon a finding by the Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol that the supply of any such kind or quality of liquors in distilleries or bonded warehouses in the United States is insufficient to meet the current need therefor for all nonbeverage uses."

PROPOSED FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. TYDINGS submitted four amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2959) to create Federal home loan banks, to provide for the supervision thereof, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BLACK submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3045) to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several States in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. WAGNER submitted 15 amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3045) to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several States in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

THE MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address made by Edward P. Farley, of New York.

I also ask to have printed in the RECORD an address made by Edward F. Luckenbach, owner of the Luckenbach Steamship Co.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

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

ADDRESS OF EDWARD P. FARLEY, OF NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP CO., BEFORE THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MERCHANT MARINE, HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON JANUARY 28, 1932

I have been asked to suggest a remedy for the present chaotic state in the intercoastal trade. My suggestion is Government regulation of rates and practices—regulation which has as its objective the maintenance of regular and dependable services and the stabilization of transportation charges on a reasonable basis, protected from fraud either through misclassification, false weight, false measurement, or other such device or means.

The intercoastal trade, as it presently exists, really dates from 1920, and it demonstrates that no carrier, however efficient, can earn a fair return on its investment until unfair practices have been eliminated and reasonable rates established with some degree of permanency. Experience also shows that voluntary cooperation through conference provides only temporary relief, because the conference may be abandoned or its regulations secretly or openly disregarded. Furthermore, nonconference members are almost certain to enter the trade at the first sign of profitable rates. An admitted chaos calls for a remedy. Half measures will only aggravate the situation. The effective means of establishing stable conditions in the trade and maintaining fair and reasonable rates on a permanent basis is through Government regulation.

It is of interest to know that the only large industries not suffering from rate or price cutting to-day are those which are regulated: Railroads, public utilities, pipe lines, telephone, telegraph, etc. I doubt if anyone would advocate the railroads or utilities making their own rates, or the removal of restrictions on our national banks.

The Shipping Board is responsible for the supervision of the millions of dollars being appropriated by Congress to build up the American merchant marine, but they have not the power to protect this investment from unfair competition which is tearing it down at a much faster rate than it is being built up.

There can be no real reason to fear Government regulation, as no Government body that may be appointed can, under the fifth amendment to the Constitution, as the United States Supreme Court has repeatedly held, fix rates or impose other conditions which will prevent the carriers from earning a fair return on the investment. No other remedy but Government regulation can bring order out of the present chaos and profits out of present losses. With the police power of the United States Government behind reasonable trade conditions and fair rates, efficient service, properly financed and managed, is bound to earn its reward.

ADDRESS OF EDGAR F. LUCKENBACH, OWNER OF THE LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP CO., MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ON JANUARY 27, 1932, BEFORE THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MERCHANT MARINE

You have suggested to me that I say a few words with reference to the intercoastal trade.

Due to the pitiless publicity to which the intercoastal trade has been subjected since February 13, 1931, and to the many points of dispute that have arisen between the operators during the ruthless rate war that has been taking place it is very difficult to discuss this impartially, but this I will attempt to do.

To an experienced audience as this it is a waste of words to outline the nature of the trade or delineate the fundamental principles, but permit me to invite your attention to the fact that from a rate-making standpoint the intercoastal trade is to a large extent a railroad business by water, and as such the rate conditions involved, not only in relation to the public but also among the steamship lines therein engaged, are fundamentally different from offshore routes.

When the intercoastal business was revived in 1920 the steamer lines faced a competitive rate structure that permitted very attractive returns to the water carriers. At that time there were comparatively few steamers in the intercoastal trade, but as the returns to be had in the foreign trade decreased, more and more vessels were diverted to the intercoastal route.

From the very first there was an attempt by the operators engaged in the trade to maintain stability of rates, but as new vessels under varying managements sought this field it was done

on the basis that has characterized most attempts to break into an established route, in other words, cut rates by the new operators. This led the railroads to reduce the transcontinental rates, and while it is true that all the efforts of the railroads to meet the situation have not been successful, nevertheless the average per ton for all carriers has steadily declined.

There have been several conferences and two disastrous rate wars in this field. There have been attempts to control the rate structure by committees of the whole, by elective rate committees, by small executive rate committees, and finally by a 1-man operation. All of these structures have collapsed and to-day we are facing a situation where there is a trade that has sufficient cargo to offer remuneration, which, if not fully compensatory, is at least better than can be had by vessels in almost any other route in the world, but the operators in this route by reason of their varying basic structures find it impossible to compose their difficulties. In this respect the intercoastal trade is passing through a period not unlike that which characterized the railroads many years ago when there was competition of the most violent character, when railroads were merchandising their own products, and when the struggle for advantages at times led to personal clashes and physical violence. I am happy to say that so far we have been spared the last.

The intercoastal trade was originally served by those whose interests were strictly that of transportation of cargo. Subsequently organizations of vast resources either diverted steamers which they already owned, or else acquired steamers so that the industrial organizations could control the transportation as well as merchandising of their products. Concurrent with carrying their own products, of which there was not sufficient to fill the steamers, these interests solicited trade from other merchants, and there have been many charges not only that their own merchandise did not reflect the general rate prevailing, but that the outside cargo taken for "sweetening" was being taken at rates that represented an actual loss. I do not believe that all of these charges against the industrial carriers are correct, but it is impossible for any logically minded person to believe that they are entirely without foundation. There is an old adage that "where there is smoke there is fire," and it applies in this case as well as in every other.

Since 1920 there have been vessels entered into the intercoastal trade that have made very favorable mail contracts involving millions of dollars, and while it is very true that technically these mail contracts do not apply between intercoastal ports, nevertheless a dollar is a dollar, and the receipt of this additional compensation as a favor from the United States Government undoubtedly enables those lines to maintain a stronger fighting position, and which the records indicate some of them have not failed to utilize. Incidentally, another advantage had by these mail subsidized passenger boats is priority of passage through the Panama Canal, which priority works to disadvantage of the cargo vessels.

It should be our duty here to consider the effect of these various factors not only on one individual line or group of interests but its effect upon the steamship business in its entirety, and in its relationship to the public.

In recent discussions as to the wisdom of some of the proposed legislation, is it not astounding that those most violently opposed to it are the lines who have industrial affiliations and who are in receipt of the greatest benefactions in the way of United States mail subsidies, although in the latter class there is one notable exception, but that particular line is in receipt of the smallest remuneration under the mail contract plan.

Now, gentlemen, the facts that I have brought out are correct, and what deduction is there that can be drawn? Is there anyone who will say that the lines among themselves have not unsuccessfully tried every known voluntary means to keep the trade in order? Is it to the interest of the public that steamship lines should fail?

There have been failures and reorganizations in the intercoastal trade, but has there ever been any failure or reorganization involving any line with industrial affiliations? What is the answer? What is the remedy? What was the answer for the railroads? Is there any railroad man that would wish for a return of former conditions? Does anyone pretend to say that former railroad conditions would benefit the country as a whole?

Voluntary control having failed, and failed most miserably, there is no remedy but in involuntary control. I am not so inexperienced as to say that involuntary control does not have its disadvantages, but it is the only thing that will benefit most people and to the greatest good of all. It is the only thing that will continue to insure merchants that they can sell merchandise in competition with others, and inasmuch as our Nation is primarily an industrial nation, it is to the interest of all that the utmost opportunity be afforded to all on an equal basis.

At discussions held in other places we have had pointed out to us the horrors of bureaucracy and have been told how it would stifle our business. In part answer to this permit me to point out to you that I operate vessels in the intercoastal trade from the Gulf of Mexico as well as from the North Atlantic. Our Gulf services are in part under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and this jurisdiction was assumed voluntarily. I admit that when I agreed to action that would place my Gulf service under partial jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission I did it with a certain amount of fear, but the results have been beyond my fondest expectations. In the Gulf service we have joint rates with the railroads involving important tonnage, and it is a matter of record that in face of the most violent rate war that has ever characterized the intercoastal services from the Atlantic that the

intercoastal rates from the Gulf have remained astonishingly stable, the joint rates with the railroads being absolutely unaffected. In the previous rate war of 1923 the Gulf services were not in any part under the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Gulf rates immediately went to the same level as the Atlantic rate-war basis. If this is one of the horrors of Government control, I pray you give me more of it.

If anyone should rise to state that all of the benefits we are enjoying in the Gulf are not due entirely to the benefits of our through rates, might I also point out to you that neither are we faced with the industrial carrier problem in the Gulf, and while it is true that one line enjoys a mail contract, nevertheless those mail contract vessels are by agreement practically eliminated from the intercoastal trade at all major ports.

The above is a brief but correct résumé, and I am willing to leave determination of the answer to any impartial body.

My opinion is Government regulation.

#### THE BANKING SYSTEM

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune on January 29, 1932.

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

[From the New York Herald Tribune, January 29, 1932]

#### TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW—THE GLASS BILL

By Walter Lippmann

It does not require any particular knowledge of technical banking to see that the Glass bill should be regarded as a collection of proposals to be studied by experts rather than as measures for practical consideration at this session of Congress. The bill is 61 pages long. It is probably no exaggeration to say that there is not a single Member of either House who is now equipped to debate it.

All past experiences show that it takes not weeks but years to prepare and formulate important reforms in the banking structure. It took about 25 years after the expiration of the charter of the second Bank of the United States and after the panic of 1837 to establish the national banking system. It took six years after the panic of 1907 to create the Federal reserve system. This does not mean that nothing should be begun now. But it does mean that it is fantastic to suppose that a considered reform of the banking laws can be had in the midst of a banking crisis.

It would be a waste of time for Congress to set about enacting long-range reforms at a moment like this, and if Congress is well advised, it will create some kind of commission representing both Houses and both parties, together with a few competent outsiders, and will give it funds and authority to study our whole banking system, national and State, to make a searching examination of the administration of the Federal reserve system since the war; to report on the lessons that can be learned from countries like Canada and England, where bank failures are virtually unknown; and will instruct the commission to offer, a year or two hence, a thoroughgoing scheme of reform.

A better banking system can not be improvised during the distractions of a banking crisis and on the eve of a presidential election.

Even the layman who reads the Glass bill can see readily that it was prepared in a mood of righteous indignation rather than of cool and far-seeing financial statesmanship. It is essentially a stinging indictment of the frenzied finance of the inflation. It strikes at the great abuses of that period, at the overexpansion of credit, and the wild speculation in securities. The purpose of the bill, which is to force a radical contraction of credit, would have been just the right thing to emphasize in 1927, 1928, and 1929. Had Senator GLASS been able then to make the country see the things which his bill now embodies he would have performed an incalculable service. In those mad years the deflationary policy of this bill would have represented the highest kind of foresight.

But since 1929 the orderly deflation, which should have been undertaken two years earlier, has in a wild and disorderly fashion occurred. There is no need at this moment to pass laws compelling the banks to deflate the security markets. They have and are deflating them, and the spiral of deflation has become as vicious as the inflation that preceded it. In 1927-1929 fiscal statesmanship would have meant stopping the expansion of credit and the rise in security prices; in 1932 the exact reverse is needed—it is the duty of fiscal statesmanship to stop the contraction of credit and the fall in prices.

The Glass bill in its general tendencies—I do not presume to have an opinion about its technical devices—seems to be derived from a study of what happened up to 1929. It appears to ignore what has happened since. Thus, if by some unlucky miracle the bill were made law to-day, it would, in order to correct evils which the great deflation has already dealt with, intensify the very evils with which we are struggling; that is to say, it would contract credit still further, deflate prices still more, rock the banks, slow up production, and aggravate unemployment. The Glass bill not only proposes to lock the barn door after the horse has been stolen but to burn down the barn and shoot the horse.

Yet the motives which have inspired Senator GLASS are entitled to the highest respect. What has happened is that he has brooded over the perversion of a banking system which he did so much to create and administer. He is grimly determined not to let such outrages occur again. The indictment of the inflationary period, which his bill implies, is fundamentally true. He has overlooked

the fact that the evils he condemns have brought on their own retribution, and his mind, fixed upon the mistakes of the past, seems not to have focused at all upon the dangers of the present.

As a political matter, once it understands the extreme deflationary character of the bill Congress will certainly not pass it now. If there is one thing Congress does not want it is a further contraction of credit and a still further fall of prices. Nevertheless, because of his distinguished record, the exceptional rectitude of his mind, the depth of his conviction, his absolute fearlessness, and the terror which his sharp tongue inspires, Senator GLASS has just about overawed everybody in Congress when it comes to matters pertaining to banking and currency. As a consequence there is a real danger that Congress may not dare to do more than table his bill. Yet it is almost certainly necessary in this emergency that Congress should promptly give the Federal reserve system not less power to create credit but more power.

For it seems to be the most instructed opinion of those most closely in touch with the actual situation that what is needed now is to relax the restrictions on the Federal reserve banks. It will be hard to obtain Senator GLASS's consent to that, for he is bent on doing just the opposite. Yet there seems to be little doubt that we are in a credit and currency crisis which, unless the downward spiral is to be allowed to run itself out, can be checked only by the drastic action of the Federal reserve system and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. If that is to be done, the country must have the courage to give its banking agencies the full powers which they alone, among the great central banks of the world, do not now have.

#### THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a portion of a statement delivered before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives by Mr. Wirt Franklin, of Tulsa, Okla., president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

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

STATEMENT OF HON. WIRT FRANKLIN, TULSA, OKLA., PRESIDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Mr. FRANKLIN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appear here as president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, a national association having branches in all of the oil-producing States. I might add that all of the oil and gas associations in the United States, in every State, including the American Petroleum Institute, have taken action on this oil matter, on the question of imports and the equalizing of prices of foreign oil with the domestic product through the imposition of a tax or duty, and that the other gas and oil associations in the United States have made the Independent Petroleum Association the instrumentality through which they speak on this question.

I might add that in the American Petroleum Institute the vote on this question was divided as between those who were importing oil and those who were not—that was the division.

All of the domestic industry has suffered the cumulative effect in the last three years of the continuous curtailment of production, with the curtailment of the price also, and it has suffered to so great an extent that the domestic industry is unanimous on this question. I might also add that all of the business, professional, agricultural, and banking interests of the oil-producing States are likewise one on this matter.

Now, I understand that at this time the committee is not considering this question from the standpoint of a tariff, but as a revenue measure; so I will try, as nearly as I can, to adhere to that viewpoint.

I want to bring before you, at the outset, the figures on imports of oil and refined products for the year 1930. I have taken the year 1930 for two reasons. In the first place, the figures for the year 1931 are not complete, authentic, from the Bureau of Mines. The figures which I will give you are Government figures; 1930 also is representative; it is more nearly a normal year. The imports were not as high as they have been, nor as low as they were in 1931, but that is an average year and based on the latest obtainable figures giving the annual statistical situation.

But before I give you these figures I would like to call your attention to the Tariff Commission's report made at the instance of Congress, the first one being made under the terms of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill of 1930. Both of those reports show that more than 70 per cent of the crude-oil imports and over 90 per cent of the refined-oil imports have their origin in the Maracaibo Basin in Venezuela. Therefore, in my remarks I propose to ignore all other sources of imports except Rumania and Russia, which I shall touch upon later.

The first report which came out about a year ago showed that there was a difference in cost of production between Maracaibo Basin oil delivered at Atlantic ports and mid-continent oil delivered at Atlantic ports of \$1.19 a barrel, which more than sustained the contention which we made to Congress two years ago when the tariff bill was under consideration. The latest report shows that difference in cost to be \$1.03 a barrel. I take it that that difference was found because of cheaper development costs in the great east Texas fields, which are near tidewater, and where the cost of drilling large wells approximates \$20,000 per well. That is on crude.

Their report shows further that mid-continent oil costs \$1.90 a barrel delivered at Atlantic ports—that includes Gulf coast oil

as well as mid-continent—and that the cost of refining that oil by the methods then in use in the Atlantic coast refineries is 73 cents a barrel. That is a total of \$2.63. They find that the value of the products obtained from that oil is \$2.74, leaving 11 cents a barrel profit on the mid-continent and Gulf coast oil, 5.78 per cent based upon the cost of the oil delivered.

On the other hand, that report shows that the cost of Maracaibo Basin oil, delivered in the tankers of the owners of the oil, at the Gulf and Atlantic ports is 87 cents a barrel—and in that cost of transportation there is a nice profit, and that the cost of refining that oil is 30 cents a barrel, or \$1.17, whereas the value of the products derived is \$1.71, leaving a profit, on the 87-cent oil imported from the Maracaibo Basin, of 54 cents a barrel, or 62 per cent based on cost.

Now, those are the facts in that 300-page mimeograph report, and, boiled down, that is about all that there is in the report, so far as it bears on profits from refining, except that there was some mention in that report of the fact that a considerable portion of the cost of the mid-continent oil delivered at Atlantic coast refineries was contained in the transportation charges of the pipe lines.

I would like to call your attention to the fact, and I wish this to be fixed in your minds, that the same interests who are importing oil and destroying the oil industry in the United States own the pipe lines and receive that transportation charge.

Now, there was imported into the United States in 1930, crude oil, 62,129,419 barrels, or 2,609,435,598 gallons. As a revenue measure I suggest a tax on that oil of 2 cents a gallon which would bring in \$52,188,711.96.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how many gallons there are in a barrel?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Forty-two.

There were imported in that year, fuel and gas oil, 26,080,383 barrels, or 1,095,375,986 gallons. I would also suggest a tax on that of 2 cents a gallon, which would bring in \$21,907,519.72.

The CHAIRMAN. What was that on?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Gas and fuel oil. I will later explain why I think the tax on gas and fuel oil should be the same as it is on crude.

Mr. CHINDELOM. Will you name the last figure again?

Mr. FRANKLIN. The gallons?

Mr. CHINDELOM. Both.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Barrels, 26,080,383; gallons, 1,095,375,986.

Mr. CHINDELOM. Thank you.

Mr. FRANKLIN. There was imported in 1930 gasoline to the amount of 16,926,800 barrels, or 710,925,600 gallons, and I would like to stress at this point that that represents an increase of more than 100 per cent in the imports of gasoline over the preceding year from refineries which have been constructed by the Shell Co., a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell, on the island of Curacao, and by the Pan American subsidiary of the Standard of Indiana on the island of Aruba. I would propose that this gasoline imported be taxed 4 cents a gallon, which would bring in a revenue of \$28,437,024.

Now, the lubricating oil imports are very small, consisting of only 24,782 barrels, or 948,567 gallons, which I suggest be taxed 4 cents per gallon, or a cent a quart, which would bring in a revenue of \$37,948.04.

I might mention at this point—and you gentlemen know it just as well as I do—that there has not been any fluctuation in the price of lubricating oil at the filling stations in 20 years. When oil is 10 cents a barrel the price is 25 or 30 cents a quart, and for the higher grades 35 or 40 cents, and when oil was \$3.50 a barrel in the Midcontinent district it was the same price.

Mr. HAWLEY. That is lubricating oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Lubricating oil.

I would also call your attention at this point to the fact that there has been little relation in normal years between the price of gasoline to the consumer and the price of crude oil. I do not wish to take the time to go into too much detail on this, but the Federal Trade Commission made a report some years ago at the instance of Congress in which they made a finding to that effect. I can not give you the reference from memory, but I can furnish it to you later, if need be.

Now, gentlemen, the oil industry in the United States has done everything possible to put its own house in order. Our principal oil States, California, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, have passed conservation laws clothing the regulatory powers, the same bodies that regulate the railroads in those States, with authority to control the production of oil, to prevent waste, and to promote conservation. The State of Oklahoma was the first State to pass such laws, back in 1915, and they have enforced those laws and the producers of oil, large and small alike, have cooperated with the hope of bringing stabilization to the oil industry and bringing back to those States their normal business situation, having commenced more than two and a half years ago to cut down production.

I will say that that effort has succeeded beyond the fondest hopes of those who promoted it, that is, succeeded in curtailing production. I have contended since the Colorado Springs conference in June, 1929, that to curtail domestic production would not be of any efficacy whatever so long as there was no control of the imports of oil because as we curtailed our own production the imports would take up the slack and keep us in a demoralized state. That prediction, made two and a half years ago, has been fulfilled much more violently than I ever anticipated.

Now, to get down to what the petroleum industry in the United States has done to save itself. In 1930, we curtailed production in the United States 109,000,000 barrels below the figures of 1929. Grasp the enormity of these figures, because it is a marvelous

accomplishment of an industry to save itself; and during the time we curtailed production, there were 105,000,000 barrels of imported oil and refined products brought in, that nullified our every effort.

To say that there is an overproduction of oil in the United States is not true. There is no overproduction, and there has been no overproduction in 13 years. That is a propaganda that is put out by those importing oil in order to lay the blame on the industry in the United States, and some men in high official life have allowed themselves to be used for this propaganda.

As further illustrating that there was not overproduction in 1930, it required the withdrawal from stocks of over 23,000,000 barrels of oil to supply the demand in the United States in addition to imports.

What have we done in 1931, the year just closed? Again the domestic industry curtailed its production more than 48,000,000 barrels as compared with 1930, more than 48,000,000 barrels in addition to the previous curtailment, or 157,000,000 barrels less than 1929, and it was necessary to take out of storage to supply the demand for oil in the United States more than 45,000,000 barrels, or nearly 200,000 barrels a day throughout the year.

Is that overproduction? Doesn't that give the lie to this campaign, this propaganda about overproduction being responsible for the ills of the industry? Gentlemen, it is not overproduction; it is oversupply occasioned by imports that come in here duty free, that pay not one dollar to any subdivision of the Government of the United States or of the States, while the domestic oil industry is the most heavily taxed industry in the country.

Let me call your attention to the fact that we pay taxes from the time the oil reaches the surface of the ground, that every State that produces oil has appropriated this industry from which to raise its revenues to support State governments, schools, and roads, that at the top of the ground, when the oil comes up, we pay to the State 3 per cent of the value of the oil, whether we are making a profit or not. We may lose from 50 to 75 cents a barrel in producing the oil, but still the State gets 3 per cent of its value at the top of the ground.

Then you know, gentlemen, that every State has a gasoline tax—

Mr. HAWLEY. Is that 3 per cent or 3 cents?

Mr. FRANKLIN. It is 3 per cent on crude oil produced.

Now, every State has a gasoline tax, and this tax has been increasing. As long as it was applied to building good roads there was little kick from the oil industry, but since now it is used in many places for other purposes there must be an end brought to this taxation, because the tax now in some States, under the abnormal conditions of the past year, is 200 per cent of the wholesale cost of the gasoline.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the highest State tax?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Seven cents a gallon, in Tennessee and Florida.

The CHAIRMAN. It is 5½ cents, I think, in my State.

Mr. FRANKLIN. I want to call your attention to the fact that a 5-cent gasoline tax is equivalent to a dollar a barrel on crude oil.

Now, of course, the importers will, where imported gasoline is handled through legitimate dealers, pay the gasoline tax, but that is the only tax that they pay, while we pay in this country the gross production tax and ad valorem tax on all our property in the oil country, except the casing and the material that is in the well itself; that is not taxed, because the gross-production tax covers that in Oklahoma. In Texas, however, there is an ad valorem tax on everything. Then we pay a State income tax, and a Federal income tax when we make any profit; we have not made any in three years. Then we pay a capital-stock tax, and a corporation-license tax, and if they want to raise any money for the relief of distress, as was done in Oklahoma at the last session of the legislature, they just put on an extra tax in the emergency and take it from the oil industry.

Now, gentlemen, I want to ask you, is it fair to tax out of existence the domestic oil industry and make us compete under those conditions with foreign oil that comes in here absolutely free and which is the cause of the destruction of the American petroleum industry, and I will say to you that the independent branch of the oil industry can not exist for another year unless relief is obtained. Every prediction which I made two years ago about this matter has come true tenfold. There is hardly an independent oil company which is not now in the hands of its bankers. Whereas a tariff or tax on foreign products has in the past in some instances been used to create monopolies, the reverse is true in this industry. Through imports, what is taking place? The complete destruction of the American petroleum industry and the destruction of its values, while at the same time those importing the oil make an exorbitant profit through imports from the consumers in the United States. It is a two-edged sword.

Just in that connection I want to call your attention to this—and, as I said, this is the reverse of the ordinary effect of a tax on foreign imports. In this case, instead of a monopoly being created by the tax, a monopoly is in process of formation through the instrumentality of this oil entering into this country duty free and destroying the domestic industry; and here is an admission of it in the Wall Street Journal. Let me read to you a few extracts from that:

"December 19. Gulf uses cash to buy bargains; Mellon official says dividend omitted to permit more purchases; holds time propitious."

Those are the headlines, and in the body it says:

"The Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania is using its cash to buy up oil properties at attractive prices. This explanation of the

omission of the quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on December 11 has been given by an official of the company. He said that while the omission was a difficult step to take, it will prove to have been the most desirable policy for stockholders from a long-range viewpoint."

Then I will skip a little.

"It now is shown that Gulf is not merely completing the expansion started for the past year; it is taking advantage of temporary demoralization of the oil industry to acquire distressed properties, which will be shown to be of considerable value after the era of overproduction shall have been eradicated."

Now, gentlemen, we who were in the business knew that that was taking place, but we never had expected that a high official of one of the principal importing companies would admit it in print. These four companies that import 82 per cent of the oil are lying in wait until the distress becomes so great that they can buy up at sheriff-sale prices the independent companies in the United States at 5 and 10 cents on the dollar, and what then will you have for your consumer that I have heard so much about since I have advocated a tariff on oil? They said it would increase the price to the consumer. Let me call your attention to the fact that in the countries outside of the United States, where there is no independent petroleum industry and free competition, the price of gasoline to-day is more than double what it is in the United States.

In Bogota, the capital of Colombia, and I got this information day before yesterday from the Department of Commerce, the price of gasoline is 38 cents a gallon at the filling station, with an 8-cent tax, or 30 cents net, which is more than double the price after you deduct the tax in this country; that is where a high-grade oil is produced and refined, right in the shadow of the oil fields. Why? Because there is a monopoly there, and when the independent branch of the industry is destroyed in the United States, you will have a reestablishment of a monopoly here, and in six months they can make up all their losses, now being sustained, at our expense and pay for all the other properties that they will buy up at sheriff sale prices.

Now, this is not idle talk, gentlemen. It is fact. If any of you do not believe it, communicate with the officers of the big oil banks throughout the midcontinent field, and they will confirm every word I have said. I know. I have been led right up to the point and asked to sign over my properties for nothing myself, if you will pardon a personal reference.

This can be further illustrated by giving you the profits that these importing companies have made during the last five years. Have they suffered from this oil depression? Not a one of them has. The dividends of the Standard Oil group from 1912 to 1930, inclusive, were \$4,019,929,872. For the last five years they have increased steadily, right through the period of depression, when a considerable portion of the industry was going into bankruptcy, and there have been thousands of them that have been closed out because this help has been so long delayed. To give the dividends of the Standard group only in round figures, in 1926 it was \$200,000,000; in 1927, \$213,000,000; in 1928, \$218,000,000; in 1929, \$269,000,000; and in 1930, \$286,000,000—the biggest dividends in all history, right during this period of distress.

The pipe-line companies paid in dividends, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as follows:

The Gulf Pipe Line, of Oklahoma, paid in 1930, 400 per cent dividends; the Humble, 40 per cent dividends; Shell, 54.1 per cent; the Magnolia, 40 per cent dividends; Oklahoma Pipe Line, 30 per cent; the Stanolind, which is the Standard Oil of Indiana—that is, the parent company of the Pan American, which has a big refinery down off the coast of Venezuela, and is one of the principal importers of refined products, 61.54 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns the Humble and the Magnolia?

Mr. FRANKLIN. The Humble and the Oklahoma Pipe Line are owned by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; the Magnolia is owned by the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

The CHAIRMAN. You referred to the four pipe-line companies; what are the companies that own the pipe lines?

Mr. FRANKLIN. This Standard group, the Gulf, and the Shell own practically all the pipe lines in the United States, and I have given you the profits that they have made off the oil industry during this period of distress.

The CHAIRMAN. All of those companies except the Shell are American companies, are they not?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes. Of course, you gentlemen know that the Shell is a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell, which is owned by English and Dutch capital, and which through its affiliation with the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., is partially controlled by the British Government, and you also are probably aware that the British Government does not permit an American citizen to produce oil under the British flag.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not know that.

Mr. FRANKLIN. I want to go back and refer to the situation in Oklahoma. Oklahoma has taken the brunt of this curtailment program, principally because it had the laws under which action could be taken and we did not have to wait for sessions of the legislatures to pass new laws.

The production of Oklahoma when this curtailment started in August, 1929, was 735,000 barrels a day, for which there was a ready market for every barrel at \$1.45 a barrel, for the average grade, 36 gravity. Last week the production of the State of Oklahoma, through this curtailment program, was 410,000 barrels, and the price of oil has gone down steadily, while we were stabilizing the

oil industry, from \$1.45 a barrel until last July when it reached the lowest point in all history of from 10 to 22 cents a barrel, 36 gravity being 18 cents a barrel, and that price was only raised, gentlemen, through the instrumentality of martial law declared by the Governors of Oklahoma and Texas and the shutting in of the flush fields because it was ruining the State, ruining every interest in the State, as destructive as an invading army, and they were fully justified in protecting the interests of their States by this method, although they have been criticized severely in some quarters where people did not know the devastation that was taking place.

Is that stabilization of an industry through curtailment? Certainly the results do not show that. They show, on the other hand, that imported oil is being used to destroy the American petroleum industry, with the hope of buying it up and getting it into the hands of the same importing interests.

Gentlemen, will you, representing the Government of the United States, permit that condition until the havoc has been completed, or will you equalize conditions so that the petroleum industry in the United States may live and offer some competition and offer the public some hope of fair prices for petroleum products in the future—and at the same time raise a revenue of \$102,000,000 in the process?

Now, that reminds me that I have omitted one thing that I should have told you before, as to why I say 2 cents a gallon on crude oil and fuel oil alike. That will not keep this oil out, but it will tend to equalize the prices. The Tariff Commission has reported the difference in cost to be \$1.19 in one report, and \$1.03 in another report. They can still import that oil if a tax of 2 cents a gallon is put on crude, and they will continue to import it, and it will bring that revenue, and I want to explain now why I suggest the same tax for fuel oil as I do for crude. I have an eminent authority to sustain me in that. The reason that that tax should be the same is because, under modern methods of refining, through the cracking process which has been perfected and which is the image of perfection, practically as much gasoline can be obtained from a barrel of fuel oil as from a barrel of crude.

To-day, under the modern methods of refining, a barrel of oil is a barrel of oil, regardless of its gravity where these cracking facilities exist, and this cracking process in all of the refineries up and down the Atlantic seaboard has been perfected in the last five years until now they can almost get 100 per cent of gasoline out of their oil when they want to crack it to its ultimate. Of course, it is not done in all cases, because they want to get other products out of it. Then, the refineries of the Dutch Shell Co. and of the Pan American off the coast of Venezuela are the most up-to-date refineries in the world. When the Tariff Commission made its report, it gathered figures for the years 1927 to 1930 and took the average, so that those figures do not represent what is going on to-day in those refineries. They can obtain from that oil a very much greater percentage of gasoline than those figures show, and they are obtaining it under their present methods of refining down there. So, while their figures are great enough to justify everything that I have said, these companies are getting a greater percentage of gasoline out of that oil than the figures of the Tariff Commission show.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRISP. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Thank you.

Mr. HAWLEY. May I ask the gentleman a question at this point?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HAWLEY. There are two products that are imported which you have not mentioned. One is "tops and other unfinished distillates," of which 39,987 barrels were imported in 1931 at a price of practically \$6 a barrel, and illuminating oil (including kerosene), of which 11,477 barrels were imported in 1931 at practically \$6 a barrel.

Would you tax those also at the rates that you have suggested?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I omitted kerosene purposely, because it is the poor man's light and fuel, and it is of a negligible quantity. Care should be taken to prevent shipment of other products as kerosene.

Mr. HAWLEY. What about tops and other unfinished distillates?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is really gasoline and should be taxed at rate of 4 cents per gallon.

Mr. HAWLEY. That would be included in your suggestion?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question here, not to be taken out of his time?

I will have to plead ignorance, but will you tell me exactly the difference between crude and fuel oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. There is just this difference between crude and fuel oil. The crude oil is the oil as it comes from the well. The grade varies from a very low gravity up as high, in some instances, as 60 gravity, which is almost the gravity of gasoline.

Fuel oil is the residuum after the distillation process has taken place and the gasoline and lighter products have been taken from the oil by straight distillation. After that the oil may be put through cracking stills and a very much larger percentage of gasoline taken by this process from fuel oil. In some refineries they only skim the oil—that is, take off the cream, the gasoline, kerosene, and naphtha, and throw the remainder of it into fuel oil. The residuum thus obtained may be used by other refiners, may be purchased and put through other crackers and another source of gasoline obtained.

Now, on my proposition that a barrel of oil is a barrel of oil I want to offer you the testimony of the most eminent authority

in the world on that subject, no less a personage than Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. In speaking before the Federal Oil Conservation Board on February 10 and 11, 1926, Mr. Teagle used this language—

Mr. TREADWAY (interposing). Have you answered my question or is this also in answer to my question?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I thought I had completed it.

Mr. TREADWAY. But let me understand you before you proceed. Would a novice describe it in this way, that fuel oil has been once processed?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. It is the first process from the crude?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes. The lighter constituents of oil, gasoline, kerosene, and naphtha have been removed by distillation, leaving the residuum, which is commonly termed fuel oil or gas oil. There are several grades of that, you know, depending on how hot you heat it and how long you allow the vapors to come off. You can have a low-grade fuel oil or a high-grade fuel oil, depending upon the purpose for which you desire to use it. The higher gravities are used in domestic oil burners and the lower gravities for bunker oil and for oil on locomotives and under boilers. There is a number of different specifications for fuel oil, just the same as for gasoline and kerosene.

Mr. TREADWAY. I thank you.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Now—

Mr. CHINDBLOM. In that connection may I add this question: Crude oil may be used for fuel purposes, may it not?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Oh, yes; where the gasoline content is not very great. It is too dangerous. It can not be used if the gasoline content is great, because it would create explosions, and gasoline explosions are almost as terrific as nitroglycerine.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Take the Venezuelan oil; may that be used as fuel?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Not directly; it has to have the gasoline removed to make it safe.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Is there any other crude oil that can be so used?

Mr. FRANKLIN. There are some small quantities in different places where the gasoline content by straight distillation methods is practically nil. We have one in Carter County, Okla., the Wheeler field, where the oil may be used in locomotives as it comes from the ground. It is a comparatively small field, and is owned by the Santa Fe Railroad, being operated for that purpose.

Mr. McCORMACK. How much crude oil is imported?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I gave the figures a while ago; a little over 62,000,000 barrels.

Mr. McCORMACK. How much fuel oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Something over 26,000,000 barrels.

Getting back to this question that a barrel of oil is a barrel of oil, I wish to quote from Mr. Teagle's testimony. I have given the reference. He says:

"The average man fails to realize that true conservation of a raw material is its economic use."

In which I agree with him 100 per cent, as contradistinguished from this false idea of conservation which has been the source of much propaganda for the last six or seven years, having for its purpose the retention in the ground of the oil reserves of the United States for some future-imagined national emergency, which has been used simply as a cloak by the importers to take the American market away from the domestic oil industry, and the American market is 70 per cent of the market of the world.

There is nothing to that contention, gentlemen, because the oil reserves of the United States are ample, as eminent authorities have recently proved, the latest of which is Mr. Ralph Arnold in his book on the oil resources of the United States and its possessions. Our oil country has scarcely been prospected. That great area east of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, is all prospective oil territory, and will in time, if Congress will protect the American market from foreign domination, produce untold wealth for the people that live there and for the citizens of this country.

Going back to Mr. Teagle again, he says:

"Every grade of crude produced is now a potential source of gasoline. What was formerly a by-product fuel oil can now be converted into gasoline. The effect of this is the same as though we had found a new raw material from which gasoline could be manufactured. Another source of supply has been created, with a lower cost to-day for the raw material."

I won't read further; that illustrates what I am talking about, and I am quoting a very eminent authority.

Mr. RAGON. What are the relative retail prices, Mr. Franklin, of crude and fuel oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, in normal times the difference between the price of crude and fuel oil is about 15 or 20 cents a barrel. The conditions in the last year have been very abnormal, and should not be considered as being a criterion by which to go on the prices of oil and its products, because during most of last year, although the consumption of gasoline increased last year as compared with the year before, and it is the only industry in which consumption is greater except in the manufacture of cigarettes, the price of gasoline at the refineries in the United States was, throughout the year, in wholesale quantities, below the cost of production, due to the necessity for competing with those cheap imports that I have described.

Now, I have omitted one serious menace to the domestic oil industry, and this is a menace as well to the Standard, Shell, and Gulf group as it is to ourselves, and they are very much exercised over it and, I understand, are taking means, have already started

means, to get an embargo. They want an embargo on Russian oil under the antidumping provision, these big fellows do, because Russia and Rumania have interfered with their playhouse in the United States, but I think just this plain tax all the way through equalizing the thing for them as well as for us would probably be the better method.

Now, in this connection, in the last year, gentlemen, this new menace has appeared in the shape of imports of gasoline from Rumania and Russia. Only a few weeks ago a cargo of 2,700,000 gallons of gasoline, shipped from Rumania, but which, it is reported, had its origin in Russia or from the Black Sea, was landed at Montreal and taken up the St. Lawrence River. Its ultimate destination was Detroit, where the records show it was brought and the declared valuation given as 2.37 cents a gallon—that was the declared valuation—that the importer put on it. I do not see how it is possible, but that was the declared valuation.

Then, on December 1, a second cargo of that gasoline was landed at Baltimore, and is being transported to the same consignee, at Detroit, the Sunnyside Oil Co., in tank cars from Baltimore.

Here is an advertisement of the Sunnyside Oil Co., in the Detroit Evening Times, and there were 15 advertisements of this kind on 15 different days, full-page ads, and some of them showed the picture of the vessel that brought it in. I have it here somewhere, but that is really immaterial. This ad says:

"Thursday and Friday we will give away 25,000 gallons of imported Zip, a premium motor fuel. We will sell it 8 gallons for a dollar, and will give you another gallon as a present. Try it for 20 miles, and if it is not the equal of any domestic gasoline, drive back to the station and we will drain your tank and refund your money. We have bought it at a price to enable us to sell it 5 cents below the domestic market."

The Sunnyside Oil Co. has contracted for 15,000,000 gallons of this gasoline, enough to furnish its filling stations, some 35 or 40 filling stations in that vicinity, for a year, and if that is not stopped by some means it will keep the market demoralized for at least a year from the contract which they already have, and they are paying for that gasoline in sterling, and made the contract just two days before England went off the gold standard, so that they have bought it on the basis of 66 cents on a dollar, even on the basis of the low price under their contract.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. What is the date of that?

Mr. FRANKLIN. December 9, 1931. They are still advertising the same way.

Gentlemen, the Gulf Oil Co. has very bitterly opposed any tax on imported oil. In that connection I want to refer you to a memorial to Congress, dated April 21, 1909, when practically all of the oil companies outside of the Standard group petitioned Congress for a tariff on oil to protect the American industry from imports then coming in from Mexico. The signatures of practically every company and individual in the business at that time appeared on this petition, and it is more radical and lurid in its allegations concerning the monopolies of the Standard Oil Co. than any independent of the present day has ever mentioned, and we find, among the signatures to it that of George S. Davison, Beaumont, Tex., representing the Gypsy Oil Co., independent producer in Oklahoma; J. M. Guffey Petroleum Co., independent producer in Texas; Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana, an independent in Louisiana; Gulf Pipe Line Co.; Gulf Refining Co. of Texas, independent refiner—and those are the companies now controlled by the same people to-day as then, and it is apparent that before the Gulf Oil Co. acquired its concessions in Venezuela it was very much in favor of taxing foreign oil.

Mr. SANDERS. Who owns the Gulf Oil Co.?

Mr. FRANKLIN. The Mellon family controls it.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chindblom.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. It has been argued that oil from Venezuela has properties which make it more suitable by quality and by quantity of production for fuel purposes than the oil of the midcontinental field. My recollection is something has been said about the base, about an asphaltic base or paraffin and matters of that kind. Do you propose to discuss that question, or is it seriously involved?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I would not say that the Venezuelan oil is better than the domestic oil.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I said for fuel purposes.

Mr. FRANKLIN. For fuel purposes? Oh, no; it is no better for fuel purposes. That is another myth that was put out by the importing companies. They sought to show—and I am glad you mentioned that—that if there was a duty on oil or a tax on imported fuel oil, the people using fuel oil in this country could not obtain supplies.

There are adequate supplies of fuel oil in the United States in the Gulf coastal area where the big refineries down there have their residuum, and in California there are enormous stocks of fuel oil. There are 130,000,000 barrels of fuel oil in storage to-day in the United States.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. How much gasoline is in storage to-day?

Mr. FRANKLIN. At the present time there are about 43,000,000 barrels of gasoline in storage.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We were told last spring, I think, that there were then about 300,000,000 barrels of gasoline in storage.

Mr. FRANKLIN. The highest stock in gasoline in all history was only 55,000,000 barrels.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Franklin is presenting a very able argument to the committee, and as he is to be the only witness, I ask that he be permitted to conclude his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that will be done.

Mr. WATSON. When this topic was considered some time ago, there was a good deal of emphasis put upon those wells that only produced one or two barrels a day.

Mr. FRANKLIN. I intended to get to that.

Mr. WATSON. Very well.

Mr. FRANKLIN. I will discuss that right now.

Gentlemen, this has been brought to your attention before, as Mr. Watson has said, and it is one of the most important factors in this whole situation, and especially is it important to the Eastern States which produce oil—New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

In the United States there are approximately 300,000 wells which produce an average of a barrel and a half a day each by pumping, some of which are in Pennsylvania, 40 years old; but in the aggregate those wells produce 500,000 barrels a day, day in and day out. As a matter of fact, those wells are the backbone of the petroleum industry in the United States; but because of the low prices for the product during the last three years, thousands of those wells have been abandoned and plugged and lost forever.

Now, let me visualize what that means. On these leases from one to three families live. The head of the family is the pumper who takes care of these wells and operates them. The machinery is already established there; it has been bought and paid for. The investment in those wells runs into billions of dollars, and the labor employed is enormous. They pump every day, and they must be pumped every day, because practically all of them make some salt water, and if the salt water is not pumped off every day it destroys the wells. They can not be pumped forever at a loss, and they have been pumped at a loss now for three years, their owners hoping that some time the industry would be stabilized and they would be again able to operate those wells at a small profit.

Now, back of those 300,000 wells, the petroleum engineers estimate that there are anywhere from two to four billion barrels of reserves which would be produced over the next 30 or 35 years by the steady process of pumping these wells, giving employment to thousands of men supporting thousands of families on these leases, and if the wells are abandoned, as they must be eventually unless this condition is remedied, we have lost forever all that employment for these American citizens, and we have lost those reserves of from two to four billion barrels of oil, because after being abandoned you could never afford to drill new wells for that sized wells and equip them with pumps, power engines, etc., and operate them.

So that is a very important factor of conservation. To save those wells for the people of the United States is conservation in its highest sense—in its true sense. That is real conservation, and it is a supply of oil on which the safety of the Nation may some time depend.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Vinson.

Mr. VINSON. If those wells are not plugged and produce salt water, or if they are plugged improperly, what effect would the salt water have upon the oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. If they are not plugged properly, or not operated and the water taken off, of course the water travels across from one well to the other and drowns out the whole pool. That is the effect.

I said something about those wells being important to the Nation. This other kind of conservation would leave this Nation in the position of relying upon foreign oil in South America for its national defense, while shutting down the industry here and throwing out of employment over 800,000 men. There are 300,000 men out of employment in the industry at the present time. As I say, that would make us rely for our safety upon foreign oil and upon the safety of our ocean lanes. Any first-class naval power under those conditions which would cut off our ocean lanes to transportation between the United States and those foreign countries would throw us completely at their mercy. The only safety in the United States, from the standpoint of oil, is at all times to have here a dependable source of supply, within the United States, with the skilled workmen to produce it, and a known supply, not a supply somewhere out in the prairies that has never yet been discovered or developed. The safety of the Nation depends at all times on keeping it developed and having development in process, so that these men are engaged in the industry. That other idea of conservation, which would dismiss all of these men from employment, put them into other lines of employment, and have us rely upon unknown reserves, undiscovered and undeveloped, is the height of folly and the most dangerous policy for the safety of the Nation that could be imagined.

Now, I want to address myself to another very important feature of this matter. Gentlemen, the oil-producing States west of the Mississippi which are chiefly dependent upon the oil industry for their very life have no other industry, practically no manufacturing except that which pertains to oil-well supplies and allied and kindred lines, in a large measure. Out there our manufacturing interests are very small; our chief reliance is on the oil

industry. Those States cover one-third of the area of the United States, and have a population of over 22,000,000 people, and directly or indirectly those 22,000,000 people are dependent upon the oil industry.

Mr. TREADWAY. List them, please.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, and California. The biggest income in all of those States, particularly California, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, is from oil.

The purchasing power of our people is nil, and—

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Crisp.

Mr. CRISP. Is the value of the oil produced in Texas more than the value of the Texas cotton crop?

Mr. FRANKLIN. It is more than the value of the Texas cotton crop, and that is the biggest cotton State in the United States.

Mr. CRISP. I did not know that.

Mr. FRANKLIN. The cumulative effect of this curtailment of production, together with the cutting of our price from \$1.45 down to as low as 18 cents, now up to 77 cents, over the last three years is that our purchasing power is gone. We buy our products—these 22,000,000 people buy their manufacturing and industrial supplies from the eastern section of the country. The oil depression commenced more than a year prior to the general depression, and had no small part in bringing about the general depression, just as if you will allow this industry to return to normal it can lead the way out of the depression, reemploy the 300,000 men out of work and which are now charges upon society in the oil-producing States, and restore that purchasing power so that, in turn, when they begin to buy, the factories back here will get to work and they will reemploy more labor.

Let me visualize this thing to you as it affects Oklahoma, because Oklahoma is in the center of this thing. Last year the price of our oil averaged 60 cents a barrel for the year. In the 10 years preceding the average price of mid-continent oil was \$1.60 a barrel. It went a dollar a barrel below the 10-year average, or more than \$200,000,000 in the year. Every day that goes by in the mid-continent field, there is a loss of \$1,500,000.

Those are not exaggerations; those are the actual figures.

Mr. RAINEY. What is the average cost of a barrel of oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. The Tariff Commission finds that the average cost at the mouth of the well in the United States is \$1.09 a barrel, and I might say in this connection that I have said to these gentlemen from the Association of Manufacturers from Massachusetts that they are standing in their own light. They have opposed any protection for the oil industry while fattening on protection ever since—you might say, in the words of Blackstone, "The memory of man runneth not to the contrary." But, aside from the inconsistency of that attitude—and I am not appealing to that inconsistency—I am appealing to their own self-interest, because for every dollar they are saving on fuel oil that they burn under their boilers in their factories, the products of which factories these 22,000,000 people buy, they are losing at least \$10 in trade and commerce, and you can have no restoration to normal conditions in the United States as long as the great oil industry, the third largest industry in the United States, is prostrate on its back and these 22,000,000 people are prostrate with it. That is elementary. The mere statement of the fact is enough to prove it, because it exists, and there is not a manufacturer nor a wholesaler in the United States to-day but what has felt it, and if he will look up his own record and see the dwindling purchases from 1926 down to 1931 from those oil-producing States he will know that that is the trouble. I have had those figures checked by the Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce, and our purchases fell from a high point in 1926 to almost nothing, and I had them looked up with particular reference to Massachusetts, and those figures were forwarded by the State Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma to the State Chamber of Commerce of Massachusetts.

Mr. TREADWAY. You say you sent them—

Mr. FRANKLIN. The figures were sent by the State chamber last year, and they showed an alarming condition of decline in purchases.

Mr. TREADWAY. Did you receive any reply from Massachusetts?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I did not send that.

