LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF

SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN

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Part 3

93406
Sen
5

63rd Cong., 1st Sess.

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63rd Cong., 1st Sess.

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Part 3
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Sen
5

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

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VOLUME L, PART I.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD,

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE,

AND

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONTAINING

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

VOLUME L.

WASHINGTON
1913

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NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

SENATORS

IN THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President, Indianapolis, Ind.
JAMES P. CLARKE, President pro tempore, Little Rock, Ark.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Ashurst, Henry F	Prescott, Ariz.	Martine, James E	Plainfield, N. J.
Bacon, Augustus O	Macon, Ga.	Myers, Henry L	Hamilton, Mont.
Bankhead, John H	Jasper, Ala.	Nelson, Knute	Alexandria, Minn.
Borah, William E	Boise, Idaho.	Newlands, Francis G	Reno, Nev.
Bradley, William O	Beechmont, Ky.	Norris, George W	McCook, Nebr.
Brady, James H	Pocatello, Idaho.	O'Gorman, James A	New York, N. Y.
Brandegee, Frank B	New London, Conn.	Oliver, George T	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bristow, Joseph L	Salina, Kans.	Overman, Lee S	Salisbury, N. C.
Bryan, Nathan P	Jacksonville, Fla.	Owen, Robert L	Muskogee, Okla.
Burleigh, Edwin C	Augusta, Me.	Page, Carroll S	Hyde Park, Vt.
Burton, Theodore E	Cleveland, Ohio.	Penrose, Boies	Philadelphia, Pa.
Catron, Thomas B	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Perkins, George C	Oakland, Cal.
Chamberlain, George E	Portland, Oreg.	Pittman, Key	Tonopah, Nev.
Chilton, William E	Charleston, W. Va.	Poindexter, Miles	Spokane, Wash.
Clapp, Moses E	St. Paul, Minn.	Pomerene, Atlee	Canton, Ohio.
Clark, Clarence D	Evanston, Wyo.	Ransdell, Joseph E	Lake Providence, La.
Clarke, James P	Little Rock, Ark.	Reed, James A	Kansas City, Mo.
Colt, LeBaron B	Bristol, R. I.	Robinson, Joe T	Lonoke, Ark.
Crawford, Coe I	Huron, S. Dak.	Root, Elihu	New York, N. Y.
Culberson, Charles A	Dallas, Tex.	Saulsbury, Willard	Wilmington, Del.
Cummins, Albert B	Des Moines, Iowa.	Shafroth, John F	Denver, Colo.
Dillingham, William P	Montpelier, Vt.	Sheppard, Morris	Texarkana, Tex.
du Pont, Henry A	Winterthur, Del.	Sherman, Lawrence Y	Springfield, Ill.
Fall, Albert B	Three Rivers, N. Mex.	Shields, John K	Knoxville, Tenn.
Fletcher, Duncan U	Jacksonville, Fla.	Shively, Benjamin F	South Bend, Ind.
Gallinger, Jacob H	Concord, N. H.	Simmons, F. M	Newbern, N. C.
Goff, Nathan	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Smith, Ellison D	Florence, S. C.
Gore, Thomas P	Lawton, Okla.	Smith, Hoke	Atlanta, Ga.
Gronna, Asle J	Lakota, N. Dak.	Smith, John Walter	Snow Hill, Md.
Hitchcock, Gilbert M	Omaha, Nebr.	Smith, Marcus A	Tucson, Ariz.
Hollis, Henry F	Concord, N. H.	Smith, William Alden	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hughes, William	Paterson, N. J.	Smoot, Reed	Provo City, Utah.
Jackson, William P	Salisbury, Md.	Stephenson, Isaac	Marinette, Wis.
James, Ollie M	Marion, Ky.	Sterling, Thomas	Redfield, S. Dak.
Johnson, Charles F	Waterville, Me.	Stone, William J	Jefferson City, Mo.
Johnston, Joseph F.[1]	Birmingham, Ala.	Sutherland, George	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Jones, Wesley L	North Yakima, Wash.	Swanson, Claude A	Chatham, Va.
Kenyon, William S	Fort Dodge, Iowa.	Thomas, Charles S	Denver, Colo.
Kern, John W	Indianapolis, Ind.	Thompson, William H	Garden City, Kans.
La Follette, Robert M	Madison, Wis.	Thornton, John R	Alexandria, La.
Lane, Harry	Portland, Oreg.	Tillman, Benjamin R	Trenton, S. C.
Lea, Luke	Nashville, Tenn.	Townsend, Charles E	Jackson, Mich.
Lewis, James Hamilton	Chicago, Ill.	Vardaman, James K	Jackson, Miss.
Lippitt, Henry F	Providence, R. I.	Walsh, Thomas J	Helena, Mont.
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Nahant, Mass.	Warren, Francis E	Cheyenne, Wyo.
McCumber, Porter J	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	Weeks, John W	Newton, Mass.
McLean, George P	Simsbury, Conn.	Williams, John Sharp	Benton, Miss.
Martin, Thomas S	Charlottesville, Va.	Works, John D	Los Angeles, Cal.