Mr. TREADWAY. Did the Oklahoma chamber receive any reply?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes. I think Mr. Estes, of the Oklahoma chamber, had considerable correspondence about that.

Mr. TREADWAY. Were the figures recognized by Massachusetts as correct?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Oh, yes; they are recognized as correct.

Mr. TREADWAY. They were checked there?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. When was oil selling at \$1.45 a barrel?

Mr. FRANKLIN. In August, 1929, the price was \$1.45 for 36 gravity, and it remained at that price until, I think, some time in January, 1930, when the decline started.

Mr. McCORMACK. Was that the peak?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; that was not the peak for all time. Back in 1920, right after the war, oil of all grades was \$3.50 a barrel throughout the United States.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am talking about within the past five or six years.

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is the peak in the last three years.

Mr. McCORMACK. What do you think that your domestic oil ought to sell for, in order to make a profit?

Mr. FRANKLIN. It ought to bring at least \$1.50 a barrel. There is no profit in the industry unless it does bring \$1.50 a barrel.

Mr. McCORMACK. So, then, the peak price of \$1.45 a barrel was not high enough?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That was the average. Some grades brought as high as \$1.65 and others as low as \$1.35. The price out there at the present time is based upon the gravity of the oil, 36 gravity is the average grade.

Mr. McCORMACK. What is the consumption annually in the United States?

Mr. FRANKLIN. It runs almost a billion barrels a year.

Mr. McCORMACK. What is the amount that is imported—100,000,000 barrels?

Mr. FRANKLIN. A little over 100,000,000 barrels.

Now, I should like to say this at this point, because I always want to be fair with all interests, that the importers reduced their imports 21 per cent in 1931 as compared with 1930 upon the insistent demand of the Secretary of Commerce at the instance of a committee representing the regulatory commissions of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas and the Independent Petroleum Association out there, which was undertaking such a burden of curtailment; and while I admit that that helped some, it is not enough to compare with the curtailment which we have suffered. The Oklahoma City field is more than 3 years old, and for more than 2 years it has not been allowed to produce over 2 per cent of its production. Since I left Oklahoma to come here and present this matter to Congress, the takings from the Oklahoma City field by these pipe lines have been reduced from 180,000 barrels a day to less than 100,000 barrels a day, and that is where I am chiefly interested, in the Oklahoma City field.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the 2-cent tax were put in, it would be reflected in the price, generally?

Mr. FRANKLIN. It should reflect itself.

Mr. McCORMACK. It would mean a 2-cent increase to the consumer, would it not?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No. I am glad you called by attention to that.

Mr. McCORMACK. The thought in my mind is that if you make a 2-cent increase and it affected 100,000,000 barrels, are you not likely to affect the other remaining 900,000,000 barrels of oil which would be passed on to the consumer?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Except that the figures show that over a long period of years there has been very little relation between the price of gasoline at the filling station and the price of crude oil at the well. It bears somewhat a similar resemblance to the price of a loaf of bread in its relation to the price of a bushel of wheat.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Franklin, right there—

Mr. FRANKLIN (continuing). I can give you the figures on that, if you want, and in normal years—last year was not a normal year, but in 1926 we had a normal condition in the oil industry. Thirty-six gravity crude brought \$2.04 a barrel. At that time, by the refining methods then in use, recovery of gasoline was 38 per cent, and the price of gasoline at the filling station in 1926 without the tax was 18.3 cents a gallon, on an average, in 50 cities throughout the United States, one or more cities in every State.

In 1929 the price of crude oil had declined to \$1.20 a barrel, or a drop of 84 cents a barrel in crude oil. The refining methods had been improved by the installation of more cracking processes until the average recovery of gasoline in the United States had increased to 44 per cent. The last year I will leave out of it, when it was 49 per cent—but the price of gasoline in 1929, in the same 50 cities, was 18.39 cents per gallon, without the tax. The drop of 84 cents a barrel in the price of crude, with an increase of 6 per cent in the recovery of gasoline from the crude, brought about an increase in price of 0.09 cent a gallon.

That illustrates what I am talking about. As I said, it is very similar to the situation involving the price of a loaf of bread, which is about the same whether wheat is 25 cents a bushel or \$1 a bushel.

Mr. CRISP. May I ask you one question, Mr. Franklin?

If your tariff, or excise, were levied—because I do not think we are going to take up any proposition of a tariff—what would be the effect, in your judgment, on the price of gasoline to the consumers of the Nation?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I do not believe that it would have any effect. The competition within the United States in gasoline and gasoline marketing, if you will keep alive the independent refiners and distributors throughout the United States, will take care of itself, but, if you allow them to be destroyed, you will be establishing here a monopoly, and the only way you can judge what a monopoly will do in the United States is by what is doing elsewhere.

As I have just illustrated, the price of gasoline to the consumer was not decreased when there was a drop of 84 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil, and you gentlemen know that as to lubricating oil the price at the filling station has been constant for 15 or 20 years, whether crude oil was 10 cents a barrel or \$3.50 a barrel.

The CHAIRMAN. When crude oil was 18 cents a barrel, what was the price of gasoline then as compared with those rather abnormal times when crude oil was \$3 a barrel?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Without the tax, the price of gasoline was about 15 cents a gallon when crude oil was 18 cents a barrel, and—

The CHAIRMAN. What was it when it was \$3 a barrel?

Mr. FRANKLIN. About 18 cents a gallon. I am giving you these figures from memory. I can get that for you.

The CHAIRMAN. I was going to ask you, before you concluded your remarks, to discuss at some length the question you have already discussed, as to what effect this would have upon the price of gasoline to the consumer. I understood you to say that in 1926, when crude oil was \$2.04 a barrel, the price of gasoline was 18 cents, and 1931, when it dropped down to \$1.20, an 84-cent drop in the price of crude oil, there was a rise in the price of gasoline of over one-third of a cent?

Mr. FRANKLIN. 0.09 cent.

The CHAIRMAN. From 18 cents to 18.39.

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; the raise was from 18.30 to 18.39, but the chief point there is that the recovery of gasoline had increased from 38 to 44 per cent in the interim.

The CHAIRMAN. The point I am making is that gasoline was bringing less when crude oil was selling for over \$2 per barrel than when it dropped to \$1.20.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish that you would go into that rather fully in your remarks, as I believe that that question is going to be asked pretty often on the floor of the House.

Mr. TREADWAY. In that same connection, what possible change in price would there be as regards fuel oil? You have touched on the gasoline part. Now, will you do the same as regards fuel oil? I understand that you are asking for a tax of 4 cents on fuel oil, or is that in the 2-cent bracket?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; a tax of 2 cents a gallon on fuel oil is what I said, and I gave my reasons as to why the tax on fuel oil and crude oil should be the same.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is, 2 cents?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. Assuming that that 2-cent tax is placed, as you recommend, what, in your opinion, will be the effect on the price to the consumer, say in New England or in Massachusetts? You have been using Massachusetts for purposes of illustration.

Mr. FRANKLIN. I think the wholesale price will be increased.

Mr. TREADWAY. To what extent?

Mr. FRANKLIN. The wholesale price would probably be increased 2 cents per gallon.

Mr. TREADWAY. The consumer will pay most of that tax?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I could not say, because I have understood that you are now paying 8 cents a gallon for domestic purposes in Massachusetts, and you are paying about twice as much as you ought to; so there is plenty of slack in your prices, as it is, without this tax.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is, you consider that the domestic people are not in our market at the present time?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No.

Mr. TREADWAY. Your statistics show that?

Mr. FRANKLIN. We are not in that market to any appreciable extent, but we could be in it; the oil can be obtained.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is what we are getting at, Mr. Franklin. I would like to have you follow that a little more, if you will, because you have said that the industries of New England are suffering because you people, you oil people, have not the purchasing power for our manufactured products. Of course, if our manufactured products are going into that territory, you expect to have a certain part of it, at least, paid for by the use of your oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Certainly.

Mr. TREADWAY. That is your expectation, is it not?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. Therefore, you would expect to get into the market with the domestic oil which you now say—I am talking about fuel oil, and I want your views on the fuel end of it. You say now on our New England markets the importers are supplying us at an exorbitant profit?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. Now, with this tax of 2 cents a gallon on fuel oil, how will you come into that market, and what will be the effect on our consumers?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I said on domestic burner consumers it should have no effect at all, because these plants are run in a way that this tax would be absorbed out of the excessive profits that are now being made on domestic users.

Now, on some of your contracts where large consumers are burning oil under boilers, I admit that the price would be higher to those consumers, or your large factories where it is used under boilers.

Mr. TREADWAY. Well, would it extend beyond the time of the contracts to which you are referring; are those long contracts?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I am not able to answer the question as to the length of the contracts; but the price, of course, would be higher on those big contracts, where oil is burned under boilers. If there is a tax of 2 cents a gallon on it, the price will be higher after the tax than it was before. I am not disputing that, but what I do say is that it is a fact that these same companies, these same manufacturers, will reap many times in profits what they would lose on fuel oil by reestablishing prosperity and keep this wealth in the United States instead of sending it to foreign countries.

Oil creates wealth out of the ground in enormous quantities; it takes nothing from anybody; it is a new source of wealth, and it will enrich this Nation if you do not allow it to be destroyed by the selfish interests of the four companies which seek to dominate it.

I see that I have omitted to discuss one other important feature, and if you gentlemen will bear with me—I know I have taken a lot of time, but there is another very important feature to this whole discussion. One of the principal industries in this country is the coal industry, and the statistics show that this fuel oil from Venezuela is displacing coal used here, throwing out of employment somewhere between fifty and one hundred thousand miners; that the railroads which formerly carried that coal are losing that freight, and last year it amounted to over \$51,000,000. Now, what effect has that had on the people generally? The railroads come right back and say, "We have lost the revenue and we must have an increase in freight rates on everybody else to make up that loss," to make up that \$51,000,000, this income which the railroads formerly made in the handling of the tonnage of coal, which has been displaced by the foreign oil.

Gentlemen, the ramifications of this imported oil reach into every nook and cranny of the Republic, and into every class of citizens, into every industry; and if you allow it to continue there can be no recovery from this present economic depression that we are in, no complete recovery unless this industry, the third largest industry in the United States, may be enabled to live and come back to a normal condition.

Mr. TREADWAY. May I interrupt you just once more? In answer to Mr. McCORMACK's question, I understood you to say that the importations were about one-tenth of the consumption.

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is true.

Mr. TREADWAY. Are you arguing that, with one-tenth of the consumption not being of domestic production—that you are destroying all of the earning power in this country and we can not get back to normal?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I most certainly am. I say that one-tenth oversupply of any commodity will destroy the price of the whole. I go further and say that 2 per cent oversupply in it will destroy the price and economic stability of the entire production; and I think everybody in the room will recognize that and admit that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. The question of supply, does that regulate the price of the oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. I wanted to get the argument you were making.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Thank you.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Franklin, so far as I have understood, your argument has been for a tax on imported oil; and the members of the committee have said that a tariff probably would not or could not be considered at this time. Would you want a tax put on all the crude oil, all the fuel oil, and all the gasoline, whether produced in the United States or elsewhere?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Absolutely not. I thought I pointed out—I intended to point out clearly and emphatically that the domestic oil industry, Mr. Chindblom, is now the most heavily taxed industry in the United States.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. So I understood.

Mr. FRANKLIN. So that a tax upon foreign oil in the amount I have stated would only tend to equalize the situation, and would bring somewhat over \$100,000,000 in revenue to the Government from a source which is not taxed at all at the present time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. As a matter of fact, you are asking for a tax in the nature of a tariff? It would be, in effect, a tariff on an imported article, would it not?

Mr. FRANKLIN. As to whether it would be a tax on an imported article depends upon how you levy it. Personally, I do not care how the tax is levied, whether it is a tariff or a revenue measure or what not.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am not expressing any opposition, whether you call it a tax or a tariff, but have you any method—have you any suggestion as to how it might be levied as a tax without, in effect, coming under the tariff system?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, it seems to me that it is immaterial which way it is done, just so it is done, and this revenue raised at a time when it is needed, and the oil industry of the United States put in a condition to live and to meet the competition of foreign oil. It is immaterial to me how it is accomplished, just so it is done.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I was wondering whether you had in mind some plan.

Mr. FRANKLIN. After this oil reaches here, it certainly is subject to taxation.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I was wondering whether you had in mind some plan for the collection of this tax, not at the ports of entry, but subsequent to the arrival of the oil in this country; so that it can be, in some way, classified as a revenue measure, rather than as a tariff measure.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, I take it that you gentlemen on the committee have had such vast experience with the levying of taxes that you will know how to handle it much better than I would, and that the tax could be levied on the oil after it has been landed on our shores and has become a product situated in the United States.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. First, however, I want to offer for the record some information I just obtained from the Tariff Commission on the imports of the petroleum products for 1931; and then ask the gentleman this question: In the case of imported oil that is refined and reexported, could you drawback on it?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; I think that should be done. I think that should be done in the interests of the American labor and capi-

tal in this country; when the oil is imported for refining and re-exportation, there should be no tax on it.

Mr. HAWLEY. Do you know what the proportion of the oil imported is refined and reexported?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; I do not.

Mr. HAWLEY. What would you do with the paraffin and paraffin wax, of which 37,838,435 pounds, valued at \$1,371,455, was imported in 1931?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, I had overlooked that; but a tax on it of 1 cent a pound would not be out of the way.

Mr. HAWLEY. I offer this for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be admitted. (The matter referred to is as follows:)

*Imports of petroleum, etc., 1931*

	Quantity	Value
Petroleum, crude.....barrels of 42 gallons..	47,249,655	\$39,220,620
Petroleum, refined (including fuel oil and popped petroleum).....barrels of 42 gallons..	24,998,016	16,215,281
Gasoline, naphtha, and other finished light products.....do.....	13,621,355	35,069,009
Tops and other unfinished distillates.....do.....	39,987	231,923
Illuminating oil (kerosene, etc.).....do.....	11,477	69,048
Lubricating (including paraffin) oil.....do.....	31,600	564,035
Paraffin and paraffin wax.....pounds..	37,838,435	1,371,455

Mr. HADLEY. The cost differential which you originally stated, I believe, as between the production here and Venezuela was about \$1.19, and one estimate of \$1.03—

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HADLEY. That is a tariff measure, of course?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HADLEY. The tax which you suggested on crude oil, fuel oil, of 2 cents a gallon, converting it into terms of barrels, the tax is 84 cents?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. HADLEY. So that, assuming that \$1.03 is all of the differential as between the domestic product and the Venezuelan product, the spread between what you suggest and the actual cost would be the difference between 84 cents and \$1.03 a barrel?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; that is correct. I might add, so that I need not be misunderstood—and I do not want to appear in any particular as misrepresenting the Tariff Commission's report—the Tariff Commission's report reads that the value of the Maracaibo Basin oil is not as great as the domestic oil, although, from the figures which I have already given you, a profit is realized of 11 cents a barrel on domestic oil and 54 cents a barrel on the imported oil; but if you refine that Maracaibo oil by the method of refining in use in 1930 in the refineries that are off the coast of Venezuela, that oil would be less valuable for refining purposes than the domestic oil. However, a while ago I explained that by the new methods of refining now in use through cracking, a barrel of oil is a barrel of oil, and they may obtain from it, if they so desire, practically as much gasoline as they would from the domestic crude.

Mr. HADLEY. Assuming that you are here and that we are discussing this from the viewpoint of the tariff, which we are not, you would be asking at least \$1 a barrel?

Mr. FRANKLIN. If we are talking about tariff, I would ask for at least \$1 a barrel.

Mr. HADLEY. It would be necessary to have \$1 a barrel, on the statement of facts which you have submitted here—certainly \$1 a barrel to afford a competitive rate.

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is right.

Mr. HADLEY. A competitive tariff?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; but since this is a revenue matter, I would think a tax of \$1 a barrel, or more, might have the effect of lessening imports and would not be a revenue measure.

Mr. HADLEY. I think you expressed an opinion that, under the situation as exists, if this tax is levied on the basis as suggested, it would be effective?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I think it would.

Mr. HADLEY. Because you think the importation would continue to the extent you have shown?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I see no reason why the importation would not continue, under those conditions.

Mr. HADLEY. There are about three factors here involved: One is the Treasury, and the other is the industry, and the third is the public, and they have all been discussed. You think it would be effective, as far as the Treasury is concerned, and I would like to have you develop a little more fully the effect upon the industry of this country. I think you are here primarily, and we are here, seeking to raise revenue, and also seeking to do justice to the industries involved. You have expressed the viewpoint that, with this rate, the effect would be to somewhat stabilize prices. I think that is about the way you stated it.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. HADLEY. Now, is it your view that that would afford sufficient stabilization, from the standpoint of the industry, that it would put it on the highway to a return to prosperity? Do you think that would be adequate to save the industry, for the time being, in the absence of an actual competitive, or, as I would say, protective tariff rate?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; I think it would result in a very marked improvement in the domestic oil industry. I have shown you that

the curtailment of the production from the figure of 2,975,000 barrels daily to the figure of 2,100,000 barrels daily has not brought stabilization, because we have not put the other link in the chain, which is necessary, the shutting out of foreign oil, or equalization of prices by an adequate tariff or tax on foreign oil.

Mr. HADLEY. What you are asking here, or what you are doing here, is invoking a remedy, a temporary remedy, which you believe will be very helpful to a great domestic industry, and the permanent remedy which would flow through the means of the tariff?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is exactly it. Now, may I have one other word?

Mr. RAINEY. Right in this connection, I would like to hear you on this point: Would a tariff at \$1 a barrel stimulate the production in this country to such an extent that the tariff would defeat its object?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No, sir; and for this reason: As I explained at the beginning, we now have, in the four principal oil-producing States, State control of the production through regulatory bodies, and under the orders of our corporation commission in Oklahoma and other bodies in other States, we are permitted to produce only enough oil to supply the current demands. We have done our part to settle this matter, but it has been futile and of no effect, because of the imports. Now, I want to point out here that the department of—

Mr. RAGON. Let me ask you, right in that connection, so the committee may know this curtailment is brought about; is it altogether the institution of the States, or is it the Federal Government?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; it is brought about through the instigation of the oil operators themselves, or some of them, who filed petitions with the regulatory bodies, on which they hold hearings to ascertain the market demand, the amount of oil that is necessary to produce to fill that demand; and in order to bring about order in the situation, the governors of the oil-producing States appointed what is known as the oil States advisory committee, to consult and recommend to the different States the allocation of markets for oil in those States.

Mr. RAGON. It is a regulatory body established by the State?

Mr. FRANKLIN. But on the petition of the operators, those orders are made.

Mr. RAGON. But the different States coordinate, do they not, in this work?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, they did not very well at first, but the coordination is improving and becoming more and more regular and fair as between the different States. Of course, there is always a tendency in some States to want to hog the market to the exclusion of the other States, but it is about controlled now through the instrumentality of the recommendations of the oil States advisory committee. They are not official bodies, but they are appointed by the governors of the oil-producing States, so they can get together and make recommendations, which the regulatory bodies may or may not follow, as they see fit.

Mr. RAGON. There is more uniformity in it now than there has been in the past?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. RAINEY. Are the regulatory bodies enforcing their orders?

Mr. FRANKLIN. They have been enforced without exception in the State of Oklahoma. There is a case now pending in the Federal court in Texas seeking to enjoin the governor and the railroad commission from enforcing it down there; and in order to keep control of the situation the governor has maintained martial law in effect in the east Texas field.

Now, there is also a case appealed from Oklahoma, pending in the Supreme Court, although the Federal court of Oklahoma sustained the Oklahoma law and sustained the orders of the corporation commission, and that case is pending in the Supreme Court.

Mr. RAINEY. How do they enforce the law?

Mr. DICKINSON. You have stated, Mr. Franklin, that Great Britain's products—its citizens engaged in the oil industry—I would like to know whether the Gulf oils are shipped into Great Britain territory; and if so, whether they are taxed?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Whether they are taxed?

Mr. DICKINSON. Yes.

Mr. FRANKLIN. There is a tariff in Great Britain at the present time of 16 cents a gallon on gasoline. Every nation of Europe has put on a high tariff on gasoline and oil. My recollection is that crude oil entering Great Britain's trade to-day pays a tariff of \$5.21 a barrel.

Mr. DICKINSON. Does this Gulf oil find a market only in the United States?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; they have some export business also, although I am not prepared to testify specifically—

Mr. DICKINSON. But Great Britain and the other countries, so far as your knowledge goes—there is a tariff on Gulf oil shipped into that territory?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; all nations of Europe have a tariff, both on gasoline and crude oil.

The CHAIRMAN. Nearly all of those nations have their tariff impositions for the purpose of revenue, instead of protection, do they not?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the production of oil in most of those countries?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, the production of oil in Europe is very small. There is some production in Scotland from shale, the mining of shale, but it is so expensive that they can not compete with

well oil. There is some production in Germany, a little in Italy, a very small amount in France, and some in Austria; but the Rumanian and Russian fields are the principal European fields.

The CHAIRMAN. The small amount of oil produced in those countries, in comparison with the amount that the United States produces—the conclusion would be that the tax on it would be revenue?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; the amount indicates that they are taxing it for revenue.

Now, there is one other feature that I have not called your attention to, and it is this: From the Trend of Employment and Labor Turnover from the Department of Labor, November, 1931, which will be found on page 30, there is given the employment status of the crude-petroleum producers in the United States. It shows that, in January, 1930, the employment stood at 92.7 per cent, the pay-roll total at 94 per cent; and that by November, 1931, there had been a decline in employment to 57.6 per cent, and pay roll to 52 per cent, or approximately 40 per cent reduction in the employment, and a great reduction in the amount of pay rolls, which reflects the condition of the domestic industry and its inability to employ the men or to pay the wages of those who are employed.

Mr. CANFIELD. Are there any oil wells being drilled at the present time in the United States?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Only in one district. There is practically no development going on, except in the east Texas field. That field has over 3,800 wells already completed. That is the largest field ever discovered in the history of the oil industry, being some 40 miles long and at its widest point 8 miles wide; and still containing many leases on which no wells have been drilled yet.

Now, if the owners of those leases do not drill wells, under the present conditions, those who have already drilled wells would draw the oil out from under their property and they would not receive any of it, if they would remain idle too long. There has been a great effort to reduce drilling activities in the east Texas field. That field is now more than 75 per cent owned by these major groups.

Mr. CANFIELD. So there is no drilling being carried on any place in the country, only what is being done to protect their own properties?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is all.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. There was some talk a moment ago about \$1 a barrel tariff on oil. If I understood that correctly, I think you said a crude-oil barrel contains 42 gallons, and you suggest a 2-cent tax per gallon, and that would amount to 84 cents a barrel?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is correct; yes. Now, if I were asking for a tariff, I would be asking for \$1 a barrel. I thought that a 2-cent tax would keep this within the provisions of the revenue bill and would produce revenue. It would produce some revenue at \$1 a barrel, but it might have a tendency to stop the imports; but the 2-cent tax, in my opinion, will allow the imports to come along just the same as before but will give us in the United States a better opportunity to compete with the imported oil.

Mr. LEWIS. Has the domestic consumption of oil fallen since 1929; if so, about how much, Mr. Franklin?

Mr. FRANKLIN. The consumption of gasoline—

Mr. LEWIS. No; of oil—the original oil.

Mr. FRANKLIN. You mean of the oil—

Mr. LEWIS. Crude oil.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, from the current production—

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. FRANKLIN. The current production, the utilization of the current production has very materially fallen, but the oil taken out of storage has supplied its place, so that the refinery runs have not been reduced a very great amount since 1929. In fact, the consumption of gasoline has increased every year, but in 1931 the increase was smaller than in previous years.

Mr. LEWIS. So far, then, as consumption is concerned, the domestic consumption in the United States of oil, or its products, have not declined since 1929?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is true.

Mr. VINSON. I understand you to say that the Federal Trade Commission reported on the relation in the price of oil and the price of gasoline—

Mr. FRANKLIN. In the report some years ago, made at the instance and directions of Congress, they were instructed, my recollection is, to inquire into the whole oil industry and to report, among other things, on that feature of the relation between the price of gasoline to the consumer, and the price of the crude oil to the producer at the well.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, another question: You gave some interesting figures earlier in your testimony as to the dividends running into \$200,000,000 that are being paid, I think, perhaps, by the refiners in the East?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That was the Standard Oil group of companies. That was according to the information put out by Dow, Jones & Co., of New York.

Mr. LEWIS. Now, Mr. Franklin, can you state, from your knowledge of the industry, whether the actual and real investments back of those dividends can be ascertained by the Government with reasonable accuracy?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; you can that most of the capital invested back of it, starting years ago—there was a very small amount of

original capital put into these companies, and some of the increase in capitalization has come from earnings and from stock dividends.

Mr. LEWIS. Do you have any present impression of the investment back of the \$200,000,000 dividends, the original investment, or what would be used for the present property values?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I have not those figures with me, but I can obtain them if you would like to have them.

Mr. LEWIS. In the case of a refinery, it would consist of buildings and grounds and machinery, would it not?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. LEWIS. And pipe lines?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; the refineries and cracking stills are quite expensive to install.

Mr. LEWIS. You made a very impressive statement for the investor in your address this morning; and as an investor, I was very sympathetic, indeed. However, I have a little apartment building up home which represents the savings of a lifetime, and it is half empty now, and it is not paying taxes and upkeep. Do you know any way by which I could call in a witch doctor and get helped?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; but I would feel that any general improvement in the economic conditions of the United States will not only help everybody—would not only help industry, but would help you as well as everybody else, on your investment. When the industry—

Mr. LEWIS. Tax me and give it to somebody else and have it finally help me; is that your idea?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, my idea is that when the third largest industry of the United States is flat on its back, and which employs in its different branches over 2,000,000 people, and when the welfare of those sections of the country, covering one-third of it, is chiefly dependent on that industry, that there can be no recovery to normal conditions and no prosperity in that part of the United States, there can be no return to normal prosperity any place in the United States as long as that industry is demoralized and subject to destruction.

Mr. LEWIS. Is your industry any worse off than agriculture, coal mining, manufacturing in many of its branches, or railroading, at this time?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I would say to you, in answer to that question, that it is worse off than any of them; and that the condition of the others is largely caused because a year before the depression started in the others this industry was going downhill, and it was unable to purchase the millions of dollars' worth of machinery and equipment from the eastern manufacturing concerns, from the steel mills, pipe and casing, and steel derricks—that when those purchases stopped, then the railroads ceased to get the freight; when the men employed in these different mills and manufacturing plants ceased to have that work to do for the oil industry; that when the wages were either cut, or the employment of men was cut—that that whole situation has tended to bring the stagnation and demoralization upon the industrial interests of the whole country, and not alone on the oil industry, on the oil-producing States.

Mr. LEWIS. Could not the same statement be made with equal fervor about all of the other industries suffering from the depression?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; and at any time when we see an opportunity to assist any of them to return to normal conditions, whether it is oil, coal, steel, or anything else, we ought to do it.

Mr. RAGON. The fundamental difference between your industry and the apartment-house industry that he speaks of, is that your condition is largely brought about through another group of oil men that is here in the United States?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; of course, that goes without saying.

Mr. RAGON. Now, if I understand your size up of the whole situation, here is one group of oil men in the United States that never has been in the dire distress that you are in, that made money and declared big dividends.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. RAGON. Here is another branch of the oil men, the independent oil men, that did not, any of them, that I ever heard of, and I am pretty familiar with that industry—I do not know of an independent man that made 1 cent or declared a dividend. If I am wrong in that, you can correct me.

Mr. FRANKLIN. None of the independent companies I ever knew of have declared any dividends during the last year.

Mr. RAGON. And your contention is that the condition is not due to the general depression of the country in its entirety, but is due largely to the activities of this other bunch of capitalists in the United States engaged in the oil business?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is proved, almost conclusively, by the fact that the consumption of gasoline increased last year, as compared with the preceding year, and there should have been prosperity in the oil industry in the United States if it had not been for these imports.

Mr. RAGON. Now, my friend's apartment house condition is not due to some other apartment house right across the street cutting him all to pieces; nor is the agricultural condition due to any class of farmers fighting another class of farmers. Yours is due entirely to conditions existing in the oil industry?

Mr. FRANKLIN. That is it.

Mr. RAGON. Within itself?

Mr. FRANKLIN. And due to the four principal companies bringing this oil in, resulting in the destruction of the domestic industry.

Mr. RAGON. Now, on that line, are these four companies—are they generally known as people that go out and explore for fields, or develop new fields here in this country?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; they do not. As a general rule they wait for the little independent to go out into the unknown and find the oil, and then they buy it from him, after he gets it, sometimes by methods which, if engaged in in other lines of industry, would entitle the offender to a term in the penitentiary.

Mr. RAGON. The development of recent oil fields in this country—

Mr. FRANKLIN. I ought to explain that statement. Say an oil field is discovered out 20 or 30 miles from any pipe lines by some small operator or a group of operators, and they have no market for that oil unless they can get a pipe line in there. If the new field, the new discovery, turns out to be a field of enormous capacity, and therefore very valuable and a big producer, time after time in the history of the oil companies one of these same companies build into that field, and will cut the price of oil after the development gets under way, after there is extensive drilling on the leases—after the discoverers have gone to the banks and borrowed a lot of money to carry on that work, the pipe lines will build in there and start taking the oil, at the then market price; and after a while they begin cutting the price down until these little fellows that are in the field are not able to pay their expenses; and then, at that stage of the game, this sellout goes on, and the properties are acquired by the interests owning the pipe lines.

That is a matter of common knowledge in the oil industry; it started in Pennsylvania and it has moved west with the industry, and it has been practiced throughout the United States. It is just a question of whether they can hold on long enough to get by.

Of course, that is aggravated at the present time, under the present conditions, by the imported oil. The ability to do that sort of thing as shown by this Wall Street Journal article, is brought about in a large degree by the imported oil, destroying the domestic industry; and making it impossible for the producers and refiners in the Midcontinent field to pay their bills, necessitating foreclosures and sheriff's sales, the beneficiaries under which are the same companies that own the pipe lines, and are engaged in importing oil.

Mr. LEWIS. Just one other question, Mr. Chairman: I am assuming that you know all of these figures, but if you do not you may say so.

Mr. FRANKLIN. I know some of them.

Mr. LEWIS. I believe from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 barrels of oil represent the importations into the United States?

Mr. FRANKLIN. In 1930 the crude and the refined and fuel totaled a little more than 105,000,000 barrels. It is estimated that this year, the year 1931, it will approximate 85,000,000 barrels, a greater percentage of the total being refined products than in the previous years.

Mr. LEWIS. Now, do you know the equivalent in our exports? Tracing back the various refining products to the raw basis, the crude basis, do you know the equivalent of our exports?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I think, Mr. Lewis, I have—

Mr. LEWIS. Do not the exports exceed the imports somewhat?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; the exports have in the past exceeded the imports.

Mr. LEWIS. Stated in terms of barrels of crude oil?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; in terms of barrels and also in value.

Mr. LEWIS. Now, then, you have stated—

Mr. FRANKLIN. May I explain that?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. FRANKLIN. That has been true throughout the history of the oil industry in the United States, that our exports have always exceeded our imports. In fact, we were exporting enormous quantities of oil before we imported any, due to the fact that the petroleum industry was developed first in the United States and the oil was first utilized to any great extent in this country.

Now, our export market has dwindled steadily for the last three years; and it is admitted by the sales manager of the Standard Oil of New Jersey—and I have the authority here, where I can read it, over his name, if it is necessary—that we are doomed to lose our export market; in fact, as illustrated there, our total exports in 1930 were 145,870,000 barrels, of a value of \$494,243,000; and in 1931, the export totals were 116,477,000 barrels, of the value of \$270,445,000; a shrinkage of 20.2 per cent in exports, in barrels, in one year, and a shrinkage of 45.3 per cent in value.

That came about largely through the fact that our export companies had to meet the competition of Russia and Rumania in the markets of Europe, and throughout the world, as a matter of fact; and the oil produced in the United States, with our high scale of labor. We paid our drillers \$16 to \$18 a day, and our tool dressers \$14 to \$16 a day, our derrick men get \$7.50, our drill crew, the rest of the drill crew on a rotary, get \$6 a day, and common labor from \$4.50 to \$5.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Franklin, you must be conscious of the fact that you went far beyond the purview of my question. You have had a fine opportunity to address the committee this morning—

Mr. FRANKLIN. I wanted to explain about these exports.

Mr. LEWIS. Well, I know, but you are going into another subject now

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, that is a subject that I intended to cover, if I had had time, but I do not want to impose on the good nature of the committee at all.

Mr. LEWIS. The committee members do not wish to make speeches of that kind. Now, then, Mr. Chairman, these other questions.

This proposal is being made with the idea that we get some \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000 revenue from it, is it not?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. LEWIS. All right; whereas, if there is 100,000,000 barrels of oil coming in at 84 cents a barrel, that would be \$84,000,000; but if the refineries use that oil to manufacture products for export, you, yourself, have admitted that they ought to receive a drawback, and that would be 99 per cent of \$84,000,000 in drawbacks, would it not? In other words, they take 99 per cent back of the tariff that they have paid. How would the Government get any revenue out of that proposition?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, you are assuming, of course, that all of the oil imported would be reexported.

Mr. LEWIS. I am certainly assuming that, because if that oil—

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, a great many of these exports that come into the totals go from the Gulf coast—that is, Texas oil and not imported oil—and the principal imports to this country are gasoline, a valuable part of it from the refineries off of the coast of Venezuela, which go right into the market up and down the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. LEWIS. That is a distinct matter. I am not addressing myself to that, but to the crude oil, with reference to these other refineries that use oil from the cheaper markets. Can you not agree that that would serve the purpose and they would get drawbacks of what they had paid in tariffs, less 1 per cent under the law?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; that is true; if you assume they are going to reexport all of the oil they import.

Mr. LEWIS. If our exports exceeded our imports, is not that likely to be true?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Well, it is not, because our exports are of a different character, largely, than the products of the refineries. For instance, a large part and a valuable part of our exports is lubricating oil made from Pennsylvania oil right here in the Eastern States—Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Mr. LEWIS. Which ought to be taken out of the export figures, for the purpose of this discussion?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; they are in the export figures and furnish a very profitable part of the business of Pennsylvania and West Virginia oil business.

Mr. LEWIS. Now, do you have an idea—you may very well not have an idea—in comparing the imports of crude oil with the equivalent exports, what could be derived from the imported crude oil, as to what our exports would be?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; I do not believe I could give you that offhand. Our export companies have, to a large degree, their own controlled outlets in the markets of Europe, but they are losing those rapidly, as I have shown by the figures, and admit, themselves, it is only a question of time until the export market is lost completely to those competing interests, due to the fact of our inability to compete with them in price; and, therefore, there is the question in the United States petroleum industry as to whether we will not only lose our export market but our domestic trade as well to foreign oil. That is the question.

Mr. LEWIS. Then you would not want to make the field more difficult for our exporting manufacturers?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; I have no desire to make it more difficult for them.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

Mr. FRANKLIN. May I add one more thing to the export situation? The largest factor in our export is from the Pacific coast to the Orient, and there are no imports whatever to the Pacific coast.

Mr. LEWIS. The export figures would have to be analyzed and segregated to bring out the sense of our discussion correctly?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. CANFIELD. When did the serious decline in the oil industry first manifest itself?

Mr. FRANKLIN. It started in the fall of—the price started downward in the fall of 1926.

Mr. CANFIELD. I understood you, in your testimony a few moments ago, to state that the oil industry was the first big industry which experienced or suffered from the depression.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. CANFIELD. As I recall, agriculture had a very serious decline prior to that. Now, we have adopted certain emergency measures, first the protective tariff law and then created the Federal Farm Board, with the hope and expectation and assurance that the general legislation—that is, these different forms of legislation—would relieve agriculture and restore it to its former position. Yet we have had a signal failure and the condition of agriculture is more serious to-day than it was before. What assurance can you give, if we adopt the legislation that you suggest or urge, that we would not have a similar experience?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I think the real relief of agriculture has not been as great as was expected, which is due to the serious condition of all of the other industries; and I might add, for the oil-producing States, Oklahoma as an example, and that is no less true of Kansas and Texas and California and the other States,

that a large percentage of our land owned by farmers was under lease to the oil companies, and those leases bring a return to farmers of \$1 an acre rental until they were drilled; and in many instances farmers were made wealthy through royalties, as one-eighth of all of the oil produced goes to the farmer or the landowner, as the case may be, and have played no small part in building up the agricultural communities in the oil-producing States. The income to the farmers under normal conditions in Oklahoma from rentals alone will run at least \$15,000,000 annually.

Mr. CANFIELD. I understood you to take the position that the serious situation of the depression in the oil industry was reflected or largely caused by the depression?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Why could not we say with equal insistence that the first depression in agriculture was the cause of the depression in the oil industry. We seem to have, or you seem to have, it right reversed. Because the depression in agriculture came first?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No doubt the serious impairment of any large industry will affect seriously all other industries. That is the point I am making exactly.

Mr. CANFIELD. Then, in carrying out to some extent your argument, we should first rehabilitate agriculture, and come on down in the order in which these different industries were depressed?

Mr. FRANKLIN. I think if anything can be done for the relief of agriculture it should be done. I know that Congress has made every earnest effort to do that, and due largely to the depressed condition of the other industries, an effort that is not successful in the measure in which it was hoped.

And the measure that I am talking about right now will do as much to relieve the farmers in the oil-producing States as anything you could well imagine.

Mr. CANFIELD. Let us hope so. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ESLICK. Mr. Franklin, as I understand your proposition here, it is purely a revenue-raising measure?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; and these figures—

Mr. ESLICK. The 2 cents a gallon on the different classifications of oil that you discuss—

Mr. FRANKLIN. I suggested 4 cents a gallon on gasoline and refined products.

Mr. ESLICK. But I mean the crude oil in this.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. ESLICK. In the raw state?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. ESLICK. Now, your proposition has absolutely nothing to do with the exports or the drawbacks, has it?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; not as I suggested it. Some member asked me if I would object to refunding the tax on the oil imported for manufacture and reexported, and I would not.

Mr. HAWLEY. I did not ask you whether or not you objected; I asked whether that was your suggestion.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Pardon me. I believe that was the way it was. I have always agreed that, speaking of this question in relation to the tariff on oil, that there should be no tax on the oil imported—no tariff on the oil imported for manufacture and reexported. Of course, from the standpoint of revenue, that might not be the best way to handle it.

Mr. ESLICK. But this is intended to put a tax on oil for revenue?

Mr. FRANKLIN. Yes; from the standpoint of a tax for revenue; perhaps that would not be the way to handle it.

Mr. LEWIS. Are you speaking on some particular bill before the committee?

Mr. FRANKLIN. No; I have no bill; not on revenue. We have some bills that I think have been referred to the committee on tariffs, on oil, but I have not been speaking to those specifically this morning.

Mr. Chairman, there has been prepared by the Independent Petroleum Association a brief containing valuable information and arguments prepared for submission at a later date in support of a tariff on oil. At the time this brief was prepared it was not anticipated that a hearing would be had in this matter from the standpoint of revenue only. Since the brief so prepared covers this subject as well from a standpoint of revenue as from a standpoint of a tariff on oil, I ask permission to have this brief made a part of the record.

There has also been prepared a brief in support of a duty on petroleum and its products by the National Coal Association covering this matter so far as the imports of cheap fuel oil have affected the coal business. I would like also to have the brief of the National Coal Association made a part of the record, as I believe it will be of great assistance to the committee in consideration of this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much.

Mr. FRANKLIN. I thank you very much for your courteous hearing.

#### PROPOSED INVESTIGATION OF CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, on December 21 last there was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate the concurrent resolution Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5. I inquire of

the chairman of that committee whether the committee is prepared to report on that resolution this morning?

Mr. TOWNSEND. The committee is not prepared to report this morning.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Then I move that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate be excused from the further consideration of that resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana moves that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate be discharged from the further consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I think there ought to be an understanding of the status of that particular resolution. The resolution came to the committee many days ago, but it was not taken up for consideration until recently, when the Senator from Montana came before the committee and explained it.

Two or three days before the Senator came before our committee the rule pertaining to reference of that sort of a resolution had been amended so as to require that all resolutions carrying anything of a substantive character should go to the appropriate standing committee first. When the Senator's resolution came to our committee the rule was read, and I thought the committee had ordered the resolution reported with a suggestion that it go to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was my understanding that it was to go to the Committee on Banking and Currency from our committee.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, the chairman did not so understand, and did not report the concurrent resolution.

Mr. FESS. That is why there was no report.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, it was some 10 days ago that I appeared before the committee with respect to this matter, after having sought out a number of the members of the committee, asking them to take action with respect to it. It is a matter of no consequence to me whether the committee reported that the resolution should go to the Committee on Banking and Currency or not. I want to have some action on it. That is all I am asking for.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

Mr. BORAH. What is the concurrent resolution?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I would like to know that, too.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not conversant with the situation, and I ask that the motion go over under the rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will go over under the rule.

#### GEORGE OTIS SMITH AND POWER RATES

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have been handed a copy of the Wheeling Intelligencer of January 30, 1932, by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD], and my attention has been called to an editorial entitled "George Otis Smith and Power Rates." I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### GEORGE OTIS SMITH AND POWER RATES

One of the most vigorously opposed of all President Hoover's appointments was that of Dr. George Otis Smith to the Federal Power Commission. Within 24 hours of his confirmation by the Senate, it will be recalled, that body, acting upon later information, sought to rescind its action. The resulting contest over the Senate's right to do this still is in progress.

It has been charged by those opposing Doctor Smith's appointment that his sympathies lie with the power interests rather than with the consumers of power.

A recent address delivered in New York by the Power Commission chairman will confirm a great many of the doctor's opponent's in this belief. In advising the American Society of Civil Engineers to devote more time and attention to "education" of the public in the costs involved in the power industry, Doctor Smith is quoted as having made this astounding assertion:

"Too often the generating cost is popularly regarded as the principal cost and the expense of transporting the current to the consumer as simply an overhead, in the accounting as well as in the literal sense. As a matter of fact, even if the current were generated without cost the price to the consumer could not be radically lowered, as he would expect."

In other words, Doctor Smith tells the power industry it should "educate" the public to believe that current costs can not be brought down no matter how low the production cost.

It would be interesting to note the reaction of a West Virginia power company should it be seriously urged before the Public Service Commission that the cost of production need not be given much weight in the fixing of a rate schedule. It will be equally interesting to await Doctor Smith's application of this same principle enunciated by him in the next case before the Federal Commission.

Of course, the suggestion that distribution is the big item of expense, with production cost playing a trivial part, is absurd and never was put forward in a rate case, even in the days when transmission was nothing like as efficient as it is to-day. Advancement of it now by the chairman of the Federal Power Commission can only strengthen the belief of many people that he is not qualified for the position he occupies.

#### INVESTIGATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have a concurrent resolution to offer, but before I offer it I would like to inquire of the Chair whether the rule regarding the reference of resolutions to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has been changed. Must the concurrent resolution I am about to offer go to the Committee to Audit and Control before it goes to the regular standing committee having jurisdiction?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. An amendment was adopted to the rule at this session of the Congress requiring that automatically resolutions which take money from the contingent fund shall be referred to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter and then to the Committee to Audit and Control.

Mr. NORRIS. That is my understanding. I thought from what the Chair said a few moments ago that I was wrong, and that the resolution would go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate first.

I submit a concurrent resolution providing for an investigation of the activities of the Federal Farm Board. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That action would be taken under the rule, anyway, and the order will be entered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That a joint committee is hereby created, to be known as the Joint Committee of Congress to Investigate the Activities of the Federal Farm Board, created by the agricultural marketing act approved June 15, 1929. Said committee shall consist of six members to be selected as follows: Three members of said committee shall be selected by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and three members shall be selected by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. Said committee shall elect its own chairman from its own membership and shall select a clerk. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of said committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments. Said committee shall have the same powers as the standing committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and, in addition thereto, all the powers, responsibilities, and duties hereinafter provided. The life of said committee shall terminate at the end of the Seventy-second Congress.

Said committee is authorized and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation of the activities and operations of the said Federal Farm Board, and as a part of such investigation said committee shall likewise make a complete investigation of all exchanges or other organizations in the continental United States dealing in any of the commodities over which the said Federal Farm Board, by said act, is given any jurisdiction or control. Said committee shall ascertain the relationship, if any, between such exchanges and the operations of said board.

The said committee shall likewise make a complete investigation of the interstate and foreign marketing of such agricultural commodities, whether by individuals, firms, or corporations, doing business for private profit, or by cooperative associations, which have borrowed money from the Federal Farm Board or are in any way connected with the operations of said Federal Farm Board. The committee shall also investigate and report as to the earnings, bonuses, salaries, and commissions paid by any or all of such private and cooperative organizations.

The said committee shall likewise, in addition to the general investigation, specifically inquire into the organization and operations of any stabilization corporations and the organization and operations of any other corporations or subsidiaries organized by said Federal Farm Board. It shall ascertain whether, in the organization of any corporation by said board, such corporation was advisable or necessary for the purpose of carrying out the intent and objects of the said agricultural marketing act. It shall also ascertain whether the said Federal Farm Board has in any way, directly or indirectly, in any unfair or illegal method, injured any existing cooperative organizations by the organization of competitive organizations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of said agricultural marketing act, and whether the said Federal Farm Board, in its activities under said act, has been, within the meaning and intent of said act, unjust or unfair to any existing cooperative organization, and whether said board has been guilty of any practices which tend to injure the operation or the activities of any existing cooperative organization.

The committee shall also ascertain whether, in the buying and selling of any of the products dealt in by said board by virtue of said act, its activities were advisable or necessary; or whether the trading in buying, selling, and storing of grain, cotton, and other products carried on in accordance with said act were advisable or necessary.

The committee shall also ascertain what, if any, losses or benefits have been or will probably be sustained by any of the activities of said board or any other corporation organized by it under said act.

The committee shall likewise ascertain whether any of the exchanges or boards of trade or other organizations privately owned and privately controlled dealing in any of the products mentioned in said act have in any way interfered with or hampered, wrongfully or unjustly, the activities of said board in carrying out the provisions of said act.

The committee shall also investigate the salaries paid to all of the officers, officials, and employees of said board and of the subsidiary corporations and stabilization corporations organized by said board and of all cooperative associations and other organizations doing business with said board.

The committee shall also ascertain whether, in any of the activities or operations of said board or of any of its subsidiaries, any partisan political or other unfair influence has interfered with or controlled the appointment or selection of officials of said board or any of said corporations or associations.

The said committee, after making the investigation herein outlined, shall report to the Senate and the House of Representatives what legislation, if any, should be enacted in the premises.

Said committee is hereby authorized in the performance of its duties to sit at such times and places, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as it deems necessary or proper. It is specifically authorized to require the production of books, papers, and documents; and to employ counsel, experts, clerical, and other assistants; and to employ stenographers, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words.

Said committee is hereby specifically authorized to act through any subcommittee authorized to be appointed by said committee or by the chairman thereof. The chairman of said committee, or any member of said committee, or the chairman or any member of any subcommittee appointed hereunder, may administer oaths to witnesses and sign subpoenas for witnesses; and every person duly summoned before said committee or any subcommittee thereof who refuses or fails to obey the process of said committee or subcommittee or who appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation shall be punished as prescribed by law.

The expenses of said investigation, not exceeding in the aggregate \$100,000, shall be paid from the contingent funds of the Senate and the House of Representatives in equal proportions upon vouchers authorized by the committee or any subcommittee and signed by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any subcommittee.

#### ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON SALE OF FOREIGN SECURITIES

Mr. SMOOT submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 155), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved,* That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Finance of the Senate be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed 2,000 additional copies of the hearings held before the committee during the current session on Sale of Foreign Bonds or Securities in the United States, part 2.

#### EFFECT OF DEPRECIATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY VALUES

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read and then referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution (S. Res. 156) was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

*Resolved,* That the United States Tariff Commission is directed to make a thorough investigation of the effect of the depreciation in value of foreign currencies since the enactment of the

tariff act of 1930 upon the importation into, and exportation from, the United States of all of the more important commodities, and the effect of such depreciation on the general trend of international trade in the same period, taking into consideration in both cases the increase in purchasing power of all gold-standard currencies and the general decrease in commodity prices in the United States and elsewhere, and to report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of such investigation; and be it further

*Resolved*, That said commission be directed to compute and report to the Senate as soon as practicable the ad valorem equivalents of specific duties imposed by said tariff act as of the date of passage of said act and as of January 1, 1932.

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FAR EAST

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 157), which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to advise the Senate and the country, from time to time, upon the developments in the Far East, wherein American citizens, their safety and rights are involved.

#### ISABELLE FREEMAN BELL

Mr. SMITH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 158), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the appropriation for miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate, fiscal year 1931, to Isabelle Freeman Bell, widow of Samuel A. Bell, late a skilled laborer of the Senate under supervision of the Sergeant at Arms, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

#### CAPITAL STOCK OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 261) making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for subscriptions to the capital stock of Federal land banks was read the first time by its title and the second time at length and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$125,000,000, to remain available until expended, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for subscriptions to the capital stock of Federal land banks in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Federal farm loan act, as amended, to provide for additional capital for Federal land banks, and for other purposes," approved January 23, 1932: *Provided*, That any proceeds of repayments on account of stock so issued shall be credited to this appropriation and be available for the purpose of paying for other stock thereafter issued pursuant to such act.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I am authorized and directed to report favorably House Joint Resolution 261, making appropriations to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for subscriptions to the capital stock of Federal land banks, and to ask for its immediate consideration. It is to carry out legislation we passed just a few days ago.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution just reported by him from the Committee on Appropriations. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. How much does the joint resolution carry?

Mr. JONES. One hundred and twenty-five million dollars.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### NATIONAL BANKING LEGISLATION

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I would like for a moment to engage the attention of my colleagues of the Senate to make a statement in which every Member of the Senate should be interested.

On Friday of last week two gentlemen came to my office and, addressing me as chairman of the subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee having in charge certain banking legislation, made the modest request that we cease work on the banking bill for a period of three weeks in order to give them an opportunity to study the measure, which they confessed they did not then understand. However, they appeared to have gotten a complete understanding of the bill on the same day, because apparently they went from my office to the Western Union Telegraph office and sent wires all over the country urging opposition to the bank bill. I read an extract from a letter received yesterday from one of the outstanding national bankers in Virginia. He says:

I would like to register my disapproval of telegrams which seem to be going all over Virginia to-day emanating from New York through what is called the interim committee of the American Bankers' Association, setting forth that they have decided to oppose the Glass bank bill in the Senate, and requesting the secretary of the Virginia Bankers' Association to wire the member banks in this State to wire you to the same effect, or at least asking for a delay.

As I see the matter, such propaganda does not represent mature opinions or thought on the Glass bill, and, I would think, should have about the weight of a feather in so far as being representative of public opinion in this State.

I have read the bill in the papers, and read more than one analysis of it, and I want to say to you that in my opinion it is, next to the original Federal reserve act itself, the most important piece of bank legislation of value to the people that has come up to Congress since the original act was passed. I regard its regulatory and constructive features as importantly valuable and most necessary in protecting the depositing public of the Nation, as well as the banks themselves, and I want to send you my most sincere congratulations and expressions of appreciation of what I know has been exceedingly hard work which is highly constructive.

Incidentally, I may remark that I have here a letter from a former president of the American Bankers' Association congratulating the subcommittee on the careful way in which it appears to have prepared a constructive banking measure.

But, Mr. President, the point is that this sort of propaganda takes us back to the time of the passage of the original Federal reserve act. Here are people who confessedly have not read the provisions of the bill and who do not understand the measure, wiring all over the country suggesting that the banking associations of the respective States wire to their Senators in opposition to a bill the precise meaning of which they do not yet comprehend. I simply want to put my colleagues on notice that this is a mere repetition of what happened 18 years ago so that they may attach proper importance to such concerted propaganda.

Mr. President, in this connection and in order that Members of the Senate who are not members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate may get the true import of the bill, which is now before the full committee on Banking and Currency, I ask to have printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks a recent analysis of the bill in the New York Herald Tribune by Benjamin Haggott Beckhart, associate professor for banking at Columbia University, New York City, which appears to me to be a reasonably fair statement of the case. I ask that this may be done for the information of those Senators who may not have had a full opportunity to examine the measure critically.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See Exhibit A.)

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I have received a number of telegrams indicating a desire to have time in regard to the bill. I do not know whether they came as a result of this propaganda or not, but I suppose all Senators have received similar telegrams. May I ask the Senator from Virginia what is the status of the bill with reference to hearings or what time will likely be taken up in the hearings?

Mr. GLASS. I may state to the Senator that the bill is responsive, in spirit and in text, to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Senate directing an inquiry into the

National and Federal reserve banking systems of the country. Obedient to that resolution, a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency was appointed, and, proceeding after the same fashion that we followed with the Federal reserve bank bill 18 years ago, we had extensive and searching hearings. We brought to Washington many experienced bankers, economists, and researchers, hearing all of them on all phases of the banking business, which we were instructed by the Senate resolution to investigate. Officials of the Federal reserve system and governors of some of the more important Federal reserve banks were likewise heard. Pursuant to the information obtained as a result of these hearings, the bill was prepared in conjunction with the committee's expert technician, aided by the Senate's Legislative Drafting Bureau. The work covered a period of seven months. The bill was discussed by the subcommittee in every detail.

The status of the bill now is that it has been unanimously reported by the subcommittee to the general Committee on Banking and Currency and has been made a continuous order. The general committee has been halted in consideration of the bill by the expressed desire of some public officials, notably those connected with the Federal Reserve Board here in Washington and with the Federal reserve bank in New York, to have an opportunity to suggest certain modifications of its terms. We are now having these conferences and hope to be able to take up the bill with the general Banking and Currency Committee in the course of the next week or 10 days.

Mr. BORAH. As I understand it, the hearings have been closed, except the conferences to which the Senator now refers?

Mr. GLASS. Yes.

#### EXHIBIT A

[From the New York Herald Tribune, January 24, 1932]

**CREDIT FOR SPECULATORS RESTRICTED BY GLASS BILL CHANGES IN RESERVE ACT—FEDERAL OPEN-MARKET COMMITTEE SET UP TO GOVERN DEALINGS IN SECURITIES AND BANK ACCEPTANCES—THRIFT ACCOUNTS SAFEGUARDED—NEGOTIATIONS BY DISTRICT BANKS WITH FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS FORBIDDEN**

By Benjamin Haggott Beckhart, associate professor of banking, Columbia University

Banking legislation in the United States usually has been brought about by maladministration of the banking and monetary systems. The national bank act was designed to rid the country of "red dog" and "wildcat" bank notes. The Federal reserve act was intended to rid the country of monetary panics, to provide for an elastic credit and currency system and a safe and more efficient banking system. The reserve funds of the country were to be divorced from speculative use on Wall Street.

The record of the last few years affords ample and tragic proof that the aims of the framers of the act have not been realized. The sucking of a vast volume of credit into brokers' loan use during the bull market, the apparent inability of the Federal reserve system to check the growth in speculative credit, abuses of various and sundry sorts which have developed in the banking system provided the basis for the present measure. Had the American banking system been ably and conservatively managed, there would have been no reason for the Glass bill. Lacking those traditions of conservatism characteristic of the British banker, the United States is forced to substitute elaborate banking codes which usually require emendation after each débâcle.

The provisions of the Glass bill may be divided into six main divisions. These have to do with changes proposed in the administrative framework of the Federal reserve system; with changes in member bank reserve requirements and in the credit base; proposals for the establishment of a Federal liquidating corporation; proposals for the control of speculative credit; provisions respecting branch, chain, and group banking, and provisions which are intended to strengthen the national banking act.

#### THE ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Secretary of the Treasury is removed from membership on the Federal Reserve Board. The ex parte interest which he, as the heaviest borrower in the money market, has shown in Federal reserve credit policies is held to justify this change. On more than one occasion Senator GLASS has said that the influence of the Secretary of the Treasury has been pernicious. Temporary necessities of the Treasury Department at times have been allowed to influence Federal reserve credit policies, though experience has shown that Treasury influence in the long run has been of detriment not only to the entire credit system but to the Treasury Department as well.

With the Secretary off the board it is felt that the influence of his department, usually in the direction of "cheap money"

policies, will be lessened. The Comptroller of the Currency is retained as a member, inasmuch as he has general supervisory control over national banks, which, ipso facto, must be members of the Federal revenue system.

The provision is reinserted in the bill which requires that at least two members of the Federal Reserve Board be men of tested banking experience. This follows the language of the original Federal reserve act.

The most important administrative change is that establishing a Federal open-market committee. In effect the sections of the bill providing for this committee simply give legal recognition to the open-market policy conference, which was established in March, 1930, and which superseded the old open-market investment committee. The Federal open-market committee is to consist of the governor of the Federal Reserve Board as chairman and one representative from each of the reserve districts. The committee is to meet four times a year in Washington and to have charge, subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, of the formulation of policies respecting the purchase and sale of United States securities and acceptances by the Federal reserve banks and respecting any and all relationship and transactions entered into by any Federal reserve bank with any foreign bank or banker.

The time, character, and volume of purchases and sales in the open market are to be governed with the view of accommodating commerce and business and with regard to their bearing upon the general credit situation of the country. Full reports of all conferences held with foreign banks and bankers, together with all understandings and agreements effected, are to be filed with the Federal Reserve Board in writing and signed by all representatives of the Federal reserve system participating in such meetings.

Along with the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Advisory Council, the Federal open-market committee thus becomes the third directorate established by the act. Meetings of the Federal reserve agents and of the governors have been held periodically, and these have proved of real value in bringing about an interchange of ideas regarding internal operating methods and policies.

In the early days of the system the governors of the Federal reserve banks went so far as to organize themselves into a governors' council, which, in the opinion of Gov. W. P. G. Harding, threatened the power of the Federal Reserve Board and was abandoned at his insistence. Experience has demonstrated the need for a committee composed of representatives of the different Federal reserve banks. This is recognized by the establishment of the Federal open-market committee.

Through giving this committee control over open-market operations and all foreign negotiations, the power which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has exercised on occasion in these matters will be lessened. It was this "usurpation" of power which elicited bitter criticism by Doctor Miller of the Federal Reserve Board before congressional committees.

#### CHANGES IN MEMBER BANK RESERVE PROVISIONS AND THE CREDIT BASE

It will be recalled that the deposits of member banks at the present time are classified into two types—demand and time. Demand deposits are those payable upon demand or upon a notice of 29 days or less. Time deposits are those payable upon a notice of 30 days or more. Against the former member banks now maintain reserves of 7, 10, and 13 per cent, depending upon whether the member bank is located in a country town, a reserve city, or a central reserve city. Against the latter a reserve of 3 per cent in all cases. The establishment of a lower reserve requirement against time deposits has acted as an inducement for banks to shift slow demand accounts into this category.

Shifting of deposits from the one category into the other would have been rendered the more difficult if the reserve act had provided for a segregation of the assets behind time accounts and had set a maximum on the amount of time deposits which might be accepted from any one depositor. The absence of these provisions rendered easy shifting of the type described. That such shifting has taken place and that time deposits do not represent in their entirety bona fide savings are recognized in the recent report on reserves issued by the Federal Reserve Board.

As a corrective the Glass bill proposes to introduce a third classification of deposit liabilities, to be known as thrift accounts. These are to be subject to not less than 60 days' notice, are not to be subject to check, and are not to exceed in amount \$5,000 in the case of any one depositor. When the provisions of the bill come into full effect member banks are to maintain against time deposits the reserves now required to be maintained against demand deposits and are to maintain against thrift accounts a reserve of 5 per cent. Ample time is allowed member banks to increase their reserves to the required percentages.

A segregation of assets against both time and thrift accounts is required, on which these deposits have a first lien in event of the failure of the bank. This should act as an effective barrier in the shifting of the deposits from the one classification to the other in order to take advantage of the lower reserve requirements and also should give the savings depositor greater protection in the case of bank insolvencies and the type of protection which he has not enjoyed up to now.

Related to changes in member bank reserve requirements is the provision requiring the Federal Reserve Board, within two years from the passage of the bill, to prepare and put into effect a complete reclassification of reserve and central reserve cities. The

present classification which has not been changed materially since the passage of the Federal reserve act, is admittedly defective.

There are a number of provisions in the bill which have to do with what is known as the credit base; i. e., with paper eligible for discount and purchase by the Federal reserve banks. The most important of these is that which would permit any Federal reserve bank, with the unanimous consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to make advances to groups of member banks upon their joint and several demand promissory notes. At least 10 member banks must guarantee such promissory notes, and the deposits of these banks must not be less in amount than 10 per cent of the deposit liabilities of all member banks in the district.

A minimum rate of interest of 6 per cent is to be charged by the Federal reserve bank upon such advances, in event they are for a period of 90 days or less. For longer maturities the rate of interest increases progressively with the maturity of the loan. These notes, which are in effect clearing-house loan certificates, may not be used as a basis for the issue of Federal reserve notes. This provision would permit member banks to obtain Federal reserve credit on a basis other than eligible paper. The need would have to be real, inasmuch as the notes would have to be indorsed by other member banks and would be subject to penalty rates. Danger of credit inflation from this source would be practically nonexistent. Banks would use this provision, not for purposes of credit expansion but to meet an emergency situation.

While the above provision tends to enlarge the credit base, the safeguards thrown about the provision are such that probably little abuse will result and much good may be accomplished by way of relieving critical situations.

In the direction of narrowing the credit base is the provision that the Federal reserve banks must charge a discriminatory rate on the 15-day advances made to member banks on their promissory notes secured by eligible paper or by United States Government obligations. The rate charged is to be at least 1 per cent higher than the rediscount rate then in force at the reserve bank. This follows the practice of European central banks in charging a discriminatory rate on the so-called Lombard loans. Further, if a member bank getting such accommodation increases its collateral security loans, the advance becomes immediately due and payable, and the member bank is rendered ineligible as a borrower on 15-day paper.

Member bank promissory notes secured by Government obligations are not to serve as heretofore, as security for Federal reserve note issue. Bankers' acceptances made under revolving or renewal credits likewise are eliminated. The fact that member bank promissory notes secured by Government obligations have served as security for Federal reserve notes have been tantamount to a coinage of the public debt into circulating currency. These Federal reserve notes so secured are not different in substance from the old bond-secured national-bank notes. It was for elimination of these and for the correction of the evils associated with the bond-secured bank notes that the Federal reserve act was enacted.

Closely allied to the provisions respecting member bank reserve balances and the credit base are those which restrict transactions in Federal funds. Transfers and sales of member balances are to be permitted only with the authorization of the Federal Reserve Board, and then only if the charge imposed is not less than the rate of discount charged on 90-day paper by the Federal reserve bank in the district of the selling bank. The Federal Reserve Board is authorized to suspend all dealings in Federal funds.

#### PROVISIONS FOR A FEDERAL LIQUIDATING CORPORATION

The tying up of deposits is one of the most disastrous consequences of bank insolvencies. Whether the depositor receives 50, 75, or even 90 cents on the dollar is perhaps of less importance than the fact that the purchasing power of the community has been immobilized. It is to correct this situation that the Glass bill provides for the establishment of a Federal liquidating corporation with the Comptroller of the Currency as president of the corporation.

Two types of stock are to be issued—class A and class B. Class A stock is to be held only by member banks, and class B stock by the reserve banks. Class A stock is to be entitled to dividends, but is not to possess the voting power. The Federal reserve banks are to subscribe for class B stock to an amount equal to one-fourth of the surplus of each reserve bank, and each member bank is to subscribe for an amount equal to one-half of 1 per cent of its total outstanding time and demand deposits. Only a part of the stock subscriptions are to be paid in immediately, the balance subject to call. Whenever any national bank shall be placed in the hands of a receiver, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to appoint a valuation committee, which is to include the receiver, a member of the board of directors of the failed bank, and a third selected by these two members.

#### CONTROL OVER SPECULATIVE CREDIT

As stated at the beginning of the article, one of the reasons prompting the introduction of the Glass bill was the desire to check the use of commercial bank credit and Federal reserve bank credit for investment and speculation use. The bill proposes to approximate this goal through the enactment of a number of provisions:

Each Federal reserve bank is to keep itself informed of the loan and investment practices of its member banks and of the uses made by them of the credit facilities of the Federal reserve system. Such use of Federal reserve credit may not include the making or carrying of loans covering speculative or investment

operations other than those concerned with obligations of the United States. The Federal Reserve Board is given the right to suspend any member bank found guilty of a misuse of Federal reserve credit.

Then there is the provision mentioned above, that a member bank, borrowing upon its 15-day promissory note from the Federal reserve bank, may not increase its collateral security loans during the life of such advances.

The Federal Reserve Board is given the right to fix from time to time the percentage of individual bank capital and surplus which may be represented by all loans secured by collateral and extended by member banks within the reserve district. It shall be the duty of the Federal Reserve Board in establishing such percentages to prevent the undue use of bank credit for the speculative carrying of securities.

To eliminate loans for the account of "others" and to strengthen the measure adopted by the New York Clearing House Association member banks are prohibited from acting as the medium or agent in the placing of time or demand loans secured by collateral or otherwise. Furthermore, no member bank is to extend advances to or discount paper for any corporation or individual who shall have outstanding time or demand loans secured by collateral in favor of any investment banker, broker, member of any stock exchange, or dealer in securities.

As additional precautionary measures in the elimination of loans for the account of "others," corporations engaged in State commerce are prohibited from making time or demand loans to brokers and are prohibited from depositing their funds with any banking firm other than those incorporated under Federal law or under the laws of one of the several States.

#### PROVISIONS RESPECTING BRANCH, CHAIN, AND GROUP BANKING

National banks are given much wider powers with respect to the establishment of branches than those conferred by the McFadden Act of 1927. Those with a capital of \$1,000,000 as a base may establish branches within the limits of the State in which such bank is situated, if similar powers are possessed by State banks.

Bank holding companies are brought under control. The method followed for this purpose is to deny the voting right at shareholders' meetings to corporations, associations, or partnerships which shall own more than 10 per cent of the stock of a national bank unless such holding company has secured a voting permit from the Comptroller of the Currency. The comptroller may grant such permit only if (1) the bank holding company permits itself to be examined; (2) renders periodic reports of condition; (3) sets aside a certain proportion of its assets to safeguard the double liability on the stock it holds, and (4) agrees not to enter directly or indirectly in the investment banking field.

In case the voting permit has been revoked by the Comptroller of the Currency, no national bank, whose stock is owned by the holding company, shall pay dividends to such corporation, association, or partnership. It is further provided that no bank, which is a member of a chain or group system, may vote for the class A or class B directors of a reserve bank.

#### PROVISIONS STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT

To insure a sufficient net worth it is provided that the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of a national banking association may not be less than 15 per cent of average deposit liabilities for the preceding year. National banks are not permitted to pay interest on checking accounts, and the rate of interest payable on time and thrift accounts is limited. National banks may exact on loans and discounts a rate of interest allowed by the laws of the State in which the national bank is located or a rate of interest 1 per cent above the rediscount rate prevailing at the reserve bank of the district, whichever is the larger sum. In event no rate is fixed by State law, national banks may charge a rate not exceeding 7 per cent, or 1 per cent above the rediscount rate, whichever is the greater.

#### SUMMARY

The Glass bill, if enacted, will go far toward strengthening and raising banking standards in the United States. While its provisions will assist the efforts of the Federal reserve authorities in controlling the use of credit, it must not be regarded as a substitute for good bank management. Banking judgment and discretion may not be legislated, but a framework of law may be enacted, which sets certain bounds, within which banking activities are confined. These legislative limits would not have been required if the banking community, through the postwar period, had exercised due conservatism and restraint.

#### GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENT AND TAXATION

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech made by the Hon. PAT HARRISON, senior Senator from Mississippi, over the radio a few days ago, on the subject of Government Retrenchment and Taxation. I think no more live subject is now before the Congress of the United States. We must see to it that every possible economy is put into effect. We must balance our budget. We are appropriating too much money, and we must cut down the appropriations. The Senator from Mississippi made a splendid argument along this line in the address to which I have just referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

ADDRESS OF HON. PAT HARRISON, OF MISSISSIPPI, JANUARY 30, 1932

A balanced budget is necessary to the strength of a government. Two and one-half years ago we believed the decline in Government receipts was merely temporary, and whatever the deficit might be, it could be met through the issuance of additional Government bonds. Especially was that true in view of the fact that Government receipts over the last decade had created enormous surpluses which had been applied to the retirement of the national debt. This process had been invoked to such an extent that we were some six years ahead in our debt retirement program. Men in high places, from the President down, repeatedly stated that the condition was only temporary. It was said at first that the depression would last only a few weeks, then it lengthened into months, until now it has wended its dreary and devastating way through two and one-half years, the situation becoming more complex with each passing day, and still remaining of doubtful promise.

These unusual and almost unprecedented conditions now present an entirely new situation and demand of the Congress and the Government a new prescription. The Government's fiscal structure is out of gear. Last year the Federal Government faced a deficit of \$903,000,000. This year the Government expenditures over receipts present a deficit of \$2,123,000,000, and the estimated deficit for next year is \$1,416,000,000.

It is impossible, therefore, for the Government to bridge the widening gulf between receipts and disbursements by bond issues alone. Already the deplorable situation has affected the value of American securities—not only have some of our gilt-edge Government bonds declined far below par, but interest rates have steadily increased. An unbalanced budget saps the Government in high interest charges, and the repercussions are felt in increased taxes and economic derangement. It is in these circumstances that the thought of American statesmanship must be directed toward rigid economies and requisite taxes in order that a well-ordered and thoroughly balanced budget may be obtained.

It should be refreshing to you and to the American people that the present Congress, only a few weeks old, has realized, without respect to party affiliation, the importance of the fiscal program and is now turning its effort toward that end.

In the consideration of these questions at this time it is well that we direct our thoughts to some facts of recent history. We all appreciate that increased populations call for enlarged agencies and greater expenditures. It is interesting to know that in one of the Washington weekly papers of October, 1800, an item appeared to the effect that the Federal Government had that day moved from Philadelphia to Washington, and that the force of employees consisted of 54 persons, and that all documents were brought in five small and seven large boxes. To-day we have in the administration of the Government 10 major departments, 134 subsidiary bureaus, and 35 independent establishments, with suggestions of new establishments and other agencies being constantly pressed upon us. We have ceased to function upon the sure and broad principles established by our illustrious fathers and have become the regulator of every industry and the moderator of the morals of all the people. We have created bureaus and made laws to govern everything and everybody. The Government has even undertaken to tell and show the American people what the effect of the utilization of calcium is in spinach, how to prepare lamb as they would like it, how to bring up Bobby, how to use the metric system in nutrition, what suits the small boy should wear, what kind of rompers should be worn by children, how to conduct public dance halls, and how to care for and manage our children.

The Government through its many ramifications has adopted so many rules and regulations for the conduct and department of the American citizen and American business that no one ever knows when he is free from the iron penalties of Government exactions.

Time will not permit me to detail to you many of the ludicrous functions of the Government which cause leaks in the Treasury reservoir and increase tax exactions upon the American people. But they are numerous and are found in most of the bureaus of the Government departments. It is because of these many unnecessary functions which have been assumed by the Federal Government that our expenditures have so amazingly increased within the last decade, amounting last year to over \$4,000,000,000.

As far back as 1800 the American people protested against increased Federal expenditures. So insistent were the demands of those engaged in agriculture in the South and the settlers west of the Appalachians for a retrenchment in Federal expenditures, which had risen \$5,000,000 in the last 10 years previous to 1800, that Mr. Jefferson suggested a plank in the platform of his party and upon which he ran for President in the campaign of that year, which read: "A rigorously frugal administration of the Government and resistance to all measures looking to a multiplication of offices and salaries."

In this day and time how refreshing it is to read such a pledge for Government administration. It is a platform promise that could very properly be adopted by both of the great political parties this year, and if adhered to would redound greatly to the welfare of the whole country.

In the discussion of this subject permit me to compare governmental expenditures as contained in the Budget of 1924 with the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1933. I make this comparison because of recent recommendations by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Congress that in the raising of taxes the revenue law of 1924 should in large part be applied. I make it because in the application of the 1924 revenue law surtaxes in the highest bracket were 40 per cent, while in the present law they are 20 per cent. In the 1924 law corporation taxes were 12½ per cent, while in the present law they are 12 per cent. In the 1924 law there were taxes imposed upon automobiles, admissions, transfers of property, as well as stocks, and innumerable other items. If the 1924 revenue law is to be accepted as a basis for increasing taxes, it might be interesting to consider the 1924 Budget recommendations for reducing Government expenditures.

The 1924 Budget carried \$382,520 for salaries in the office of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture. In the Budget's recommendations for the coming fiscal year this item is \$821,000. The Budget in 1924 called for \$2,426,600 for the Bureau of Plant Industry. That bureau now seeks \$5,404,000. In 1924 the Budget requested \$1,900,000 for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. We are now asked to appropriate \$4,968,000. For the support in 1924 of the Indian schools the Budget called for \$4,300,000. The appropriation now desired is \$10,469,000. In 1924 the Budget's figure for the National Park Service amounted to \$1,632,000. The appropriation now sought is \$9,277,000. In 1924 the Budget recommended \$3,002,000 for the Bureau of Immigration. That bureau now seeks \$10,707,000. In 1924, for yards and docks alone, Navy Department, we were asked for \$5,075,000. The amount now desired is \$12,860,000. For the compensation of clerks and employees at first and second class post offices in 1924 the amount of \$117,000,000 was recommended. We are now asked to appropriate \$183,000,000. For rural delivery and city delivery service in 1924 the Budget requested \$167,000,000. There is now sought \$234,000,000. In the Treasury Department, for the operation and maintenance of public buildings in 1924, the Budget called for \$9,051,000. We are now asked to appropriate \$16,797,000. In the War Department, for barracks and quarters, we were asked to appropriate \$3,116,000 in 1924. The amount now recommended is \$14,736,000.

In this connection permit me to impress upon you the significant increase in the number of Government employees. In the Department of Commerce alone there has been an increase since 1913 from 8,788 employees to 23,680 at the present time. In the Post Office Department since 1922 there has been an increase of 34,000 employees. In 1913 there were 420,000 Civil Service employees. To-day there are 616,000. This does not include the several hundred thousand Government employees who are being sustained by Federal appropriations for public works throughout the country and in many other Government agencies outside the Civil Service.

Thirty years ago the cost of the Government was \$500,000,000. To-day we expend seven times that amount. In 1900 the per capita cost imposed upon every American citizen was \$9.25. To-day the Federal cost alone to every citizen amounts to \$40 per year. If the State, county, and city taxes are imposed in addition to the Federal tax, the per capita tax to-day imposed upon every individual approaches \$90 per year. It is inconceivable that a government, the population of which has increased only 100 per cent in four decades and the national wealth of which has increased only 450 per cent, would increase taxation 1,000 per cent.

Little wonder in these unwelcomed days of confused economic thought, distress, bankruptcy, and heavy hearts that the American people are protesting against the modern orgy of Government extravagance and are pleading for Government economies and retrenchment.

If the Congress can reduce Federal appropriations from the Budget estimate by \$300,000,000 this year—and it can and must be done—then the Congress will be able to forego the imposition in increased taxes to that extent. It is a most difficult task to dissolve bureaus when once established; to dismiss employees when once attached to the Federal pay roll. Nothing but an iron determination upon the part of those who direct the affairs of the Government can effect these reforms. The head of every department and every bureau is jealous of his standing and influence. The larger the force, the stronger position he occupies in the Government complexion. The heads of these bureaus are too often vying with each other in increasing rather than reducing their forces. Conditions, in my opinion, demand a change in Government policy.

No Government office should be created merely to give employment to some one. Every rational readjustment, whether through curtailment or salary reduction, should be applied to promote saving and economy in Government expenditures to meet the new and changed conditions.

The Congress has been engaged in considering and enacting legislation providing added capitalization to Federal land banks and \$2,000,000,000 in the formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to meet the present emergencies. These laws are constructive in character, and it is hoped will spur the economic factors throughout the country to renewed confidence and business readjustment.

But in these times of doubt, dejection, suspicion, and confusion, nothing will so clarify the situation, strengthen our Government's position among the people of the world and restore confidence to

our own people, as will the prompt balancing of the Nation's budget. It is fundamental and all-important to the Nation's stability and progress. Speaking to you who are far removed from the scenes which are being enacted daily in Washington, let me send you a word of cheer. Already the Congress, in the three appropriation bills reported out of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, has applied the ax of retrenchment and has cut from the recommendations of the Budget more than \$30,000,000. It is the declared policy of my party associates, both in the House and in the Senate, to cut every appropriation to the bone without affecting the efficiency of the Government. This seems to be the sentiment of the Congress, and if the present policy is continued, a tremendous saving will be effected for the American taxpayer when the present Congress will have adjourned.

With that word of cheer I would sound a note of warning, and that is those of us who are here making the fight for the frugal administration of the Government and resisting measures at this time which call for tremendous expenditures, need the sympathetic approval of the American people. In considering the question of providing increased taxes to balance the Budget we are confronted with group after group, voicing opposition to the plan of imposing taxes upon their industry.

It is impossible for the Congress either to raise taxes, to balance the Budget, or to reduce expenditures in order to lessen the amount of increased taxes, without the support and cooperation of the American people. Practically every industry upon which increased taxes are threatened has appeared through its representatives in opposition to the tax program. The automobile interests oppose the tax on automobiles, the movie interests the tax on admissions, the banks the tax on checks and drafts, and the tobacco interests the tax on tobacco. They much prefer that taxes be raised through some other method or be placed on some other industry. This is not said in particular criticism of these interests. The same is true of every interest. No one wants to be taxed. They prefer taxing the other fellow.

People interested in appropriations for certain purposes pursue similar policies and employ their influence against reducing the particular appropriation in which they are interested. They desire Government retrenchment; they want us to seek economies; they desire the Budget balanced; but it is preferable to them that some other appropriation be reduced rather than the items in which they are particularly interested. Members of Congress are appealed to either to vote against the imposition of a particular tax or against reducing a particular appropriation. There is no one in Congress who desires to increase these taxes. We appreciate that it is a most inopportune time to place heavier burdens upon the already stooped shoulders of the American people. We would have every industry and every person in this country, whether their particular industry is threatened with increased taxes or their particular item is being considered for a reduction in appropriation, bury in this great emergency and at this tragic time in the country's history their own peculiar interest for the common good of the whole country. We would have our action accepted in a broad and unselfish viewpoint under the inspiration of Government retrenchment and the balancing of the Budget.

The policy we have adopted, and which those who believe as I do are attempting to carry out, namely, providing increased taxes and reducing appropriations to balance the Budget, will tread on many toes. We will affect many people and many industries, but it is in such times as these that courage and statesmanship must be applied and a policy adopted as will work the least injury to the many and the greatest good to the whole country.

Distasteful as it is, we are determined to meet the situation, to accept the responsibility, and to carry on. If through this Congress we can conduct ourselves in fact and in spirit as suggested in Mr. Jefferson's philosophy and the plank upon which he ran for President in 1800—"A rigorously frugal administration of the Government and resistance to all measures looking to a multiplication of offices and salaries"—we will point the surest way to the restoration of American securities to their full value, a return of confidence to the American people, and a revival to American business.

#### SURVEY OF COLUMBIA RIVER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be stated.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Con. Res. 10) submitted by Mr. STEIWER on January 10, 1932, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War is hereby requested to make immediately available to the public and to the press the report of the survey of the Columbia River prepared by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in pursuance of the authority contained in the rivers and harbors act of January 1, 1927.*

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. STEIWER] is detained before the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. In his absence, I ask that the concurrent resolution may go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will go over.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HALE obtained the floor.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HALE. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Couzens	Jones	Robinson, Ark.
Austin	Cutting	Kean	Robinson, Ind.
Bankhead	Dale	Kendrick	Schall
Barbour	Davis	Keyes	Sheppard
Barkley	Dickinson	King	Shipstead
Bingham	Dill	La Follette	Smith
Black	Fess	Lewis	Smoot
Blaine	Fletcher	Logan	Stephens
Borah	Frazier	McGill	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	George	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Glass	McNary	Townsend
Broussard	Glenn	Metcalf	Trammell
Buikley	Goldsborough	Morrison	Tydings
Bulow	Gore	Moses	Vandenberg
Byrnes	Hale	Neely	Wagner
Capper	Harris	Norbeck	Walcott
Caraway	Harrison	Norris	Walsh, Mont.
Carey	Hastings	Nye	Waterman
Connally	Hatfield	Oddie	Watson
Coolidge	Hayden	Patterson	Wheeler
Copeland	Hebert	Pittman	White
Costigan	Hull	Reed	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess in the chair). Eighty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

#### NAVAL CONSTRUCTION TO TREATY STRENGTH

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, shortly after the convening of Congress in December, I introduced in the Senate, Senate bill 51, authorizing the building up of the United States Navy to the strength permitted by the Washington and London naval treaties. Hearings have been held on the bill and the bill is still before the Naval Affairs Committee awaiting action. I think at this time it is fitting to set forth to the Senate the existing conditions of the United States Navy and its relative standing in reference to the other great naval powers of the world.

Mr. President, in all controversies that have come up in this body during my service as a Senator over questions having to do with the Navy of the United States, political affiliations have been laid aside, and Senators have uniformly, I think, taken their stand on one side or the other in such controversies regardless of the party to which they belonged. That such will continue to be their practice in regard to this important branch of the national defense is my profound hope, and that, I believe, of all members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which I am chairman.

It will be a sorry day for the Navy of the United States when questions involving the national defense of the country become the subject of political controversy. Politics have no part in the national defense.

Unlike the Army, which has a powerful and intelligent support throughout the country through the National Guard, the Reserve Officers' Association, and the associations of veterans of the Spanish-American War and the World War, which, while they admit naval officers and men, are largely made up of men who have served in our armies and whose interest is principally in the Army, the Navy has to depend for its support mainly on its fine record of achievement in past wars, the tremendous factor that it has proved in winning those wars, and the general feeling in the country that an adequate navy must be kept up in order to protect our interests and our nationals at home and abroad, and, above all, to keep us from becoming involved in war.

The fact that it has not a large, well-informed body of supporters to speak for it in most of the States of the Union

makes it a peculiarly vulnerable object of attack by the organizations which do not favor a strong national defense, and though such organizations take an occasional shot at the Army the main objective of their attack is almost always the Navy.

Not during my service in the Senate, which covers a period of nearly 15 years, has the Navy of the United States found itself in a more unfortunate and dangerous predicament than that which confronts it at the present time. At precisely the time when the obsolescence of our ships demands a peak load of new construction a period of depression hitherto unparalleled in the history of our country comes along and the call of the economist, seconded and abetted by the call of the pacifist, is for a grand reduction instead of an increase in naval expenditures.

Mr. President, we do not keep up our naval forces because we like the military glitter of armaments. We maintain our Navy so as to support our foreign policies, to protect our commerce and our citizens, to guard our possessions at home and abroad, to insure ourselves against attack, and to maintain our neutrality when other nations are at war.

If we do not need a navy for these purposes, there is little reason for us to spend the great sums of money that we annually do spend to keep up a navy. If, on the other hand, we do need a navy for these purposes—and I think all world experience shows that a rich commercial nation like our own must keep up its naval strength if it is to survive—our Navy must be kept up to the requisite strength necessary to fulfill the purpose for which it exists.

A navy that has more than this requisite strength is not needed.

A navy that has less does not meet the purposes for which it exists.

In these times of financial depression we should cut to the bone all expenditures in the Army and Navy that are not necessary to maintain the efficiency of the two military services, but beyond that we can not afford to go.

The annual expenditures of this country for its Army and Navy, when pruned down to the lowest limits of safety, should, to my mind, be regarded as fixed charges of the Government; and, whether in times of prosperity or in times of depression, those fixed charges should be provided for as necessary expenditures to maintain the Government.

The very life of the Nation may depend upon the efficiency of the two military services, and, granting that the maintenance cost has been cut to the bone, there can be no possible excuse for not making the necessary appropriations. That this fact is realized by the other great powers of the world, and notably by the four great naval powers, is conclusively shown when we realize that all four powers in the years of financial depression, which, unlike ourselves, they have been facing since the close of the World War, in however desperate straits they have found themselves have yet kept up their national defense. Every one of these four powers, since the going into effect of the Washington treaty, in 1922, has materially strengthened its naval armament so far as relates to the United States.

This country alone, Mr. President, has sought by its pacifistic example of not building up its Navy to induce the other world powers to keep down their armaments, and a very sorry result our example has brought about.

To allow our Navy for purposes of economy to fall below the proper strength at which it should be maintained is obviously not an economy, but a gamble on the chances that no call will be made for the use of our full naval strength. It may be likened, as has often been said, to the case of a man, who, to save an immediate expenditure of money, neglects to keep up his fire insurance or his life insurance. The Navy insures not only our property and our lives but our very existence as a nation.

At the three naval conferences on the limitation of armaments that have been held—the Washington conference,

the Geneva conference, and the London conference—the American demands, based on the judgment of our leading statesmen and naval experts, have crystallized into a demand for a navy equal to that of any other one naval power in the world, by which is meant the navy of Great Britain, and a ratio of substantially 5 to 3 with the navy of Japan. France and Italy, the other two great naval powers, have been allowed by the Washington treaty a lower ratio in capital ships than that of Japan; but as they are still far behind the ratios allowed them in capital ships, and as they are not limited by treaty in other classes of ships, their present naval strength and their building programs do not materially affect the existing naval situation so far as we are concerned, except indirectly.

The degree of naval strength necessary for us to maintain depends, therefore, upon the degree of naval strength maintained by Great Britain and Japan; and that, Mr. President, is precisely what we are not maintaining.

Nothing in present world conditions indicates that war is no longer a possibility to be guarded against, and that, therefore, our national needs for protection are not as imperative as they were at the time of the Washington conference. The other great powers recognize their own needs and prepare to meet them. We alone neglect to do so, and, in the case of the Navy, depend upon the written word, while they depend upon ships. Just at present the written word is selling at a price considerably below par.

There are in this country many well-meaning, but, to my mind, misguided citizens, who in their hatred of war and the evils that go with it oppose all steps for actual preparedness against war. They have been led to believe that armaments necessarily lead to war. They ignore completely the principle that "the strong man armed keepeth his goods in peace," and, against proof positive to the contrary, they believe that the world is looking to the United States to set a great example of relinquishment of armed strength, which the rest of the world will follow.

As a matter of fact, the rest of the world, or at least the four great naval powers, have very clearly demonstrated that they have no intention of following any such example on our part, and, realizing their own immediate needs, are somewhat "fed up" on the advice which we so freely give them to cut down their military programs.

There are pacifists in all countries, but in this country alone of the five great naval powers has their influence become a real menace to the national defense of the country.

China is perhaps the best illustration of a pacifist nation that can be found. Lacking a strong central government with a strong armed force back of it, and with practically no navy to protect her from foreign incursion, she is constantly subjected to internal dissension and is a promising lure to outside attack.

Under the terms of the Constitution it is the duty of Congress to provide and maintain the Navy of the United States, and it is our duty to see that an adequate Navy is maintained.

Not until recent years, with the inauguration of the conferences on limitation of armament, has this provision of the Constitution been practically set aside.

The treaty agreements entered into by the President at the Washington and London conferences, and ratified by the Senate, take away from our coordinate body, the House of Representatives, the right to determine in conjunction with the Senate the size of our Navy. The Senate alone, when acting on the ratification of a treaty, agrees to the limitation provided; and the House of Representatives, which under the Constitution is equally responsible with the Senate, has no opportunity to register its approval or disapproval of the agreement reached.

I am not sufficiently learned in constitutional law to be able to give an opinion of any value as to the legality of the action we have been taking, and I understand that there are decisions which hold that such treaty limitations are legal

and constitutional; but very certainly we are getting away from the ideas of the fathers that Congress, and Congress alone, except for the veto power of the President, should provide for and maintain our Navy.

I have had prepared in the Naval Affairs Committee certain tables made up from the official data which is regularly furnished by the Navy Department to the committee.

These tables have been checked by the Navy Department, and the Secretary of the Navy has testified in the hearings before the committee that they are substantially accurate. I ask that they be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

STATISTICS ON PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD  
Summary of vessels on December 31, 1931  
IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Type	Built						Building		Appropriated for		Grand total	
	Under age		Over age		Total		Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons						
Capital ships.....	15	455,400			15	455,400					15	455,400
Aircraft carriers.....	3	77,500			3	77,500	1	13,800			4	91,300
Cruisers:												
Category A.....	8	72,900	1	7,350	9	80,250	7	70,000	3	30,000	19	180,250
Category B.....	10	70,500			10	70,500					10	70,500
Destroyers.....	69	81,450	186	190,620	255	272,070	5	7,500	6	9,000	266	288,570
Submarines.....	65	58,220	16	8,030	81	66,250	3	3,800			84	70,050
Total.....	170	815,970	203	206,000	373	1,021,970	16	95,100	9	39,000	398	1,156,073

IN THE NAVY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Capital ships.....	18	555,050			18	555,050					18	555,050
Aircraft carriers.....	6	115,350			6	115,350					6	115,350
Cruisers:												
Category A.....	19	183,686			19	183,686					19	183,686
Category B.....	30	129,140	6	23,445	36	162,585	4	28,000	3	19,000	43	209,585
Destroyers.....	33	42,211	127	133,170	160	175,381	14	19,290	9	12,375	183	207,046
Submarines.....	48	49,919	11	6,610	59	56,529	6	5,825	3	2,850	68	65,204
Total.....	154	1,085,356	144	163,225	298	1,248,581	24	63,115	15	34,225	337	1,335,921

IN THE JAPANESE NAVY

Capital ships.....	10	298,400			10	298,400					10	298,400
Aircraft carriers.....	3	61,270			3	61,270	1	7,600			4	68,870
Cruisers:												
Category A.....	8	68,400	2	15,720	10	84,120	4	40,000			14	124,120
Category B.....	17	81,455	3	11,920	20	93,375	1	8,500	3	25,500	24	127,375
Destroyers.....	79	95,685	18	16,000	97	111,685	7	11,578	11	15,158	115	138,421
Submarines.....	67	70,973			67	70,973	5	8,269	8	10,300	80	89,542
Total.....	184	676,183	23	43,640	207	719,823	18	75,947	22	50,958	247	846,782

IN THE FRENCH NAVY

Capital ships.....	6	133,134	3	52,791	9	185,925			1	23,333	10	209,258
Aircraft carriers.....	1	22,146			1	22,146					1	22,146
Cruisers:												
Category A.....	5	50,000	5	54,424	10	104,424	2	20,000			12	124,424
Category B.....	6	38,280	4	20,361	10	58,641	1	5,886	2	14,000	13	78,527
Destroyers.....	44	75,486	35	25,719	79	101,205	13	32,501	1	1,500	93	135,201
Submarines.....	57	53,751	22	14,850	79	68,601	31	29,282			110	97,875
Total.....	119	372,797	69	168,145	188	540,942	47	87,669	4	38,833	239	667,431

IN THE ITALIAN NAVY

Capital ships.....	4	86,532			4	86,532					4	86,532
Aircraft carriers.....												
Cruisers:												
Category A.....	4	40,000	4	33,642	8	73,642	3	30,000			11	103,642
Category B.....	4	19,584	7	22,386	11	41,970	4	21,502			15	63,472
Destroyers.....	47	53,786	29	22,947	76	76,733	10	12,593			86	89,327
Submarines.....	30	25,537	16	5,321	46	30,858	29	21,902			75	52,760
Total.....	89	225,439	56	84,296	145	309,735	46	85,997			191	395,733

<sup>1</sup> In addition 5 of 10,000 tons each, authorized; but by the terms of the London treaty may not be built as 8-inch cruisers.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3</sup> The 1931-32 program provided money for the plans of a capital ship of about 23,000 tons.

TABLE I.—Ships laid down and completed since the Washington treaty (February, 1922) and ships now building or appropriated for

Type	United States		Great Britain		Japan		France		Italy	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Capital ships.....	1	13,800	2	67,400	1	7,600	1	22,146		
Aircraft carriers.....	18	172,900	15	144,260	12	108,400	7	70,000	7	70,000
Cruisers A.....			7	47,000	8	52,475	8	52,902	8	41,036
Cruisers B.....	11	16,500	45	61,441	63	89,016	57	108,635	40	51,656
Destroyers.....	6	11,970	27	34,814	42	59,871	78	75,913	54	44,651
Submarines.....										
Total.....	36	215,170	96	354,915	126	317,362	152	329,646	109	207,393

<sup>1</sup>\$1,500,000 has been appropriated for plans for this vessel, but her construction has not yet been started.  
<sup>2</sup>Does not include the Lexington and Saratoga, as their keels were laid down prior to 1922.  
<sup>3</sup>Does not include the Courageous and Glorious, as their keels were laid down prior to 1922.  
<sup>4</sup>Does not include the Kaga and Akagi, as their keels were laid down prior to 1922.

TABLE II.—Vessels under age on December 31, 1936 [by the terms of the Washington and London treaties], provided ships now building and appropriated for are completed, and provided no additional ships are authorized and built

Type	United States			Great Britain			Japan			France		Italy	
	Number	Per cent of allowance	Tonnage	Number	Per cent of allowance	Tonnage	Number	Per cent of allowance	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Capital ships.....	8		<sup>1</sup> 251,600	4		<sup>2</sup> 138,650	5		<sup>3</sup> 154,750				
Aircraft carriers.....	3	59	79,800	6	85	115,350	4	85	68,870	1	22,146		
Cruisers A.....	16	85	152,960	15	100	<sup>4</sup> 144,260	12	100	108,400	7	70,000	7	70,000
Cruisers B.....	10	49	70,500	14	45	85,980	18	100	<sup>5</sup> 103,895	8	52,902	8	41,036
Destroyers.....	11	11	16,500	47	43	64,401	70	91	96,291	57	108,635	46	57,555
Submarines.....	20	51	27,070	33	78	41,209	47	100	<sup>6</sup> 63,972	80	77,550	54	44,651
Total.....	68		598,370	119		589,850	156		596,178	153	331,283	115	213,292

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 9,000 tons will be added to this figure when the Mississippi, New Mexico, and Idaho are modernized.  
<sup>2</sup> This figure does not include additional tonnage that will be added when Barham is bulged.  
<sup>3</sup> This figure does not include additional tonnage that will be added when Japanese capital ships are modernized.  
<sup>4</sup> This figure does not include the Frobisher and Effingham, which may be scrapped during 1936 but do not become over age until 1940 and 1941.  
<sup>5</sup> Article 20 (b) of the London treaty provides that Japan may replace the Tama during 1936, although she does not become over age until 1937.  
<sup>6</sup> Article 20 (d) of the London treaty provides that Japan may anticipate replacements during the term of the treaty by laying down not more than 19,200 tons of submarine tonnage, of which not more than 12,000 tons shall be completed by Dec. 31, 1935.

TABLE IIIA.—Summary

Country	Number of ships	Tonnage	Excluding battleships
United States.....	68	598,370	346,770
Great Britain.....	119	589,850	450,200
Japan.....	156	596,178	441,423
France.....	153	331,283	331,283
Italy.....	115	213,292	213,292

TABLE III B.—Ratios excluding capital ships

United States.....	10.0
Great Britain.....	13.0
Japan.....	12.7
France.....	9.6
Italy.....	6.1

TABLE III.—Comparative ratios

Assumptions	Date	United States	Great Britain	Japan
Total vessels built and building.....	Jan. 1, 1922	10	8.6	4.5
Total vessels not over age built and building.....	Dec. 31, 1931	10	11.6	7.9
Total vessels not over age built, building, and appropriated for.....	Dec. 31, 1936	10	9.9	10.0

TABLE IIIA

	Great Britain	Japan
Per cent increase over the United States from 1922 to 1931.....	35	75
Per cent increase over the United States from 1922 to 1936.....	15	122

TABLE IV.—Additional program necessary to build up to treaty strength by December 31, 1936

Type	United States		Great Britain		Japan	
	Approximate number	Tons	Approximate number	Tons	Approximate number	Tons
Capital ships.....						
Aircraft carriers.....	3	55,200	1	19,650	1	12,130
Cruisers A.....		( <sup>1</sup> )				
Cruisers B.....	7	73,000	10 to 15	<sup>2</sup> 108,220		
Destroyers.....	85	133,500	57	85,699	6	9,209
Submarines.....	23	25,630	11	11,491		
Total.....	118	287,330	79 to 84	223,000	7	21,339

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 3 ten-thousand-ton cruisers that may not be completed until 1936, 1937, and 1938.  
<sup>2</sup> Article 20 (a) of the London Treaty provides that only 91,000 tons may be completed prior to December 31, 1936.