[1] Died Aug. 8, 1913.

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NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

REPRESENTATIVES AND DELEGATES

IN THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CHAMP CLARK, Speaker, Bowling Green, Mo.

Name.	Home post office.
Abercrombie, John W	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Adair, John A. M	Portland, Ind.
Adamson, William C	Carrollton, Ga.
Aiken, Wyatt	Abbeville, S. C.
Ainey, William D. B	Montrose, Pa.
Alexander, Joshua W	Gallatin, Mo.
Allen, Alfred G	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Anderson, Sydney	Lanesboro, Minn.
Ansberry, Timothy T	Defiance, Ohio.
Anthony, Daniel R., jr	Leavenworth, Kans.
Ashbrook, William A	Johnstown, Ohio.
Aswell, James B	Natchitoches, La.
Austin, Richard W	Knoxville, Tenn.
Avis, Samuel B	Charleston, W. Va.
Bailey, Warren W	Johnstown, Pa.
Baker, J. Thompson	Wildwood, N. J.
Baltz, William N	Millstadt, Ill.
Barchfeld, Andrew J	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Barkley, Alben W	Paducah, Ky.
Barnhart, Henry A	Rochester, Ind.
Bartholdt, Richard	St. Louis, Mo.
Bartlett, Charles L	Macon, Ga.
Barton, Silas R	Grand Island, Nebr.
Bathrick, Ellsworth R	Akron, Ohio.
Beakes, Samuel W	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Beall, Jack	Waxahachie, Tex.
Bell, Charles W	Pasadena, Cal.
Bell, Thomas M	Gainesville, Ga.
Blackmon, Fred L	Anniston, Ala.
Booher, Charles F	Savannah, Mo.
Borchers, Charles M	Decatur, Ill.
Borland, William P	Kansas City, Mo.
Bowdle, Stanley E	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bremner, Robert G	Passaic, N. J.
Britten, Fred A	Chicago, Ill.
Brockson, Franklin	Clayton, Del.
Brodbeck, Andrew R	Hanover, Pa.
Broussard, Robert F	New Iberia, La.
Brown, Lathrop	St. James, N. Y.
Brown, William G., jr	Kingwood, W. Va.
Browne, Edward E	Waupaca, Wis.
Browning, William J	Camden, N. J.
Bruckner, Henry	New York, N. Y.
Brumbaugh, Clement	Columbus, Ohio.
Bryan, James W	Seattle, Wash.
Buchanan, Frank	Chicago, Ill.
Buchanan, John P.[1]	Brenham, Tex.
Bulkley, Robert J	Cleveland, Ohio.
Burgess, George F	Gonzales, Tex.
Burke, Charles H	Pierre, S. Dak.
Burke, James F	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Burke, Michael E	Beaver Dam, Wis.
Burnett, John L	Gadsden, Ala.
Butler, Thomas S	West Chester, Pa.
Byrnes, James F	Aiken, S. C.
Byrns, Joseph W	Nashville, Tenn.
Calder, William M	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Callaway, Oscar	Comanche, Tex.
Campbell, Philip P	Pittsburg, Kans.
Candler, Ezekiel S., jr	Corinth, Miss.
Cantor, Jacob A.[2]	New York, N. Y.
Cantrill, James C	Georgetown, Ky.
Caraway, Thaddeus H	Jonesboro, Ark.
Carew, John F	New York, N. Y.
Carlin, Charles C	Alexandria, Va.
Carr, Wooda N	Uniontown, Pa.
Carter, Charles D	Ardmore, Okla.
Cary, William J	Milwaukee, Wis.
Casey, John J	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Chandler, Walter M	New York, N. Y.
Church, Denver S	Fresno, Cal.
Clancy, John R	Syracuse, N. Y.
Clark, Champ	Bowling Green, Mo.
Clark, Frank	Gainesville, Fla.
Claypool, Horatio C	Chillicothe, Ohio.
Clayton, Henry D	Eufaula, Ala.
Cline, Cyrus	Angola, Ind.
Coady, Charles P.[3]	Baltimore, Md.
Collier, James W	Vicksburg, Miss.
Connelly, John R	Colby, Kans.
Connolly, Maurice	Dubuque, Iowa.
Conry, Michael F	New York, N. Y.
Cooper, Henry A	Racine, Wis.
Copley, Ira C	Aurora, Ill.
Covington, J. Harry	Easton, Md.
Cox, William E	Jasper, Ind.
Cramton, Louis C	Lapeer, Mich.
Crisp, Charles R	Americus, Ga.
Crosser, Robert	Cleveland, Ohio.
Cullop, William A	Vincennes, Ind.
Curley, James M	Boston, Mass.
Curry, Charles F	Sacramento, Cal.
Dale, Harry H	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Danforth, Henry G	Rochester, N. Y.
Davenport, James S	Vinita, Okla.
Davis, Charles R	St. Peter, Minn.
Davis, John W.[4]	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Decker, Perl D	Joplin, Mo.
Deitrick, Frederick S	Cambridge, Mass.
Dent, S. Hubert, jr	Montgomery, Ala.
Dershem, Frank L	Lewisburg, Pa.
Dickinson, Clement C	Clinton, Mo.
Dies, Martin	Beaumont, Tex.
Difenderfer, Robert E	Jenkintown, Pa.
Dillon, Charles H	Yankton, S. Dak.
Dixon, Lincoln	North Vernon, Ind.