TABLE IV A.—Summary

Country	Approximate number of ships	Total tonnage
United States.....	118	287,330
Great Britain.....	79 to 84	223,000
Japan.....	7	21,339

TABLE V.—Treaty allowances

	United States	Great Britain	Japan	France	Italy
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Capital ships.....	11 525,000	11 525,000	11 315,000	4 175,000	4 175,000
Aircraft carriers.....	135,000	135,000	81,000	60,000	60,000
Cruisers A.....	180,000	146,800	168,400	(5)	(9)
Cruisers B.....	143,500	192,200	100,450	(5)	(9)
Destroyers.....	150,000	150,000	105,500	(5)	(9)
Submarines.....	52,700	52,700	52,700	(5)	(9)
Total.....	1,186,200	1,201,700	763,050		

<sup>1</sup> 15 vessels.  
<sup>2</sup> Replacement allowances.  
<sup>3</sup> 9 vessels.

<sup>4</sup> France and Italy are not limited as to number of vessels, but are limited in tonnage to 175,000 tons.  
<sup>5</sup> France and Italy did not ratify the London treaty fixing allowances in these categories.  
<sup>6</sup> 15,500 tons may be added to this amount if the United States elects to have only fifteen 8-inch gun cruisers instead of eighteen 8-inch gun cruisers.  
<sup>7</sup> Thirty thousand tons may not be completed until 1936, 1937, and 1938.

TABLE VI.—Program necessary for the United States to attain equality with Great Britain [in each category in which the United States is deficient] provided Great Britain completes her present program

Type	Approximate number	Tonnage
Capital ships.....		
Aircraft carriers.....	2 to 3	35,550
Cruisers A.....		
Cruisers B.....	2	15,480
Destroyers.....	31	47,901
Submarines.....	12 to 13	14,139
Total.....	47 to 49	113,070

TABLE VIIA.—Program necessary for the United States to attain actual equality with Japan [in each category in which the United States is deficient] provided Japan completes her present program

Type	Approximate number	Tonnage
Capital ships.....		
Aircraft carriers.....		
Cruisers A.....		
Cruisers B.....	4	33,395
Destroyers.....	53	79,791
Submarines.....	23	25,630
Total.....	80	138,816

TABLE VIIB.—Program necessary for the United States to maintain the ratio with Japan allowed by the Washington and London treaties [provided Japan completes her present program]

Type	Approximate number	Tonnage
Capital ships.....		
Aircraft carriers.....	2	34,750
Cruisers A.....	(1)	
Cruisers B.....	7	73,000
Destroyers.....	80	120,000
Submarines.....	23	25,630
Total.....	112	253,330

TABLE VII C.—Summary

	Approximate number of ships	Tons
Program necessary to: Build up to treaty strength.....	118	287,330
To attain equality with Great Britain in the categories in which the United States is deficient.....	47 to 49	113,070
To attain equality with Japan in the categories in which the United States is deficient.....	80	138,816
Maintain ratio with Japan in the categories in which the United States is deficient.....	112	253,330

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 3 ten thousand ton cruisers that may not be completed until 1936, 1937, and 1938.

FINANCIAL DATA

TABLE VII.—Estimated cost to replace treaty navy

Type	Tonnage allowed by treaty	Estimated cost per standard ton (bare ship)	Total estimated replacement cost	Effective life in years	Average expenditures required each year over a 20-year period
Capital ships.....	525,000	\$1,058	\$555,450,000	20	\$27,772,500
Aircraft carriers.....	135,000	1,280	172,800,000	20	8,640,000
Cruisers A.....	180,000	1,477	265,860,000	20	13,293,000
Cruisers B.....	143,500	1,526	218,981,000	20	10,949,050
Destroyers.....	150,000	2,523	378,450,000	16	23,653,125
Submarines.....	52,700	2,953	155,623,100	13	11,971,000
Total.....			1,747,164,100		96,278,675
Less 15 capital ships.....					27,772,500
Average expenditures required each year.....					68,506,175

TABLE VIII.—Estimated expenditures to build up to treaty strength by December 31, 1936

Type	Total allowance	Not "overage" on Dec. 31, 1936	Shortage	Replacement cost per ton standard	Total replacement cost
Capital ships.....	525,000	(1)			
Aircraft carriers.....	135,000	79,800	55,200	\$1,280	\$70,656,000
Cruisers A.....	180,000				
Cruisers B.....	143,500	70,500	73,000	1,526	111,398,000
Destroyers.....	150,000	16,500	133,500	2,523	336,820,500
Submarines.....	52,700	27,070	25,630	2,953	75,685,390
Total.....	1,186,200		287,330		594,559,890
Three 8-inch cruisers A of 10,000 tons each.....					51,000,000
Estimated expenditures to complete ships already appropriated for.....					119,764,000
Grand total.....					765,323,890

<sup>1</sup> By treaty, none.  
<sup>2</sup> Total expenditures except airplanes.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 11 destroyers.

TABLE IX.—Appropriations and expenditures under "Increase of the Navy"

Fiscal year ending June—	Appropriations	Expenditures
1932.....	\$38,550,000	1 \$53,000,000
1931.....	49,965,000	37,944,000
1930.....	48,920,000	49,872,000
1929.....	48,400,000	46,760,000
1928.....	39,165,000	36,935,000
1927.....	33,275,000	27,430,000
1926.....	11,444,000	25,250,000
1925.....	47,950,000	34,022,000
1924.....	54,097,000	41,697,000
1923.....	7,500,000	46,682,000
Total.....	379,266,000	399,592,000
Yearly average.....	37,926,600	39,959,200

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

NOTE.—Budget estimates for fiscal year 1933 are: Appropriations, \$37,400,000; expenditures, \$57,000,000.

TABLE X—Estimated expenditures required to—

1. Build up to Great Britain in categories in which the United States is deficient.....	\$349,971,170
2. Build up to Japan in categories in which the United States is deficient.....	447,722,853
3. Maintain ratio with Japan allowed by Washington and London treaties.....	654,057,390
4. Build up to treaty strength by Dec. 31, 1936.....	765,323,890

TABLE XI

Estimated yearly expenditures required under "Increase of the Navy" to—

1. Replace the combatant ships on the Navy list on Dec. 31, 1931, and which are not in excess of treaty allowances.....	\$87,422,997
2. Replace the combatant ships allowed by the Washington and London naval treaties.....	96,278,675

TABLE XII.—Estimated yearly expenditures required under "Increase of the Navy" over a 20-year period to replace the combatant ships as they become overage under terms of the treaties

Estimated yearly expenditures required to—	Column I Includes capital ships	Column II Excludes capital ships	Column III Average yearly expenditures over 10-year period, 1923-1932	Column IV Underexpenditures during 10-year period, 1923-1932 (Col. I minus Col. III)	Column V Estimated expenditures required during 10-year period, 1933-1942 (Col. I plus Col. IV)	Column VI Underexpenditures during first 10-year period, excluding capital ships (Col. II minus Col. III)	Column VII Expenditures required during second 10-year period, capital ships excluded (Col. II plus Col. VI)
1. Replace the combatant ships allowed by the Washington and London treaties.....	\$96,278,675	\$68,506,175	\$39,960,000	\$56,318,675	\$152,597,350	\$28,546,175	\$97,052,350
2. Replace the combatant ships on the Navy list on Dec. 31, 1931, and which are not in excess of treaty allowances.....	87,423,000	59,650,000	39,960,000	47,463,000	134,886,000	19,690,000	79,340,000

ADDENDA

The following diagrams, prepared in the Navy Department and presented by the Secretary of the Navy at the hearings before the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, give comparative naval costs of the United States and other naval powers.

As explained by the Secretary, though there are differences in the periods upon which these calculations are based, the latest complete reliable data have been used, and it is believed that the ratios would vary but slightly if it were possible to reduce the various factors to a common-date denominator.

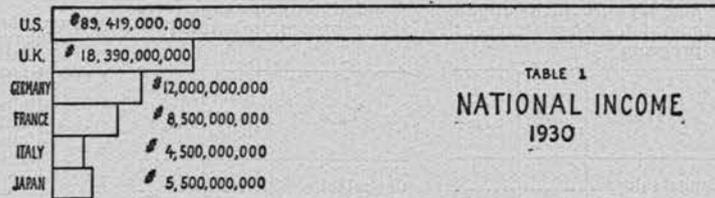


TABLE 1  
NATIONAL INCOME  
1930

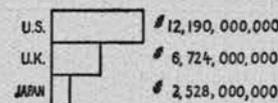


TABLE 2  
TOTAL COST OF GOVERNMENT  
(NATIONAL, STATE & LOCAL)  
1927-1928

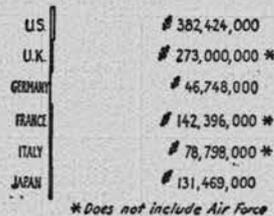


TABLE 3  
NAVAL BUDGETS  
1930-1931

(No Deficiency Bills included because data for other nations unobtainable. U.S. Deficiency Appropriations for Navy, \$1,410,000.)

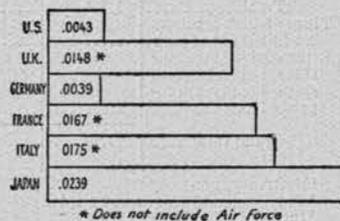


TABLE 4  
RATIO OF NAVAL BUDGET  
TO NATIONAL INCOME

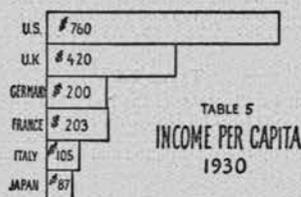


TABLE 5  
INCOME PER CAPITA  
1930

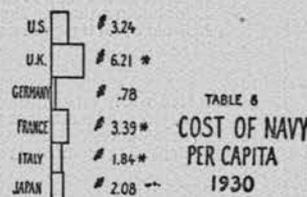


TABLE 6  
COST OF NAVY  
PER CAPITA  
1930

\* Does not include Air Force

Mr. HALE. These tables show the relative strength of the navies of the various nations in 1922, their present strength, their building programs, and their probable strength in ships "not overage" on December 31, 1936, provided no additional programs are undertaken. Ships build-

ing and appropriated for include only those that are actually in process of construction and those that have been appropriated for, but do not include those that have been merely authorized. They also contain other financial and statistical data. Certain salient points stand out.

The tables show that our Navy is fast becoming a navy of obsolete ships; that is to say, our Navy is largely composed of ships that are held by the general consensus of opinion of the naval experts and the civilian delegates to the Washington and London conferences to be no longer modern ships. We have on the Navy list at the present time 373 vessels of a tonnage of 1,021,790 tons; but of the 373 vessels only 170 are underage, and within a short time nearly two-thirds of the 170 become overage. In the destroyer category every destroyer now in existence will have become overage by the end of the year 1934; and in the submarine category all but 20 will have become overage before the end of 1936. In this category the need for replacement is particularly pressing, in that in view of the extreme hazards of the submarine service overage vessels, according to practically all naval opinion, may not be safely used to make up a deficiency in modern vessels.

The existing available naval strength of the United States, leaving out all ships under construction or appropriated for, that of Great Britain, and that of Japan are substantially as follows:

In battleships, while we have 15 in existence, 3 of these battleships are undergoing modernization and will not be available for more than a year's time. Great Britain has 18, 1 of which at least is about to be modernized and will probably not be available at the present time. Of the 10 Japanese battleships, under the rotation plan by which she operates her navy all are available within 15 days' time. In battleships, therefore, our respective available units would be: The United States, 12; Great Britain, 17; and Japan, 10.

In aircraft carriers we have 3, of a tonnage of 77,500 tons; Great Britain has 6, of a tonnage of 115,350 tons; and Japan has 3, of a tonnage of 61,270 tons.

In cruisers of subcategory A we have 8 of a tonnage of 72,900 tons and the old cruiser *Rochester*; Great Britain has 19 of a tonnage of 183,686 tons, including the 4 of the *Hawkins* class. Japan has 8 of a tonnage of 68,400 tons and 2 of a type similar to our *Rochester*.

In cruisers of subcategory B, 6-inch guns and under, we have 10 of a tonnage of 70,500 tons; Great Britain has 30 of a tonnage of 139,140 tons in under-age vessels and 6 of a tonnage of 23,445 tons of over-age vessels. Japan has 17 cruisers of a tonnage of 81,445 tons in under-age vessels and 3 of a tonnage of 11,920 tons in over-age vessels.

In destroyers, we have 69 of a tonnage of 81,450 tons in under-age vessels and 186 of a tonnage of 190,620 tons in over-age vessels. Seventy-four of these over-age vessels have already been put on the disposal list, and 44 more are in such a state of repair that they would in all probability not be available for use until extensive repairs could be made, leaving substantially 140 destroyers on which we could count in time of emergency. All of our destroyers were laid down under pre-war plans, and none of them are to be compared with the modern destroyers that we find in large numbers in the navies of Great Britain and Japan.

Great Britain has 33 under-age destroyers of a tonnage of 42,211 tons, 22 of which are of postwar construction, and 127 of a tonnage of 133,170 tons are over-age destroyers, many of which are in the same used-up condition as are our own.

Japan has 79 under-age vessels of a tonnage of 95,685 tons, all but 34 of which destroyers are modern vessels of postwar construction, and 18 of 16,000 tons of over-age vessels.

In submarines we have 65 under-age vessels of a tonnage of 53,220 tons and 16 over-age submarines of a tonnage of 8,030 tons. As I have already said, the hazardous service of these vessels practically precludes the use of over-age submarines. Great Britain has 48 of 49,919 tons under-age and 11 of 6,610 tons over-age. Japan has 67 submarines of a tonnage of 70,973 tons under-age and none over-age.

From these figures it is evident that at the present time in available ships our Navy is inferior to the British Navy in capital ships, aircraft carriers, and both cruiser categories. In destroyers we have a substantial superiority in tonnage and ship units, but this superiority is to a great

extent offset by the fact that Great Britain has many destroyers of postwar construction, while we have none.

In the submarine category we have a superiority in tonnage, but again in postwar construction Great Britain has six times the number of postwar submarines that we have.

As far as Japan is concerned, in present available capital ships we have a superiority of only two battleships. In aircraft carriers we have the same number of units, but our tonnage is about 15,000 tons greater than Japan's, and we are therefore able to carry a somewhat larger air force on our carriers than she can carry on her carriers.

In cruisers of subcategory A, the 8-inch-gun cruiser, we are equal in numbers and substantially equal in tonnage. In cruisers of subcategory B, cruisers with 6-inch guns and under, Japan is superior to us both in numbers and in tonnage.

In destroyers, as with Great Britain, we have a considerable superiority in numbers and tonnage, but Japan's preponderance in modern vessels is even more marked than in the case of the British.

In submarines Japan has more vessels and a greater tonnage than we have, and again a very great preponderance of modern submarines.

In available ships, therefore, as far as Japan is concerned, while we have a considerable superiority in tonnage, due to the large number of overage vessels on the Navy list, in actual combat strength we have little superiority and are very nearly on an even footing.

As a result of not going ahead with replacement construction and not adding to our Navy in categories in which we have been lacking, we find ourselves with a Navy that, unless we build new ships, will consist, at the expiration of the London treaty in 1936, of but 68 modern ships instead of the 196 to which we are entitled under the treaty. In battleships and cruisers of subcategory A alone—the 8-inch-gun cruisers—shall we be up to our treaty strength. In aircraft carriers we shall have but two-thirds of our treaty allowance. In 6-inch-gun cruisers we shall have approximately one-half of our treaty strength. In destroyers we shall have but 11 of the 96 allowed us, and in submarines less than one-half of our treaty allowance. A thoroughly miserable showing for a supposedly modern navy.

The proportion of overage ships to modern ships in our Navy at the present time is far greater than in the navies of Great Britain, Japan, France, or Italy, and especially is this true of the Japanese Navy. Japan has 207 ships on her navy list, of which only 23 are over-age.

It is true, as President Hoover stated in his message to Congress at the opening of the present session, that at the present time we have in process of construction more tonnage than any of the four other great naval powers, but when one takes into consideration the fact that including this new building tonnage we have laid down or appropriated for but 36 combatant vessels since the Washington conference, while in the same time Great Britain has laid down or appropriated for 96 combatant vessels, Japan 126, France 152, and Italy 109, we can not point to our present building program with much pride. Furthermore, 6 of the 36 vessels referred to are the destroyers which Congress appropriated for last year, but for some reason the President has not seen fit to go ahead with their construction. Three more are the three 8-inch-gun cruisers which, under the terms of the London treaty, may not be laid down until 1934, 1935, and 1936, though a small amount of money has already been spent on starting their plans under a past appropriation by the Congress.

These facts dispose for all time of the claim made by many people in this country that if the United States does not build ships, the other naval powers of the world will follow our example, and, in their turn, will not build. Instead of following our example, all of the other four nations have materially strengthened their navies since the time of the Washington conference.

At the expiration of the London treaty in 1936, if we build no further ships, this existing proportion will have increased to the extent that only one-third of the ships

allowed us under the treaty will be modern, under-age ships. Great Britain at that time, under her present building program, will have substantially six out of every ten of her ships of modern construction; and Japan, with her present building program carried out, will have all but seven of the 163 ships in her treaty quota modern, under-age ships.

To build up in modern ships to the treaty terms by the end of the year 1936 we shall have to build 118 ships, Great Britain approximately 80 ships, and Japan only 7 ships.

At the time of the Washington conference, with the great 1916 building program well on its way toward completion, we were coming to a position of preeminence in naval armament, a position that on the completion of all ships building in the three countries would have placed us on a ratio of 10 for ourselves to 8.6 for Great Britain, and 4.5 for Japan.

The completion of our capital ships then building would have given us a capital ship force more powerful in all probability than the combined capital ship forces of the rest of the world then building or planned for. That position of preeminence we gave up at the Washington conference and agreed to a basis of equality with Great Britain and a ratio of 5 to 3 with Japan in capital ships and carriers.

The Washington ratio we still maintain in respect to capital ships; though, as I have said, three of our battleships which are undergoing modernization are not immediately available, but in other types of ships we have been so far outbuilt by both Great Britain and Japan at the present time our ratio in under-age ships of all kinds is 10 for ourselves to 11.6 for Great Britain and 7.9 for Japan.

If we build no further ships before December 31, 1936, than those already authorized, and Great Britain and Japan carry out the programs which they have already authorized and appropriated for, our relative position in regard to Japan will become so much worse that she will be on a parity with us in under-age tonnage of modern ships, but in actual ships she will have more than twice the number that we shall have.

Our ratio with Great Britain, on the contrary, will have improved by the end of 1936. Her ratio will drop from 11.6 in 1931 to 9.9 in 1936, or practically the same as our own. This drop is due to the fact that we shall have at that time 8 capital ships still under age, under the 20-year age limit provided by the Washington treaty, while she will have but 4, and the 113,000 additional tons of capital ships that we shall have in 1936 will bring us up to substantial tonnage parity with her, though she will have, as I have said before, 119 under-age ships to our 68.

The tables show that to build up to equality with Great Britain by the end of 1936 and to retain the present capital-ship force, whose age of replacement has already been extended to 1936 and may or may not be later extended, we shall have to build from 47 to 49 ships of 113,000 tons. To come up merely to equality with Japan in categories of ships in which we are and shall be deficient, if we do no further building before the end of 1936, we shall have to build 80 ships of a tonnage of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand and odd tons, and to reach the ratio with Japan allowed by the Washington and London treaties we shall have to build 112 ships of two hundred and fifty-three thousand and odd tons.

These figures contemplate the carrying out of the present building programs authorized and appropriated for by the three countries.

From these figures it is quite evident that the country that has made the greatest strides in naval armament is not Great Britain but Japan. Japan has taken a legitimate advantage under the terms of the treaties of the laxity of her neighbors, and the next difficulty that we shall have to face will without doubt be a demand on her part for parity with Great Britain and the United States.

The fact that she will have nearly all of her quota of ships actually built or building at the expiration of the London treaty will give considerable force to her demands, and if we continue our policy of nonbuilding we shall be in a very poor position to dispute those demands.

A navy equal to our own in the Pacific opens up many interesting problems for the future, and is not at all in con-

formance with our declared needs at the time of the Washington and London conferences, and no one can truthfully say that conditions in the East, with the dove of peace in temporary hibernation on the China coast, warrant any lessening of those needs.

A treaty navy would allow us substantially 196 combatant ships. With the exception of the battleships and subcategory A cruisers, the limitations of the treaty are based on tonnage figures entirely.

These one hundred and ninety-six and odd ships would cost to build or to replace \$1,747,000,000.

Based on the provisions of the London treaty covering the age limit of combatant ships, the entire complement of a fleet becomes over-age in from 13 to 20 years from the date that the ships were completed. That is to say, every 20 years under the terms of the London treaty a navy must renew itself or, at its option—if it is to keep up the tonnage allowance of the treaty—continue along with the use of obsolete or over-age ships. Such over-age or obsolete ships, with the improvements that are constantly being made in war vessels, even though kept up in a state of good repair, are not in any way to be compared to vessels of more modern construction. They are far more expensive, as far as economy is concerned, to maintain and repair, and aside from their weaker combatant value in the long run it is probably cheaper to replace them when they become over-age.

I have said that under the over-age provisions of the London treaty a navy should replace itself in 20 years. During that period the destroyers and submarines would become over-age, the former in 16 years and the latter in 13 years. This would mean that vessels of these types would have to be twice replaced in the 20-year period.

The annual cost of replacement of a treaty navy on a 20-year basis, including the double replacement of some of the destroyers and submarines, would be in round numbers \$96,000,000. The annual cost of replacement of our present Navy, allowing in the destroyer and submarine categories, where we have a great surplus of old vessels, the tonnage limits of the London treaty, would be \$87,000,000. Both the figures for the treaty navy and the present Navy include the replacements for the battleships, but, as under the terms of the Washington and London treaties, the battleships are not to be replaced until after the year 1936, their replacement costs may be cut off for the present, leaving sixty-eight and fifty-nine millions for annual replacement, respectively.

The tables show that during the 10 years from 1922 to the end of the fiscal year 1932 we shall have spent \$399,592,000 for new naval construction of combatant vessels of the Navy. This amount spread over a period of 10 years up to July of next year gives us an average for the 10 years of \$39,959,000 for new construction of combatant ships of the Navy.

Provided a navy is to be replaced within a period of years, the cutting down of appropriations for such replacements during any one year or any number of years does not permanently save the appropriation. It simply means that in the ensuing years of the program the difference has to be made up. If a navy costs a billion dollars to replace and the life of that navy is 20 years, and if instead of spending \$500,000,000 during the first 10 years only \$200,000,000 are spent, it follows that during the last 10 years \$800,000,000 must be spent to complete the program.

In other words, if we have to spend an average of \$59,000,000 a year for 20 years to replace our present Navy and during the last 10 years have spent only an average of \$39,000,000 a year, during the next 10 years we must add an average of twenty millions a year to the fifty-nine millions of the 20-year average, making seventy-nine millions a year for the next 10 years that must be spent merely to replace the ships other than capital ships of our present Navy.

The Budget estimates for next year call for expenditures under "Increase of the Navy" of but \$57,000,000, which is not as much as the normal yearly expenditure required to keep up our present Navy and does not take into account the

twenty million average annual deficiency in expenditures during the past 10 years.

What we have been attempting to do for the past 10 years is to run a plant whose normal depreciation is about 6 per cent a year on a depreciation basis of 4 per cent a year, and the results are what would be expected in any manufacturing plant. It can not be done. The machinery deteriorates and the plant wears out. That is precisely what is happening to our Navy.

To build up and to keep up the replacements of a treaty navy for the next 20 years will require an annual average yearly expenditure of only \$9,000,000 more than to keep during the same time the replacements of our present incomplete Navy under the limitation in categories of the London treaty. The only new ships that we shall have to add that are not replacements of existing ships are two aircraft carriers and seven 6-inch-gun cruisers.

I am aware that the figures which I have given are somewhat tedious, and that they are merely approximate figures based on the Navy Department's estimates of the cost of construction per ton of the different categories of ships, but they certainly indicate so that "he who runs may read" that we have not taken since the date of the Washington treaty, and are not now taking, any adequate steps to keep up even the Navy that we now have.

Neither should we lose sight of the fact that while we have been letting our Navy deteriorate all of the other naval powers have built their navies up. Far less able than ourselves to finance naval-building programs they yet have built. With them the financial straits that they were in did not deter them from at all costs building up their navies. No call for economy has kept them back. At whatever sacrifice to themselves in other needed expenditures they have kept up their naval strength.

Mr. President, it is an expensive matter to keep up an adequate navy, but it is a far more expensive matter if the time should come when that navy is imperatively needed and the navy can not respond. We must not forget that toward the end of the World War we were spending in one month sums of money nearly equal to the total cost of building an entirely new navy of the full strength of the London treaty.

Included in the tables I have put into the RECORD is a diagram presented by the Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate giving the comparative naval costs of the United States and other naval powers. From these figures it will be seen that the cost per capita of maintaining our Navy is a little less than one-half of 1 per cent of the average per capita income of our people. The cost to Great Britain is about 1½ per cent; to France, 1½ per cent; to Italy, 1.75 per cent; and to Japan, 2.39 per cent. As a matter of fact, our percentage is but very little more than that of Germany, which is not generally reckoned, since the Versailles treaty, as one of the great naval powers of the world.

Should any nation party to the Washington or the London treaty find itself involved in war all limitations under the treaties would be off, and such nation would develop its navy to the maximum extent needed by it in such a war. The treaty limitations do nothing but establish a peace-time footing for the naval powers and are in fact nothing but a preliminary start given the several nations. The degree of the start given any nation determines to a great extent its invulnerability against attack. Not to take advantage, at least relatively, of the degree of this invulnerability accorded us by the other powers is a hazardous experiment in the uncertain times which now face the world.

In the last analysis, if we are ever forced into a war, every step that we shall have taken to prepare ourselves for war will be of the utmost value to expedite its successful conclusion. Every ship in the Navy, obsolete or modern, will, if the exigencies of the war demand it, be used, and it is for us to determine whether we will send out our men in modern effective fighting ships or in obsolete ships that have little chance against a properly equipped enemy. Warships do

not spring up overnight. For many months the naval force that we can put into a war will be the force that we have at the commencement of the war, plus any ships then building that may come into commission. It will take many weary months of waiting, even under forced war-time construction, before the initial force can in any way be augmented.

Under the Budget system, as every Senator knows, and as few outside of Congress seem to understand, no appropriations may be made for any project until that project has received legislative sanction, except by unanimous consent. Neither can the Bureau of the Budget recommend to the Congress any appropriations until the Congress has first authorized the project.

What Senate bill 51 does is to give legislative sanction to the project of building up the United States Navy to the limits allowed it under the Washington treaty of 1922 and the London treaty of 1930. Should this bill become a law, the Bureau of the Budget every summer when it makes up its recommendations for the next convening Congress may lawfully, under the authorization in the bill, recommend to Congress, after recommendations from the Navy Department, an orderly building program for the ensuing year for its consideration. We shall not find ourselves when Congress meets next December as we find ourselves this year, due to the failure of the construction bill last winter, with no recommendation from the Bureau of the Budget or the Navy Department, since the Navy Department can not act without the sanction of the bureau for any new building program whatever for the Navy.

With this bill enacted, and without further legislation, the Bureau of the Budget will be in a position to recommend a proper naval building program for the coming years, all of which will be of the greatest assistance to the Navy in allotting over the years a building program which will permit the necessary building up of its ships over a period of years without running into a peak-load year, the inevitable result of sporadic and piecemeal legislation.

There is nothing in the bill that would in any way force the laying down of all of the ships permitted us under the treaty allowance, either by the end of the year 1936 or at any specified future date. Like the amended 1916 building program, which called for the building of more than 140 ships, the last of which have not yet been laid down, it may or may not be used to its fullest extent, depending upon the amount of new construction laid down by the other powers. If they do not feel that they need keep their navies up to their treaty allowance, neither need we. If they are willing to abandon their existing programs, we can meet them halfway.

Mr. President, I do believe that it is imperatively necessary to build our Navy up to the ratios provided by the London treaty, and the American people and the United States Senate were led to believe that such would be the result of the ratification of the London treaty. Instead of catching up with the other powers we are falling farther and farther behind every day, and that brings us to the direct effect of the passage of this bill on the disarmament conference at Geneva.

Many people in this country are beginning to look with skepticism upon the conferences for limitation of armaments which are constantly being held. I think the sentiment of the American people is without doubt in favor of limitation of armament that will not jeopardize our position in the world, provided our own naval needs are looked after at these conferences, and provided that any reductions in naval armaments that are brought about shall be relative. But if our people get the idea that to bring about the success of any such conference we alone must agree to the sacrifice of some part of our national security, they will not much longer stand for having their delegates take part in such conferences. Neither do I believe that they will much longer stand for the pacifist policy of limiting armament in every way possible by international agreement and then neglecting to follow the example of the other powers in building up to the allowances permitted them under the treaties.

In this country I am sorry to say that the people who have made the strongest calls for the holding of disarmament conferences have been the very ones to discourage the building up of our Navy in accordance with what other powers are doing.

If we are going to take part in disarmament conferences, we must be very certain that our delegates make the same fight for our interests that the delegates of other countries make for theirs and that they do not yield an iota of our American needs for the purpose of making a nominal success of the conference.

At the Washington conference we gave up naval predominance and the security which it brings for the sake of bringing about an agreement for parity with Great Britain in capital ships and carriers and a ratio of 5 to 3 with Japan.

At the time of the Washington conference Japan asked for a higher ratio and finally accepted the ratio of 5 to 3 upon the specific agreement that the powers should not further fortify any of their holdings in the Pacific within a certain area.

At the London conference we gave up a predominance which we were fast reaching in 8-inch-gun cruisers, a type of ship which is particularly suited to our needs, and at the same time, while still bound by our agreement not to fortify our bases in the Pacific, permitted Japan a material increase in her ratio.

Our experts at the time of the Washington conference held the view that on a ratio of 5 to 3 we could meet Japan on barely even terms in eastern waters. I have never heard it claimed that we could do so were she given a higher ratio. However, to insure the success of the conference, it was necessary to grant Japan the increase, and it was granted.

What sacrifices we will be called upon to make to bring about any agreement at the Geneva conference I hesitate to contemplate.

It may be claimed that the Congress is responsible for the present situation in which we find ourselves. The Congress has had a very difficult situation to face. Most of the ships calling for present replacement are in the destroyer and submarine categories. During the World War, owing to the German policy of destroying, through submarine attack, merchant ships of all nations that were carrying supplies to the Allies, at the suggestion of the British Government and to meet the submarine menace, we built a large number of destroyers. Not until last year did a sufficient number of these destroyers become over-age to reduce us below the limits of the London treaty in under-age vessels.

In the submarine category as a legacy from the World War we have had and still have more than the 52,700 tons permitted us under the London treaty in under-age vessels.

In view of our great surplusage in these categories, the necessity of laying down new vessels to take the place of those that would become obsolete has not impressed the Congress as perhaps it should have done.

Most of our efforts to build up the Navy have been turned toward building up in the cruiser and aircraft-carrier categories, in which we were almost entirely lacking in modern units.

It is very true that the Navy Department has had the coming obsolescence of these ships in mind for a considerable period of time and has sought to have the Congress approve a building program, but with the constant probability of future disarmament conferences before us and the hope that at these future conferences naval armament would be so cut down that many of the necessary replacements would eventually become unnecessary, the Congress has not, as I think it should have done, gone ahead and authorized a comprehensive building program to bring our Navy in modern ships up to our requirements.

With the other naval powers the probability of a future disarmament conference acts as a spur to further building on their part. With this country the exact opposite prevails, and the future conference is used as an excuse for delaying construction.

If this bill does not become a law and no further legislation is enacted authorizing naval construction before the Geneva conference takes action, I fear that our delegates will find themselves in a very pitiful position at the conference. After urgently insisting that our naval needs require a navy second to none in the world, we shall have demonstrated the hollowness of our claim by our failure to take advantage of the right that we had won in any way, shape, or fashion, when we had the opportunity to do so and our demands for the ratio terms in the future since based on no apparent needs may well be disregarded. Our influence at the conference will be greatly lessened and the best card that we hold in our hands to bring about further naval disarmament, the avowed policy that if other nations insist on building up their armaments we will do likewise, is thrown into the discard.

I firmly believe that the passage of this bill, with its notification to the world that building on their part means inevitable building on our part, will do more to bring about a further reduction in naval armament than any other possible action that this Congress can take.

#### RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

**Mr. LA FOLLETTE.** Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 3045) to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several States in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes. The motion is debatable, and I desire to be recognized for the purpose of discussing the motion.

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

**The PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Senator will state it.

**Mr. McNARY.** Have we reached the call of the calendar?

**The PRESIDING OFFICER.** We have passed the hour of 2 o'clock.

**Mr. McNARY.** I have no objection to the motion made by the able Senator from Wisconsin. I think he should have an opportunity to discuss his motion; but does not the Senator think we should have a quorum call?

**Mr. LA FOLLETTE.** I am willing to yield for that purpose.

**Mr. McNARY.** I suggest the absence of a quorum.

**The PRESIDING OFFICER.** The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Couzens	Jones	Robinson, Ark.
Austin	Cutting	Kean	Robinson, Ind.
Bankhead	Dale	Kendrick	Schall
Barbour	Davis	Keyes	Sheppard
Barkley	Dickinson	King	Shipstead
Bingham	Dill	La Follette	Smith
Black	Fess	Lewis	Smoot
Blaire	Fletcher	Logan	Stephens
Borah	Frazier	McGill	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	George	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Brookhart	Glass	McNary	Townsend
Broussard	Glenn	Metcalf	Trammell
Bulkeley	Goldsborough	Morrison	Tydings
Bulow	Gore	Moses	Vandenberg
Byrnes	Hale	Neely	Wagner
Capper	Harris	Norbeck	Walcott
Caraway	Harrison	Norris	Walsh, Mont.
Carey	Hastings	Nye	Waterman
Connally	Hatfield	Oddie	Watson
Coolidge	Hayden	Patterson	Wheeler
Copeland	Hebert	Pittman	White
Costigan	Hull	Reed	

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

**Mr. BLACK.** Mr. President—

**The PRESIDING OFFICER.** Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Alabama?

**Mr. LA FOLLETTE.** I yield if the matter the Senator from Alabama has in mind will not lead to debate.

**Mr. BLACK.** I wonder if the Senator would object to my offering at this time and having read at the desk an amendment in the way of a substitute?

**Mr. LA FOLLETTE.** I have no objection to the Senator offering the amendment, but I should like to proceed with my argument without having it interrupted by the reading.

Mr. BLACK. It is very short, but I will not ask to have it read, in view of the Senator's statement. However, I send to the desk the amendment in the nature of a substitute which I propose to offer to Senate bill 3045.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from Alabama will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE addressed the Senate in support of his motion, and before concluding yielded the floor for the day. His speech is published entire in the RECORD of February 2.

SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I present the certificate of election of Mrs. HATTIE W. CARAWAY, who was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas as a Senator from that State. Mrs. CARAWAY is present and ready to take the oath.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The certificate will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

STATE OF ARKANSAS,  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Little Rock.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 12th day of January, 1932, Mrs. HATTIE W. CARAWAY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of T. H. Caraway.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Harvey Parnell, and our seal hereto affixed at Little Rock, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1932.

[SEAL.]

HARVEY PARNELL, Governor.

By the governor:

Ed F. McDONALD, Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be placed on file. The Senator elect will advance to the desk and take the oath.

Mrs. CARAWAY, escorted by Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to her by the President pro tempore.

FEED AND SEED LOANS FOR DROUGHT AND STORM STRICKEN AREAS

Mr. McNARY obtained the floor.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President—

Mr. McNARY. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. NORBECK. From the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I report an original joint resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Let the joint resolution be reported for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 91) to make available certain appropriations for advances or loans to farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States for the purchase of feed for livestock and seed, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to make advances or loans in 1932 to farmers who suffered crop failures in 1931, where he shall find that an emergency need for such assistance exists, for the purchase of feed for livestock, and for the collection of moneys due the United States on account of such loans, from the unexpended balances of the appropriations for the relief of farmers in the drought and/or storm stricken areas of the United States contained in Public Resolution No. 114, approved January 15, 1931 (46 Stat. 1039), and the Interior Department appropriation act, approved February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1160). All such advances or loans shall be made upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall knowingly make any material false representation for the purpose of obtaining an advance or loan, or in assisting in obtaining such advance or loan, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota to make a brief explanation regarding the joint resolution and to state whether it calls for an additional appropriation.

Mr. NORBECK. It does not call for an additional appropriation, and I do not think it grants any additional authority. Livestock feed loans were made last fall in the drought-stricken areas. There is a section in the Northwest where the farmers did not feel they needed relief of this kind any more, but a very severe winter, coming on unexpectedly, is endangering thousands of cattle and horses. The money is available; the joint resolution has been drafted by the Department of Agriculture, and Congressman CHRISTOPHERSON has a similar resolution pending in the House. It has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It merely grants the consent of Congress to go ahead and make loans as heretofore to the extent that may be necessary. Really, I think there is authority anyway to do what the joint resolution proposes; but inasmuch as Congress is in session, it was thought advisable to pass the joint resolution. As I have said, it merely grants the department authority to make such loans and removes any question about them.

Mr. KING. I should like to ask the Senator from what fund are the loans to be made?

Mr. NORBECK. They are to be made from the fund that was appropriated last year especially for relief in Southern States. That fund was not all used; there is plenty of money remaining in the fund for the purpose intended to be served; it is not a dole; it is not a gift. The loans made last fall were made on good security. They were made to enable some farmers to buy feed, and this measure proposes a continuation of the same thing.

Mr. KING. How much does the Senator expect that this joint resolution will take from that fund?

Mr. NORBECK. If I could tell what kind of winter we will have during the next two months, I could inform the Senator a great deal better as to that.

Mr. KING. I thought the Senator might give us some idea as to the amount involved when we are expected to give our support to the measure.

Mr. NORBECK. I think anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, possibly more, out of the \$12,000,000 now on hand.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, as the Senator from South Dakota has indicated, the loans under the joint resolution are to be made from the unexpended balance that is now available. There is some doubt in the mind of the Secretary of Agriculture as to whether under the original act he has the authority to meet the emergency that now exists in the States to which the Senator from South Dakota has referred.

The committee this morning unanimously agreed that the joint resolution, if passed in this form, would give the Secretary of Agriculture the right to use the unexpended balance out of that fund.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, it is limited, however, to advances to farmers who suffered crop failures in 1931.

Mr. NORBECK. Yes; in the drought-stricken districts where they have run short of feed, and where feed must be shipped in. The banks are closed, and the farmers can not borrow money with which to procure feed.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator if the \$12,000,000 fund referred to includes the portion of the loan of last year which was set apart or segregated for the purpose of increasing the capitalization of existing livestock credit and other agricultural credit associations?

Mr. NORBECK. No; it will not interfere in any way with that.

Mr. GEORGE. This appropriation does not include—

Mr. NORBECK. It is not an appropriation; it is an authorization to continue loaning out of a certain appropriation made last year.

Mr. GEORGE. The appropriation that the Senator proposes to continue does not include the portion of the appropriation of 1931 which was segregated for the purpose of

creating credit agencies, agricultural corporations, or live-stock corporations?

Mr. NORBECK. No; not at all.

Mr. GEORGE. I wanted to have that made clear.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I was engaged when this measure was read. Is it confined to any particular section of the country?

Mr. NORBECK. No; but to the people who suffered crop failure last year.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, another inquiry. The reason why I am propounding this inquiry is that a few days ago I received a letter from one of the States in the West to the effect that a sheep owner was compelled to go into an adjoining State and pay \$40 a ton for hay to save his sheep from starvation. Being unable to furnish adequate security, it is quite likely that the sheep will starve to death or be sold under the hammer for an inconsiderable sum. Would this money be available to that individual and others in a like situation so that they could borrow money for the purpose of saving their sheep from starvation?

Mr. NORBECK. If we have the joint resolution passed first, and he can meet the requirements as to security established by the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be available. Unfortunately, there are people who have not any security to give and can not borrow any money.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I do not intend to obstruct the passage of the joint resolution, but the language "who suffered crop failures in 1931" may involve some difficulty of interpretation and application.

Mr. NORBECK. I should be willing to change that to "suffered from drought" or "due to drought," if the Senator prefers that language.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I am merely suggesting the difficulty to the Senator. I do not know how the Secretary would interpret that language. He could interpret it liberally, and perhaps no difficulty would arise; but assuming that very few farmers suffered complete crop failures, it might, if narrowly construed, operate against the purposes which the Senators have in mind.

Mr. NORBECK. It is not very broad.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. May the Chair suggest that if unanimous consent is granted, the joint resolution will immediately be open to amendment and then the criticism of the Senator can be considered?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Of course, we all understand that, Mr. President. I am merely making the suggestion for the benefit of the Senator in charge of the joint resolution.

Mr. NORBECK. Considering that we have to get it through the House also, I think I would rather take a chance on having it narrow than having it broad.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate several messages from the President of the United States submitting nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the nomination of Ira M. Ornburn, of Connecticut, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1933.

He also reported favorably, from the same committee, the nomination of Robert Lincoln O'Brien, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1936.

He also reported favorably, from the same committee, the nomination of Andrew Wiedenmann, of Rochester, N. Y., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 8, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. HASTINGS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Matthew M. Joyce, of Minnesota, to be United States district judge, district of Minnesota.

He also reported favorably, from the same committee, the nomination of Joseph C. Shaffer, of Virginia, to be United States attorney, western district of Virginia.

Mr. AUSTIN, from the same committee, reported favorably the nomination of Hugh D. McLellan, of Massachusetts, to be United States district judge, district of Massachusetts.

He also reported favorably, from the same committee, the nomination of John H. Grogan, of Michigan, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Michigan.

Mr. ODDIE, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Gunnar H. Nordbye, of Minnesota, to be United States district judge, district of Minnesota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations will be placed on the calendar. Are there further reports of the committees? There being none, the calendar is in order.

#### TREATIES

Executive KK (Seventieth Congress, second session), a treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights between the United States and Norway, signed at Washington on June 5, 1928, and an additional article thereto signed at Washington on February 25, 1929, was announced as first in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am advised by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations that it is the desire of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] that the treaties may go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The treaties will be passed over.

#### FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank Evans, of Utah, to be a member of the Federal Farm Board for the unexpired term of six years from June 15, 1930.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, on another occasion I requested that the nominations for the Federal Farm Board might go over pending the opportunity of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] to read the record. He has promised to do so this week; and I therefore ask that for the present they go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations will be passed over.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the nominations of sundry postmasters.

Mr. McNARY. I ask that the nominations of postmasters on the calendar be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and all nominations of postmasters on the calendar are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

The Senate resumed legislative session.

#### RECESS

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 2, 1932, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate February 1, 1932*

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER (UNCLASSIFIED), VICE CONSUL OF CAREER, AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Holmes C. Smith, of Virginia, to be a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Wilson McCarthy, of Utah, to be a member of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a term of two years from January 22, 1932.

COAST GUARD

Lieut. Robert C. Sarratt to be a lieutenant commander in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from September 15, 1931.

APPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY  
GENERAL OFFICER

*To be brigadier general, Reserves*

Brig. Gen. Arthur William Desmond, Massachusetts National Guard, from January 29, 1932.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY  
TO CAVALRY

Second Lieut. Joseph Farrell Haskell, Infantry, with rank from June 12, 1930, effective June 12, 1932.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

*To be captain*

First Lieut. Donald Gardner Stitt, Air Corps, from January 22, 1932.

*To be first lieutenant*

Second Lieut. Thomas Edward Pickett Barbour, Infantry, from January 22, 1932.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

William V. Dodd to be postmaster at Carbon Hill, Ala., in place of W. V. Dodd. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Thelma Slone to be postmaster at Cedar Bluff, Ala., in place of Thelma Slone. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Violet A. Yeend to be postmaster at Chickasaw, Ala., in place of V. A. Yeend. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Aulsie M. Fincher to be postmaster at Eclectic, Ala., in place of J. M. Edwards, deceased.

Anna H. Nagele to be postmaster at Elberta, Ala., in place of A. H. Nagele. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Luke Bates to be postmaster at Rogersville, Ala., in place of Luke Bates. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Elmer L. Kiick to be postmaster at Sheffield, Ala., in place of E. L. Kiick. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Minnie L. Garrett to be postmaster at Uriah, Ala., in place of M. L. Garrett. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Emma Rippetoe to be postmaster at Vredenburgh, Ala., in place of Emma Rippetoe. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Samuel H. Gwin to be postmaster at Whatley, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1931.

ARKANSAS

Claus R. Burnham to be postmaster at Delight, Ark., in place of E. C. Widener, deceased.

Larkin A. McLin to be postmaster at Harrisburg, Ark., in place of L. A. McLin. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1932.

James L. McKamey to be postmaster at Imboden, Ark., in place of O. H. McKamey, removed.

Jessie Garner to be postmaster at Kingsland, Ark., in place of Jessie Garner. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Urelle O. Thomasson to be postmaster at Leachville, Ark., in place of C. W. Swihart, deceased.

Elmer A. Murphy to be postmaster at Lepanto, Ark., in place of E. A. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

James F. Rieves to be postmaster at Marion, Ark., in place of J. F. Rieves, resigned.

Burnard O. Phelps to be postmaster at Okolona, Ark., in place of B. O. Phelps. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Ernest N. Goldman to be postmaster at Peach Orchard, Ark., in place of E. N. Goldman. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

Leah W. Harkey to be postmaster at Plainview, Ark., in place of L. W. Harkey. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1932.

William J. Vick to be postmaster at Prescott, Ark., in place of W. J. Vick. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

William H. Hogg to be postmaster at Stephens, Ark., in place of W. H. Hogg. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

CALIFORNIA

Clifford M. Barnes to be postmaster at Big Creek, Calif., in place of C. M. Barnes. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Robert E. Thomas to be postmaster at Clovis, Calif., in place of R. E. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Maude D. Cunningham to be postmaster at Goleta, Calif., in place of M. D. Cunningham. Incumbent's commission expires February 16, 1932.

Charles E. VanDerOef to be postmaster at Hawthorne, Calif., in place of C. E. VanDerOef. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1931.

Donald I. Castile to be postmaster at Le Grand, Calif., in place of D. I. Castile. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1930.

Jerome B. Frisbee to be postmaster at Lindsay, Calif., in place of J. B. Frisbee. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Joseph A. Wilson to be postmaster at Manteca, Calif., in place of J. A. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires February 16, 1932.

Ambrose E. Daneri to be postmaster at Merced, Calif., in place of A. E. Daneri. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Algera M. Rumsey to be postmaster at Saugus, Calif., in place of A. M. Rumsey. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Ruby Vinten to be postmaster at Terminal Island, Calif., in place of Ruby Vinten. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

John J. Blaney to be postmaster at Weaverville, Calif., in place of J. J. Blaney. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Alfred T. Taylor to be postmaster at Westwood, Calif., in place of A. T. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

COLORADO

May I. Wood to be postmaster at Crawford, Colo., in place of M. I. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Eben H. Bebee to be postmaster at Cripple Creek, Colo., in place of E. H. Bebee. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Newell R. Usher to be postmaster at Florence, Colo., in place of N. R. Usher. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

Charles D. Hathaway to be postmaster at Hugo, Colo., in place of C. D. Hathaway. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Zina N. Cleveland to be postmaster at Julesburg, Colo., in place of Z. N. Cleveland. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

## CONNECTICUT

Alfred A. Barrett to be postmaster at Berlin, Conn., in place of A. A. Barrett. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1930.

Clifford B. Reed to be postmaster at Collinsville, Conn., in place of C. B. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

William B. Simon to be postmaster at New Canaan, Conn., in place of W. B. Simon. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Minnie Rosenblatt to be postmaster at Newington, Conn., in place of Minnie Rosenblatt. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Walter B. Palmer to be postmaster at Old Greenwich, Conn., in place of W. B. Palmer. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Albert E. Wellman to be postmaster at Torrington, Conn., in place of A. E. Wellman. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

## DELAWARE

Benjamin F. Simmons to be postmaster at Dover, Del., in place of B. F. Simmons. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

William H. Morris to be postmaster at Greenwood, Del., in place of W. H. Morris. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Howard Schweitzer to be postmaster at Hartly, Del., in place of Howard Schweitzer. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

William M. Mooney to be postmaster at Washington, D. C., in place of W. M. Mooney. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

## FLORIDA

Nina K. Berkstresser to be postmaster at Hawthorn, Fla., in place of N. K. Berkstresser. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Robert E. Murphy to be postmaster at High Springs, Fla., in place of W. M. Downing, removed.

Mary E. Johnson to be postmaster at Lake Butler, Fla., in place of M. E. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

Eugene D. Rosenberger to be postmaster at Micanopy, Fla., in place of E. D. Rosenberger. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Frank H. Logan to be postmaster at Ocala, Fla., in place of A. L. Lucas. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1930.

William E. Burch to be postmaster at Palmetto, Fla., in place of W. E. Burch. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Lena M. Powers to be postmaster at Wabasso, Fla., in place of L. M. Powers. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

## GEORGIA

Paul L. Smith to be postmaster at Athens, Ga., in place of P. L. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired July 2, 1930.

Jonathan B. Brewton to be postmaster at Claxton, Ga., in place of S. T. Brewton. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1930.

Charles L. Adair to be postmaster at Comer, Ga., in place of C. L. Adair. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1931.

John L. Callaway to be postmaster at Covington, Ga., in place of J. L. Callaway. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1931.

Irene W. Field to be postmaster at Monroe, Ga., in place of I. W. Field. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Seaborn H. Coker to be postmaster at Sycamore, Ga., in place of Lelia Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1929.

Jett M. Potts to be postmaster at West Point, Ga., in place of J. M. Potts. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1930.

## HAWAII

John I. Silva to be postmaster at Eleele, Hawaii, in place of J. I. Silva. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Manuel J. Carvalho to be postmaster at Makaweli, Hawaii, in place of M. J. Carvalho. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

## IDAHO

Elsie H. Welker to be postmaster at Cambridge, Idaho, in place of E. H. Welker. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

George W. Prout to be postmaster at Council, Idaho, in place of G. W. Prout. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Mabel P. Wetherell to be postmaster at Post Falls, Idaho, in place of M. P. Wetherell. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

## ILLINOIS

Esther V. Wheeler to be postmaster at Ashmore, Ill., in place of E. V. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Fred W. Pitney to be postmaster at Augusta, Ill., in place of F. W. Pitney. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Guilford M. Humphrey to be postmaster at Beardstown, Ill., in place of G. M. Humphrey. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Lewis A. Roberts to be postmaster at Blandinsville, Ill., in place of L. A. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Thomas R. Pearce to be postmaster at Chillicothe, Ill., in place of T. R. Pearce. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Harry M. Bennett to be postmaster at Clayton, Ill., in place of H. E. Veach, resigned.

Thomas F. Wharrie to be postmaster at Coal City, Ill., in place of T. F. Wharrie. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Robert L. Endicott to be postmaster at Crossville, Ill., in place of R. L. Endicott. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Carroll C. Porter to be postmaster at Dahlgren, Ill., in place of C. C. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

William E. Mickle to be postmaster at Emden, Ill., in place of W. E. Mickle. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Perry Westerfield to be postmaster at Frankfort Heights, Ill., in place of Perry Westerfield. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Bennett F. Henderson to be postmaster at Georgetown, Ill., in place of B. F. Henderson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles O. Selfridge to be postmaster at Good Hope, Ill., in place of C. O. Selfridge. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John R. Hanlon to be postmaster at Grant Park, Ill., in place of J. R. Hanlon. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Silas H. Rich to be postmaster at Gridley, Ill., in place of S. H. Rich. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John E. Nelson to be postmaster at Hamburg, Ill., in place of J. E. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1931.

Olive Whitworth to be postmaster at Harvel, Ill., in place of Olive Whitworth. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Ina R. Stout to be postmaster at Hopedale, Ill., in place of I. R. Stout. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Alice P. Bradley to be postmaster at Illiopolis, Ill., in place of R. S. Knox. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

Grace McKee to be postmaster at Kirkland, Ill., in place of F. A. Griggs, deceased.

Joseph V. Campeggio to be postmaster at Ladd, Ill., in place of J. V. Campeggio. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

William T. Bedford to be postmaster at La Salle, Ill., in place of W. T. Bedford. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Elizabeth K. Welch to be postmaster at Lexington, Ill., in place of E. K. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

William P. Volz to be postmaster at Lockport, Ill., in place of W. P. Volz. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Mayme F. Brooke to be postmaster at Matteson, Ill., in place of M. F. Brooke. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

George T. Schuler to be postmaster at Mounds, Ill., in place of G. T. Schuler. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Marion F. Stewart to be postmaster at Moweaqua, Ill., in place of M. F. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Frank H. Creswick to be postmaster at Mulberry Grove, Ill., in place of F. H. Creswick. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1932.

Hugh F. Britt to be postmaster at Olmsted, Ill., in place of H. F. Britt. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Robert R. Banta to be postmaster at Oquawka, Ill., in place of R. R. Banta. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Frank Wooley to be postmaster at Oswego, Ill., in place of L. R. Inman, deceased.

David R. Bennett to be postmaster at Panama, Ill., in place of D. R. Bennett. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Charles B. Switzer to be postmaster at Piper City, Ill., in place of C. B. Switzer. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John S. Burnett to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Ill., in place of J. S. Burnett. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Reuben D. Coffin to be postmaster at Pleasant Plains, Ill., in place of R. D. Coffin. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Homer H. Cravens to be postmaster at Plymouth, Ill., in place of H. H. Cravens. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Benjamin F. Bosley to be postmaster at Ransom, Ill., in place of B. F. Bosley. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

William J. Parsons to be postmaster at Silvis, Ill., in place of W. J. Parsons. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles E. McPheeters to be postmaster at Sullivan, Ill., in place of C. E. McPheeters. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John P. Mathis to be postmaster at Vienna, Ill., in place of J. P. Mathis. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1932.

Ernst W. Loehr to be postmaster at Waterloo, Ill., in place of E. W. Loehr. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1932.

Ralph K. Crawford to be postmaster at West Point, Ill., in place of R. K. Crawford. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Arthur P. Welborn to be postmaster at Woodlawn, Ill., in place of A. P. Welborn. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

## INDIANA

Samuel Ratcliff to be postmaster at Bainbridge, Ind., in place of Samuel Ratcliff. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Fred Austin to be postmaster at Birdseye, Ind., in place of Fred Austin. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1931.

Roy J. Lingeman to be postmaster at Brownsburg, Ind., in place of R. J. Lingeman. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Walter R. O'Neal to be postmaster at Carlisle, Ind., in place of W. R. O'Neal. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

Elizabeth Hatfield to be postmaster at Centerville, Ind., in place of Elizabeth Hatfield. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

James Adams to be postmaster at Chrisney, Ind., in place of McKinley Ayer, removed.

Finley Franklin to be postmaster at Clayton, Ind., in place of Finley Franklin. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Jessie H. Medcalf to be postmaster at Dale, Ind., in place of M. L. Medcalf. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1929.

Frank B. Hadley to be postmaster at Danville, Ind., in place of A. J. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1931.

Elvin R. Long to be postmaster at Denver, Ind., in place of E. R. Long. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Walter J. Daunhauer to be postmaster at Ferdinand, Ind., in place of W. J. Daunhauer. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

George F. Freeman to be postmaster at Franklin, Ind., in place of G. F. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Charles W. Wood to be postmaster at Jasonville, Ind., in place of B. H. Sink, resigned.

Dora B. Henderson to be postmaster at Lakeville, Ind., in place of D. B. Henderson. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Katherine M. Schwindler to be postmaster at Linden, Ind., in place of K. M. Schwindler. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1932.

John F. Trimble to be postmaster at Morristown, Ind., in place of J. F. Trimble. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Leslie P. Nelson to be postmaster at Newport, Ind., in place of L. P. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Almeda B. Lochard to be postmaster at North Madison, Ind., in place of A. B. Lochard. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Edmond M. Wright to be postmaster at North Salem, Ind., in place of E. M. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

James H. Cockrum to be postmaster at Oakland City, Ind., in place of U. G. Butcher. Incumbent's commission expired April 3, 1930.

Gerry E. Long to be postmaster at Porter, Ind., in place of G. E. Long. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

James E. Turner to be postmaster at Roann, Ind., in place of J. E. Turner. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles E. Noble to be postmaster at Rolling Prairie, Ind., in place of C. E. Noble. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

George A. White to be postmaster at Union Mills, Ind., in place of G. A. White. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Orville C. Bowen to be postmaster at Upland, Ind., in place of O. C. Bowen. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

## IOWA

Herbert B. Arnold to be postmaster at Blakesburg, Iowa, in place of H. B. Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

Sigvart T. Kittlesby to be postmaster at Calmar, Iowa, in place of S. T. Kittlesby. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Sue G. Cross to be postmaster at Chelsea, Iowa, in place of S. G. Cross. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Freddie Baldwin to be postmaster at Chester, Iowa, in place of Freddie Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

George F. Mitchell to be postmaster at Coin, Iowa, in place of G. F. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expires February 16, 1932.

Wilbur C. Patterson to be postmaster at Cresco, Iowa, in place of W. C. Patterson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Wilbur F. Busby to be postmaster at Creston, Iowa, in place of W. F. Busby. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1932.

William Linnevold to be postmaster at Decorah, Iowa, in place of William Linnevold. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Madge H. Fell to be postmaster at Fremont, Iowa, in place of M. H. Fell. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Edwin S. Watts to be postmaster at Harvey, Iowa, in place of E. S. Watts. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Arthur F. Ogren to be postmaster at Kingsley, Iowa, in place of A. F. Ogren. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Thomas A. Sanders to be postmaster at Malcom, Iowa, in place of T. A. Sanders. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Arthur E. Granger to be postmaster at Marion, Iowa, in place of A. E. Granger. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1932.

James F. Albert to be postmaster at Moravia, Iowa, in place of J. F. Albert. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John M. Garrett to be postmaster at Moulton, Iowa, in place of J. M. Garrett. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Herbert E. Hadley to be postmaster at Nevada, Iowa, in place of H. E. Hadley. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Keith Gray to be postmaster at Postville, Iowa, in place of Keith Gray. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Lucie A. Lloyd to be postmaster at Remsen, Iowa, in place of L. A. Lloyd. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Nellie Hyde to be postmaster at Rowan, Iowa, in place of Nellie Hyde. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

George M. Wright to be postmaster at Russell, Iowa, in place of G. M. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Chester C. Yelland to be postmaster at Sheffield, Iowa, in place of C. C. Yelland. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Willis W. Overholser to be postmaster at Sibley, Iowa, in place of W. W. Overholser. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Mary J. Morse to be postmaster at Steamboat Rock, Iowa, in place of M. J. Morse. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Gabriel Pederson to be postmaster at Waterville, Iowa, in place of Gabriel Pederson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Carl F. Grawe to be postmaster at Waverly, Iowa, in place of C. F. Grawe. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

## KANSAS

Frank B. Myers to be postmaster at Americus, Kans., in place of F. B. Myers. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Maurice W. Markham to be postmaster at Baldwin City, Kans., in place of M. W. Markham. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Mattie L. Binkley to be postmaster at Brewster, Kans., in place of M. L. Binkley. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Arthur B. Fowler to be postmaster at Brookville, Kans., in place of A. B. Fowler. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Harry B. Gailey to be postmaster at Cambridge, Kans., in place of H. B. Gailey. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

George G. Griffin to be postmaster at Clearwater, Kans., in place of G. G. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Harvey E. Yenser to be postmaster at Delphos, Kans., in place of H. E. Yenser. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Nelson Crawford to be postmaster at Dodge City, Kans., in place of Nelson Crawford. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Carl E. Meyer to be postmaster at Enterprise, Kans., in place of C. E. Meyer. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

John M. Erp to be postmaster at Grainfield, Kans., in place of J. M. Erp. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Robert R. Carson to be postmaster at Hamilton, Kans., in place of R. R. Carson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Lewis S. Newell to be postmaster at Harveyville, Kans., in place of L. S. Newell. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Lewis B. Blachly to be postmaster at Haven, Kans., in place of L. B. Blachly. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Walter A. Carlile to be postmaster at Jamestown, Kans., in place of W. A. Carlile. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Earl M. Boland to be postmaster at Leon, Kans., in place of E. M. Boland. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Joseph C. Wolf to be postmaster at Macksville, Kans., in place of J. C. Wolf. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Harvey P. McFadden to be postmaster at Natoma, Kans., in place of H. P. McFadden. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Charles C. Andrews to be postmaster at Norcatur, Kans., in place of C. C. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Rosa M. Harmon to be postmaster at Oil Hill, Kans., in place of R. M. Harmon. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Wayne E. Burnette to be postmaster at Parsons, Kans., in place of J. M. Kersey. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1931.

Earl R. Given to be postmaster at Randall, Kans., in place of E. R. Given. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Gilbert W. Budge to be postmaster at St. John, Kans., in place of G. W. Budge. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

David R. Price to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Kans., in place of D. R. Price. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Clarence O. Masterson to be postmaster at Wilmore, Kans., in place of C. O. Masterson. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Zella M. Swope to be postmaster at Zenda, Kans., in place of Z. M. Swope. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

## KENTUCKY

James W. Felkins to be postmaster at Albany, Ky., in place of J. W. Felkins. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Aaron E. Younger to be postmaster at Columbus, Ky., in place of R. M. Holt, resigned.

Henry W. Bishop to be postmaster at Falmouth, Ky., in place of H. W. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1932.

Richard S. Hinton to be postmaster at Flemingsburg, Ky., in place of C. A. Glascock. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

Ransome B. Martin to be postmaster at Hartford, Ky., in place of R. B. Martin. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

Vee O. Chandler to be postmaster at Marion, Ky., in place of V. O. Chandler. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

William H. Knox to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, Ky., in place of S. S. Pinney. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

John B. Hutcheson to be postmaster at Owenton, Ky., in place of J. B. Hutcheson. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1932.

Wayne Williams to be postmaster at Owingsville, Ky., in place of L. A. McCoy, resigned.

Chris L. Tartar to be postmaster at Somerset, Ky., in place of C. L. Tartar. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Bettie K. Wyatt to be postmaster at Valley Station, Ky., in place of B. K. Wyatt. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

## LOUISIANA

T. Lucien Ducrest to be postmaster at Broussard, La., in place of T. L. Ducrest. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Roger F. Baudry to be postmaster at Garyville, La., in place of R. F. Baudry. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Louis Hebert to be postmaster at White Castle, La., in place of Louis Hebert. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

## MAINE

Wade P. Clifton to be postmaster at Greenville Junction, Me., in place of W. P. Clifton. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

Dwight P. Macartney to be postmaster at Oakland, Me., in place of D. P. Macartney. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Edith L. Newcomb to be postmaster at Scarborough, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1930.

Lysle W. Folsom to be postmaster at Springvale, Me., in place of L. W. Folsom. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Marjorie Gatcomb to be postmaster at Vanceboro, Me., in place of Marjorie Gatcomb. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Edward C. Bridges to be postmaster at York Village, Me., in place of E. C. Bridges. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

## MARYLAND

Stella B. Johnson to be postmaster at Fort Hoyle, Md., in place of S. B. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires February 29, 1932.

Luther Bennett to be postmaster at Goldsboro, Md., in place of Luther Bennett. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Harry M. Jones to be postmaster at Leonardtown, Md., in place of C. W. Foxwell, resigned.

Guy M. Coale to be postmaster at Upper Marlboro, Md., in place of G. M. Coale. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Lafayette Ruark to be postmaster at Westover, Md., in place of Lafayette Ruark. Incumbent's commission expires February 29, 1932.

Addie D. Rayne to be postmaster at Willards, Md., in place of A. D. Rayne. Incumbent's commission expires February 29, 1932.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Frederick H. Green to be postmaster at Ashburnham, Mass., in place of F. H. Green. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Hazel M. Cairns to be postmaster at Bernardston, Mass., in place of H. E. Cairns, deceased.

John J. Downey to be postmaster at Blackstone, Mass., in place of J. J. Downey. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Lewis R. Holden to be postmaster at Bondsville, Mass., in place of L. R. Holden. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Thomas Carroll to be postmaster at Bridgewater, Mass., in place of Thomas Carroll. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Carl H. Carlson to be postmaster at Franklin, Mass., in place of C. H. Carlson. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

J. Francis Megley to be postmaster at Holbrook, Mass., in place of J. F. Megley. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Albert F. Newell to be postmaster at Holden, Mass., in place of A. F. Newell. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Carroll L. Bessom to be postmaster at Mansfield, Mass., in place of C. L. Bessom. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Edna L. Young to be postmaster at Middleton, Mass., in place of L. S. Croxford, resigned.

William H. Anderson to be postmaster at Monson, Mass., in place of W. H. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1932.

Karl F. Koch to be postmaster at Montague City, Mass., in place of K. F. Koch. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Alice K. Briggs to be postmaster at North Easton, Mass., in place of A. K. Briggs. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Wilfred J. Tancrell to be postmaster at North Uxbridge, Mass., in place of W. J. Tancrell. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Mark A. Putnam to be postmaster at Rutland, Mass., in place of M. A. Putnam. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Edward L. Chapin to be postmaster at Southbridge, Mass., in place of E. L. Chapin. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Harry S. Tripp to be postmaster at Spencer, Mass., in place of H. S. Tripp. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1932.

Susan F. Twiss to be postmaster at Three Rivers, Mass., in place of S. F. Twiss. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Alexander Wylie to be postmaster at Webster, Mass., in place of Alexander Wylie. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

## MICHIGAN

Arthur R. Ebert to be postmaster at Arcadia, Mich., in place of A. R. Ebert. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

William Bowers to be postmaster at Central Lake, Mich., in place of William Bowers. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Clarence B. Meggison to be postmaster at Charlevoix, Mich., in place of G. W. Weaver. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1931.

Floyd Andrews to be postmaster at Clarkston, Mich., in place of Floyd Andrews. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Frank E. Richards to be postmaster at Clarksville, Mich., in place of F. E. Richards. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Wilbert L. Nelson to be postmaster at Daggett, Mich., in place of W. L. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

William A. Stroebel to be postmaster at East Jordan, Mich., in place of W. A. Stroebel. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Stanislaus M. Keenan to be postmaster at Eloise, Mich., in place of S. M. Keenan. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Adrian J. Van Wert to be postmaster at Essexville, Mich., in place of A. J. Van Wert. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Clara Woodruff to be postmaster at Freeland, Mich., in place of Clara Woodruff. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Byron D. Denison to be postmaster at Galien, Mich., in place of B. D. Denison. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Benjamin Rankens to be postmaster at Hamilton, Mich., in place of Benjamin Rankens. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

W. DeMont Wright to be postmaster at Harbor Springs, Mich., in place of W. D. Wright. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Earl E. Secor to be postmaster at Imlay City, Mich., in place of E. E. Secor. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Floyd J. Gibbs to be postmaster at Ithaca, Mich., in place of F. J. Gibbs. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Orville Dennis to be postmaster at Lake City, Mich., in place of Orville Dennis. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

John A. Gries to be postmaster at Laurium, Mich., in place of J. A. Gries. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Mac W. Thomas to be postmaster at Lawrence, Mich., in place of M. W. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Frederick R. Gibson to be postmaster at Lawton, Mich., in place of F. R. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Edna B. Sargent to be postmaster at Levering, Mich., in place of E. B. Sargent. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Nettie B. Goheen to be postmaster at Lincoln, Mich., in place of N. B. Goheen. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Fay Elser to be postmaster at Litchfield, Mich., in place of Fay Elser. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Tena I. Barrett to be postmaster at Mackinaw, Mich., in place of O. F. Gowans. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1931.

Frank G. Leeson to be postmaster at Manchester, Mich., in place of F. G. Leeson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Mark L. Osgood to be postmaster at Monroe, Mich., in place of M. L. Osgood. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

William A. Keeler to be postmaster at North Branch, Mich., in place of W. A. Keeler. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Dee J. Wilson to be postmaster at Orchard Lake, Mich., in place of D. J. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Albert Steinen to be postmaster at Painesdale, Mich., in place of Albert Steinen. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1929.

William C. Mosier to be postmaster at Paw Paw, Mich., in place of W. C. Mosier. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

William C. Miller to be postmaster at Pinckney, Mich., in place of W. C. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Edward W. Huff to be postmaster at Rock, Mich., in place of E. W. Huff. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Fred H. Buckberry to be postmaster at Romulus, Mich., in place of F. H. Buckberry. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Gordon R. Whitney to be postmaster at Rose City, Mich., in place of G. R. Whitney. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Ernest E. Vibert to be postmaster at Saginaw, Mich., in place of H. S. Gay, resigned.

Hannibal A. Hopkins to be postmaster at St. Clair, Mich., in place of H. A. Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Gertrude Moffatt to be postmaster at Sandusky, Mich., in place of Gertrude Moffatt. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Edwin D. Greenhoe to be postmaster at Sheridan, Mich., in place of E. D. Greenhoe. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Nora Covert to be postmaster at Springport, Mich., in place of Nora Covert. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Martin C. Musolf to be postmaster at Tawas City, Mich., in place of M. C. Musolf. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Alexander M. MacKay to be postmaster at West Branch, Mich., in place of A. M. MacKay. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Floyd P. Fox to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Mich., in place of F. P. Fox. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Arthur E. Baisley to be postmaster at Wyandotte, Mich., in place of A. E. Baisley. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

#### MINNESOTA

George E. Anderson to be postmaster at Austin, Minn., in place of G. E. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires March 1, 1932.

Edwin A. Rolloff to be postmaster at Balaton, Minn., in place of E. A. Rolloff. Incumbent's commission expired July 2, 1930.

Prudence M. Crosbie to be postmaster at Brewster, Minn., in place of P. M. Crosbie. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Cora E. Cook to be postmaster at Chandler, Minn., in place of C. E. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Lewis F. Hodgson to be postmaster at Donnelly, Minn., in place of L. F. Hodgson. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1930.

Halsey C. Baldwin to be postmaster at Edgerton, Minn., in place of H. C. Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Albert W. Johnson to be postmaster at Fulda, Minn., in place of A. W. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Lottie A. Samuelson to be postmaster at Grasston, Minn., in place of L. A. Samuelson. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1931.

Isaac C. Stensrud to be postmaster at Hartland, Minn., in place of I. C. Stensrud. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1930.

Charles E. Cater, jr., to be postmaster at Herman, Minn., in place of C. E. Cater, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1929.

Thomas J. Godfrey to be postmaster at Hibbing, Minn., in place of T. J. Godfrey. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

John M. Johnson to be postmaster at Hills, Minn., in place of J. M. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Olive C. Hall to be postmaster at Hollandale, Minn., in place of O. C. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Hazel W. Brown to be postmaster at La Crescent, Minn., in place of K. C. McCaffrey, resigned.

John Briffett to be postmaster at Lake Benton, Minn., in place of John Briffett. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

William P. Marston, jr., to be postmaster at Lake Crystal, Minn., in place of W. P. Marston, jr. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

James H. Smullen to be postmaster at Le Center, Minn., in place of J. H. Smullen. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Walter J. Westensee to be postmaster at Lewisville, Minn., in place of W. J. Westensee. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John J. Ruff to be postmaster at Long Lake, Minn., in place of J. J. Ruff. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

August O. Lysen to be postmaster at Lowry, Minn., in place of A. O. Lysen. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1930.

Torstein M. Teigum to be postmaster at Madelia, Minn., in place of T. M. Teigum. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Isaac I. Borgen to be postmaster at Mountain Lake, Minn., in place of I. I. Borgen. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Lewis B. Krook to be postmaster at New Ulm, Minn., in place of L. B. Krook. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Edwin H. Vollmer to be postmaster at Northfield, Minn., in place of E. H. Vollmer. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Frederick F. Arndt to be postmaster at Prior Lake, Minn., in place of F. F. Arndt. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Norman Hanson to be postmaster at Renville, Minn., in place of Norman Hanson. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1931.

Myrtle E. Carlson to be postmaster at Rose Creek, Minn., in place of L. E. Cronan, deceased.

Arthur C. Omholt to be postmaster at Sacred Heart, Minn., in place of A. C. Omholt. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1931.

Clayton A. Larsen to be postmaster at St. James, Minn., in place of C. A. Larsen. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Henry W. Fingarson to be postmaster at Walnut Grove, Minn., in place of H. W. Fingarson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John N. Ross to be postmaster at Westbrook, Minn., in place of J. N. Ross. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Dwight M. Backman to be postmaster at Whalan, Minn., in place of D. M. Backman. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1931.

Pearl C. Heigl to be postmaster at Winsted, Minn., in place of P. C. Heigl. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1929.

#### MISSISSIPPI

James K. Baker to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Miss., in place of P. C. Lewis, removed.

Nettie E. Shelby to be postmaster at Beulah, Miss., in place of N. E. Shelby. Incumbent's commission expired July 2, 1930.

William W. Shook to be postmaster at Belmont, Miss., in place of B. A. Hallmark. Incumbent's commission expired July 2, 1930.

Isaac J. Morris to be postmaster at Coahoma, Miss., in place of I. J. Morris. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Everett H. Badger to be postmaster at Columbus, Miss., in place of N. D. Robinson, removed.

Thomas Burns to be postmaster at Edgewater Park, Miss. Office become presidential July 1, 1931.

Cecil W. Tinnin to be postmaster at Isola, Miss., in place of C. W. Tinnin. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1930.

James S. Niles to be postmaster at Kosciusko, Miss., in place of J. S. Niles. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1931.

Charles M. Jaco to be postmaster at Winona, Miss., in place of R. M. C. Hosford, removed.

#### MISSOURI

John L. Esser to be postmaster at Boonville, Mo., in place of J. L. Esser. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Joe D. Scott to be postmaster at Bunceton, Mo., in place of J. D. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

John T. Garner to be postmaster at Carrollton, Mo., in place of J. T. Garner. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1930.

Edward J. Schmidt to be postmaster at Centralia, Mo., in place of E. J. Schmidt. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Anna B. Thomas to be postmaster at Corder, Mo., in place of A. B. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Homer Beaty to be postmaster at Drexel, Mo., in place of Homer Beaty. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Ralph E. Johnson to be postmaster at Elmer, Mo., in place of R. E. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Mandana A. Schriefer to be postmaster at Fornfelt, Mo., in place of M. A. Schriefer. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Thomas A. Scott to be postmaster at Greenfield, Mo., in place of T. A. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Harley C. Shively to be postmaster at Hamilton, Mo., in place of H. C. Shively. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

George Scott to be postmaster at Higginsville, Mo., in place of George Scott. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Raymond F. Gasche to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Mo., in place of R. F. Gasche. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Jennette M. Boisseau to be postmaster at Holden, Mo., in place of J. M. Boisseau. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

William E. Duff to be postmaster at Houston, Mo., in place of W. E. Duff. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

John W. Rissler to be postmaster at Houstonia, Mo., in place of J. W. Rissler. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Myrtle V. Duncan to be postmaster at Iberia, Mo., in place of M. V. Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Ray C. Waddill to be postmaster at Kirksville, Mo., in place of R. C. Waddill. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

John A. Richmond to be postmaster at La Belle, Mo., in place of J. A. Richmond. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

William T. Robinson to be postmaster at La Plata, Mo., in place of W. T. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expires February 24, 1932.

William O. Landrum to be postmaster at Mountain View, Mo., in place of J. F. Burrell, deceased.

Leslie R. Millsap to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Mo., in place of L. R. Millsap. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Charles E. Curtice to be postmaster at Neosho, Mo., in place of C. E. Curtice. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Celia F. Kerr to be postmaster at New Madrid, Mo., in place of C. F. Kerr. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Henry O. Hopp to be postmaster at Oronogo, Mo., in place of H. O. Hopp. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Bruce C. Maples to be postmaster at Ozark, Mo., in place of B. C. Maples. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

James W. Fleming to be postmaster at Parkville, Mo., in place of J. W. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

William A. Porter to be postmaster at Plattsburg, Mo., in place of W. A. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Richard A. Gehrig to be postmaster at Salisbury, Mo., in place of R. A. Gehrig. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

George S. Carnes to be postmaster at Trenton, Mo., in place of G. S. Carnes. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Harry N. Lutman to be postmaster at Versailles, Mo., in place of H. N. Lutman. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Fletcher G. Smart to be postmaster at Webb City, Mo., in place of F. G. Smart. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Charles Hawker to be postmaster at Wheeling, Mo., in place of Charles Hawker. Incumbent's commission expires February 24, 1932.

Cornelius F. Strack to be postmaster at Wright City, Mo., in place of C. F. Strack. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

## MONTANA

Francis F. Fowler to be postmaster at Darby, Mont., in place of L. P. Johnson, resigned.

Leslie L. Like to be postmaster at Drummond, Mont., in place of L. L. Like. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Ruth Allen to be postmaster at Poplar, Mont., in place of Ruth Allen. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Glenwood H. Corrington to be postmaster at Ryegate, Mont., in place of G. H. Corrington. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Rose C. Spangler to be postmaster at Superior, Mont., in place of R. C. Spangler. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

## NEBRASKA

Fred H. Carlson to be postmaster at Alliance, Nebr., in place of F. H. Carlson. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Edgar W. Meth to be postmaster at Arthur, Nebr., in place of E. W. Meth. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1932.

Daniel C. Leach to be postmaster at Bayard, Nebr., in place of D. C. Leach. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Samuel H. Wolfe to be postmaster at Lodgepole, Nebr., in place of S. H. Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Joseph H. Harrison to be postmaster at Ravenna, Nebr., in place of J. H. Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Edwin S. Garber to be postmaster at Red Cloud, Nebr., in place of E. S. Garber. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Leon M. Suchanek to be postmaster at St. Paul, Nebr., in place of L. M. Suchanek. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Catherine Honey to be postmaster at Uehling, Nebr., in place of Catherine Honey. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

## NEVADA

James L. Denton to be postmaster at Caliente, Nev., in place of J. L. Denton. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1932.

Henry J. Marriott to be postmaster at Ely, Nev., in place of H. J. Marriott. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Fred L. Littell to be postmaster at Yerington, Nev., in place of F. L. Littell. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Adin R. Chapman to be postmaster at Berlin, N. H., in place of A. R. Chapman. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Harry L. D. Severance to be postmaster at Claremont, N. H., in place of H. L. D. Severance. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Frank E. Webster to be postmaster at Farmington, N. H., in place of F. E. Webster. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

May F. Sumner to be postmaster at Goffstown, N. H., in place of M. F. Sumner. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Maurice H. Randall to be postmaster at Haverhill, N. H., in place of M. H. Randall. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Jesse C. Parker to be postmaster at Hillsboro, N. H., in place of J. C. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Harriet O. Harriman to be postmaster at Jackson, N. H., in place of H. O. Harriman. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Charles L. Bemis to be postmaster at Marlboro, N. H., in place of C. L. Bemis. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Arthur J. Gould to be postmaster at New London, N. H., in place of A. J. Gould. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Harold B. Pinkham to be postmaster at Newmarket, N. H., in place of H. B. Pinkham. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Stella E. Coburn to be postmaster at North Rochester, N. H., in place of S. E. Coburn. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Ernest H. Stevens to be postmaster at North Woodstock, N. H., in place of F. W. Smith, removed.

Herman P. Gleason to be postmaster at Ossipee, N. H., in place of H. P. Gleason. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Harry F. Smith to be postmaster at Peterboro, N. H., in place of H. F. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Joseph P. Conner to be postmaster at Portsmouth, N. H., in place of J. P. Conner. Incumbent's commission expires February 27, 1932.

Esther F. Bragg to be postmaster at Seabrook, N. H. Office became presidential July 1, 1931.

Harvey E. Gates to be postmaster at Troy, N. H., in place of H. E. Gates. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

James A. Reed to be postmaster at Union, N. H., in place of J. A. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

## NEW JERSEY

Elmira L. Phillips to be postmaster at Andover, N. J., in place of E. L. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

John G. Stoughton to be postmaster at Bergenfield, N. J., in place of J. G. Stoughton. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Rena S. Duffield to be postmaster at Cedarville, N. J., in place of J. H. Dare, resigned.

Alonzo P. Green to be postmaster at Chester, N. J., in place of A. P. Green. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

John B. W. Berry to be postmaster at Clementon, N. J., in place of J. B. W. Berry. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Frank E. Gersie to be postmaster at Clifton, N. J., in place of F. E. Gersie. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Reuben Coyte to be postmaster at Coytesville, N. J., in place of Reuben Coyte. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Wilfred T. Sullivan to be postmaster at Delawanna, N. J., in place of W. T. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Anna Heus to be postmaster at Demarest, N. J., in place of Anna Heus. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Charlotte S. Hurd to be postmaster at Dover, N. J., in place of C. S. Hurd. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

George Oberle to be postmaster at Edgewater, N. J., in place of George Oberle. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

John P. Adair to be postmaster at Highlands, N. J., in place of J. P. Adair. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Harold R. Fife to be postmaster at Linwood, N. J., in place of H. R. Fife. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Andrew Bauer to be postmaster at Little Ferry, N. J., in place of Andrew Bauer. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Walter D. Finch to be postmaster at Mahwah, N. J., in place of W. D. Finch. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Thomas Post to be postmaster at Midland Park, N. J., in place of Thomas Post. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Arthur F. Jahn to be postmaster at Ridgefield, N. J., in place of A. F. Jahn. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Richard T. Beak to be postmaster at Shrewsbury, N. J., in place of R. T. Beak. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Edward C. Francois to be postmaster at Union City, N. J., in place of E. C. Francois. Incumbent's commission expires February 16, 1932.

Frank R. Parry to be postmaster at Wanaque, N. J., in place of F. R. Parry. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1929.

Herman H. Ahlers to be postmaster at West New York, N. J., in place of H. H. Ahlers. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

Harry C. Lussy to be postmaster at Wharton, N. J., in place of H. C. Lussy. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Velma M. Kitchell to be postmaster at Whippany, N. J., in place of V. M. Kitchell. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1932.

Richard Van Iderstine to be postmaster at Wyckoff, N. J., in place of Richard Van Iderstine. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1930.

#### NEW YORK

Robert C. Downey to be postmaster at Akron, N. Y., in place of R. C. Downey. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Mabel F. Reynolds to be postmaster at Alfred, N. Y., in place of M. F. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

Harrison D. Fuller to be postmaster at Antwerp, N. Y., in place of H. D. Fuller. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Arthur L. Howard to be postmaster at Baldwinsville, N. Y., in place of A. L. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Rudolph W. Schoverling to be postmaster at Bayville, N. Y., in place of R. W. Schoverling. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Henry B. Mulford to be postmaster at Binghamton, N. Y., in place of H. B. Mulford. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1932.

Maud Rogers to be postmaster at Bridgehampton, N. Y., in place of Maud Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Lawrence R. Ryckman to be postmaster at Brocton, N. Y., in place of L. R. Ryckman. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles W. Dunn to be postmaster at Calcium, N. Y., in place of C. W. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expires February 27, 1932.

Ernest K. Hudson to be postmaster at Castleton on Hudson, N. Y., in place of E. K. Hudson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles W. Brock to be postmaster at Cattaraugus, N. Y., in place of C. W. Brock. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Margaret R. Mulligan to be postmaster at Central Islip, N. Y., in place of M. R. Mulligan. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Benjamin Wightman to be postmaster at Cherry Valley, N. Y., in place of Benjamin Wightman. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

Carolyn F. Parker to be postmaster at Chestertown, N. Y., in place of C. F. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Herbert N. Rothenmeyer to be postmaster at Clarence, N. Y., in place of H. N. Rothenmeyer. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Henry P. Wilcox to be postmaster at Cohocton, N. Y., in place of H. P. Wilcox. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Robert D. Southward to be postmaster at Congers, N. Y., in place of R. D. Southward. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1932.

Rhoda H. Lee to be postmaster at Dundee, N. Y., in place of R. H. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Benjamin R. Erwin to be postmaster at East Rochester, N. Y., in place of B. R. Erwin. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Raymond L. Hodge to be postmaster at East Syracuse, N. Y., in place of R. L. Hodge. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

William E. Lent to be postmaster at East Williston, N. Y., in place of W. E. Lent. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Henry J. Frey to be postmaster at Ebenezer, N. Y., in place of H. J. Frey. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Gaylord F. Carpenter to be postmaster at Elbridge, N. Y., in place of G. F. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Phillip F. Schaefer to be postmaster at Fleischmanns, N. Y., in place of P. F. Schaefer. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Walter A. Pierce to be postmaster at Fort Ann, N. Y., in place of W. A. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Thomas J. Courtney to be postmaster at Garden City, N. Y., in place of T. J. Courtney. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Arthur Decker to be postmaster at Goshen, N. Y., in place of Arthur Decker. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Paul W. Christenson to be postmaster at Gowanda, N. Y., in place of P. W. Christenson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Will E. Roberts to be postmaster at Granville, N. Y., in place of W. E. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

George R. Archer to be postmaster at Hadley, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1930.

Ella E. Rodger to be postmaster at Hammond, N. Y., in place of E. E. Rodger. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Ray F. Dunlop to be postmaster at Harrisville, N. Y., in place of R. F. Dunlop. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Walter J. Pelham to be postmaster at Hensonville, N. Y., in place of W. J. Pelham. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Thomas J. Wintermute, jr., to be postmaster at Horseheads, N. Y., in place of T. J. Wintermute, jr. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Frank H. Burmaster to be postmaster at Irving, N. Y., in place of F. H. Burmaster. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Joseph R. Cowell to be postmaster at Jordan, N. Y., in place of J. R. Cowell. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Lizzie G. Hall to be postmaster at Little Valley, N. Y., in place of L. G. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Violet M. Hill to be postmaster at Loomis, N. Y., in place of V. M. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Mary Murdie to be postmaster at Loon Lake, N. Y., in place of Mary Murdie. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Arthur G. Dean to be postmaster at Marion, N. Y., in place of W. H. Curtis, resigned.

Katherine A. Slattery to be postmaster at Maryknoll, N. Y., in place of K. A. Slattery. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1932.

Lizzie M. Tuthill to be postmaster at Mattituck, N. Y., in place of L. M. Tuthill. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Alonzo L. Waters to be postmaster at Medina, N. Y., in place of A. L. Waters. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Dill H. Werley to be postmaster at Middletown, N. Y., in place of J. D. Stivers. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1930.

Perry R. Bennett to be postmaster at Milford, N. Y., in place of P. R. Bennett. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Edward Everett to be postmaster at Millerton, N. Y., in place of Edward Everett. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Edith A. Parker to be postmaster at Moravia, N. Y., in place of E. A. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Albert Lynd to be postmaster at Nassau, N. Y., in place of Albert Lynd. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

James Owens to be postmaster at Ossining, N. Y., in place of James Owens. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

William O. Cooper to be postmaster at Oxford, N. Y., in place of W. O. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

John T. Mills to be postmaster at Oyster Bay, N. Y., in place of J. T. Mills. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Edward R. Harms to be postmaster at Pearl River, N. Y., in place of E. R. Harms. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1932.

Lida M. Schwetz to be postmaster at Port Byron, N. Y., in place of L. M. Schwetz. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Mabel S. Griswold to be postmaster at Pottersville, N. Y., in place of M. S. Griswold. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Willard G. Bullion to be postmaster at Richfield Springs, N. Y., in place of W. G. Bullion. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Park J. Johnson to be postmaster at Ripley, N. Y., in place of P. J. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Max C. Headley to be postmaster at Rushville, N. Y., in place of M. C. Headley. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Eugene W. Seraphin to be postmaster at St. Bonaventure, N. Y., in place of F. E. Fitzsimmons, resigned.

John D. Fratsher to be postmaster at Saugerties, N. Y., in place of J. D. Fratsher. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles L. Carrier to be postmaster at Sherburne, N. Y., in place of C. L. Carrier. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Frank A. Erickson to be postmaster at Sherman, N. Y., in place of F. A. Erickson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Helen M. Braisted to be postmaster at Silver Bay, N. Y., in place of H. M. Braisted. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

William A. Hilton to be postmaster at Skaneateles, N. Y., in place of W. A. Hilton. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

William M. Ackerman to be postmaster at Sparkill, N. Y., in place of W. M. Ackerman. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Arthur L. Willshaw to be postmaster at Staten Island, N. Y., in place of W. A. Eagleson. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1930.

Carlyle S. Hoskins to be postmaster at Stillwater, N. Y., in place of C. S. Hoskins. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

John W. Bellis to be postmaster at Tappan, N. Y., in place of J. W. Bellis. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1932.

Marion E. Wroten to be postmaster at Trudeau, N. Y., in place of M. E. Wroten. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John De Frine to be postmaster at Williamson, N. Y., in place of John De Frine. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

George L. Helfter to be postmaster at Williamsville, N. Y., in place of G. L. Helfter. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1932.

Ada J. Folsom to be postmaster at Winthrop, N. Y., in place of A. J. Folsom. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

John B. Lonon to be postmaster at Ashford, N. C., in place of J. B. Lonon. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

John F. Barlow to be postmaster at Banners Elk, N. C., in place of J. F. Barlow. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Lester G. Hales to be postmaster at Bladenboro, N. C., in place of L. G. Hales. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Abner W. Smith to be postmaster at Boone, N. C., in place of A. W. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1932.

Alice W. Starr to be postmaster at Creswell, N. C., in place of A. W. Starr. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

William C. Thorne to be postmaster at Elm City, N. C., in place of W. C. Thorne. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Andrew J. Runion to be postmaster at Hot Springs, N. C., in place of A. J. Runion. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

John A. Klein to be postmaster at Morehead City, N. C., in place of J. A. Klein. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

David M. Cloninger to be postmaster at Newton, N. C., in place of D. M. Cloninger. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Jacob H. Quinn to be postmaster at Shelby, N. C., in place of J. H. Quinn. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Mae A. Elliott to be postmaster at Union Mills, N. C., in place of M. A. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Walter A. Sather to be postmaster at Bismarck, N. Dak., in place of Oliver Lundquist, deceased.

Theodore A. Marquardt to be postmaster at Coopers-town, N. Dak., in place of T. A. Marquardt. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

Arthur Nelson to be postmaster at Courtenay, N. Dak., in place of Arthur Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Genevieve Gregor to be postmaster at Dawson, N. Dak., in place of Genevieve Gregor. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Albert E. Gutekunst to be postmaster at Drayton, N. Dak., in place of A. E. Gutekunst. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Orna F. Leedy to be postmaster at Goodrich, N. Dak., in place of O. F. Leedy. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Albert G. Tverberg to be postmaster at Grafton, N. Dak., in place of V. A. Tallackson, resigned.

Mary A. Manning to be postmaster at Jud, N. Dak., in place of M. A. Manning. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Joseph H. Huseby to be postmaster at Leeds, N. Dak., in place of J. H. Huseby. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Donald B. McDonald to be postmaster at Maxbass, N. Dak., in place of D. B. McDonald. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Elizabeth J. Olson to be postmaster at Medina, N. Dak., in place of E. J. Olson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Ole S. Aaker to be postmaster at Minnewaukan, N. Dak., in place of O. S. Aaker. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Ivah A. Miller to be postmaster at Nome, N. Dak., in place of I. A. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Otto Sougstad to be postmaster at Northwood, N. Dak., in place of Otto Sougstad. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Oscar M. Thompson to be postmaster at Rolette, N. Dak., in place of O. M. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Forrest Daniel to be postmaster at Sykeston, N. Dak., in place of Forrest Daniel. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Clarence B. Stinson to be postmaster at Warwick, N. Dak., in place of C. B. Stinson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

## OHIO

Lloyd D. Carter to be postmaster at Akron, Ohio, in place of L. D. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Franklin Fasig to be postmaster at Arlington, Ohio, in place of Franklin Fasig. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Howard M. Snedeker to be postmaster at Bellaire, Ohio, in place of H. M. Snedeker. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

Fred O. Simpson to be postmaster at Belle Center, Ohio, in place of F. O. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Henry Kemper to be postmaster at Bellefontaine, Ohio, in place of Henry Kemper. Incumbent's commission expires March 27, 1932.

Charles A. Bower to be postmaster at Bowerston, Ohio, in place of C. A. Bower. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

John Roth to be postmaster at Exello, Ohio, in place of John Roth. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Wilber C. Foote to be postmaster at Fredericktown, Ohio, in place of W. C. Foote. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Alonzo B. Yarnell to be postmaster at Freeport, Ohio, in place of A. B. Yarnell. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

Charles F. Faris to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Ohio, in place of C. F. Faris. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Harry H. Hover to be postmaster at Lakeview, Ohio, in place of H. H. Hover. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1932.

Heyward Long to be postmaster at Martins Ferry, Ohio, in place of Heyward Long. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

Jerry F. Koster to be postmaster at Mayfield Heights, Ohio, in place of J. F. Koster. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Leonard H. Kelly to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in place of L. H. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

William M. Johns to be postmaster at Plymouth, Ohio, in place of W. M. Johns. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Alta N. Johnson to be postmaster at Rushsylvania, Ohio, in place of A. N. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Rodney Barnes to be postmaster at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in place of Rodney Barnes. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

James A. Downs to be postmaster at Scio, Ohio, in place of J. A. Downs. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

Russel A. Medaugh to be postmaster at Spencerville, Ohio, in place of R. A. Medaugh. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Edna M. Gilson to be postmaster at Steubenville, Ohio, in place of E. M. Gilson. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Mayme Bell to be postmaster at Utica, Ohio, in place of H. C. Bell, deceased.

Mattie M. Beeson to be postmaster at Vandalia, Ohio, in place of M. M. Beeson. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Milton W. Stout to be postmaster at West Liberty, Ohio, in place of M. W. Stout. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Margaret A. Brooks to be postmaster at Yorkville, Ohio, in place of M. A. Brooks. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

## OKLAHOMA

Hugh M. Tilton to be postmaster at Anadarko, Okla., in place of H. M. Tilton. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

William S. Sibley to be postmaster at Arnett, Okla., in place of W. S. Sibley. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Royal F. Hall to be postmaster at Boise City, Okla., in place of R. F. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

Frank A. Smith to be postmaster at Byars, Okla., in place of F. A. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires February 16, 1932.

Arthur D. Hartley to be postmaster at Cardin, Okla., in place of A. D. Hartley. Incumbent's commission expires February 16, 1932.

Roy M. Muse to be postmaster at Elmore City, Okla., in place of R. M. Muse. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

James O. Dowdy to be postmaster at Haskell, Okla., in place of J. O. Dowdy. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Calvin C. Wilson to be postmaster at Henryetta, Okla., in place of C. C. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

James T. White to be postmaster at Howe, Okla., in place of J. T. White. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Hubbard A. Babb to be postmaster at Hugo, Okla., in place of H. A. Babb. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1931.