[1] Elected in place of Albert S. Burleson, appointed Postmaster General.
[2] Elected in place of Francis Burton Harrison, resigned.
[3] Elected in place of George Konig, deceased.
[4] Resigned Aug. 29, 1913.

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Names and post-office addresses of Representatives and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.
Donohoe, Michael	Philadelphia, Pa.
Donovan, Jeremiah	South Norwalk, Conn.
Dooling, Peter J	New York, N. Y.
Doolittle, Dudley	Strong City, Kans.
Doremus, Frank E	Detroit, Mich.
Doughton, Robert L	Laurel Springs, N. C.
Driscoll, Daniel A	Buffalo, N. Y.
Dunn, Thomas B	Rochester, N. Y.
Dupré, Henry G	New Orleans, La.
Dyer, L. C	St. Louis, Mo.
Eagan, John J	Weehawken, N. J.
Eagle, Joe H	Houston, Tex.
Edmonds, George W	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwards, Charles G	Savannah, Ga.
Elder, Walter	Monroe, La.
Esch, John J	La Crosse, Wis.
Estopinal, Albert	Estopinal, La.
Evans, John M	Missoula, Mont.
Fairchild, George W	Oneonta, N. Y.
Faison, John M	Faison, N. C.
Falconer, J. A	Everett, Wash.
Farr, John R	Scranton, Pa.
Fergusson, Harvey B	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Ferris, Scott	Lawton, Okla.
Fess, Simeon D	Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Fields, William J	Olive Hill, Ky.
Finley, David E	Yorkville, S. C.
Fitzgerald, John J	Brooklyn, N. Y.
FitzHenry, Louis	Bloomington, Ill.
Flood, Henry D	Appomattox, Va.
Floyd, John C	Yellville, Ark.
Fordney, Joseph W	Saginaw, Mich.
Foster, Martin D	Olney, Ill.
Fowler, H. Robert	Elizabethtown, Ill.
Francis, William B	Martins Ferry, Ohio.
Frear, James A	Hudson, Wis.
French, Burton L	Moscow, Idaho.
Gallagher, Thomas	Chicago, Ill.
Gard, Warren	Hamilton, Ohio.
Gardner, Augustus P	Hamilton, Mass.
Garner, John N	Uvalde, Tex.
Garrett, Daniel E	Houston, Tex.
Garrett, Finis J	Dresden, Tenn.
George, Henry, jr	New York, N. Y.
Gerry, Peter G	Providence, R. I.
Gillett, Frederick H	Springfield, Mass.
Gilmore, Edward	Brockton, Mass.
Gittins, Robert H	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Glass, Carter	Lynchburg, Va.
Godwin, Hannibal	Dunn, N. C.
Goeke, J. Henry	Wapakoneta, Ohio.
Goldfogle, Henry M	New York, N. Y.
Good, James W	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Goodwin, Forrest [1]	Skowhegan, Me.
Goodwin, William S	Warren, Ark.
Gordon, William	Cleveland, Ohio.
Gorman, George E	Chicago, Ill.
Goulden, Joseph A	New York, N. Y.
Graham, George S	Philadelphia, Pa.
Graham, James M	Springfield, Ill.
Gray, Finly H	Connersville, Ind.
Green, William R	Audubon, Iowa.
Greene, Frank L	St. Albans, Vt.
Greene, William S	Fall River, Mass.
Gregg, A. W	Palestine, Tex.
Griest, William W	Lancaster, Pa.
Griffin, Daniel J	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gudger, James M., jr	Asheville, N. C.
Guernsey, Frank E	Dover, Me.