Roy Sherman to be postmaster at Lexington, Okla., in place of Roy Sherman. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Andrew G. D. Elswick to be postmaster at Manchester, Okla., in place of A. G. D. Elswick. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Ralph P. Witt to be postmaster at Maud, Okla., in place of R. P. Witt. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

John A. Norris to be postmaster at Okeene, Okla., in place of J. A. Norris. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

William G. Johnston to be postmaster at Oklahoma City, Okla., in place of W. G. Johnston. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Charles H. Johnson to be postmaster at Pawnee, Okla., in place of C. H. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

John T. Williams to be postmaster at Perkins, Okla., in place of J. T. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

William E. Watson to be postmaster at Quinton, Okla., in place of W. E. Watson. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

Mary E. L. Allen to be postmaster at Ramona, Okla., in place of M. E. L. Allen. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

James M. Adkison to be postmaster at Tulsa, Okla., in place of J. M. Adkison. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Virgil T. Gannaway to be postmaster at Tuttle, Okla., in place of V. T. Gannaway. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

James M. D. Clowdus to be postmaster at Wilson, Okla., in place of J. M. D. Clowdus. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

Laura M. Hopkins to be postmaster at Woodward, Okla., in place of L. M. Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expires February 16, 1932.

#### OREGON

Leslie B. Frizzell to be postmaster at Houlton, Oreg., in place of L. B. Frizzell. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Pauline W. Platt to be postmaster at Ontario, Oreg., in place of P. W. Platt. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Henry H. McReynolds to be postmaster at Pilot Rock, Oreg., in place of H. H. McReynolds. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Cora Eames to be postmaster at Warrenton, Oreg., in place of Cora Eames. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Nels C. Nielsen to be postmaster at Wendling, Oreg., in place of N. C. Nielsen. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Harold Coburn to be postmaster at Allison, Pa., in place of Harold Coburn. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Stanley L. Bechtel to be postmaster at Bally, Pa., in place of S. L. Bechtel. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Daniel K. Miller to be postmaster at Birdsboro, Pa., in place of D. K. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Wayne M. Culley to be postmaster at Burgettstown, Pa., in place of W. M. Culley. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1932.

William W. Latta to be postmaster at California, Pa., in place of W. W. Latta. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

William McCandless to be postmaster at Catasauqua, Pa., in place of William McCandless. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

John K. Hagerty to be postmaster at Chester, Pa., in place of J. K. Hagerty. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1932.

Frank U. Armstrong to be postmaster at Cheswick, Pa., in place of F. U. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

Harry O. Campsey to be postmaster at Claysville, Pa., in place of H. O. Campsey. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1932.

Harry M. Logan to be postmaster at Conshohocken, Pa., in place of H. M. Logan. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Joseph A. Lawrence to be postmaster at Danville, Pa., in place of J. B. Gearhart, deceased.

Millard F. Hauser to be postmaster at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., in place of M. F. Hauser. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Samuel A. Morrison to be postmaster at Delmont, Pa., in place of S. A. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expires February 27, 1932.

Oscar W. Welsh to be postmaster at Douglassville, Pa., in place of O. W. Welsh. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Charles R. Kschinka to be postmaster at Dushore, Pa., in place of C. R. Kschinka. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

George V. Glenn to be postmaster at East Butler, Pa., in place of G. V. Glenn. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Haydn E. Lupold to be postmaster at East Petersburg, Pa., in place of H. E. Lupold. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Mary S. Moore to be postmaster at Everson, Pa., in place of M. S. Moore. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Cletus L. Goodling to be postmaster at Farm School, Pa., in place of C. L. Goodling. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Arthur D. Garber to be postmaster at Florin, Pa., in place of A. D. Garber. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Roy R. Rhodes to be postmaster at Freedom, Pa., in place of R. R. Rhodes. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Charles O. Wescoe to be postmaster at Fullerton, Pa., in place of C. O. Wescoe. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Lemuel N. Ammon to be postmaster at Gap, Pa., in place of L. N. Ammon. Incumbent's commission expires February 24, 1932.

Warren R. Grove to be postmaster at Greencastle, Pa., in place of W. R. Grove. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1932.

William R. Smith to be postmaster at Harmony, Pa., in place of W. R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Benjamin F. Jenkins to be postmaster at Jeannette, Pa., in place of B. F. Jenkins. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

George J. Thumm to be postmaster at Lansdale, Pa., in place of G. J. Thumm. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Caddie L. Greth to be postmaster at Laureldale, Pa., in place of C. L. Greth. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Anna W. Kerr to be postmaster at Lincoln Place, Pa., in place of A. W. Kerr. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Rhea L. Moyer to be postmaster at Macungie, Pa., in place of R. L. Moyer. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John L. Coldren to be postmaster at Manheim, Pa., in place of J. L. Coldren. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Henry B. Haines to be postmaster at Maytown, Pa., in place of H. B. Haines. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Mabel G. Wetzel to be postmaster at Middleburg, Pa., in place of M. G. Wetzel. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Harry J. Bearer to be postmaster at Monessen, Pa., in place of H. J. Bearer. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

William S. Durham to be postmaster at Mont Clare, Pa., in place of W. S. Durham. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Andrew L. Daigneau to be postmaster at Mount Gretna, Pa., in place of E. R. Dissinger. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1930.

Phares S. Auxer to be postmaster at Mountville, Pa., in place of P. S. Auxer. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Albert P. Malkin to be postmaster at Nemaocolin, Pa., in place of A. R. Morgan, resigned.

William E. Marsden to be postmaster at Nesquehoning, Pa., in place of W. E. Marsden. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Edwin Zimmerman to be postmaster at Newmanstown, Pa., in place of Edwin Zimmerman. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Clinton B. White to be postmaster at New Wilmington, Pa., in place of C. B. White. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

Bert D. Stephens to be postmaster at Nicholson, Pa., in place of B. D. Stephens. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1932.

Anna C. Young to be postmaster at North Hills, Pa., in place of A. C. Young. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

David B. Seasholtz to be postmaster at North Wales, Pa., in place of D. B. Seasholtz. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1932.

Lewis M. Krebs to be postmaster at Port Carbon, Pa., in place of L. M. Krebs. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Howard Sterner to be postmaster at Richlandtown, Pa., in place of Howard Sterner. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Eranius E. Bentel to be postmaster at Rochester, Pa., in place of E. E. Bentel. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Luther P. Ross to be postmaster at Saxton, Pa., in place of L. P. Ross. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

John N. Backenstose to be postmaster at Schaefferstown, Pa., in place of J. D. Backenstose, resigned.

Eberhard D. Smith to be postmaster at Sellersville, Pa., in place of E. D. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1932.

Calvin S. Leitner to be postmaster at Sheridan, Pa., in place of C. S. Leitner. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Richard L. Harpel to be postmaster at Sinking Spring, Pa., in place of R. L. Harpel. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Edward W. Workley to be postmaster at Smethport, Pa., in place of E. W. Workley. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1931.

Peter L. Rohrer to be postmaster at Smoketown, Pa., in place of P. L. Rohrer. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Frank G. Jones to be postmaster at Spartansburg, Pa., in place of F. G. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Robert E. Frech to be postmaster at Stowe, Pa., in place of R. E. Frech. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Charles F. Wenrich to be postmaster at Wernersville, Pa., in place of C. F. Wenrich. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Helen L. Chaffee to be postmaster at Wesleyville, Pa., in place of H. L. Chaffee. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Mary H. Guess to be postmaster at West Alexander, Pa., in place of H. P. Howell, deceased.

Wayne Elliott to be postmaster at West Chester, Pa., in place of Wayne Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1932.

John G. McCune to be postmaster at West Newton, Pa., in place of J. G. McCune. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1932.

Carl H. Borgeson to be postmaster at Wilcox, Pa., in place of C. H. Borgeson. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Philip Shay to be postmaster at Williamsport, Pa., in place of W. F. Zahn, deceased.

J. Mateer Pollock to be postmaster at Wilmerding, Pa., in place of J. M. Pollock. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1932.

Edwin K. Bedortha to be postmaster at Woodville, Pa., in place of E. K. Bedortha. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Harry N. Yost to be postmaster at Wyomissing, Pa., in place of H. A. Garner, removed.

Susanna S. Hartman to be postmaster at Yardley, Pa., in place of S. S. Hartman. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1932.

#### PORTO RICO

Agustin Carbonell to be postmaster at Caguas, P. R., in place of Agustin Carbonell. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

#### RHODE ISLAND

Mary V. Nichols to be postmaster at Bradford, R. I., in place of M. V. Nichols. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Robert Liptrot to be postmaster at Greystone, R. I., in place of G. T. Lund, resigned.

Hartzell R. Birch to be postmaster at Kingston, R. I., in place of H. R. Birch. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Frank A. Rixford to be postmaster at Woonsocket, R. I., in place of F. A. Rixford. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Willard O. Dailey to be postmaster at Bison, S. Dak., in place of W. O. Dailey. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

Arthur D. Flagg to be postmaster at Buffalo, S. Dak., in place of A. D. Flagg. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

Charles S. Kingsbury to be postmaster at Dallas, S. Dak., in place of C. S. Kingsbury. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

Florence Holden to be postmaster at Lake Andes, S. Dak., in place of Florence Holden. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

Sylvester Eisenman to be postmaster at Marty, S. Dak., in place of Sylvester Eisenman. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

William Kayser to be postmaster at Parkston, S. Dak., in place of William Kayser. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1932.

William Zwicky to be postmaster at Rapid City, S. Dak., in place of J. H. Mathias, resigned.

## TENNESSEE

John P. Gallaher to be postmaster at Ashland City, Tenn., in place of J. P. Gallaher. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

John L. Harris to be postmaster at Bethel Springs, Tenn., in place of J. L. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

John V. Lady to be postmaster at Blountville, Tenn., in place of J. V. Lady. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

Mamie D. Phillips to be postmaster at Brighton, Tenn., in place of M. D. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Joel F. Ruffin to be postmaster at Cedar Hill, Tenn., in place of J. F. Ruffin. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1931.

Lavella Bratschi to be postmaster at Erin, Tenn., in place of Lavella Bratschi. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

William T. McCown to be postmaster at Fayetteville, Tenn., in place of W. T. McCown. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Charley M. Mount to be postmaster at Franklin, Tenn., in place of C. M. Mount. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Stephen H. Bedwell to be postmaster at Friendship, Tenn., in place of S. H. Bedwell. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

John F. Gaines to be postmaster at Gainesboro, Tenn., in place of J. F. Gaines. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Harry K. Dodson to be postmaster at Kenton, Tenn., in place of H. K. Dodson. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

John J. Graham to be postmaster at Knoxville, Tenn., in place of J. J. Graham. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Ernest C. Lowery to be postmaster at Leoma, Tenn., in place of E. C. Lowery. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Henrietta Whaley to be postmaster at Liberty, Tenn., in place of M. C. Bratten, resigned.

Elmer T. Sparks to be postmaster at McKenzie, Tenn., in place of E. T. Sparks. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

Bassil G. Taylor to be postmaster at Mason, Tenn., in place of B. G. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

A. Henderson Johnson to be postmaster at Newbern, Tenn., in place of A. H. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Hugh G. Haworth to be postmaster at New Market, Tenn., in place of H. G. Haworth. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Colpy Upton to be postmaster at Obion, Tenn., in place of Colpy Upton. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

William S. Weatherly to be postmaster at Puryear, Tenn., in place of W. S. Weatherly. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Chester A. Scott to be postmaster at Selmer, Tenn., in place of C. A. Scott. Incumbent's commission expires February 24, 1932.

Cyrus L. Fairless to be postmaster at Trenton, Tenn., in place of C. L. Fairless. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Thomas E. Richardson to be postmaster at Tullahoma, Tenn., in place of T. E. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

William E. Hudgins to be postmaster at Union City, Tenn., in place of W. E. Hudgins. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

## TEXAS

Anderson J. Hixson to be postmaster at Abbott, Tex., in place of A. J. Hixson. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Ethyl H. Williams to be postmaster at Angleton, Tex., in place of E. H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Ernest E. Cornelius to be postmaster at Athens, Tex., in place of E. E. Cornelius. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Jefferson D. Bell to be postmaster at Bartlett, Tex., in place of J. D. Bell. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Joe B. Carter to be postmaster at Beckville, Tex., in place of J. B. Carter. Incumbent's commission expires February 27, 1932.

Antonia R. Garcia to be postmaster at Benavides, Tex., in place of A. R. Garcia. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Edith M. Bursey to be postmaster at Brackettville, Tex., in place of E. M. Bursey. Incumbent's commission expires February 27, 1932.

Gertrude N. Merrill to be postmaster at Buffalo, Tex., in place of G. N. Merrill. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Claude F. Riley to be postmaster at Canton, Tex., in place of C. F. Riley. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

David A. Young to be postmaster at Commerce, Tex., in place of D. A. Young. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Bradley Miller to be postmaster at Coolidge, Tex., in place of Bradley Miller. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

Eugene Webb to be postmaster at Corrigan, Tex., in place of Eugene Webb. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Vivian B. Boone to be postmaster at Fabens, Tex., in place of V. B. Boone. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

William N. Moore to be postmaster at Fort Worth, Tex., in place of W. N. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Nora C. McNally to be postmaster at Godley, Tex., in place of N. C. McNally. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Lenora Baade to be postmaster at Gulf, Tex., in place of W. L. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1930.

Cass B. Rowland to be postmaster at Hamlin, Tex., in place of C. B. Rowland. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Clara C. Redford to be postmaster at Johnson City, Tex., in place of C. C. Redford. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Harman Straub to be postmaster at La Feria, Tex., in place of Harman Straub. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Alfred W. Orr to be postmaster at Livingston, Tex., in place of A. W. Orr. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1931.

John B. Vannoy to be postmaster at McLean, Tex., in place of J. B. Vannoy. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Paul Fomby to be postmaster at Maud, Tex., in place of Paul Fomley. To correct name.

Joel D. Cranford to be postmaster at Mineral Wells, Tex., in place of J. D. Cranford. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

James M. Cottle to be postmaster at Moran, Tex., in place of J. M. Cottle. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Beulah W. Carles to be postmaster at Muleshoe, Tex., in place of B. W. Carles. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Joseph F. Wiles to be postmaster at Olton, Tex., in place of J. F. Wiles. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Nora M. Kuhn to be postmaster at Paige, Tex., in place of N. M. Kuhn. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1932.

Willie L. Kennedy to be postmaster at Putnam, Tex., in place of W. L. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expires February 27, 1932.

Andrew J. Bushong to be postmaster at Rankin, Tex., in place of A. J. Bushong. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

John M. Cape to be postmaster at San Marcos, Tex., in place of J. M. Cape. Incumbent's commission expires February 17, 1932.

William A. Farek to be postmaster at Schulenburg, Tex., in place of W. A. Farek. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Clara M. Bean to be postmaster at Van Horn, Tex., in place of I. C. Dees, resigned.

Joe Burger, sr., to be postmaster at Wharton, Tex., in place of Joe Burger, sr. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Alphonso S. Butler to be postmaster at Winona, Tex., in place of A. S. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

## UTAH

Ezra P. Jensen to be postmaster at Garland, Utah, in place of E. P. Jensen. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Leo N. Gledhill to be postmaster at Gunnison, Utah, in place of L. N. Gledhill. Incumbent's commission expires February 10, 1932.

Maranda Young to be postmaster at Heber, Utah, in place of Maranda Young. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

Joseph C. Frost to be postmaster at Riverton, Utah, in place of S. F. Stephensen, removed.

Norman G. Allen to be postmaster at Wellsville, Utah, in place of N. G. Allan. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

## VERMONT

Douglas C. Montgomery to be postmaster at East Arlington, Vt., in place of D. C. Montgomery. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Lyman H. Leach to be postmaster at Essex Junction, Vt., in place of L. H. Leach. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

William F. Braley to be postmaster at Hartford, Vt., in place of W. F. Braley. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1932.

Dora W. Brown to be postmaster at Lunenburg, Vt., in place of D. W. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Murray K. Paris to be postmaster at Lyndon, Vt., in place of M. K. Paris. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Truman E. Wheeler to be postmaster at Lyndonville, Vt., in place of T. E. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expires February 27, 1932.

Walter W. Wright to be postmaster at North Troy, Vt., in place of W. W. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Charles W. Humphrey to be postmaster at Poultney, Vt., in place of C. W. Humphrey. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Earle H. Bishop to be postmaster at West Rutland, Vt., in place of E. H. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Belle H. Covell to be postmaster at Williamstown, Vt., in place of B. H. Covell. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

## VIRGINIA

G. Buford Bralley to be postmaster at Austinville, Va., in place of G. B. Bralley. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Grace S. White to be postmaster at Ballston, Va., in place of G. S. White. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1930.

Noah Markey to be postmaster at Beaverdam, Va., in place of Noah Markey. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Ella E. Ames to be postmaster at Belle Haven, Va., in place of E. E. Ames. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Roy E. Potts to be postmaster at Berryville, Va., in place of N. S. Ritter, removed.

Francis C. Fitzhugh to be postmaster at Cape Charles, Va., in place of F. C. Fitzhugh. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

James M. Nunn to be postmaster at East Radford, Va., in place of J. M. Nunn. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Mary L. Addison to be postmaster at Emory, Va., in place of M. L. Addison. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1930.

Gilmer T. Slusser to be postmaster at Fincastle, Va., in place of G. T. Slusser. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Neville L. Adams to be postmaster at Gretna, Va., in place of N. L. Adams. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Charles A. Hammer to be postmaster at Harrisonburg, Va., in place of C. A. Hammer. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

William R. Rogers to be postmaster at Hilton Village, Va., in place of W. R. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

John W. Gibbs to be postmaster at Howardsville, Va., in place of J. W. Gibbs. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1930.

Frank D. Paul to be postmaster at Leesburg, Va., in place of F. D. Paul. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Rodney F. Woodward to be postmaster at Marshall, Va., in place of R. F. Woodward. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Charles P. Smith, jr., to be postmaster at Martinsville, Va., in place of C. P. Smith, jr. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Charles M. Saunders to be postmaster at Milford, Va., in place of C. M. Saunders. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Oswell H. Hopkins to be postmaster at Narrows, Va., in place of O. H. Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Ruth O. Griffin to be postmaster at Newsoms, Va., in place of R. O. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Roger G. Dyson to be postmaster at North Emporia, Va., in place of R. G. Dyson. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Robert M. Bradshaw to be postmaster at Rice, Va., in place of R. M. Bradshaw. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Mary E. Spratt to be postmaster at Richlands, Va., in place of M. E. Spratt. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Walter E. Richmond to be postmaster at Rural Retreat, Va., in place of W. E. Richmond. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Bessie H. Moon to be postmaster at Saxe, Va., in place of B. H. Moon. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Joseph B. Jones to be postmaster at Smithfield, Va., in place of J. B. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Gilbert F. Stiles to be postmaster at Wachapreague, Va., in place of G. F. Stiles. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Emmett W. Brittle to be postmaster at Wakefield, Va., in place of E. W. Brittle. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

John B. Grayson to be postmaster at Warrenton, Va., in place of J. B. Grayson. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

William M. Chamberlain to be postmaster at Waverly, Va., in place of W. M. Chamberlain. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

Campbell Slemple to be postmaster at Wise, Va., in place of Campbell Slemple. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1931.

## WASHINGTON

Charles P. Stapp to be postmaster at Anacortes, Wash., in place of C. P. Stapp. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Fred H. Tonkin to be postmaster at Black Diamond, Wash., in place of F. H. Tonkin. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Eliza F. Head to be postmaster at Cathlamet, Wash., in place of E. F. Head. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles C. Mulligan to be postmaster at Kirkland, Wash., in place of C. C. Mulligan. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Florence P. Cooper to be postmaster at Long Beach, Wash., in place of F. P. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Curtis B. Bay to be postmaster at Lynden, Wash., in place of C. B. Bay. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

Anna M. Robertson to be postmaster at Montesano, Wash., in place of A. M. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles A. Fiedler to be postmaster at Newport, Wash., in place of C. A. Fiedler. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Alvin R. Lehmann to be postmaster at Parkland, Wash., in place of A. R. Lehmann. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

John W. Cowdery to be postmaster at Rainier, Wash., in place of J. W. Cowdery. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

James Lane to be postmaster at Roslyn, Wash., in place of James Lane. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Charles M. Perkins to be postmaster at Seattle, Wash., in place of C. M. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Warren P. Cressy to be postmaster at South Bend, Wash., in place of W. P. Cressy. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Charles L. Evans to be postmaster at Benwood, W. Va. Office established.

Otto Sharitz to be postmaster at Berwind, W. Va., in place of Otto Sharitz. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Daisy I. Valley to be postmaster at Coalwood, W. Va., in place of D. I. Valley. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Howe Stidger to be postmaster at Farmington, W. Va., in place of A. F. Dunham. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1930.

Wilbur Dolly to be postmaster at Franklin, W. Va., in place of Wilbur Dolly. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Thelma Taylor to be postmaster at Cauley Bridge, W. Va., in place of Thelma Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Reuben Williams to be postmaster at Glen Rogers, W. Va., in place of W. S. Thomas, removed.

Ada F. Rush to be postmaster at Hundred, W. Va., in place of A. F. Rush. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Millard F. Forgey to be postmaster at Kingston, W. Va., in place of M. F. Forgey. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Pete A. Spurlock to be postmaster at Logan, W. Va., in place of P. A. Spurlock. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1932.

James D. Charlton to be postmaster at Mannington, W. Va., in place of J. D. Charlton. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Austin H. Brown to be postmaster at Newell, W. Va., in place of A. H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Oscar S. Lindamood to be postmaster at Omar, W. Va., in place of O. S. Lindamood. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Lawrence Lipscomb to be postmaster at Parsons, W. Va., in place of Lawrence Lipscomb. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Bonnie Hanshaw to be postmaster at Peach Creek, W. Va., in place of Bonnie Hanshaw. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Jesse M. Wood to be postmaster at Worthington, W. Va., in place of J. M. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

## WISCONSIN

John Meili to be postmaster at Alma, Wis., in place of John Meili. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Carl L. Christianson to be postmaster at Bloomer, Wis., in place of C. L. Christianson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Thomas A. Lowerre to be postmaster at Delafield, Wis., in place of T. A. Lowerre. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1932.

Harry E. Garbisch to be postmaster at Dorchester, Wis., in place of H. E. Garbisch. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Albert C. Holmes to be postmaster at Evansville, Wis., in place of A. C. Holmes. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Anna J. Johnson to be postmaster at Fair Water, Wis., in place of A. J. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1931.

Dell Q. Grabill to be postmaster at Fort Atkinson, Wis., in place of G. A. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1931.

Wilfred D. Zeirke to be postmaster at Hartland, Wis., in place of Jacob Weed, removed.

Thomas A. Walby to be postmaster at Hudson, Wis., in place of T. A. Walby. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Eugene B. Williams to be postmaster at Hurley, Wis., in place of E. B. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1930.

Lawrence W. Daniels to be postmaster at Kansasville, Wis., in place of L. W. Daniels. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Frank A. Hanson to be postmaster at Kewaunee, Wis., in place of F. A. Hanson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Wallace M. Comstock to be postmaster at Oconto, Wis., in place of W. M. Comstock. Incumbent's commission expired May 21, 1930.

Nellie I. McGill to be postmaster at Oregon, Wis., in place of N. I. McGill. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1932.

Frank F. Delventhal to be postmaster at Peshtigo, Wis., in place of Lawrence Barrett, deceased.

George W. Rickeman to be postmaster at Racine, Wis., in place of G. H. Herzog, removed.

Emil G. Prellwitz to be postmaster at Ripon, Wis., in place of A. H. Fischer, deceased.

Walter C. Anderson to be postmaster at Rosholt, Wis., in place of W. C. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1932.

Harry E. Thomas to be postmaster at Sheboygan, Wis., in place of F. A. Knauf. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

Leo A. Brzezinski to be postmaster at Sobieski, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1930.

Henry J. LaGrandeur to be postmaster at Somerset, Wis., in place of H. J. LaGrandeur. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Harlow G. Hoag to be postmaster at Tomah, Wis., in place of W. R. Homermiller, removed.

George T. Classon to be postmaster at Weyauwega, Wis., in place of G. T. Classon. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

## WYOMING

Johan O. Hedemann to be postmaster at Columbine, Wyo., in place of J. O. Hedemann. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1932.

C. Golden Welch to be postmaster at Cowley, Wyo., in place of C. G. Welch. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1932.

Robert A. Hoover to be postmaster at Green River, Wyo., in place of R. A. Hoover. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Calloway Gillespie to be postmaster at Rock River, Wyo., in place of Calloway Gillespie. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Harold T. Duffy to be postmaster at Wheatland, Wyo., in place of H. T. Duffy. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1930.

## CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 1, 1932*

## POSTMASTERS

## ALABAMA

Jacob E. Hood, Cordova.  
Sylvanus L. Sherrill, Hartselle.

## MISSOURI

Lester H. Pettit, Ava.  
Verner H. Kirkendall, Birch Tree.  
Frank W. Dunn, Chaffee.  
Bransby B. Houghton, Crystal City.  
Maurice Craig, Ilmo.  
Benjamin H. Linhardt, Jefferson City.  
Victor M. Blankinship, Kennett.  
Charles S. Dickson, Milan.  
John M. Medcalf, Monroe City.  
Eugene E. Wyatt, Oak Grove.  
Amy B. Burchard, Owensville.  
Jesse A. Linthacum, Ridgeway.  
Lester S. Eddings, Rogersville.  
Alfred A. Smith, Rolla.  
Estel G. Crawford, Tipton.

## OKLAHOMA

Samuel H. Wilson, Barnsdall.  
Herbert L. Burke, Beaver.  
Osman A. Gilbert, Cleveland.  
Guy M. Babcock, Denoya.  
Roy R. Dodd, Fairfax.  
John N. Voorhees, Fairview.  
Doris M. Tyrrell, Fargo.  
Onie L. Tapp, Marlow.  
Irl J. Trout, Stigler.  
Clarence O. Payne, Tipton.

## OREGON

Charles B. Wilson, Newberg.

## TEXAS

Eleanor B. Johnston, Goree.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Rosa P. Oxley, Athens.  
Leonard E. White, Princeton.  
Roscoe B. Holmes, Raleigh.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty God, before whom the nations bow, we thank Thee that our unworthiness has not forfeited Thy love and that our hearts respond to it in gratitude. O bless us with the heart of a little child—strong to obey, quick to serve, and ready in kindness. O Lord we wait; we wait with our struggling faith in the outcome of this confused, turbulent old world. Some stupendous barrier is in the way, when all our yearning and striving for peace fails. The darkened sky seems to be such a receding horizon. Do Thou help the statesmen who are looking on with such growing apprehension and are laboring for the dawn of the morning. Go Thou behind the fortified frontiers and put Thy hand upon the curse of this mad, mad world, lest all lands become involved. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 29, 1932, 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 a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 261. Joint resolution making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for subscriptions to the capital stock of Federal land banks.

## INCREASED COMPENSATION AND FILLING OF VACANCIES IN DEPARTMENTS

Mr. POU, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution for printing under the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

## House Resolution 126

*Resolved*, That in the consideration of the general appropriation bills during the first session of the Seventy-second Congress it shall be in order to consider without the intervention of a point of order any sections of all the aforesaid bills, containing language which prohibits during the period from the date of their respective enactments until June 30, 1933, the use of appropriations for increases in compensation and the filling of vacancies in positions, with such modification in such sections as may be necessary to accomplish such purposes in order to adopt them to the respective appropriations bills.

## THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, before we take up the business of the day, may I ask the majority leader a question?

Mr. RAINEY. Certainly.

Mr. SNELL. I have had several inquiries relative to the Private Calendar. I am wondering if the gentleman can arrange to give us some day this week or very soon for the consideration of that calendar.

Mr. RAINEY. Yes. I think the Private Calendar ought not to be taken up at night.

Mr. SNELL. I think we ought to have it taken up in the afternoon so that proper consideration can be given to it.

Mr. RAINEY. The business of the House is in such shape that I think we can have Friday afternoon next for the consideration of the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire to ask unanimous consent at the present time for the consideration of the Private Calendar on Friday next?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the Private Calendar be taken up for consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole and bills unobjected to be considered on Friday next. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## VETERANS OF CONFEDERATE ARMY AND NAVY

The SPEAKER. This is consent day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

The first bill on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4577) to extend hospital and home facilities to veterans of the Confederate Army and Navy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, because I want to know more about this.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this bill really is the child of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. We had before the committee a letter from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, also from Mr. Watson B. Miller, speaking for the American Legion, and also from General Hines, and the committee, after hearings on the bill, reached the conclusion that there would be practically no veterans who would avail themselves of this right if given to them by Congress; that it would be a very gracious gesture and act on the part of Congress as indicating that all bitterness of feeling growing out of the situation from 1861 to 1865 has passed.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Does the gentleman think that is sufficient excuse to establish a precedent of the nature of this bill?

Mr. HILL of Alabama. All other veterans of all other wars of the United States are to-day eligible for admission to these homes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Of course, no one for an instant could charge me with any bitterness of feeling, as I am more or less a grandson of the Confederacy. I think I shall have to object until I have a chance to look the matter over more carefully.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Has the gentleman read the report?

Mr. UNDERHILL. No; but I want to read it. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice until I have had a chance to look into it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 308) to provide for the appointment of an acting secretary of the Territory of Hawaii during the absence or illness of the secretary.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I understood from the Delegate from Hawaii the other day that there would be a clause here which provides that no salary should be paid.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. That is acceptable.

Mr. BLANTON. That this is a position that would be held by another employee. It is understood that there is no salary to be paid additional to the salary already drawn by the official, but that a present official will merely act ex officio for the secretary of state?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. That is correct.

Mr. DOWELL. The bill itself specifically provides that.

Mr. BLANTON. But sometimes they get around those things.

Mr. DOWELL. There is no way of getting around the plain language in this bill.

Mr. BLANTON. We want it distinctly understood as to that, and with that clearly understood I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object in order to ask a question. This bill came up two weeks ago, and it was suggested by some one there should be an amendment to it providing for the absence of this secretary. Can the gentleman from Hawaii explain to me just what is provided with reference to that?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. It says: "When he is either sick or absent on one of the other islands."

Mr. JENKINS. That recalls it to my mind. It was suggested that the words "when absent upon official business" should be inserted.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. If he were away on furlough or on leave or on his vacation, then there is no one to act in

his stead. It is in order to take care of such contingencies that this bill was provided, because there is an absolute prohibition against anyone but himself acting at the time. We are simply asking for one who will act at the time for him.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. I yield.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. What duties has the secretary of the Territory to perform which require a substitute by law?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. One of the principal duties is in connection with the issuance of birth certificates.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Now, the gentleman knows that so far as birth certificates are concerned, in all likelihood his name appears printed "by registrar," or whichever authority has that particular ministerial duty. It is a ministerial duty.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. No. It is his own signature which is required.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. But that is only ministerial.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I think in the past the secretary's office has listed the birth certificates. Owing to the peculiar types of citizenship, some form has to be gone through as to birth certificates prior to securing steamship tickets and things like that.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. But the business of the Territory has been held up during his absence, and papers have had to be sent to San Francisco in order to obtain necessary official recognition, and in order to avoid that we have offered this bill. It means no cost to either the Federal Government or to the Territory.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Has the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] been satisfied as to the inquiry he made concerning the secretary?

Mr. BLANTON. I am satisfied concerning the assurance given me by the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I would like to show the gentleman the amendments which were suggested. On page 2, line 2, after the words "temporary absence," it was suggested to insert the words "on official business or during his illness." But I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from Hawaii. I think that language will not strengthen the bill at all, but that it will rather detract from it.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. Yes; because he may be away on vacation.

Mr. JENKINS. In that event the gentleman means that regardless of what business he may be away on he shall provide some one under bond to take his place.

Mr. HOUSTON of Hawaii. That is correct.

Mr. JENKINS. I believe the gentleman is correct in that respect.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 69 of the act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 534), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"The secretary may, with the approval of the governor, designate some other officer of the government of the Territory of Hawaii to act as secretary during his temporary absence or during his illness. Such designation and approval shall be in writing and shall be filed in the office of the governor, and a copy thereof, certified by the governor, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States. Such person so designated shall, during the temporary absence or illness of the secretary, be known as the acting secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of the secretary, except those provided for by section 70 of this act (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 535). Such acting secretary shall serve without additional compensation, but the secretary shall be responsible and liable on his official bond for all acts done by the acting secretary in the performance of his duties as acting secretary."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to use that five minutes in speaking out of order.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, because the gentleman from Texas always has matters of interest and information for the House, but, Mr. Speaker, we will have to tighten down on these requests on the Consent Calendar, so I hope that Members will not take any objection which is made in our desire to expedite this business as personal, if objection is made hereafter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post this morning carried a statement from President Hoover that "Directions have been given to send to Shanghai the Thirty-first Regiment, of about 1,000 men, now at Manila, together with 400 marines, in the transport *Chaumont*, leaving to-morrow," and that the cruiser *Houston* and six destroyers left Manila this morning for Shanghai.

In reciting the line-up of the naval and military forces of the United States, either now in China or going, the Post stated that there are 1,264 marines at Shanghai, and 566 boarding the cruiser *Houston* for Shanghai, with 433 marines at Peiping; that there are 700 infantrymen at Tientsin, and 1,000 boarding the transport *Chaumont* for Shanghai; that there are 2 destroyers at Shanghai with 242 aboard, 4 more en route with 460 aboard, and 7 more leaving Manila with 847 aboard; that 1 destroyer is at Nanking with 121 aboard, and in South China waters within 400 miles of Shanghai there are 5 destroyers with 605 aboard; that on the Yangtze River there are 7 small gunboats with 329 aboard, and 2 gunboats at Canton with 146 aboard; that there are 24 other ships and craft, including air and submarine, with a total personnel of 2,715, at Manila, and that there is 1 gunboat at Hsinho with 157 aboard. The Post further stated that following the conference at the White House yesterday, Secretary Hurley and General Douglas MacArthur hurriedly drafted the orders, written orders, written on a scratch pad, sending American Army troops to China.

Mr. Speaker, I want to ask my colleagues seriously how many of them are willing to involve the United States Government in war to protect a few Chinese merchants. Several years ago, while considering the Consent Calendar, I was fighting what was known as the Dyer Chinese Trading Act bills, and some of my colleagues then could not understand my opposition. I called attention then to the fact that there would be a few corporations formed where Americans would engage in business in China, and that presently a serious situation would arise where their financial interests would be involved and we would be sending our battleships and men over there to protect them. That is exactly what we are doing to-day. They were so hurried yesterday in sending orders for American troops to embark that they wrote them out on a scratch pad on their knees, to send our battleships and men over to the Far East.

I am not willing to involve the United States Government in war to protect those few Chinese merchants over there, and I think the Congress of the United States ought to give our powers that be to understand we are not going to permit it.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield.

Mr. McKEOWN. I would ask the gentleman if, under the conditions existing at present, the gentleman does not think it unwise to discuss that situation?

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman would wait until a bunch of our marines are shot down and killed over there and then we will be called upon to vote war, and I am not going to wait until that emergency arises.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. What other authority than the President of the United States and his Cabinet should determine the movements of our battleships?

Mr. BLANTON. Congress only can declare war, but others can get us in it. Oh, there are jingoes in big business and

jingoes in the War Department and jingoes in the Navy Department, and I am afraid they are in the State Department, all wanting to involve us in war for commercial profit and personal promotion.

I was called upon to vote for war back in 1917, but I have learned a whole lot since then, and we should be careful about sending our fighting men and fighting machines over there, for where warships rush into where fighting may be going on they are sure to become involved themselves. Somebody will be hurt, and shortly there will be a serious situation confronting the people. We ought to keep away from there. We ought to keep our ships and soldiers out of there, and we should notify those Chinese merchants that were formed into corporations under the Dyer Chinese Trading Act that they had better get out of there while foreigners are fighting and stay at home for the present.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. What other procedure would the gentleman suggest than the procedure that is being followed, under the circumstances, by the President and his Cabinet?

Mr. BLANTON. I would suggest that instead of rushing in there with our battleships and military forces where people are fighting, we should stay away from it. It is not our fight. We ought to arrange to assist Americans to get out of there, and then when these fighters get through with their scrap they can settle for the damage to American property, and that should be the extent of our activities. I am not willing that American forces should be sent 4,000 miles from home to protect the property of international merchants, who pay no taxes to the United States, and many of whom have no particular devotion to the United States but are seeking to enrich themselves in China.

This same edition of the Washington Post this morning gives the profits of J. P. Morgan & Co. from the sale of foreign bonds in the United States as \$10,833,626, while the American investors whom they duped into buying these worthless bonds lost \$2,000,000,000.

Why should we rush in with all of our marines, our battleships, and destroyers where a fight is going on? We are going to get into it as sure as you live if we do not stay away from there. Let these few Americans get out of China and come on home, and stay out during this fight.

Mr. PURNELL. Does the gentleman think we should not protect our people and help them get away from there?

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly we should. We should safeguard them and get them away from there through every reasonable and sane means, but we are doing a very dangerous thing just now.

Mr. PURNELL. How would the gentleman get them back? Would he have them swim back?

Mr. BLANTON. We have gotten them back before. We can get them back without entering a war. I wanted to sound this one note of warning. The first thing you know you are going to get some of our marines killed over there, and then we will be in a war, and if we use good judgment we can avoid it.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. When trouble was going on in China a couple of years ago we sent some war vessels over there, and the gentleman will remember that when the Cantonese army reached Shanghai the newspapers stated that they laid down a barrage around the Standard Oil Co.'s plant and let the missionaries and refugees take care of themselves. I agree with the gentleman from Texas. The thing we should do is to get our people out of there.

Mr. BLANTON. We should get them out of there and make them stay out of there before any of them are killed and we are then forced into a war that, with proper caution, can be avoided. And we must not let a bunch of war-seeking jingoes precipitate us into a war.

[Here the gavel fell.]

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

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

## EXTENSION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE DESERT LAND LAW

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar (H. R. 5484) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377), and acts amendatory thereof, to ceded lands of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

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

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire whether the amendments as recommended by the department have been included in the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. They have been included.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the price at which this land would be disposed of would be the price as fixed about 35 years ago, would it not?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Yes; but it is worth less now than it was then.

Mr. COLLINS. I understand; but that is the price at which it would be disposed of.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. It is nothing but desert land. There are thousands of acres there, and this bill simply extends to this land the desert land law. The homestead laws apply and the timber and stone act applies, but there is no other law that is applicable. There are only 160 acres involved, and it is intended to use some waste water which is unappropriated to put on these 160 acres.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is the gentleman accurate in saying there are only 160 acres involved? My understanding is that there may be 5,000 acres.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. There are only 160 acres we know of that would be applied for, because an entryman must show he has title to water to put on the land before an entry would be accepted, and there is no water there except waste water from an irrigating ditch which can not be utilized on any land within the irrigating system.

Mr. STAFFORD. Have these lands been classified as grazing lands?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is there any timber on these lands?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Absolutely none. It is nothing but desert land in a section where there is possibly less than 10 inches of rainfall per annum.

Mr. COLLINS. Does the gentleman assure the House that this bill is applicable to only 160 acres of land?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. No; I did not make that statement. I said it may be applicable to more, but there are no more lands for which there is water. There is no water to irrigate any land except these 160 acres, and this will not have any application unless water is available. In this instance there is water for 160 acres which comes from an irrigating ditch. All of the other water has been utilized by the Indian Service on other lands.

Mr. COLLINS. I think we had better let this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. This simply extends to these lands the desert land law. When the other extensions of the land law were made by Congress the desert land law was not mentioned.

Mr. LEAVITT. Is not this the case? This land could now be taken under the homestead act without any payment to the Government except the filing fee, but there are 160 acres of land, as it was presented to the committee, that could be taken under the desert land act if that act is made to apply. There will be water enough for that much. When you are considering the cost of it, \$2.50 per acre is the least part of it, because it would still be necessary to spend money to bring water on the land.

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman gives me an excellent reason for objecting.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Will the gentleman from Mississippi state why he objects, so that we may have some information about it.

Mr. COLLINS. I tried to indicate in my original question that the price fixed 30 years ago might be a very low price now.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. If it were appraised now, it would be appraised at probably 10 cents an acre because it is worth nothing unless it has water. Water is the valuable factor in the matter, and this waste water can not be applied on any other land except these 160 acres.

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman has no objection to the bill going over?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. I certainly do object. We reached this bill two weeks ago, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] objected. He looked into it carefully this morning when I had a conference with him, and the gentleman states the legislation is all right.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will yield, I may say that I gave further consideration to this bill yesterday, and this morning I was honored by a visit from my friend the gentleman from Idaho, who removed the objections I had. He states affirmatively that this is simply desert land. The bill only purposes one thing, as I see it. It enables certain entrymen to take 320 acres under the desert land law, whereas under the general homestead law they are limited to 160 acres. If the land is absolutely desert land and not suitable for any purpose whatsoever, I thought it would be better to give it to some adjoining neighbor and allow it to be cultivated.

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman's persuasive argument is convincing, so I withdraw my objection.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Would this have a tendency to open additional lands for farming purposes?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Only to the extent of 160 acres, because there is no water there to irrigate more than that. It would simply permit the entry of 160 acres and the application of waste water to that land, which without water is absolutely useless.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is that the only 160-acre tract of land in existence that is in that particular situation?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. The only tract for which there is any water available, because the water has all been taken up by the Indian Bureau and is applied to Indian lands which are susceptible of irrigation. This piece of land lies quite a distance away, and the fact that they can save the waste water and put it on this tract of 160 acres makes this law desirable.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Of course, if it applies only to 160 acres, it would be immaterial; but does not the gentleman think this is a very bad time to pass legislation that would bring into cultivation additional land for agricultural purposes?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. If there were any great quantity involved; yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand, this land is to be used largely for grazing purposes and not for cultivation.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Yes; for the raising of forage.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377), and acts amendatory thereof, are made applicable to the ceded lands on the former Fort Hall Indian Reservation: *Provided,* That no land shall be disposed of at less than the price fixed by act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 672).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, in line 1, after the word "Reservation," insert "open to entry by the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 672)," and on line 3, after the word "by," strike out the words "the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 672)" and insert "that act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## QUINAIELT INDIAN RESERVATION

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 7011, to repeal the act of Congress approved May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 247), entitled "An act to authorize the setting aside of certain tribal land within the Quinaielt Indian Reservation in Washington for lighthouse purposes."

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the report states that the bill has the approval of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce, but there is no statement here from any other department except the Department of the Interior.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am glad to have an opportunity to offer an explanation of this bill.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I think it needs it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I should not feel hurt very much if the gentleman should object to it.

Here is a case where it is apparent that one branch of the Government has so long delayed action that now another branch of the Government steps in and asks that this land—43 acres in all—be given back to the Indians. In 1924 an act was passed which provided that some 43 acres of Indian reservation on a bluff facing the Pacific Ocean should be taken for lighthouse purposes and the Indians paid for it.

At that time officials of the Department of Commerce felt very sure they would have a lighthouse on that promontory. The bill was passed with some difficulty, because some Members of the House thought there might be some value to the timber on the land, although it is badly wind swept. The timber is of no particular value, and at that time there was no road or highway near the point. The Department of Commerce has never built the lighthouse, never paid the Indians, and has never taken any further steps. It is not likely that steps will now be taken, and the Indians want their land back; or, to be more exact, they really want the money for that little piece of land.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And not the land?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes. The chances for getting the money are not very good, so the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, trying to do the best he can by the Indians, heeds their cry and proposes this legislation to give them back their land.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman says it is a promontory, and I suppose it is of very little use to the Indians for any practical purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I think it is of no use. Some of the Indians have hope that the Government will spend a large sum building a scenic highway through the reservation close to the ocean.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It would make little difference one way or the other.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Except this: I am sorry the lighthouse project is to be abandoned.

Mr. LEAVITT. The gentleman from New York says there is no recommendation from the Secretary of Commerce. I call his attention to the letter of Secretary Wilbur in the report, in which he says:

By letter of October 2, 1931, the Acting Secretary of Commerce advises this department that the land has never been occupied by that department, and that it is not now considered it will be needed for further use. He therefore recommended that the act of May 31, 1924, be repealed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is what I said, that we take the authority of the Department of the Interior, that the letter of the Department of Commerce had been written.

Mr. LEAVITT. There is no question about its being written.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have pursued every possible effort to procure the steps that would take from the funds in possession of the lighthouse to pay for these 43 acres, which site would be secured for a lighthouse, which I think is needed. But inasmuch as the Bureau of Indian Affairs wants to close up this legislation, I do not see anything to be gained by objection.

Mr. LEAVITT. The Indians own the land. A bargain was made for its purchase, but it has never been kept.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we substitute S. 2408, an identical bill on the Speaker's table, for the House bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 247), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside for lighthouse purposes, lot 5, section 13, and lot 1, section 24, township 21 north, range 13 west, Willamette meridian, within the Quinaielt Indian Reservation in Washington, containing a total of 43.21 acres, be, and the same is hereby, repealed in its entirety.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The House bill was laid on the table.

## VIADUCT ACROSS MAHONING RIVER AT STRUTHERS, OHIO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 70) 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.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress be, and it is hereby, granted to the board of county commissioners of Mahoning County, Ohio, and its successors in office, to construct, maintain, and operate a free overhead viaduct, together with the necessary approaches thereto, across the Mahoning River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at Struthers, Mahoning County, Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## BRIDGE ACROSS ELK RIVER AT OR NEAR KELSO, TENN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 73) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Elk River at or near Kelso, Tenn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill S. 556, an identical bill on the Speaker's table, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Elk River, on the Fayetteville-Winchester road near the town of Kelso, in Lincoln County, Tenn., authorized to be built by the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee, by an act of Congress approved January 31, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from January 31, 1932.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The House bill was laid on the table.

## BRIDGE ACROSS WACCAMAW RIVER AT OR NEAR CONWAY, S. C.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 75) granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Waccamaw River.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 201, an identical bill, on the Speaker's table be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Waccamaw River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, near Conway, in accordance with the provisions of an 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. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. Does the Senate bill carry the House amendment for a free highway bridge? The gentleman from Missouri will find in line 5 of the House bill a proposed amendment of the committee to insert the words "free highway."

Mr. MILLIGAN. I do not think it does.

Mr. STAFFORD. I suggest the Senate bill be amended carrying that committee amendment.

Mr. MILLIGAN. I have no objection to that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Line 5, before the word "bridge," insert the words "free highway."

The amendment was agreed to; and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, CATAWISSA, PA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 81) granting the consent of Congress to the Catawissa Railroad Co. to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near Catawissa, Pa.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Catawissa Railroad Co., its successors and assigns, to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge and approaches thereto across the Susquehanna River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or about 2,150 feet south of Rupert Station, in the township of Montour, county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, to a point at or about 6,070 feet north of Catawissa Station, in the township of Catawissa, county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act is hereby granted to the Catawissa Railroad Co., its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which, or any person to whom, such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or which shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS COLUMBIA RIVER, THE DALLES, OREG.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 149) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Oreg.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Oreg., authorized to be built by Dalles City, a municipal corporation, its successors and assigns, by the act of Congress approved February 20, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from February 20, 1932.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "a municipal corporation, its successors and assigns, by the" and insert "by an."

Page 2, line 1, strike out the word "further."

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, GARRISON, N. DAK.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 474) granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.

There being no objection, the bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Garrison, N. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, CULBERTSON, MONT.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4695) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont., authorized to be built by the State of Montana and the counties of Roosevelt and Richland, or any of them, by the act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from July 3, 1932.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 7, after the figures "1930," insert "heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved February 20, 1931," and on page 2, line 1, after the word "hereby," insert the word "further."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SALE OF INDIAN CEMETERY, OKLAHOMA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7223) to authorize the sale of parts of a cemetery reserve made for the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians in Oklahoma.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. How much is involved in this?

Mr. LEAVITT. Two and a half acres.

Mr. HASTINGS. And no protest was filed with the committee?

Mr. LEAVITT. No. The statement was made by the Member of the House from that district that the Indians are favorable to this, and that it is desired by the local white people, who have used this as a burial ground for years, with the consent of the Indians.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Is that a fair statement of the bill?