Hamill, James A	Jersey City, N. J.
Hamilton, Charles M	Ripley, N. Y.
Hamilton, Edward L	Niles, Mich.
Hamlin, Courtney W	Springfield, Mo.
Hammond, Winfield S	St. James, Minn.
Hardwick, Thomas W	Sandersville, Ga.
Hardy, Rufus	Corsicana, Tex.
Harrison, Byron P	Gulfport, Miss.
Harrison, Francis B. [2]	New York, N. Y.
Hart, Archibald C. [3]	Hackensack, N. J.
Haugen, Gilbert N	Northwood, Iowa.
Hawley, Willis C	Salem, Oreg.
Hay, James	Madison, Va.
Hayden, Carl	Phoenix, Ariz.
Hayes, Everis A	San Jose, Cal.
Heflin, J. Thomas	Lafayette, Ala.
Helgesen, Henry T	Milton, N. Dak.
Helm, Harvey	Standford, Ky.
Helvering, Guy T	Marysville, Kans.
Henry, Robert L	Waco, Tex.
Hensley, Walter L	Farmington, Mo.
Hill, Robert P	Marion, Ill.
Hinds, Asher C	Portland, Me.
Hinebaugh, William H	Ottawa, Ill.
Hobson, Richmond P	Greensboro, Ala.
Holland, Edward E	Suffolk, Va.
Houston, William C	Woodbury, Tenn.
Howard, William S	Decatur, Ga.
Howell, Joseph	Logan, Utah.
Hoxworth, Stephen A	Rapatee, Ill.
Hughes, Dudley M	Danville, Ga.
Hughes, James A	Huntington, W. Va.
Hulings, Willis J	Oil City, Pa.
Hull, Cordell	Carthage, Tenn.
Humphrey, William E	Seattle, Wash.
Humphreys, Benjamin G	Greenville, Miss.
Igoe, William L	St. Louis, Mo.
Jacoway, Henderson M	Dardanelle, Ark.
Johnson, Albert	Hoquiam, Wash.
Johnson, Ben	Bardstown, Ky.
Johnson, Jacob	Spring City, Utah.
Johnson, Joseph T	Spartanburg, S. C.
Jones, William A	Warsaw, Va.
Kahn, Julius	San Francisco, Cal.
Keating, Edward	Pueblo, Colo.
Keister, Abraham L	Scottdale, Pa.
Kelley, Patrick H	Lansing, Mich.
Kelly, Melville C	Braddock, Pa.
Kennedy, Ambrose	Woonsocket, R. I.
Kennedy, Charles A	Montrose, Iowa.
Kennedy, William	Naugatuck, Conn.
Kent, William	Kentfield, Cal.
Kettner, William	San Diego, Cal.
Key, John A	Marion, Ohio.
Kiess, Edgar R	Williamsport, Pa.
Kindel, George J	Denver, Colo.
Kinkaid, Moses P	O'Neill, Nebr.
Kinkead, Eugene F	Jersey City, N. J.
Kirkpatrick, S	Ottumwa, Iowa.
Kitchin, Claude	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Knowland, Joseph R	Alameda, Cal.
Konig, George [4]	Baltimore, Md.
Konop, Thomas F	Kewaunee, Wis.
Korbly, Charles A	Indianapolis, Ind.
Kreider, Aaron S	Annville, Pa.
Lafferty, A. W	Portland, Oreg.
La Follette, William L	Pullman, Wash.
Langham, Jonathan N	Indiana, Pa.
Langley, John W	Pikeville, Ky.
Lazaro, Ladislas	Washington, La.
Lee, Gordon	Chickamauga, Ga.
Lee, Robert E	Pottsville, Pa.
L'Engle, Claude	Jacksonville, Fla.
Lenroot, Irvine L	Superior, Wis.
Lesher, John V	Sunbury, Pa.
Lever, Asbury F	Lexington, S. C.
Levy, Jefferson M	New York, N. Y.
Lewis, David J	Cumberland, Md.
Lewis, Fred E	Allentown, Pa.
Lieb, Charles	Rockport, Ind.
Lindbergh, Charles A	Little Falls, Minn.
Lindquist, Francis O	Greenville, Mich.
Linthicum, J. Charles	Baltimore, Md.
Lloyd, James T	Shelbyville, Mo.
Lobeck, C. O	Omaha, Nebr.