Mr. LEAVITT. As to this particular part; yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Section 2 permits them to sell any part of the remaining 80 acres that is now used for a burial ground. These Indians are protesting.

Mr. LEAVITT. No.

Mr. BLANTON. I presume their burial ground is just as sacred to them as is the burial ground of any other people to them.

Mr. LEAVITT. If the gentleman will allow me, the statement was made to the committee by the Member from the district that the entire bill was agreed to by most of the Indians. There may be some of the Indians who object, and that is stated by the Secretary in his report, but the statement to the committee was that it was generally desired by the Indians. It has nothing to do with the sale of any lands in which any Indians are buried.

Mr. BLANTON. Do all of the Representatives in the State of Oklahoma know about this bill?

Mr. LEAVITT. I do not know whether they know about it. The one in whose district it is located was before the committee, and he is in favor of it and so stated.

Mr. BLANTON. If he is in favor of it, I shall not object.

Mr. STAFFORD. Are any of these lands mineral in character?

Mr. LEAVITT. The Senate passed an identical bill, and we had a discussion in the committee at the last meeting, even though the Senate bill had not been referred. It is held on the Speaker's desk, and I intend at the proper time to ask unanimous consent to consider it. The committee took occasion to put a mineral reservation in the Senate bill at the end of section 1 to read as follows:

*Provided further*, That there is hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the present Indian owners in common all oil, gas, coal, or other minerals in the lands set aside hereunder.

Mr. STAFFORD. That only applies to the 2½ acres which will be granted to the whites for cemeterial purposes. I wish to inquire whether there will be any reservation for the protection of the Indians as far as that part of the 80 acres that is to be sold for the benefit of the Indians?

Mr. LEAVITT. I intend to offer a similar amendment at the end of section 2, which would cover all of the lands.

Mr. HASTINGS. Do the Indians continue to use this cemetery for burial purposes?

Mr. LEAVITT. Yes; they do.

Mr. HASTINGS. Is there an adequate amount remaining after this is sold?

Mr. LEAVITT. Oh, yes. The only part that can be sold under this bill is the part no longer needed for Indian burial or administrative purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS. And the gentleman who represents the district is agreeable to this bill?

Mr. LEAVITT. Oh, yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Under the proposed amendment which the gentleman intends to offer, what interest would the Indians have in the mineral rights on these lands that are sold?

Mr. LEAVITT. They would be retained by the Indians for the benefit of the Indians.

Mr. STAFFORD. So only the surface rights will be sold for the upkeep of the cemetery that is reserved for the Indians?

Mr. LEAVITT. That is true.

Mr. STAFFORD. With the assurance that the amendments will be adopted, I have no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then the gentleman will propose as an amendment the usual mineral reservation laws which the Government puts in in granting surface rights?

Mr. LEAVITT. I do not know that it is worded just as they are worded, but it has that purpose; yes, sir.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that an identical Senate bill, S. 2407, be substituted for the House bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be issued a patent in fee for not to exceed 2½ acres of land lying in the northwest corner of the

south half of southwest quarter of section 23, township 5 north, range 12 west, Indian meridian, in Caddo County, Okla., said area being within the tract set apart and reserved as a tribal burial ground for the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, but long used with their knowledge and assent as a burial place for white residents of the vicinity: *Provided*, That no patent shall issue until a cemetery association has been legally organized to hold title and until payment for the area involved has been made to the superintendent of the reservation in an amount not less than the appraised value of the land.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which I have sent to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEAVITT: At the end of section 1, strike out the period and substitute a colon, and add the following: "*Provided further*, That there is hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the present Indian owners in common all oil, gas, coal, or other minerals in the lands set aside hereunder."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized, in his discretion, to offer for sale on competitive bids, at not less than their appraised value, and to convey to the purchasers such other parts of the said 80 acres heretofore set apart and known as the Cache Creek Indian Cemetery, as may be found not longer needed for Indian burial or administrative purposes; with the understanding that the net proceeds received from such sale or sales and from the cultivation or leasing of any part prior to sale, shall be set apart and constitute a fund for the beautifying, improvement, and management of the portion retained as a tribal cemetery.

Mr. LEAVITT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which I have sent to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Montana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEAVITT: Line 19, after the end of section 2, strike out the period and insert a colon, and add the following: "*Provided further*, That there is hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the present Indian owners in common all oil, gas, coal, or other minerals in the lands set aside hereunder."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. It is further provided that each of the three tribes interested may select one of its full-blood members, the three to function as trustees and custodians of the tribal cemetery, signing leases and otherwise assisting in the management of the property, subject to advice and approval of the superintendent.

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

HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER FROM FORT BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION NEAR POWER-SITE CROSSING, MONT.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4696) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana or any political subdivisions or public agencies thereof, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River southerly from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation at or near the point known and designated as the Power-site Crossing, in the State of Montana.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Montana or any political subdivisions or public agencies thereof, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation and southerly from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation at or near the point known and designated as the Power-site Crossing, in the State of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the words "consent of Congress is hereby granted to the" and insert "times for commencing and

completing the construction of a bridge authorized by act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, to be built by the."

And on page 2, line 1, strike out "to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto"; and on page 2, in line 6, strike out "in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March 23, 1906," and insert in lieu thereof "are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof."

And amend the title.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

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

Amend the title to read: "A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River southerly from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation at or near the point known and designated as the Power-site Crossing, in the State of Montana."

#### BRIDGE ACROSS RAINY RIVER NEAR BAUDETTE, MINN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5064) authorizing Vernon W. O'Connor, of St. Paul, Minn., his successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn.

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

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in accordance with my usual position toward bridges, and this being a toll bridge to some private party at the end of a Federal-aid project, I must object.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. PATTERSON. I will withhold the objection for a statement, certainly.

Mr. KNUTSON. I take it the gentleman has not all the facts, and I will be glad to give them to him. This is an international bridge to be built between Baudette, Minn., and Rainy River, Ontario, Canada. None of the political subdivisions in this section of the country are in financial position to build the bridge. In fact, I do not know of an international bridge anywhere that is not a toll bridge. There is no way for us to get a bridge up there if we do not get a toll bridge. I hope the gentleman will not object.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that a similar bill passed three or four preceding Congresses, but we have had difficulty in finding anyone who would be willing to go in and build the bridge.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will permit, this is on all fours with bridges that have been built across the Rio Grande and other boundaries. Unless you are going to permit them to build a toll bridge you are not going to have any bridge at all.

Mr. KNUTSON. Congress will never appropriate for any bridge up there.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, that is not the point, and I object.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings by which the bill (H. R. 4696) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Montana or any political subdivisions or public agencies thereof, or any of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River southerly from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation at or near the point known and designated as the Power-site Crossing, in the State of Montana, was passed, for the purpose of offering an amendment to correct the spelling of a word.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings by which the bill H. R. 4696 was passed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment. On page 2, line 10, strike out the word "respectfully" and insert the word "respectively."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Milligan: On page 2, line 10, strike out the word "respectfully" and insert the word "respectively."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 5066, to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River, east of Freeport, in Walton County, Fla.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute a similar Senate bill, S. 1291.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the Senate bill include all of the amendments suggested by the committee?

Mr. MILLIGAN. Yes. The Senate bill is practically the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River, near Freeport, Fla., authorized to be constructed by the State of Florida, through and by its highway department, by act of Congress approved June 18, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from date of approval of this act.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLIGAN: On page 1, line 8, strike out the words "one and three," and insert in lieu thereof the words "two and four."

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What is the purport of the gentleman's amendment? To extend the time?

Mr. MILLIGAN. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is not that rather taking the House by surprise?

Mr. STAFFORD. That was the very amendment proposed by the House committee, and it is in the House bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLIGAN: Page 1, in lines 8 and 9, after the word "date," strike out the words "of approval of this act" and insert "June 18, 1931."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 5131, to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River near and above the city of New Orleans, La.

There being no objection, the bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, near and above the city of New Orleans, authorized to be built by the city of New Orleans, a municipal corporation existing under the laws of the State of Louisiana, its successors and assigns, through its Public Belt Railroad Commission, by an act of Con-

gress approved April 17, 1924, heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved May 24, 1928, are hereby further extended three years from May 24, 1933.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the words "times for commencing and" and insert in lieu thereof the words "time for."

Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "are" and insert the word "is."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

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

#### BRIDGE ACROSS WABASH RIVER IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, IND.

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 5471, authorizing Sullivan County, Ind., to construct, maintain, and operate a public toll bridge across the Wabash River at a point in said county to a point opposite on the Illinois shore.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes Sullivan County, Ind., or any board or commission of said county which is or may be created or established for the purpose, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Wabash River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, extending from some point in the county across said river to a point opposite on the Illinois shore, 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 the said Sullivan County, Ind., or such board or commission and the successors thereof, 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 Sullivan County or such board or commission and the successors are hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of tolls so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

Sec. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjudged as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interests and financial cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges but within a period of not to exceed 20 years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, shall then be and become the property of the State of Indiana and a part of the State highway system and be maintained by the State of Indiana out of the maintenance fund of the State highway commission. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Sec. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 4, strike out the word "adjudged" and insert in lieu thereof the word "adjusted"; page 3, line 10, strike out the word "interests" and insert in lieu thereof the word "interest."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BANKHEAD). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

I do this for the purpose of making an inquiry of either the author or the gentleman in charge of the bill as to

whether the form incorporated in the bill is the model form for toll bridges, as adopted by the committee?

Mr. MILLIGAN. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I see that it has all the safeguarding clauses about the period of time when depreciation may be made, limited to 20 years, and in every particular it safeguards the interests of the traveling public with respect to a toll bridge.

Mr. MILLIGAN. This bill follows the form that has been adopted by the committee.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR BATON ROUGE, LA.

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 5478, to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, La.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, La., authorized to be built by the Baton Rouge-Mississippi River Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved February 20, 1928, heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1929, and further extended by act of Congress approved June 10, 1930, are hereby further extended two and five years, respectively, from February 20, 1931.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "four."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH NEAR BYGLAND, MINN.

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 5626, authorizing the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, the county of Polk, Minn., the county of Grand Forks, N. Dak., or any one or more of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Red River of the North at or near Bygland, Minn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, the county of Polk, Minn., the county of Grand Forks, N. Dak., or any one or more of them, be and is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River of the North, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Bygland, Minn., on the township line between township 150 north, range 49 west, fifth principal meridian, and township 149 north, range 49 west, fifth principal meridian, where said line crosses the Red River of the North, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

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

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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.

## DECLARING MUD RIVER, KY., A NONNAVIGABLE STREAM

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5865) declaring the Mud River, in the State of Kentucky, a nonnavigable stream.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

Mr. MOORE of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

There was no objection.

## BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5878) granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a combination highway and railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, La.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Louisiana Highway Commission, an administrative body created and acting under the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., a corporation created under the laws of the State of Missouri, and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., a corporation created under the laws of the State of Delaware, their successors and assigns, jointly to construct, maintain, and operate a combination highway and railroad bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Baton Rouge, La., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act is hereby granted to the Louisiana Highway Commission, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., their successors and assigns, and any party to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such party.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge in combination with a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, La."

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 2, line 4, after the words "operate a," strike out the word "combination" and insert the word "free" in lieu thereof; and after the word "highway" strike out the word "and" and insert the words "bridge in combination with a."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

The title was amended.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6451) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Michigan and Berrien County, or either of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Joseph River.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill S. 2317, an identical bill on the Speaker's table, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Michigan and Berrien County, or either of them, to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Joseph River, at or near St. Joseph, Mich., at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, and to maintain and operate the same in accordance with the provisions of an 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. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "a" and before the word "bridge," insert the words "free highway."

Mr. STAFFORD. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. The committee amended the House bill with the following language: "Maintain and operate." Does the gentleman think that essential?

Mr. MILLIGAN. We do not think that is essential.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The House bill was laid on the table.

## BRIDGE OVER THE MONONGAHELA RIVER BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND HOMESTEAD, PA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7225), granting the consent of Congress to the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pa., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Monongahela River between the city of Pittsburgh and the borough of Homestead, Pa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pa., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Monongahela River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, between the city of Pittsburgh and the Borough of Homestead, to replace what is known as the Brown Bridge, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## EXEMPTING BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS FROM BEING ADJUDGED BANKRUPTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 374) exempting building and loan associations from being adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COLLINS. Reserving the right to object, I was wondering why building and loan associations were not originally exempted from the provisions of the bankruptcy law.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] made the report. If I may answer, the building and loan associations were not so general when the bankruptcy act was passed as they are now. In the bankruptcy act insurance companies and railroad companies and banks were exempt from that act. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] was chairman of the subcommittee that made a careful examination with reference to this matter during the last Congress. His committee arrived unanimously at the conclusion that building and loan associations ought not to be subjected to the operation of the Federal bankruptcy act. The Committee on the Judiciary unanimously agreed. The Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate itself unanimously agreed to that fact.

Mr. COLLINS. We have receivership laws in all of the States.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. COLLINS. It has been my thought that receiverships are more costly than bankruptcy proceedings as a rule. What would prevent a receivership?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Nothing. That is the point about it.

Mr. COLLINS. Is not the gentleman then bringing about a situation that will make conditions worse instead of better?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is not the opinion of people who are operating building and loan associations in a managerial capacity or of members.

Mr. COLLINS. What is the gentleman's own opinion?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. My opinion is that they ought not to be subjected to the operation of the bankruptcy law. They are subjected, of course, to the administrative agencies of the States and of the powers of the States dealing with bankrupts. The peril is now that some lawyer, perhaps not the most ethical lawyer, may get hold of three claims and, under the conditions which prevail now with the shrinkage in the value of real estate, throw a building and loan association into bankruptcy.

Mr. COLLINS. And this bill is to prevent involuntary bankruptcies?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I think the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] and myself agree that that is the chief objective. Of course, it prevents any sort of bankruptcy proceeding and sends building and loan associations to the administrative agencies of the State for liquidation. Building and loan associations are local, and they operate usually within a community.

Mr. COLLINS. I did not intend to object to this bill when I rose, but I felt an explanation should be given of why a bill of this importance should be passed on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. There is an element of emergency in the situation. A number of building and loan associations in the country, because of the radical shrinkage of real-estate values, find themselves in a perilous condition and would prefer to have themselves exempted from the operation of the bankruptcy act.

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

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. GREENWOOD. I have had some experience in the management of these building and loan associations. They are entirely under the management of State laws. Nearly all of them have State inspectors to check up on their books and securities. They are subject to the State laws respecting voluntary assignments and receiverships, and there is every reason why they should be taken out from under the Federal bankruptcy law and be allowed the usual course taken under State management and State law. I think this legislation would be beneficial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate 2199, an identical Senate bill, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 4 of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 22), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Who may become bankrupts.—(a) Any person, except a municipal, railroad, insurance, banking corporation, or a building and loan association, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

"(b) Any natural person, except a wage earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any moneyed, business, or commercial corporation (except a municipal, railroad, insurance, or banking corporation, or a building and loan association) owing debts to the amount of \$1,000 or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default of an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

"The bankruptcy of a corporation or association shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time; was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSION, GEORGE WASHINGTON  
BICENTENNIAL

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1306) to provide for the incorporation of the District of Columbia Commission, George Washington Bicentennial.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. This does not properly belong on the Consent Calendar. It is unfinished business before the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may object to its being on the calendar if it is improperly there.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I am more concerned with preserving the integrity of the calendar. I would like to have that point decided. I make the point of order that the bill is not now properly on the Consent Calendar upon the ground that it is now before the House as unfinished business and is under the control of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from New Jersey has requested that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey that the bill be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

#### CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 393) authorizing an addition to the Cache National Forest, Idaho.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I notice in this bill that departments disagree. How can the gentleman explain that?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. That disagreement regarding legislation of this kind has continued for many years.

For the last 20 years there has been disagreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to adding lands to the national forests, for the reason that legislation has been pending during those years in the Committee on the Public Lands, upon which extensive hearings have been held, to carry out the plan of the Secretary of the Interior to have legislation enacted providing for the control or disposition of grazing lands. During these years legislation of the character of the pending bill has been enacted in emergency cases, and we contend that this is one of the emergency cases. This bill passed the Senate and the House in the Seventieth Congress, but because of a slight amendment made in the Senate in the closing days of Congress it was not reached for consideration before adjournment. An identical bill has already passed the Senate at this session of the Congress.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. I yield.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will the gentleman state what the emergency is?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. The emergency is that it involves a strip of land 2 miles wide lying between the mountain side and the irrigated lands below, which is open to grazing, and vagrant bands of sheep are driven through that tract during the grazing season. They tramp out the terrain to such an extent that it causes erosion of the soil, which is brought down on the irrigated farms and fills up the irrigating ditches so that the farmers must incur expense each year to clear out the ditches.

Mr. JENKINS. Is the gentleman familiar with the territory?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Yes; I have visited the section.

Mr. JENKINS. It strikes me, from these letters, that this is simply a contest of 8 or 10 farmers wanting the Government to take care of their water rights for them.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. No. It is simply a proposition of having a number of farmers protected from the damage to their farms from having the earth and gravel loosened by the bands of sheep washed into the irrigating ditches and onto the field.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. What does the gentleman say about this report? The Land Commissioner, Mr. Moore, in his letter of January 13, 1932, to the committee, says:

It is not, in my opinion, a wise method of dealing with the grazing problem of the unreserved public lands to add small tracts such as that involved in the legislation proposed to a national forest, instead of coordinating the use of all such lands under a comprehensive system which would promote the economic value of the entire public domain. I therefore recommend that the bill be not enacted.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. I made the explanation concerning that letter.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman going to override the departments?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report, urges the passage of this legislation.

Mr. BLANTON. But this involves 19,000 acres of land.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Yes. It is a strip 2 miles wide lying between the side of a mountain and the irrigated farms.

Mr. BLANTON. On the question of public lands are we going to follow the Commissioner of Agriculture or the Land Commissioner?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. The Land Commissioner is simply carrying out a policy that has prevailed in the Department of the Interior, to recommend against all legislation of this character until general legislation is enacted.

Mr. BLANTON. Following the recommendation made by the Land Commissioner, Mr. Speaker, for the present I shall object.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. BLANTON. If that request is made, Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

RESIDENTS ON HOMESTEAD LANDS DURING 1930 AND 1931 IN DROUGHT-STRICKEN AREAS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 268) to excuse certain persons from residence upon homestead lands during 1930 and 1931 in the drought-stricken areas.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice that the commissioner in this case says:

I believe that the act of March 2, 1889, affords sufficient relief, but if in the opinion of Congress additional legislation is necessary I would interpose no objection to the enactment of the bill if amended by eliminating all that part following the figures 1931 in line 1, page 2.

I have noticed that the bill has been amended accordingly.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. It has been amended.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Why this conflict in the necessity of legislation?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I do not think the act of 1889 affords the amount of relief here provided. The former act, of which I speak, provides that a man may have five months' leave under such circumstances. He then must come back before he can get five months' more leave. This bill is intended to relieve all these people who have been driven from their homes over these two years.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Only?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Only; but this amendment provides that they must take up their residence and complete the three years' residence.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The Land Commissioner believes that under the general law this is sufficiently adequate?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Yes; so he reports.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I take it that the gentleman contends that the conditions in 1930 and 1931 were so abnormal that this additional relief for this specific period is required?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. That is correct. That is my theory.

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. Does not the gentleman fear that this language, "causing total or partial failure of crops," leaves the door wide open for everybody to come in?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Everybody who has not perfected his homestead; but he must make his application to the department. He must get the approval of the department.

Mr. JENKINS. Well, the department says you can already do that.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. The law says he can be relieved for five months, and then he must take up his residence on the homestead before he can have another five months. This act would relieve him for the years of 1930 and 1931.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand the general law, if he applies to the Land Office he can be relieved for the entire year.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Possibly; and granting that he could—

Mr. STAFFORD. Wherein does this special act, with the amendment proposed, differ from the relief provided in the general law?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. It differs in this: The time has already expired for 1930 and 1931. To-day you and I might start a contest against that man, who is away from there, and he has been driven away by this drought. I do not want those people harassed by somebody filing on their lands.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think the gentleman has now advanced the real reason for this legislation. There is no other reason, because the general law provides the same relief as is intended to be carried by this bill with the proposed amendment.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Many of these people have been driven from their lands as though before an invading army. Their entries are now subject to contest or protest. I want to relieve them from those conditions for the years of 1930 and 1931.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That any homestead settler or entryman who, during the calendar years 1930 and 1931, found it necessary to leave his homestead to seek employment in order to obtain food and other necessities of life for himself, family, and work stock because of serious drought conditions, causing total or partial failure of crops, may, upon filing with the register proof of such conditions in the form of a corroborated affidavit, be excused from residence upon his homestead during all or part of the calendar years 1930 and 1931, and in the making of final proof upon such an entry absence granted under this act shall be counted and construed as constructive residence by said homesteader.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, after "1931," strike out "and in the making of final proof upon such an entry absence granted under this act shall be counted and construed as constructive residence by said homesteader" and insert "and said entries shall not be open to contest or protest because of such absences: *Provided,* That the time of such actual absence shall not be deducted from the actual residence required by law, but an equivalent period shall be added to the statutory life of the entry."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

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

EXCHANGE OF POTASSIUM-BEARING LANDS IN TOOELE COUNTY, UTAH

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 5062, to authorize the exchange of potassium-bearing lands in Tooele County, Utah, between the United States and private owners.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the sponsor of the bill about two points that are disturbing me in this matter? One is that the spirit and purpose of the bill, as I understand, is to grant

relief to these individuals who went there for the purpose of developing this potash land and whose lands are now disconnected and not contiguous. That being so, it occurred to me whether or not the relief here granted would not place in the hands of corporate interests large tracts of this land, thereby destroying the very purpose of this bill.

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. Mr. Speaker, the situation of the land involved is this: Under the act of 1917 permits were issued each covering 2,560 acres of land. After the permittee had demonstrated that there was potash in the land he was permitted to take one-fourth of the area by patent, and the taking of the land by various patentees under that act resulted in this sort of an area [referring to map], a great number of patented areas with public land between in long strips [indicating]. The land described in this bill is in an area about 125 miles in length, and in places 40 miles in width. This land in this area is underlain with strata that carry the brine in which potash is found, and the potash brine extends under practically the whole area. It requires a large area, by slow draining, to make a successful commercial activity, and the purpose of this bill is to combine the lands in these scattered areas in a way such as this [indicating on map], so that the lands can be operated together.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I understand from the hearings that there has been no private operation for extracting of potash from these fields.

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. That is true.

Mr. STAFFORD. Though there is, in adjoining California, a plant that is producing some 59,000 tons annually for fertilizer purposes. Has this soil been analyzed to show whether there is sufficient potassium in this brine to warrant a commercial investment?

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. On the identical lands involved in this bill there has been no commercial extraction, but in lands adjoining it, in this area here [indicating], there has been successful commercial extraction.

Mr. STAFFORD. To what extent?

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. As high as 20 tons per day of commercial potash has been taken out, and that was during the war period.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is its status to-day? When we had the agricultural appropriation bill under consideration it was shown that in Nebraska 60,000 or more tons were extracted from their brine deposits during the World War.

It was developed because of the exigent conditions, and it proved uneconomical and ceased operations when we did not have to pay such outrageously high prices.

I have read the hearings before the subcommittee on the agricultural bill and find that in California at a certain lake they are to-day commercially producing potash to the extent of 59,000 tons a year. I am asking whether there is any capital that will go in here and whether the chemical content of this briny soil is sufficient to warrant a commercial investment?

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. The potash content has been demonstrated.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is the content?

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. It runs from 2 to 6 per cent potash in the brine as it comes from the ground, varying in different locations and at different seasons of the year.

Mr. STAFFORD. In Nebraska it is more than that, and it is now not found commercially profitable. In California the content is 5.6, I believe.

Mr. COLTON. If the gentleman will permit, it is the plan to do most of the work by evaporation, so that the final content of the product or brine will be much higher. Of course, this will be after the evaporation takes place; and even though it is of low content now, by evaporation it can be concentrated so that it will pay, and capital will be willing to make the investment if they can get a larger tract of land of this nature. This consolidation is necessary.

Mr. STAFFORD. On first study of this bill I was inclined to think it was a matter that was too broad in its scope to warrant consideration on the Consent Calendar,

but on further consideration and upon reading the hearings before the Appropriations Committee in connection with the work of developing potash throughout the country, I came to the conclusion that while the lands are of no value except for the development of potash or potassium oxide, I believe they call it, we should allow this experiment to go on for the consolidation of these potash tracts into commercially adaptable units.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I am very much interested in what the gentleman has said.

Mr. STAFFORD. I may say that the reason I have been giving more than customary attention to this question of the development of potash in this country is that it is a prime subject before the Committee on Military Affairs in connection with the development of Muscle Shoals. As all farmers and some industrialists know, potash is one of the three main ingredients of fertilizer, the other two being nitrates and phosphoric acid. We get most of our potash from Germany, but there are large mineral deposits of potash in New Mexico which are being commercially developed, but it was only during the war we developed these brine beds in Nebraska. I was surprised to find that in California there is one lake which has been continued in production of potash to the extent of 59,000 tons a year since the war. But there the potash content or the potassium oxide is 5.6, whereas in Nebraska, as well as here, as the gentleman has stated, it is only 2 plus.

Mr. ARENTZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. It happens that Searls Lake is the place the gentleman refers to in California.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. ARENTZ. The solution at Searls Lake contains potash, salt, and magnesium, with the result that this big plant at Searls Lake is producing salt, potash, and borax. It is shipping that potash where? To the farmers of America that need it.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the adjoining territory in California, because of the freight cost. It is altogether a question of whether the freight costs are such as to permit the development of this low-grade potash land and allow it to be commercially profitable to make it there for use in beet-sugar cultivation.

Mr. ARENTZ. And that is exactly the reason they are trying to develop a plant in that section.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. If the gentleman will permit, I want to call his attention to the mechanics of this bill. What I fear is that it is so broad that it may concentrate all of the valuable land for this purpose in one control.

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. Will the gentleman let me answer that?

Mr. STAFFORD. The fact is, in the first place, it is limited to one county, and here we have little strips that have been taken under the general law passed in 1916.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. But owned by different individuals.

Mr. STAFFORD. Owned by different individuals in tracts of 160 acres, and I am quite certain that is not an economical proposition. It can not be. You have to have the land concentrated in a close, confined area to warrant capital going in there and investing money to extract it. You can not expect any plant to develop or extract potash on a small area.

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. In reply to the gentleman from New York, I want to state that the lands involved in this bill are approximately 4 per cent of the area that the Geological Survey has determined are potash-bearing lands. There is 96 per cent of the land still left in the Government.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The gentlemen who have been interested in this matter point out that the necessity of developing this potash is because of the need to furnish fertilizer to the farmers in the immediate neighborhood, but if we are not careful we will get this source under such control that it will be of no benefit to the farmers around there.

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. There is still 96 per cent of the whole field open to development.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is of such low-grade content, although there are immense amounts in Nebraska of the same grade, yet they have not found it commercially profitable to produce it. Now, why not allow it to be developed if capital will take the risk, and in order for capital to take the risk they have to have certain large fields where they can extract this potash from the soil.

Mr. LOOFBOUROW. The area involved here is only 4 per cent of the field.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. My theory is—and if I am wrong I would like to be corrected—that it will fall into the hands of the same people now dealing in fertilizer.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, no; there will be no control as far as potash is concerned. It will let capital take the risk and give the benefit to the farmer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to encourage and facilitate the development of lands in Tooele County, Utah, believed to contain potassium and associated minerals in commercial quantities, and in order to make it possible for the owners of land of that character in said county to consolidate their holdings into substantially compact form suitable for economic development, and in order to restore to public ownership lands in such compact form as to allow their economic development for said minerals, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to accept on behalf of the United States conveyance of title to lands hereinafter described now in private ownership, containing 21,323.84 acres, more or less, held in fee under United States patents, and in exchange therefor may patent to said private owners public lands of like character in said State, of equal area and value to the lands conveyed.

Sec. 2. Patented lands whereof title may be reconveyed to and accepted by the United States are the following: North half section 5; north half section 6; south half section 17; south half section 18; south half section 27; south half section 28; south half section 29; south half section 30, in township 2 north of range 15 west. Also south half section 1; south half section 2; south half section 4; south half section 5; south half section 6; north half section 9; north half section 10; north half section 19; north half section 20; north half section 21; north half section 22; north half section 23; north half section 24; south half south half section 30; north half and north half south half section 31; north half section 32, northwest quarter section 33, in township 1 north of range 15 west. Also south half section 18; north half section 19, in township 1 south of range 15 west. Also northeast quarter section 8; north half section 9; east half section 10; south half section 13; south half section 14; east half section 15; south half section 17; south half section 18; east half and east half west half section 22; west half west half section 23; east half section 27; east half section 34, in township 2 north of range 16 west. Also south half section 1; south half and northeast quarter section 3; southeast quarter section 4; south half and south half north half section 6; north half north half section 7; east half section 10; south half south half section 13; east half section 15; north half section 19; north half section 20; north half and north half south half section 24; east half section 27; south half section 29; south half section 30; east half section 34, in township 1 north of range 16 west. Also south half section 14; south half section 15; south half section 17; south half section 18; north half section 22; north half section 23, in township 1 south of range 16 west. Also south half section 3; southeast quarter section 4; northeast quarter section 20; north half section 21, in township 1 north of range 17 west. Also southeast quarter section 6; east half section 7; east half section 18; east half section 19; east half section 30, in township 3 south of range 18 west, all of Salt Lake meridian, and containing 21,323.84 acres, more or less.

Lands which may be conveyed by patent under the terms of this act are the following: West half section 19; west half section 30; west half section 31, in township 2 south of range 17 west. Also south half section 15; northwest quarter, southeast quarter and south half southwest quarter section 17; north half and south half south half section 18; all section 19; all section 20; all section 21; all section 22; all section 23; all section 24; all section 25; all section 26; all section 27; all section 28; all section 29; north half, southeast quarter, and north half southwest quarter section 30; south half northwest quarter, southwest quarter, and west half southeast quarter section 31; all section 33; all section 34; all section 35, in township 2 south of range 18 west. Also north half section 1; north half section 2; north half section 3, in township 3 south of range 18 west. Also west half section 22; east half and west half west half section 23; all section 25; east half and west half west half section 26; all section 27; south half northeast quarter and southeast quarter section 33; west half southwest quarter, and southeast quarter section 34; south half north half and south half section 35, in township 1 south of range 19 west. Also east half and west half west half section 3; east half section 4; east half section 9; east half, and west half west half

section 10; north half, and south half southwest quarter section 13; north half, southeast quarter and southwest quarter southwest quarter section 14; northeast quarter, west half west half, southeast quarter southwest quarter, and south half southeast quarter section 15; north half section 22; northeast quarter, west half west half, southeast quarter southwest quarter, and southwest quarter southeast quarter section 23; west half and west half east half section 24; southwest quarter northeast quarter, south half northwest quarter, southwest quarter, and west half southeast quarter section 25; southeast quarter northeast quarter, west half northeast quarter and southeast quarter section 26, in township 2 south of range 19 west, all of Salt Lake meridian, and containing 21,263.28 acres, more or less.

Sec. 3. If any of the lands hereby authorized to be conveyed by patent by the United States in exchange for privately owned lands shall be found to be included in any pending application or applications for lease under the potash acts of 1917 (40 Stat. 297; U. S. C., title 30, sec. 141 et seq.), and/or 1927 (44 Stat. 1057; U. S. C., title 30, sec. 281 et seq.), said lands or any part thereof may by any such applicant be relinquished to the United States, and any lands so relinquished may be patented to such private owners under the provisions of this act, and any such applicant who shall have so relinquished lands may be permitted by the Secretary of the Interior to select and apply for leases of other public lands believed to contain potassium and associated minerals and located in the immediate vicinity and of approximately equal value and area. In order to accomplish such consolidation, said Secretary may likewise grant leases of public lands believed to be valuable for said minerals, in exchange for surrender of subsisting leases or rights to leases, under said acts.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed; and a motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ISSUE PATENTS FOR LAND HELD UNDER COLOR OF TITLE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1588) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from New Mexico to explain, if he can, the apparent discrepancy pointed out by the Commissioner of the Land Office, which says:

The effect of the enactment of the said bill would be to require New Mexico claimants to pay \$1.25 an acre for lands purchased under color of title, whereas claimants in other States under the said act of December 22, 1928, would still be required to pay a price of not less than \$1.25 per acre.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from New York that the impelling motive for this legislation originally arose under these circumstances. These people located within old Spanish or Mexican land grants. Some of these lands have been in control and occupied by these people and their predecessors in title for probably a hundred years. To this day the exact boundary lines have not been fully ascertained, and many families have owned their little piece of land, built their homes, and cultivated the soil. Later, when the values increased, surveys were made, and it was found that under the survey, instead of being within the land grant, they were outside on the public domain.

With that in mind, Congress, in 1926, passed a special law applicable to New Mexico, and fixed the price at \$1.25 an acre. In some instances these homes have been there for a hundred years. They do not figure on anything beyond receiving title protection.

Now Congress passed a general law in 1928 applicable to lands in all States, where the adverse possession had existed for 20 or 25 years; price to be fixed by appraisal at not less than \$1.25 per acre.

Mr. STAFFORD. But that was applicable to all States, including New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. They had to appraise the land before they could get a patent, even under color of title. You can see the effect of that—this is a different situation from the conditions in New Mexico.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Does the gentleman contend that this is primarily to relieve individuals in maintaining what they believe was already their home?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. How does the gentleman explain the proviso in the bill, which says that the term "citizen" as used herein shall be held to include a corporation organized

under the laws of the United States, or any State or Territory thereof?

Mr. CHAVEZ. For the reason that the legislation will apply as a matter of fact to very few individuals. There is a particular instance where there is a mercantile establishment organized as a corporation, north of Albuquerque, and that corporation owns the land that this legislation will protect. Title was obtained from citizens who had possession for many years. The directors and stockholders of the corporation are the same people who originally owned the land. It does not apply to any utility proposition, to no one except local corporations.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I understand it to be the gentleman's contention that a law was passed in 1926 allowing people to acquire title at \$1.25 an acre, and in 1928 they passed a general law which provided for clearing up the color of title at an appraised price?

The department construed the general law to have annulled the law that was in existence for New Mexico, and this puts back into effect the 1926 law passed for New Mexico.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. What is disturbing some of us is this: That the general law was for the purpose of removing clouds on titles and giving a perfect title to these homesteaders who lived on the land, under certain conditions prescribed in the law, and in connection therewith we provided they would pay the appraised value. Here comes a bill which exempts one class of settlers from the general class we were seeking to relieve and gives them a preference in the matter of payment. I can not reconcile that.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. It is my theory that the general law did not intend to repeal the New Mexico law. That was a special law for New Mexico.

Mr. STAFFORD. What authority has the gentleman for making the statement that when Congress passes a general law it shall keep alive a special law? The courts have construed that it negatives a special law. Are there not similar conditions in California where the same appeal may be made, not to have the appraised value, as under the general law, but the preferential consideration that we granted to New Mexico?

Mr. EVANS of Montana. That is possibly correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. I would like to get further information as to whether the claimants the gentleman from New Mexico seeks to give relief to are centralized or distributed all over the State?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not believe there are more than 12 or 13 pieces in all of this, and they are practically centralized.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then I think the law should be circumscribed by designating the locality. I have no objection to having the bill passed over without prejudice.

Mr. JENKINS. It strikes me that the bill is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it makes a special law for one State, while the language is general.

Mr. STAFFORD. We are strongly opposed to that character of legislation.

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

Mr. JENKINS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. We have passed these general laws for special States here frequently and have done so for the last score of years. We have passed them for Montana and Nebraska and the Dakotas, and all other Western States.

Mr. JENKINS. If the gentleman will read the bill he will get my point. It ought to refer specially to the land in New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. This law originally was passed in 1926; the owners of the property were required to go before the Interior Department and make their showing. Many did. Others who were in the process of making a proper showing when the general law was passed in 1928 found themselves in this condition. Hence they received no benefit from the 1926 law. This is only to place them back in the position in which they were originally under that law.

Mr. JENKINS. I do not think the gentleman sees my point. I am not opposed to the bill, but the language is not proper. If we want to cover certain lands in New Mexico,

why does not the gentleman give the sections, so that it will not be a general law?

Mr. PATTERSON. I think the gentleman would have no objection to withdrawing the bill and letting it come up another day. It seems to me that the land should be set out more definitely rather than to have it a general law.

Mr. GREENWOOD. The gentleman has made the statement that he is trying to cover certain land grants contained in the old Spanish survey?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. GREENWOOD. While he is undertaking to enact a law that will cover the whole State of New Mexico, and particularly those tracts that were thought to be within the old Spanish survey but that are on the outside, should not the gentleman limit his bill to take care of these specific instances instead of the whole State?

Mr. STAFFORD. And in the meantime prepare an amendment that will bring relief to this particular number.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### PER CAPITA PAYMENT TO CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 225) providing for payment of \$50 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota from the funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. With the condition of the treasury of the Chippewa Indians as it is, I could not consent to the passage of this bill unless the amendment of the committee cutting it down to \$25 be agreed to.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is agreeable.

Mr. STAFFORD. The amount of the trust fund would not permit such a large appropriation.

Mr. KNUTSON. That amendment is agreeable.

Mr. JENKINS. I notice that the commissioner's report refers to minor children, including the shares of minor children; but in the bill proper nothing is said about the shares of minor children.

Mr. KNUTSON. It has been the practice of the agent in making payments to families not to pay the per capita payment to the minor children. Each case is settled on its own merits.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Their fund now is about two and a half million dollars?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. This will take about \$400,000 instead of \$800,000 contemplated in the bill.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. They are all in very bad shape. They are in distress and starving.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Will this relieve them for the winter?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. If the purpose is to relieve them for the winter, will \$25 see them through?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. I do not think they ever needed it any more than they need it now.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to withdraw from the Treasury so much as may be necessary of the principal fund on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, under section 7 of the act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, as amended, and to make therefrom payment of \$50 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota, under such regulations as such Secretary shall prescribe. No payment shall be made under this act until the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as such Secretary shall prescribe, have accepted such payments and ratified the provisions of this act. The money paid to the Indians under this act shall not be subject to any lien or claim of whatever nature against any of said Indians.

With the following committee amendment.

Page 2, line 1, strike out "\$50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$25."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended to read: "A bill 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."

MINIMUM AREA FOR SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, FOR ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4712) to establish a minimum area for the Shenandoah National Park, for administration, protection, and general development by the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, the report is meager; but as I understand it, the purpose of this bill is to extend the time of concessions from 2 years, now in the existing law, to 20 years?

Mr. TEMPLE. No. Only in some cases. Where there are churches and schools and institutions of that sort, the lease may be under the second section of this bill for as long as 20 years. Also in the case of private owners who are attached to their homes, we find that some of them fear that a lease for two years will not be extended, so that the existing law would be changed to provide that private persons may be given renewal of leases up to the end of their natural lives; but corporations, such as schools and churches, up to 20 years. Then there are certain orchards, particularly in Tennessee, in the area to be acquired for the park. Twenty years would cover the life of an orchard, and we get the land a great deal cheaper if we make this arrangement than if we do not.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Now, we have churches and schools; that is one class. We have orchards; that is the second class. And we have homes, in order to establish the continuity of their expected natural lives. Is the 20-year period extended to any other class?

Mr. TEMPLE. Yes. It would extend to fishing clubs and organizations of that sort that have territory within the park.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman surely does not agree to that, does he?

Mr. TEMPLE. Yes. I would rather have it on that condition than not get it at all.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How about commercial concessions?

Mr. TEMPLE. There are no commercial concessions at all.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. None at all?

Mr. TEMPLE. None at all.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And none contemplated in the bill?

Mr. TEMPLE. None contemplated in the bill, except the orchards mentioned.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Well, we understand that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. I would like to have the gentleman's interpretation of that reservation in lines 8 to 11, where there is no limitation as to the length of lease that may be granted to a grantor.

Mr. TEMPLE. That is on page 2?

Mr. STAFFORD. Page 2, lines 8 to 11, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to take over the lands of present owners, subject to leases entered into as part consideration. There is no limitation of term as to that condition whatsoever.

Mr. TEMPLE (reading):

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to accept title to lands tendered without cost to the United States, within the areas of these parks, subject to leases entered into and granted as part consideration in con-

nection with the purchase of said land for tender to the United States for park purposes: *Provided*, That said leases and the terms and conditions thereof shall have previously been submitted to and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That he may lease upon such terms—

Mr. STAFFORD. The second proviso which the gentleman is reading does not apply to the conditions under which land may be leased to the owners. I would ask whether the gentleman has any objection to an amendment similar to this, after the word "purpose," in line 9, "but not exceeding in length of term the life of the particular grantor or grantors"?

Mr. TEMPLE. No; I have no objection to that. Will the gentleman prepare such an amendment?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. TEMPLE. There is no objection to that.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FISHBURNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute an identical Senate bill (S. 1089) for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FISHBURNE]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the minimum area for administration, protection, and general development by the National Park Service in the Shenandoah National Park, the establishment of which is provided for by the act of Congress approved May 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 616), be, and the same is hereby, established as 160,000 acres, and so much of the said act of May 22, 1926, and of the act of February 16, 1928 (45 Stat. 109), as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to accept title to lands tendered without cost to the United States within the areas of the Shenandoah National Park, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, and the Isle Royale National Park, subject to leases entered into and granted as part consideration in connection with the purchase of said land for tender to the United States for park purposes: *Provided*, That said leases and the terms and conditions thereof shall have previously been submitted to and approved by said Secretary: *And provided further*, That he may lease upon such terms and conditions as he deems proper any lands within the aforesaid areas when such use shall not be deemed by him inconsistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired on behalf of the United States, to persons, educational or religious institutions, private corporations, associations, and partnerships previously occupying such land for terms not exceeding the particular lifetime in the case of natural persons, and not exceeding 20 years in all other cases, which latter leases may be renewed in the discretion of said Secretary.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 2, line 11, after the word "purposes," insert the following: "but not exceeding in length of term the life of the particular grantor or grantors."

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Does the gentleman think that will accomplish the purpose which we all have in mind?

Mr. STAFFORD. This accomplishes the purpose as far as the lands taken over by the Government, where they are tendered without cost, allowing the owner to remain on the land for his life, or if there are more than one, for their lives. That accomplishes that purpose. The following proviso relates to leases that may be entered into with other persons after the Government has acquired title to the lands.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FISHBURNE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. FISHBURNE: At the end of section 2, line 21, insert the following: "*And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may accept lands for these parks subject to the reservation of rights of way and easements."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The similar House bill was laid on the table.

IMPROVEMENTS OF WILLAMETTE RIVER BETWEEN OREGON CITY AND PORTLAND, OREG.

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 7248, authorizing the modification of the existing project for the Willamette River between Oregon City and Portland, Oreg.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order and also reserve the right to object.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I also reserve the right to object.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from New York what his point of order is?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I want to press my point of order after we get the purpose of the bill, and I believe the gentleman knows what I have in mind. This bill seeks to amend an existing statute or report. I believe the bill is bad in its form because it repeals something by making reference not to another law, but to a report. It seems to me that is a very inartistic method of legislating.

Mr. JENKINS. That is my objection to the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. HAWLEY. In the river and harbor act of 1930 this project is adopted by reference to a report and this proposes to modify the adoption of that project by reference to a report, by omitting from it certain obligations that they have found to be unfounded upon further investigation by the engineers.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I will submit to the gentleman from Oregon, if it is possible for anyone to understand just what is to be accomplished. The bill reads:

That the project for the improvement of the Willamette River between Oregon City and Portland, Oreg., authorized by the river and harbor act approved July 3, 1930, is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in the report submitted in House Document No. 748, Seventy-first Congress.

Mr. HAWLEY. That is the method by which all river and harbor projects are adopted.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from New York will recall that in the river and harbor appropriation act there is included language which covers the respective projects, as designated in the reports. So this language, I take it, is in correct form. It merely modifies the language as carried in the river and harbor act, where the project is referred to.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. By reference to another extraneous report.

Mr. STAFFORD. It might be made more particular in its designation, but this language refers to one identic document, House Document No. 748, Seventy-first Congress. There is no other document by that number. However, you could add to its particularity by referring to the river and harbor act of such and such a date.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. May I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that the report states as follows:

I, therefore, report that the elimination of the requirement for local contribution is advisable.

That is the report. Surely by reference to it in this bill can anyone say that it is anything but a recommendation which he makes?

Mr. HAWLEY. All of the authorizations in the river and harbor act are made by the adoption of reports of the Engineers by reference to the numbers of the reports made on various projects and the Congresses to which such reports were submitted.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is this only an authorization or it is the modification of an authorization?

Mr. HAWLEY. It is the modification of the law, proposing the elimination of a requirement, and is recommended by the Engineers.

Mr. JENKINS. I do not want to put my judgment against the judgment of the distinguished gentleman from Oregon, but it strikes me that what the gentleman from New York suggests is absolutely correct. Here is the way the bill reads:

For the improvement of the Willamette River between Oregon City and Portland, Oreg., authorized by the river and harbor act, approved July 3, 1930, is hereby modified.

Not in accordance with the language contained in the river and harbor act, but in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in his report, and that report is not an enactment.

Mr. HAWLEY. The original authorization was by reference to a report, and that is now the law. So far as the authorization was concerned, it required a certain thing to be done. Now, by reference to another report, made by the same body of engineers and by the same authority, it is proposed to modify the original report. If the first were adopted properly, this certainly can be adopted properly.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. At this time this is an authorization, I suppose.

Mr. HAWLEY. No; this is not an authorization.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is to carry out an appropriation?

Mr. HAWLEY. It is to eliminate a certain requirement which the engineers now believe ought not to be made.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The provision contained in the act of 1930 called upon them to do a certain thing.

Mr. HAWLEY. If the gentleman will permit, I will state the particular point at issue. The original report as adopted required certain corporations operating at the dam at Oregon City to expend \$50,000, because it was at first thought that they would be benefited by that amount in additional power. The engineers, upon further investigation, find they will not be so benefited and that the original requirement was an unfair requirement. Now they propose to eliminate that unfair requirement by relieving these companies of the necessity of making that expenditure.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And you do that by reference to this report, which says:

The provision in the existing project for a local contribution to the extent of \$50,000 was based on special and local benefits which, from further investigation, it now appears can not be realized.

But you do so by indirection by referring to this report. If the gentleman is satisfied it will accomplish his purpose, then my objection is as to form.

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not think there is any doubt but that it will accomplish the purpose.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Certainly.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I have here the laws of the Seventy-first Congress and have this very provision in the rivers and harbors act, approved July 3, 1930.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What provision?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The provision to which reference is made in this proposed act, and this project is described there and is authorized in the following terms:

Willamette River, between Oregon City and Portland, Oreg., in accordance with the report submitted in House Document No. 372, Seventy-first Congress, second session, and subject to the conditions set forth in said document.

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman permit this question? Does the gentleman contend that recommendation is a part of the law of the land?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Why, of course, it is a part of the law.

Mr. JENKINS. If it is, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HAWLEY. Otherwise, they would not have authority to proceed with the improvement.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I may say to the gentleman that practically every item in the rivers and harbors act provides for improvements by reference to certain documents.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection and state the reason for his objection?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I will withhold my objection and shall be delighted to state the reason for the objection. The proposal is wholly without precedent, so I have been advised.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think the gentleman is in error.

Mr. COLLINS. No; not if I have been advised correctly.

Mr. HAWLEY. I have in mind a case—

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman has in mind cases where the amount was reduced but can name no case where it was entirely eliminated.

Mr. HAWLEY. There has been no money advanced, and there is to be no money returned.

Mr. COLLINS. But you secured the project upon a promise that you would put up \$50,000?

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. A promise was not made.

Mr. COLLINS. If there was no promise, the project was begun upon the idea of a contribution of \$50,000.

Mr. HAWLEY. No; it was a requirement of the engineers, and not a promise made by the operating companies. My information is that they opposed it.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. It was not a promise, but a requirement.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Mississippi further withhold his objection a moment?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Mississippi is mistaken as to this being without precedent. It has been done on several occasions.