[1] Died May 28, 1913.
[2] Resigned Aug. 31, 1913.
[3] Elected in place of Lewis J. Martin, deceased.
[4] Died May 31, 1913.

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Names and post-office addresses of Representatives and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.
Donohoe, Michael	Philadelphia, Pa.
Donovan, Jeremiah	South Norwalk, Conn.
Dooling, Peter J	New York, N. Y.
Doolittle, Dudley	Strong City, Kans.
Doremus, Frank E	Detroit, Mich.
Doughton, Robert L	Laurel Springs, N. C.
Driscoll, Daniel A	Buffalo, N. Y.
Dunn, Thomas B	Rochester, N. Y.
Dupré, Henry G	New Orleans, La.
Dyer, L. C	St. Louis, Mo.
Eagan, John J	Weehawken, N. J.
Eagle, Joe H	Houston, Tex.
Edmonds, George W	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwards, Charles G	Savannah, Ga.
Elder, Walter	Monroe, La.
Esch, John J	La Crosse, Wis.
Estopinal, Albert	Estopinal, La.
Evans, John M	Missoula, Mont.
Fairchild, George W	Oneonta, N. Y.
Faison, John M	Faison, N. C.
Falconer, J. A	Everett, Wash.
Farr, John R	Scranton, Pa.
Fergusson, Harvey B	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Ferris, Scott	Lawton, Okla.
Fess, Simeon D	Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Fields, William J	Olive Hill, Ky.
Finley, David E	Yorkville, S. C.
Fitzgerald, John J	Brooklyn, N. Y.
FitzHenry, Louis	Bloomington, Ill.
Flood, Henry D	Appomattox, Va.
Floyd, John C	Yellville, Ark.
Fordney, Joseph W	Saginaw, Mich.
Foster, Martin D	Olney, Ill.
Fowler, H. Robert	Elizabethtown, Ill.
Francis, William B	Martins Ferry, Ohio.
Frear, James A	Hudson, Wis.
French, Burton L	Moscow, Idaho.
Gallagher, Thomas	Chicago, Ill.
Gard, Warren	Hamilton, Ohio.
Gardner, Augustus P	Hamilton, Mass.
Garner, John N	Uvalde, Tex.
Garrett, Daniel E	Houston, Tex.
Garrett, Finis J	Dresden, Tenn.
George, Henry, jr	New York, N. Y.
Gerry, Peter G	Providence, R. I.
Gillett, Frederick H	Springfield, Mass.
Gilmore, Edward	Brockton, Mass.
Gittins, Robert H	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Glass, Carter	Lynchburg, Va.
Godwin, Hannibal	Dunn, N. C.
Goeke, J. Henry	Wapakoneta, Ohio.
Goldfogle, Henry M	New York, N. Y.
Good, James W	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Goodwin, Forrest [1]	Skowhegan, Me.
Goodwin, William S	Warren, Ark.
Gordon, William	Cleveland, Ohio.
Gorman, George E	Chicago, Ill.
Goulden, Joseph A	New York, N. Y.
Graham, George S	Philadelphia, Pa.
Graham, James M	Springfield, Ill.
Gray, Finly H	Connersville, Ind.
Green, William R	Audubon, Iowa.
Greene, Frank L	St. Albans, Vt.
Greene, William S	Fall River, Mass.
Gregg, A. W	Palestine, Tex.
Griest, William W	Lancaster, Pa.
Griffin, Daniel J	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gudger, James M., jr	Asheville, N. C.
Guernsey, Frank E	Dover, Me.
Hamill, James A	Jersey City, N. J.
Hamilton, Charles M	Ripley, N. Y.
Hamilton, Edward L	Niles, Mich.
Hamlin, Courtney W	Springfield, Mo.
Hammond, Winfield S	St. James, Minn.
Hardwick, Thomas W	Sandersville, Ga.
Hardy, Rufus	Corsicana, Tex.
Harrison, Byron P	Gulfport, Miss.
Harrison, Francis B.[2]	New York, N. Y.
Hart, Archibald C.[3]	Hackensack, N. J.
Haugen, Gilbert N	Northwood, Iowa.
Hawley, Willis C	Salem, Oreg.
Hay, James	Madison, Va.
Hayden, Carl	Phoenix, Ariz.
Hayes, Everis A	San Jose, Cal.
Heflin, J. Thomas	Lafayette, Ala.
Helgesen, Henry T	Milton, N. Dak.
Helm, Harvey	Standford, Ky.
Helvering, Guy T	Marysville, Kans.
Henry, Robert L	Waco, Tex.
Hensley, Walter L	Farmington, Mo.
Hill, Robert P	Marion, Ill.
Hinds, Asher C	Portland, Me.
Hinebaugh, William H	Ottawa, Ill.
Hobson, Richmond P	Greensboro, Ala.
Holland, Edward E	Suffolk, Va.
Houston, William C	Woodbury, Tenn.
Howard, William S	Decatur, Ga.
Howell, Joseph	Logan, Utah.
Hoxworth, Stephen A	Rapatee, Ill.
Hughes, Dudley M	Danville, Ga.
Hughes, James A	Huntington, W. Va.
Hulings, Willis J	Oil City, Pa.
Hull, Cordell	Carthage, Tenn.
Humphrey, William E	Seattle, Wash.
Humphreys, Benjamin G	Greenville, Miss.
Igoe, William L	St. Louis, Mo.
Jacoway, Henderson M	Dardanelle, Ark.
Johnson, Albert	Hoquiam, Wash.
Johnson, Ben	Bardstown, Ky.
Johnson, Jacob	Spring City, Utah.
Johnson, Joseph T	Spartanburg, S. C.
Jones, William A	Warsaw, Va.
Kahn, Julius	San Francisco, Cal.
Keating, Edward	Pueblo, Colo.
Keister, Abraham L	Scottdale, Pa.
Kelley, Patrick H	Lansing, Mich.
Kelly, Melville C	Braddock, Pa.
Kennedy, Ambrose	Woonsocket, R. I.
Kennedy, Charles A	Montrose, Iowa.
Kennedy, William	Naugatuck, Conn.
Kent, William	Kentfield, Cal.
Kettner, William	San Diego, Cal.
Key, John A	Marion, Ohio.
Kiess, Edgar R	Williamsport, Pa.
Kindel, George J	Denver, Colo.
Kinkaid, Moses P	O'Neill, Nebr.
Kinkead, Eugene F	Jersey City, N. J.
Kirkpatrick, S	Ottumwa, Iowa.
Kitchin, Claude	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Knowland, Joseph R	Alameda, Cal.
Konig, George [4]	Baltimore, Md.
Konop, Thomas F	Kewaunee, Wis.
Korbly, Charles A	Indianapolis, Ind.
Kreider, Aaron S	Annville, Pa.
Lafferty, A. W	Portland, Oreg.
La Follette, William L	Pullman, Wash.
Langham, Jonathan N	Indiana, Pa.
Langley, John W	Pikeville, Ky.
Lazaro, Ladislas	Washington, La.
Lee, Gordon	Chickamauga, Ga.
Lee, Robert E	Pottsville, Pa.
L'Engle, Claude	Jacksonville, Fla.
Lenroot, Irvine L	Superior, Wis.
Lesher, John V	Sunbury, Pa.
Lever, Asbury F	Lexington, S. C.
Levy, Jefferson M	New York, N. Y.
Lewis, David J	Cumberland, Md.
Lewis, Fred E	Allentown, Pa.
Lieb, Charles	Rockport, Ind.
Lindbergh, Charles A	Little Falls, Minn.
Lindquist, Francis O	Greenville, Mich.
Linthicum, J. Charles	Baltimore, Md.
Lloyd, James T	Shelbyville, Mo.
Lobeck, C. O	Omaha, Nebr.