Mr. COLLINS. I have been advised that it is without precedent.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The engineers themselves recommended this action.

Mr. COLLINS. I understand, but I have been advised that such action is without precedent, so for the time being, at least, I must object.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is not a refund of money and it is not to release any promise to pay money. The engineers in their former report assessed without the consent of the parties or the local interests.

Mr. COLLINS. I object, Mr. Speaker.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF CHEVY CHASE CIRCLE

The Clerk called the next joint resolution on the Consent Calendar, House Joint Resolution 152, for the improvement of Chevy Chase Circle with a fountain and appropriate landscape treatment.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution go over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### QUINAIELT INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.

The Clerk called the next business on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 7619, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lots to Indians within the Indian village of Taholah, on the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, Wash.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application by any qualified Indian living within the Indian village of Taholah, on the Quinaielt Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, to issue to such Indian a patent for not to exceed two contiguous lots within said village, one of which lots must be occupied by said applicant: *Provided,* That where pursuant to section 10 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 858), one lot within said Indian village has heretofore been patented to any Indian living thereon said Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to patent to such Indian, or to his or her heirs in case of death, one additional contiguous lot wherever available. All patents issued hereunder shall be of the legal effect prescribed by said section 10 of the act of June 25, 1910, and all lots so patented to said Indians shall be disposed of as provided for in section 1 of that act.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4583) providing for the participation of the United States in A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), to be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1933, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I think there has been a rule reported from the Rules Committee for this bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Reserving the right to object, I want to say that the rule has been granted by the Rules Committee, and I ask that it be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### TO AMEND THE RADIO ACT OF 1927

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7716) to amend the radio act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 47, ch. 4), and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, this legislation is too important to be considered on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. DAVIS. If the gentleman will yield, I wish to state that this same bill, with one exception, which I will explain later, was unanimously reported by the committee in the last Congress, was thoroughly discussed on the floor, in which the gentleman from Wisconsin asked numerous questions. It passed the House without a dissenting voice. The committee has again unanimously reported it. Let me say that after it passed the House it was reported by the Senate committee, but never came up for consideration.

Mr. STAFFORD. I subscribe to the general provisions of the bill. I am in sympathy with them, and I wish to have the bill expedited. But I think that a bill of this importance should not come up on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. DAVIS. It has been under consideration two years, and I never heard an objection from any source to any provision of the bill. I submit that we probably have more time now than we will later.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think the gentleman will have more time when the gentleman's committee is called, which will be in a week or so. The gentleman then will have ample time to expatiate on the effect of the proposed amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING THE PUBLIC BUILDING ACT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 375) amending the public building act approved March 4, 1931, authorizing acquisition of building sites and construction of public buildings at Hibbing, Minn., and other places.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have the gentleman from Texas state how much of this total of \$135,000 is to be expended for surface rights in the land from which the mineral rights are reserved?

Mr. LANHAM. The amount provided for herein is for surface rights. The mineral rights have been relinquished, except one claim of a thirty-second or a sixty-fourth. The land of the whole town is subject to the reservation of mineral rights.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Are you going to pay \$135,000 for the site?

Mr. LANHAM. For the site and the building. This was provided for originally in the general public building bill which came from the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. PITTENGER. The Treasury Department advises that they will pay \$28,500 for the site. The amendment is not for the purpose of increasing the amount for the site.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is to reserve the mineral rights?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; to go ahead in spite of that reservation. We have that reservation all over the county.

Mr. LANHAM. Have not all those rights been quit-claimed to the Government, except on the part of one claimant?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I take it these reservations run with the land?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to the fact that there are three bills on the calendar which are all in the same category. There are 23 other projects of a like nature, and the Members interested are now appealing to the Bureau of the Budget to permit the Treasury Department to come before the Committee on Appropriations and obtain legislation, which is in order under the first Elliott Act, changing the authorizations. We went before the Bureau of the Budget in a body on Friday of last week, and the matter is now under consideration. I do not propose to object, but will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] say that if we find it necessary to go to his committee to get the changes in the various authorizations to enable the Treasury Department to do what it wants to do he will recognize us?

Mr. LANHAM. Of course, I can not say what the committee would do, but my assumption will be that if projects exactly analogous to these three projects are presented to the committee the inference would be that the committee would take the same action. There is no additional outlay on the part of the Government in these three projects. One is the correction of a boundary line, and this is simply allowing the Government to go ahead in spite of a small reservation of the mineral rights on a site where the drillings have shown that no minerals exist. The other is for a change in the location of a certain block of the place where the Federal building will be constructed. Personally I have no knowledge of any bills of the character the gentleman mentions being now before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. No; because it is in order for the Committee on Appropriations to carry that sort of legislation on the Treasury appropriation bill. The Elliott Act so provides. Therefore, we have the matter up with the Committee on Appropriations. It is pending also before the Bureau of the Budget. Twenty-five Members of Congress are trying to get the Bureau of the Budget to recommend a change in legislation affecting old projects, not new ones.

Mr. LANHAM. The function of the Committee on Appropriations with reference to public buildings is a different one from that of Public Buildings and Grounds. These measures were taken up on bills presented to our committee which had to do with the functions of our committee and involve no additional appropriations; I am sure that the committee will be glad to give careful, prompt, and early consideration to any bills of similar character which may be presented.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. If we do not get action, and we hope we will the other way, we will certainly be before the committee. We can make a case here or before any committee in the House, and I guarantee you will do so before this session is over.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] some questions along another line. There was a time when the gentleman's committee controlled public buildings in the District of Columbia.

Mr. LANHAM. That is correct.

Mr. BLANTON. And that no power could tear down a good building without authority of Congress, expressed after action taken by the gentleman's committee. Unfortunately that authority has been delegated and is lodged now in a commission which decides that an important public building can be torn down, even when to tear it down is foolish, and against the wish of Congress?

Mr. LANHAM. In so far as the buildings here are concerned, and over the country, for that matter, I think my colleague is quite as familiar with the present law and the change in the old policy as I am. Of course, the general authority is lodged now in the Treasury Department, with the collaboration of the Post Office Department, concerning those buildings which affect the post office.

Mr. BLANTON. Does not the gentleman think we ought to take that authority away from them and put it back in Congress? Not long ago, the gentleman will remember, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, by a unanimous vote passed an amendment to an appropriation bill giving express mandatory notice to these departments that Congress is against tearing down the Post Office Department Building and the Southern Railway Building and the Municipal Building in the city of Washington. In spite of that mandate from the House of Representatives, un-animously expressed, the gentleman saw in the press of yesterday a picture of this fine Post Office Department Building with a statement under it that it is going to be torn down immediately.

Mr. LANHAM. I think my colleague will recall that I opposed the change of policy when it was pending before the House and made a vigorous attack upon that change, but my views did not prevail.

Mr. BLANTON. My colleague is not only an able lawyer and legislator but he is also an able musician, a poet, and an artist as well. He has good judgment. Does the gentleman believe this Government, in this time of depression when the Government is hard up, should tear down a building like our fine Post Office Department Building in the city of Washington?

Mr. LANHAM. I have so many matters pending before me now which are requiring all of my ability to determine what should be done with them, and they are properly before me, that I hesitate to invade provinces which are not mine.

Mr. BLANTON. With the unanimous expression of this House to the contrary, I imagine that these departments having the matter in charge will hesitate to tear down these buildings against which the House of Representatives has expressed itself unanimously.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. When?

Mr. BLANTON. When the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] had his amendment adopted.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, it was not unanimous.

Mr. BLANTON. The vote was as near unanimous as any vote ever could be with the gentleman from New York and myself both present.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That a provision of the public building act, approved March 4, 1931, which authorized the acquisition of a suitable site for the post office, at Hibbing, Minn., be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

"Hibbing, Minn., post office, etc.: For acquisition of site and construction of a building, under an estimated total cost of \$135,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, accept a title which reserves or excepts all ores or minerals on the lands, with the right of mining the same."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 3, page 1, strike out the article "a" and insert the word "the."

Mr. LANHAM. I have no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF SITE AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING IN JACKSON, MISS.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6739) to amend the authorization contained in the act of Congress approved March 4, 1929, for the acquisition of site and construction of building in Jackson, Miss.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the authorization contained in the act of Congress approved March 4, 1929, for the acquisition of site and construction of a building in Jackson, Miss., under an estimated total cost of \$825,000, be, and the same is hereby, amended to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts for the demolition of the present building in Jackson, Miss., and for the construction of a new post office, courthouse, etc., building on the present site as enlarged by the land acquired under the authorization in said act of March 4, 1929, and the unexpended balance of the amounts appropriated under the authority of such act is hereby made available for the purposes herein.

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

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

POST-OFFICE SITE AT PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7899) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate and to enter into an agreement regarding the south boundary of the post-office site at Plattsburg, N. Y.

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

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire of the chairman of the committee the reason why the committee did not follow the recommendation of the Attorney General in authorizing litigation to determine the title of the Government to this 8 feet of land?

Mr. LANHAM. The Treasury Department seemed to be of the opinion that with less expense and less inconvenience and more promptness it could negotiate and get the matter settled. It is an old controversy that has been under consideration dating back to 1859, and there has been some dispute as to the south boundary line, an addition of 8 feet.

Mr. STAFFORD. But if the Government believes it has a good title, why not authorize the Attorney General to press our rights against some obstreperous occupant?

Mr. LANHAM. There is some doubt that the Government has title to that 8 feet, by reason of the fact that a wall, which was built as the marking line of the Government's property in 1859, left the inference that the Government thought the property owner was correct in his contention. As far as the committee is concerned, it is a matter of tweedledee or tweedledum whether it is done by suit or by private negotiation. However, the Treasury Department seemed to be of the opinion that it could satisfactorily adjust the matter by negotiation, save the expense of a lawsuit, and save the inconvenience that would be incident to it, and also get the matter cleared up much more promptly.

Mr. STAFFORD. My individual opinion is that if this authorization is granted, they will grant title to the original claimant who has been refusing to recognize the rights of the Government all these years.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of objection, however.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate with the owners of the property south of and adjoining the Federal building site at Plattsburg, N. Y., and to enter into such agreement or agreements with the owners as in his discretion may be deemed necessary definitely to establish the south boundary line of said Federal building site.

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

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

EXTENDING NATURALIZATION PRIVILEGES TO ALIEN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6477) to further extend naturalization privileges to alien veterans of the World War residing in the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That an alien veteran, as defined in section 1 of the act of May 26, 1926 (ch. 398, 44 Stat. 654; title 8, sec. 241, U. S. C., Supp. 1), shall, if residing in the United States, be entitled at any time within two years after the enactment of this act to naturalization upon the same terms, conditions, and exemptions which would have been accorded to such alien if he had petitioned before the armistice of the World War, except that such alien shall be required to appear and file his petition in person, and to take the prescribed oath of allegiance in open court.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, beginning in line 1, after the word "that," strike out the remainder of line 1, all of lines 2 and 3, and insert the following:

"(1) Such alien shall be required to prove that immediately preceding the date of his petition he has resided continuously within the United States for at least two years, in pursuance of a legal admission for permanent residence, and that during all such period he has behaved as a person of good moral character; (2) if such admission was subsequent to March 3, 1924, such alien shall file with his petition a certificate of arrival issued by the Commissioner of Naturalization; (3) final action shall not be had upon the petition until at least 90 days have elapsed after filing of such petition; and (4) such alien shall be required to appear and file his petition in person, and to take the prescribed oath of allegiance in open court. Such residence and good moral character shall be proved either by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, or by depositions by two such witnesses made before a naturalization examiner, for each place of residence."

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama, in order to clarify the matter so that there will be no doubt about it, if the two witnesses required by the committee amendment may testify to both the length of service of the veteran, as well as to his character?

Mr. JEFFERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. It does not require four witnesses?

Mr. JEFFERS. No, sir.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. The two witnesses can certify to both?

Mr. JEFFERS. "Two witnesses" applies to both.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

BRIDGE ACROSS FRENCH BROAD RIVER BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COCKE COUNTIES, TENN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 2338) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River on the proposed Morristown-Newport road between Jefferson and Cocke Counties, Tenn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River on the proposed Morristown-Newport road between Jefferson and Cocke Counties, Tenn., authorized to be built by the highway department of the State of Tennessee by an act of Congress approved February 6, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from February 6, 1932.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

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

BRIDGE ACROSS FRENCH BROAD RIVER ON DANDRIDGE-NEWPORT ROAD, JEFFERSON COUNTY, TENN.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 2389) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River on the Dandridge-Newport Road, in Jefferson County, Tenn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, on the Dandridge-Newport Road, in Jefferson County, Tenn., authorized to be built by the highway department of the State of Tennessee, by an act of Congress approved May 14, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

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

FREE HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS PAWCATUCK RIVER, WESTERLY, R. I.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7247) authorizing the Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads and the State Highway Department of the State of Connecticut to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Pawcatuck River near the location of the present Broad Street Bridge between Westerly, R. I., and Stonington, Conn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes the Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads and the State Highway Department of the State of Connecticut be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Pawcatuck River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the location of the present Broad Street Bridge between Westerly, R. I., and Stonington, Conn., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads and the State Highway Department of the State of Connecticut all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

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

REVISED BOUNDARY MOUNT M'KINLEY NATIONAL PARK, ALASKA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6485) to revise the boundary of the Mount McKinley National Park, in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. WICKERSHAM] with regard to the cost of this bill to the Government. There is nothing in the report that shows the cost of it.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. There is no cost. It is a bill drawn by the department and introduced for the department.

Mr. BLANTON. It provides for the addition of 246,000 acres of land to this park.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Is there not some cost incidental to that matter?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I do not know of any except possibly a survey. I do not know whether a survey has been made or not.

Mr. BLANTON. After it is added to the present park there will be the cost of keeping it up and operating it and looking after it.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. They already have a large park there, and these costs will be taken up in that way.

Mr. BLANTON. I was just wondering at this time with a \$2,000,000,000 deficit in the Treasury if it would hurt anything, if it is going to cost any appreciable sum, to postpone taking this 246,000 acres into the park.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. There is no cost.

Mr. BLANTON. Just what benefits are the people of the United States going to have by reason of the taking in of this additional land?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. The same benefits they have with respect to the balance of the parks. This bill simply carries the boundary down to the river on one side and across country on the other side.

Mr. BLANTON. It is going to require looking after?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Oh, no; not at all. It has looked after itself for millions of years and will continue to do so.

Mr. BLANTON. Just now we are seeking to retrench and seeking to balance the Budget. How are we going to balance the Budget if we keep on taking into all of the different parks 246,000 additional acres in this time of depression?

Mr. COLTON. The passage of this measure will make possible a natural boundary for the park, and really will make it easier to police with this addition than without it.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. COLTON] has added so many acres of public land to the various public parks in the West that there is no other man better able to tell us what it is going to cost.

Mr. COLTON. It will cost practically nothing additional.

Mr. BLANTON. If it is not going to cost anything additional, I will not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the boundary of the Mount McKinley National Park is hereby changed so as to read as follows:

"Beginning at the summit of a hill between the Toklat River and the Clearwater Fork of that river at an approximate latitude of 65° 47' 45", longitude 150° 17' 40", which is intended to be same point of beginning of the boundary description as contained in the act of February 26, 1917; thence southerly along the summit of the ridge between Toklat River and the Clearwater Fork of said river and across Stony Creek at its confluence with the said Clearwater Fork to the summit of the ridge between Stony Creek and the Clearwater Fork of the Toklat River; thence following the summit of said ridge and the summit of the ridge between the tributaries of said Clearwater Fork, the headwaters of the North Fork of Moose Creek and Boundary Creek to the intersection with the present boundary of Mount McKinley National Park at approximate latitude of 63° 32' 45", longitude 150° 24' 45"; thence southwesterly 14 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles, more or less, to a point one-half mile north of Wonder Lake on the stream out of Wonder Lake into Moose Creek; thence south 68° west 43 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles, more or less, to the point of intersection with the southwest boundary extended; thence southwesterly 33 miles, more or less, to the summit of Mount Russell; thence in a northeasterly direction following the present south boundary approximately 88 miles to Windy Creek at approximate latitude 63° 25' 45", longitude 149° 1' 35"; thence easterly following the north bank of Windy Creek to the western boundary of the Alaska Railroad right of way; thence northerly following the west boundary of the Alaska Railroad right of way to a point due east of the present north boundary of the park as extended due east; thence due west following the present north boundary of the park to the summit of the ridge between Toklat River and the Clearwater Fork of said river; thence southerly following the summit of said ridge to the place of beginning."

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a national park service, and for other purposes," and the act of February 26, 1917, entitled "An act to establish the Mount McKinley National Park, in the Territory of Alaska, together with all acts supplementary to and amendatory of said acts, are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 5, strike out the word "beginning" with the quotation and insert the word "Beginning."

In line 7, strike out "sixty-five" and insert "sixty-three."

On page 2, line 16, after the word "stream," insert the word "flowing."

In line 20, strike out the word "southwesterly" and insert the word "southeasterly."

On page 3, line 10, strike out the word "beginning" and the quotation and insert the words "beginning: *Provided, however,* That such isolated tracts of land lying east of the Alaska Railroad right of way and the west bank of the Nenana River between the north bank of Windy Creek and the north park boundary as extended eastward are also included in said park."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Delegate from Alaska offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WICKERSHAM: At the end of line 15, on page 3, following the committee amendment, insert:

"*Provided further,* That nothing in this act shall be held to limit, revoke, or change any location, filing, or entry of land within the area hereby added to the said McKinley National Park, under the homestead, mining, or other laws of the United States, nor prevent the locator from completing his title thereto."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will withdraw his amendment because we are not prepared on it. When unanimous consent was granted there was no notice given that an amendment was to be offered, so that the amendment takes us unawares. It may be absolutely all right, but I do not know.

Mr. BLANTON. And the committee has not passed on it. It ought not to be presented at this time.

Mr. STAFFORD. It has been so many years since the Delegate from Alaska has served in the House that he does not know of the practice that has grown up in the House in regard to unanimous-consent bills. There is an unwritten law that when the Consent Calendar is called that before consent is granted any Member desiring to propose an amendment shall give notice to the House in advance. I know full well that the gentleman from Alaska did not wish to take the House unawares by having consent granted and then offering his amendment.

Mr. LEAVITT. The mining laws apply within this national park area in Alaska just as they do in areas outside. Consequently, I see no necessity for this amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD. As the gentleman from Montana says, it is already covered by existing law. Therefore, I hope the gentleman will see his way clear to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. I do not think the amendment is necessary, but I do not think it is bad. I think it is a safeguard in behalf of anybody who happens to be there.

Mr. BLANTON. But it is not keeping faith with the House on unanimous-consent day. We certainly would not have allowed the bill to come up under unanimous consent unless we knew what amendments were to be offered.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, the only purpose of this amendment is to protect those people who happen to reside upon the lands which are taken into the park. There are some homesteaders there, there are some mining people there, and their rights ought to be protected.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will withdraw his amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will make this statement: It has been customary for gentlemen asking unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to give notice to the House if they propose to offer a material amendment so that the House may have knowledge of the amendment and give consent to the consideration of the amendment as well as the bill; otherwise a bill could be called up and amendments could be offered which would be very material and far-reaching in their nature. The Chair thinks that notice should be given before consent is given for the consideration

of a bill, that amendments will be proposed, so that the membership of the House may have knowledge of what is coming up.

So the Chair suggests to the Delegate from Alaska that he either withdraw his amendment or allow the bill to go over so that the matter may be considered on next consent day.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I then ask unanimous consent that the bill may go over until the next consent day without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

There was no objection.

#### MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 6657, to authorize the purchase of an electric generating, transmission, and distribution system in the Mount Rainier National Park, and for other purposes.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman withhold his objection a moment?

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I withhold my objection, although I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The plan proposed here is the plan that is in use in the Yosemite National Park and the Yellowstone National Park, two of the large parks that have very large attendance.

Mr. FULLER. I am opposed to the bill—

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### ESTATES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS DYING WITHIN CONSULATES

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 6310, to amend section 1709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1083), and section 304 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 24).

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is no report here from either department, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman to allow me to explain the bill? I do not see why it should go over.

Mr. BLANTON. There ought to be a report here from the departments on it. There is no report here from either the Treasury Department or from the General Accounting Office, and I insist on the request that it go over without prejudice.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman to allow this to go over for just a while and then I can produce the report from the department.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may go over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, S. 457, authorizing an addition to the Cache National Forest, Idaho.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is not this bill similar to the one objected to a while ago?

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Speaker, this is a Senate bill identical with the one that was passed over a few moments ago.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I then ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

The Clerk called the next bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 483, to amend the act of March 2, 1897, authorizing

the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know about the suggestions contained in the report that some distinguished citizens are getting together and forming this bridge company as a civic duty and that it is not the usual promotion idea that we very often have confronting us in a bridge bill.

Mr. SNELL. I will say in reply to the gentleman that they are doing their best to get a community bridge here. They are even taking stock subscriptions down to \$100, and we will be pleased to have the gentleman join with us, because it is purely a civic proposition of one village in New York State and one in Canada.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Of course, if I joined with them I would be disqualified from voting on the bill, and I do not want to deprive my colleague from New York of that.

Mr. SNELL. The only thing this bill seeks to do is to give these two communities the right to do what the railroad itself has the right to do under existing law.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of my friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] wherein the authorization to be conferred by this bill differs from the authorization that was conferred in the bill providing for a bridge across the Rainy River district that the gentleman objected to?

Mr. SNELL. If the gentleman will allow me, I think I can answer any question with regard to this bridge, if that is what the gentleman wants.

Mr. STAFFORD. No; the gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] some time ago objected to a bridge in the Rainy River district.

Mr. SNELL. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I may say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that in the case of the Minnesota bridge, the bridge is not in existence. It is a contemplated idea or project and the bridge is yet to be built. In this instance it is a railroad bridge which is in existence, and we have the assurance that it is not a profit-making undertaking, but it is simply proposed to plank this bridge in order to permit the passing of vehicles and pedestrians over the bridge.

Mr. PATTERSON. I want to say to the gentleman from New York that the report shows that the Department of Agriculture—

Seriously questions the advisability of authorizing a combination railroad and highway bridge at this point, as such bridges frequently result in serious congestion, particularly to highway traffic.

Mr. SNELL. I am glad the gentleman has brought up the report. They did not get the purport of the bill.

Mr. PATTERSON. I should not want to object to a meritorious proposition, and had not the gentleman better let it go over without prejudice?

Mr. SNELL. All this bill does is to give the right to these two communities, one at each end of the bridge, to do what the previous act authorized the New York Central Railroad to do. These communities are renting the bridge for a dollar a year, and the two communities are going to operate it together.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Let me say that after the report of the Department of Agriculture we obtained all the facts relative to the bill from the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL]. It is merely to allow these communities to plank the railroad bridge, which has been in existence 30 years, and which the company has now abandoned, and only one or two trains run over it daily.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that we are assured that this bridge will be operated by the two communities, which distinguishes it from the case that the gentleman from Wisconsin referred to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the first section of the act of March 2, 1897 (29 Stat. L. 603, ch. 357), entitled "An act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River," be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"The Northern New York Railroad Co., a corporation organized and created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, or such railway or bridge company now or hereafter incorporated under the laws of said State or of the Dominion of Canada as the said Northern New York Railroad Co., or its assigns, may unite with, be, and it hereby is authorized and empowered to construct, own, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Lawrence River from a point on the right or southerly bank thereof at or near the village of Hogansburg, in the county of Franklin, in the State of New York, to a point on the island of Cornwall, near the town of Cornwall, in the county of Cornwall, and Stormont, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, at such point as may be most convenient to said corporation to unite and connect the railroad built or to be built by it in the said State of New York with any railroad or bridge that may be constructed by any person or corporation in the said Dominion of Canada. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains and, at the option of the said corporation, may be used for the passage of vehicles, animals, and foot passengers upon such reasonable rates of toll as may be fixed and from time to time revised by the Secretary of War of the United States; the bridge may be equipped for use for the passage of vehicles, animals, and foot passengers by the lessee under a lease made by the corporation, and the tolls for such passage, as fixed and revised by the Secretary of War as aforesaid, may be collected by the lessee under such lease. Said bridge when completed shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route for the United States mails: *Provided*, That before the construction of the said bridge shall be begun all proper and requisite authority therefor shall be obtained from the Government of the Dominion of Canada."

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.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. GIFFORD, by unanimous consent, was given leave of absence for the remainder of the week, on account of important business.

#### RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication.

The Clerk read as follows:

HON. JOHN N. GARNER,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please permit me to submit herewith my resignation as a member of the Committees on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and the Census.

Respectfully,

MENALCUS LANFORD.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 128

*Resolved*, That MENALCUS LANFORD, of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee on Naval Affairs.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 4) to protect banking and commerce against short sales of securities issued by corporations engaged therein, introduced by myself and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the bill H. R. 4638, a similar bill, introduced by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, that has several bills of that character.

I took the matter up with the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Mr. RAYBURN, and he has no objection. I have also consulted the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and he has no objection.

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

There was no objection.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS RAINY RIVER AT BAUDETTE, MINN.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota has made a request of the Chair. The Chair does not like to make a precedent, and he does not like to refuse a request to return to a bill which the House might wish to consider by unanimous consent. The bill has been passed over, but

the Chair is going to recognize the gentleman from Minnesota to ask unanimous consent to return to a bill objected to, provided the gentleman who objected to the bill is in the Chamber.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I objected to the bill, and I withdraw the objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill H. R. 5064.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to return to a bill, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title, as follows:

H. R. 5064, authorizing Vernon W. O'Connor, of St. Paul, Minn., his successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PATTERSON. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the condition that exists there now and the need for this legislation?

Mr. KNUTSON. There is a need for a bridge at this point. At present the only means of communication between the two countries is by ferry.

Mr. PATTERSON. What is the price of the ferry at present?

Mr. KNUTSON. My colleague tells me that it is \$3 for an automobile.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Judge Lowe, from my district, passed over this ferry last summer. He said it was an outrageous charge that was made. He had to pay \$3 for getting the automobile across and a dollar or a dollar and a half for each person riding in the automobile.

Mr. PATTERSON. What assurance can the gentleman give the House that this condition will be any better when the bridge is built?

Mr. KNUTSON. Of course, the matter of tolls will be fixed by negotiations between the two Governments of the United States and Canada. The State Department and a similar department from Canada will fix that.

Mr. PATTERSON. It will be under their supervision?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in order to facilitate international commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes Vernon W. O'Connor, of the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, his successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rainy River, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Baudette, Minn., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act, and subject to the approval of the proper authorities in Canada.

Sec. 2. There is hereby conferred upon Vernon W. O'Connor, his successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property in the State of Minnesota needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State of Minnesota 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 of expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Sec. 3. The said Vernon W. O'Connor, his successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge in accordance with any laws of Canada applicable thereto, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the act of March 23, 1906.

Sec. 4. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act is hereby granted to Vernon W. O'Connor, his successors and assigns; and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Sec. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the word "successors" and insert "heirs, legal representatives."

Page 2, line 10, strike out the word "successor" and insert "heirs, legal representatives."

Page 2, line 22, strike out the word "successors" and insert "heirs, legal representatives."

Page 2, line 25, strike out "Canada" and insert "Minnesota."

Page 3, line 6, strike out the word "successors" and insert "heirs, legal representatives."

The committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read: "A bill authorizing Vernon W. O'Connor, of St. Paul, Minn., his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn."

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

#### CONSOLIDATION OF ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to ask Members of the House who desire to submit views on the bills to create a department of national defense, to have those views in the hands of the chairman of the committee by the end of the week. The committee has heard the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and other officials of both departments. Hearings will be closed this week, and the statements submitted by Members will be included in the printed hearings. No other notice will be sent to the Members of the House other than by this statement in the RECORD.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 6660. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the general disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1932.

#### BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6660. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 251. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the general disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1932.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 2, 1932, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. RAINEY submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday, February 2, 1932, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

## COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

Marine Corps personnel (H. R. 5444).

## COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS

(10 a. m.)

Filipino independence.

## COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE, RADIO, AND FISHERIES

(10 a. m.)

General inquiry into the American merchant marine, the United States Shipping Board, and Merchant Fleet Corporation affairs.

## COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(10 a. m.)

Interstate commerce act, section 15a (H. R. 7116 and H. R. 7117).

## COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

(9.30 a. m.)

Revision of patent laws.

## COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(10.30 a. m.)

H. R. 7801, to amend section 3 (6) of the immigration act of 1924.

H. R. 7802, to amend section 15 of the immigration act of 1924. (Admission of certain aliens and nonquota immigrants.)

## COMMITTEE ON LABOR—SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED

(9 a. m.)

Appropriations for the relief of the unemployed (H. R. 206, H. R. 6011, H. R. 8088).

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

416. A letter from L. B. Wilson, transmitting a comparative general balance sheet of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for the year 1931; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

417. A letter from L. B. Wilson, transmitting a report of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for the year 1931; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

418. A letter from George B. Fraser, transmitting a detailed statement of the Georgetown Gas Light Co. for the year 1931; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

419. A letter from George B. Fraser, transmitting a detailed statement of the Washington Gas Light Co. for the year 1931; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. **POU**: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 126. A resolution to provide for the consideration of certain provisions in connection with the general appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1933; without amendment (Rept. No. 310). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. **VINSON** of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 8083. A bill providing for the appointment as ensigns in the line of the Navy of all midshipmen who graduate from the Naval Academy in 1932; without amendment (Rept. No. 311). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. **RANKIN**: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 8578. A bill to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, by providing allowances for widows and children and dependent parents of veterans of the World War; without amendment (Rept. No. 312). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. **SMITH** of Idaho: Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. H. R. 8638. A bill for the temporary relief of

water users on irrigation projects constructed and operated under the reclamation law; with amendment (Rept. No. 313). 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. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 987. A bill for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of eight hours at certain navy yards certified by the Court of Claims; with amendment (Rept. No. 314). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1260. A bill for the relief of James E. Fraser; without amendment (Rept. No. 315). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1290. A bill for the relief of Jeannette Weir; without amendment (Rept. No. 316). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1292. A bill to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act to R. W. Dickerson; with amendment (Rept. No. 317). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1322. A bill for the relief of Anna Gohbeck; without amendment (Rept. No. 318). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1786. A bill for the relief of Arthur H. Teeple; without amendment (Rept. No. 319). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2013. A bill for the relief of Pinkie Osborne; with amendment (Rept. No. 320). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2038. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Harris Smith; without amendment (Rept. No. 321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2042. A bill for the relief of Hedwig Grassman Stehn; without amendment (Rept. No. 322). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2117. A bill for the relief of John O'Toole; without amendment (Rept. No. 323). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2189. A bill for the relief of Elsie M. Sears; with amendment (Rept. No. 324). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2574. A bill for the relief of Walter E. Switzer; with amendment (Rept. No. 325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2777. A bill for the relief of Wallace E. Ordway; with amendment (Rept. No. 326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2841. A bill for the relief of the owners of the steamship *Exmoor*; with amendment (Rept. No. 327). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3375. A bill for the relief of Laurin Gosney; with an amendment (Rept. No. 328). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3467. A bill for the relief of David C. Jeffcoat; without amendment (Rept. No. 329). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3582. A bill for the relief of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 330). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3693. A bill for the relief of William Knourek; without amendment (Rept. No. 331). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. **BLACK**: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3811. A bill for the relief of Lela B. Smith; with an amendment (Rept. No. 332). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3812. A bill for the relief of the estate of Harry W. Ward, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 333). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4071. A bill for the relief of W. A. Blankenship; without amendment (Rept. No. 334). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4233. A bill for the relief of Enza A. Zeller; with an amendment (Rept. No. 335). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4234. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lawrence Chlebek; with amendment (Rept. No. 336). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4859. A bill for the relief of Jeff Davis Caperton and Lucy Virginia Caperton; without amendment (Rept. No. 337). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4885. A bill for the relief of Kenneth G. Gould; without amendment (Rept. No. 338). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5265. A bill for the relief of A. W. Holland; without amendment (Rept. No. 339). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5592. A bill to reimburse the estate of Mary Agnes Roden; without amendment (Rept. No. 340). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6274. A bill for the relief of J. O. Winnett; without amendment (Rept. No. 341). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BLACK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8251. A bill for the relief of James M. Pace; without amendment (Rept. No. 342). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6233) for the relief of Albert T. DeBaun, jr.; Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 7018) granting a pension to Margaret E. Hoffman; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4) to protect banking and commerce against short sales of securities issued by corporations engaged therein; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce discharged, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (H. R. 4638) to prohibit communication of false information with respect to securities in certain cases; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce discharged, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 8676) to authorize the Postmaster General to pay laborers in the Railway Mail Service on the basis of 306 days per annum; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8677) to regulate the wages of cleaners in first-class post offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 8678) to amend sections 5 and 7 of the act approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1080; U. S. C., title 34, secs. 754 and 756), as amended, entitled "An act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve"; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 8679) to amend the anti-dumping act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAIL: A bill (H. R. 8680) to enact a uniform pension law for disabilities incurred in war service and

granting pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served the United States in time of war; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CROSSER: A bill (H. R. 8681) to develop American air-transport services overseas, to encourage the construction in the United States by American capital of American airships for use in foreign commerce, and to make certain provisions of the maritime law applicable to foreign commerce by airship; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 8682) to authorize the purchase of certain lands by the United States from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 8683) to establish a fish hatchery; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOGG of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8684) suspending the relegation to third-class of second-class post offices whose receipts are above \$6,500 annually; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BRAND of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8685) 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 November 9, 1921; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. LICHTENWALNER: A bill (H. R. 8686) concerning recognition of military status of persons who honorably served with the American Red Cross and kindred American organizations with the United States forces overseas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAJOR: A bill (H. R. 8687) to authorize the attendance of the Army Band at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Springfield, Ill.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 8688) to equalize tariff duties by compensating for depreciation in foreign currencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLACK: A bill (H. R. 8689) regulating the performance of work by the enlisted personnel of the United States Army, Navy, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 8690) to establish in the Bureau of Efficiency a survey board for the purpose of making a survey in order to determine what action should be taken to increase efficiency and reduce the costs of administration with respect to (1) eliminating useless boards, bureaus, commissions, and other agencies; (2) merging or consolidating boards, bureaus, commissions, or other agencies whose functions are related, overlapping, or duplicating; and (3) modernizing, systematizing, and standardizing the departments and agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

By Mr. HOWARD (by departmental request): A bill (H. R. 8691) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain unused Indian cemetery reserves on the Wichita Indian Reservation in Oklahoma to provide funds for purchase of other suitable burial sites for the Wichita Indians and affiliated bands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KARCH: A bill (H. R. 8692) providing that beginning May 1, 1932, six hours shall, in contracts for labor and service, be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services for all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 8693) to provide for the more effective supervision of foreign commercial transactions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H. R. 8694) to amend section 5202, United States Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 82), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8695) to amend section 5153 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 90); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 8696) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 8697) requiring publicity for certain foreign-loan transactions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: Resolution (H. Res. 127) proposing an amendment to Clause III, Rule XIII, of the Rules of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOEHNE: A bill (H. R. 8698) granting a pension to James P. Stallings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 8699) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Laidig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8700) granting a pension to Lottie Stumpf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8701) granting an increase of pension to Matilda J. Irvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARDEN: A bill (H. R. 8702) granting a pension to Warren A. Purcell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 8703) granting an increase of pension to Mary Elliott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 8704) for the relief of Laban H. Davies; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8705) for the relief of Julia M. Holland; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8706) for the relief of Edmund L. Moore; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H. R. 8707) granting a pension to Nancy Elizabeth Ashcraft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERR: A bill (H. R. 8708) for the relief of Thomas M. Buist, jr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8709) granting an increase of pension to Maine F. Pressley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 8710) for the relief of Emerson C. Salisbury; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAJOR: A bill (H. R. 8711) granting a pension to Susan Coker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8712) granting a pension to Charles E. Waters; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 8713) granting a pension to Nancy Ann Williamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8714) granting an increase of pension to Emma D. Combs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8715) granting a pension to Clara Slyker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAY: A bill (H. R. 8716) granting a pension to Theodore Fields; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8717) granting a pension to John Stacy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8718) granting a pension to Bascom Prater; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8719) granting a pension to William R. Hunter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MICHENER: A bill (H. R. 8720) granting a pension to Ida Allabach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Maine: A bill (H. R. 8721) granting a pension to Mary A. Hayes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H. R. 8722) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8723) granting a pension to Catherine Woodcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 8724) granting a pension to Frederick Joseph Trott; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 8725) granting a pension to Sylvia C. Terry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 8726) granting a pension to Le Vert Taylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8727) to pay the agreed purchase price due from the United States to various individuals for certain lands, comprising 5,000 acres, embraced within the area now occupied by the United States Marine Corps post at Quantico, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 8728) granting a pension to Sarah A. Ten Broeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8729) for the relief of John Ball, of Walla Walla, Wash.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 8730) granting an increase of pension to Melissa J. Boggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8731) granting an increase of pension to Mary McFann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8732) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Douds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8733) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Lathrop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 8734) granting a pension to George Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8735) for the relief of A. H. Sphar; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8736) for the relief of Effie Shoun; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8737) for the relief of Walter Livingston Clemens; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8738) granting a pension to Clellia S. Irvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8739) granting a pension to Maggie Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8740) granting a pension to Hannah T. Heaton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8741) granting a pension to Albert H. L. Wells; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THATCHER: A bill (H. R. 8742) granting a pension to Rose C. Shewmaker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 8743) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe A. Jennings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 8744) granting a pension to Mary Baldwin Kennedy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8745) for the relief of Francis Michael Tully; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 8746) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H. R. 8747) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YATES: A bill (H. R. 8748) granting a pension to Dolly Hathaway Catherwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1087. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Petition of residents of fortieth congressional district of New York, to reduce Federal salaries, etc.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1088. Also, letter from New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations, in opposition to House bill 4524; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1089. Also, petition of residents of fortieth congressional district of New York, opposing any modification of prohibition laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1090. Also, letter of Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Co. (Inc.), Middleport, N. Y., protesting against Senate bill 1963 amending shipping act of 1916; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

1091. By Mr. AYRES: Petition of the First Baptist Church, the Trinity Evangelical Church, the Methodist General Aid, the Presbyterian U and I Circle, and various citizens, all of El Dorado, Kans., supporting the prohibition laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1092. Also, petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Belle Plaine and the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the College Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wichita, both of the State of Kansas, in support of the prohibition laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1093. By Mr. BACHMANN: Petition of Katherine Hornick, secretary, and other members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wheeling, W. Va., opposing the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1094. By Mr. BOHN: Petition of Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association of America, Local No. 11, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., that all sailors being citizens of the United States of America and who in the past years have paid hospital dues to the United States marine hospital service be now and forever entitled to all benefits of the United States Public Health Service and hospital division; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1095. By Mr. BOLTON: Petition of residents of the twenty-second Ohio congressional district, protesting against Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1096. By Mr. BRAND of Georgia: Petition of citizens of Harlem, Ga., protesting against resubmission of prohibition question; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1097. Also, petition of citizens of Apalachee, Ga., against resubmission of prohibition question; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1098. Also, petition of citizens of Crawfordville, Ga., protesting against resubmission of prohibition question; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1099. By Mr. BURDICK: Petition of Lena W. Sparks and 55 other residents of Rhode Island, opposing repeal, resubmission, or any modification of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1100. By Mr. CLARKE of New York: Petition of Ira W. Snyder and 52 other citizens of Worcester, N. Y., urging the support of legislation for maintenance and enforcement of prohibition law and in opposition to modification, resubmission, or repeal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1101. Also, petition of Matthew D. Sill and 44 other citizens of Richfield Springs, N. Y., urging support of legislation for maintenance and enforcement of prohibition law and in opposition to modification, resubmission or repeal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1102. By Mr. CONDON (by request): Petition of Bertha Scholes and several other citizens of Rhode Island, protesting against the repeal, resubmission, or any modification of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1103. By Mr. CRAIL: Petition of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hollywood, Calif., protesting against any measure to repeal, revise, resubmit, or nullify the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1104. By Mr. DAVENPORT: Petition of Poland Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Methodist Episcopal Church, Poland, N. Y., with respect to the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1105. By Mr. GARBER: Petition of the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Pittsburgh, in opposition to Senate bill 1963; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1106. Also, petition of Department of Oklahoma, United Spanish War Veterans, Lawton, Okla., indorsing and urging support of House bill 7230, providing for uniform pension for widows and children of the veterans of all wars; to the Committee on Pensions.

1107. Also, petition of Clara Barton Auxiliary No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, Enid, and the Fitzhugh Lee Camp, No. 15, United Spanish American War Veterans, Tulsa, both of the State of Oklahoma, indorsing and urging support of House bill 7230, providing for uniform pensions for widows and children of deceased veterans of all wars; to the Committee on Pensions.

1108. Also, petition of citizens of the eighth district, protesting against the proposed tax on motor vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1109. Also, petition of citizens of the eighth district of Oklahoma, protesting against any modification of the eighteenth amendment, and urging its enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1110. By Mr. GLOVER: Petition of Roy Jason Fish Post, No. 37, of Star City, Ark.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1111. Also, resolution of Grace Presbyterian Church, Little Rock, Ark., opposing resubmission of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1112. Also, resolution of First Baptist Church of North Little Rock, Ark., opposing resubmission of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1113. Also, resolution of Antioch Baptist Church, Little Rock, Ark., opposing resubmission of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1114. Also, resolution of Immanuel Baptist Church, of Little Rock Ark., opposing resubmission of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1115. Also, resolution of session, First Presbyterian Church of Little Rock, Ark., opposing resubmission of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1116. By Mr. KNIFFIN: Petition of Rev. Lucy B. Smith and 55 others, of Defiance, Ohio, urging support of the maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement, and against any measure looking toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1117. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of Mrs. L. H. Parcels, president of the Hiawatha (Kans.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union and 163 other citizens, urging the support of the prohibition law and opposing any measure looking toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1118. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, opposing the proposed construction of the St. Lawrence waterway; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1119. Also, petition of the American Oil Burner Association (Inc.), New York City, opposing tariffs or embargoes on crude petroleum, petroleum products, including fuel oils; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1120. Also, petition of Raymond M. Donovan and eight other citizens of New York City, opposing any reduction in armory drills or field training as prescribed by the national defense act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1121. Also, petition of the American Brass Co., Buffalo, N. Y., opposing tax on automobiles and accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1122. Also, petition of the department of police, city of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of Senate bill 1525 and House bill 4537; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1123. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition of sundry citizens of Michigan, protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1202, the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1124. By Mr. MILLARD: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, protesting against the proposed submission of the prohibition question to the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1125. By Mr. MURPHY: Petition of Frank Bailey, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, asking for the passage of House bill 6041 for the relief of the veterans of the Indian wars; to the Committee on Pensions.

1126. By Mr. NELSON of Maine: Petition of Melvin B. Grant and 22 citizens of Sandy Point, Me., urging Federal regulation of interstate busses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1127. Also, petition of James A. Blanchard and 35 other citizens, of Stockton Springs, Me., urging Federal regulation of interstate busses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1128. By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: Petition of Mrs. P. N. Gresham and 209 other citizens, of Savannah, Ga., urging the maintenance of the prohibition law and protesting against any measure that looks toward its modification, resubmission to the States, or repeal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1129. By Mr. ROBINSON: Petition urging the passage of House bill 93 from the Lawton Camp, No. 2, Department of Iowa, United Spanish War Veterans, Des Moines, Iowa, signed by Commander W. E. Sutphin and Adjutant B. H. Patterson and indorsed by 95 men of the organization and 80 ladies of the auxiliary; to the Committee on Pensions.

1130. Also, petition signed by C. W. Sage, president, and John Hancock, secretary, No. 2485, United Mine Workers of America, urging that Congress give serious thought and earnest consideration to any measure or bill that will bring about the stabilization of the coal industry and conserve the interests of both worker and investor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1131. Also, petition of Mrs. Carl Anderson, of Clemons, Iowa, and signed by 24 citizens of Marshall County, opposing the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment to the States or its repeal and favoring adequate maintenance for its enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1132. Also, petition of the Lawton Camp, No. 2, Department of Iowa, United Spanish War Veterans, Des Moines, Iowa, signed by Commander W. E. Sutphin and Adjutant B. H. Patterson and indorsed by 95 men of the organization and 80 ladies of the auxiliary, urging the passage of House bill 7230; to the Committee on Pensions.

1133. Also, resolution of the Colonel John C. Loper Auxiliary, Department of Iowa, A. U. S. W. V., No. 12, Marshalltown, Iowa, same being signed by the committee, Anna G. McKeon, Nelle G. Richter, and Mary J. Hoar, strongly urging the support and passage of House bill 7230; to the Committee on Pensions.

1134. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Pittsburgh, Pa., opposing the passage of Senate bill 1963; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1135. Also, petition of American Oil Burner Association (Inc.), New York City, opposing tariffs or embargoes on crude petroleum, petroleum products, including fuel oils; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1136. Also, petition of Oscar H. Hegtre, Odiorne C. Homer, D. Lewis, S. H. Nash, S. H. Priddy, Louis S. Hewlett, George T. Green, and other citizens of New York City, opposing any cuts in armory drills and field training as prescribed by law; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1137. Also, petition of the American Brass Co., Buffalo, N. Y., opposing special taxes on automobiles and accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1138. Also, petition of the Merchants Association of New York City, N. Y., opposing the participation of the United States in the construction of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1139. Also, petition of the chief of police, city of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of House bill 4537 and Senate bill 1525; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1140. By Mr. SNOW: Petition of Edward Edmunds, jr., and many other citizens of Fort Fairfield, Me., requesting the enactment of appropriate legislation to place highway trucks and bus lines under regulations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1141. Also, petition of E. E. Hoff and many other citizens of Shirley, Me., requesting the enactment of appropriate legislation to place highway trucks and bus lines under regulations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1142. By Mr. SPARKS: Petition of 38 citizens of Alton, 19 citizens of Beloit, and a resolution of temperance meeting of Friends Church and Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alton, all of the State of Kansas, protesting against change in the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1143. By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: Petition of residents of Los Angeles, Calif., urging maintenance of the prohibition law and its enforcement and protesting against any change in eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1144. By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: Petition of David Brown and others, urging support and maintenance of the prohibition law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1145. By Mr. SWANK: Petition to forbid the repeal or modification of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1146. Also, petition of the Women's Jeffersonian Club, of Oklahoma City, requesting Congress to take such action as will insure the enlargement of the volume of active money; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1147. By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: Petition of citizens of Cedaredge, Colo., protesting against the enactment of any Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1148. Also, petition of citizens of Paonia, Colo., protesting against any change in present prohibition laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1149. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Alice G. Stephens, Waynesburg, Pa., urging support of legislation increasing rate of pensions to widows of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

1150. Also, petition of Russell Motor Co., Burgettstown, Pa., protesting against the proposed tax on motor vehicles, parts, and accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1151. Also, petition of Washington Local Union 627, International Alliance of Theatrical Employees, Washington, Pa., protesting against the proposed 10 per cent theater admission tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1152. By Mr. WATSON: Resolution adopted by the South Eastern Vicinity County Council, United Spanish War Veterans, expressing opposition to any change in the act of February 12, 1931, providing for the new naval hospital in Philadelphia; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1153. By Mr. WHITTINGTON: Petition by Mrs. W. Q. Sharp, president regional conference, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Jackson, Miss., January 26, 1932, opposing the resubmission of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1154. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Wisconsin Legislature, memorializing Congress to enact a law substituting for the present patent system a new system whereby no more patents running for long periods of time shall be granted, etc.; to the Committee on Patents.

1155. Also, petition of the Wisconsin Legislature, memorializing Congress to amend the Volstead Act so as to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer containing not more than 4 per cent of alcohol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1156. Also, petition of the Wisconsin Legislature, memorializing Congress to promptly enact the La Follette emergency public works bill as a measure of unemployment relief and an essential step in the restoration of prosperity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.