[1] Died May 28, 1913.
[2] Resigned Aug. 31, 1913.
[3] Elected in place of Lewis J. Martin, deceased.
[4] Died May 31, 1913.

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Names and post-office addresses of Representatives and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.
Loft, George W.[1]	New York, N. Y.
Logue, J. Washington	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lonergan, Augustine	Hartford, Conn.
McAndrews, James	Chicago, Ill.
McClellan, George	Chatham, N. Y.
McCoy, Walter I	East Orange, N. J.
McDermott, James T	Chicago, Ill.
MacDonald, William J.[2]	Calumet, Mich.
McGillicuddy, Daniel J	Lewiston, Me.
McGuire, Bird S	Pawnee, Okla.
McKellar, Kenneth D	Memphis, Tenn.
McKenzie, John C	Elizabeth, Ill.
McLaughlin, James C	Muskegon, Mich.
Madden, Martin B	Chicago, Ill.
Maguire, John A	Lincoln, Nebr.
Mahan, Bryan F	New London, Conn.
Maher, James P	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Manahan, James	Minneapolis, Minn.
Mann, James R	Chicago, Ill.
Mapes, Carl E	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Martin, Eben W	Deadwood, S. Dak.
Martin, Lewis J.[3]	Newton, N. J.
Merritt, Edwin A., jr	Potsdam, N. Y.
Metz, Herman A	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miller, Clarence B	Duluth, Minn.
Mitchell, John J.[4]	Marlboro, Mass.
Mondell, Frank W	Newcastle, Wyo.
Montague, Andrew J	Richmond, Va.
Moon, John A	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Moore, J. Hampton	Philadelphia, Pa.
Morgan, Dick T	Woodward, Okla.
Morgan, Lewis L	Covington, La.
Morin, John M	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Morrison, Martin A	Frankfort, Ind.
Moss, Hunter H., jr	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Moss, Ralph W	Center Point, Ind.
Mott, Luther W	Oswego, N. Y.
Murdock, Victor	Wichita, Kans.
Murray, William F	Boston, Mass.
Murray, William H	Tishomingo, Okla.
Neeley, George A	Hutchinson, Kans.
Neely, M. M.[5]	Fairmont, W. Va.
Nelson, John M	Madison, Wis.
Nolan, John I	San Francisco, Cal.
Norton, Patrick D	Hettinger, N. Dak.
O'Brien, James H	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oglesby, Woodson R	Yonkers, N. Y.
O'Hair, Frank T	Paris, Ill.
Oldfield, William A	Batesville, Ark.
O'Leary, Denis	Douglaston, N. Y.
O'Shaunessy, George F	Providence, R. I.
Padgett, Lemuel P	Columbia, Tenn.
Page, Robert N	Biscoe, N. C.
Paige, Calvin D.[6]	Southbridge, Mass.
Palmer, A. Mitchell	Stroudsburg, Pa.
Park, Frank[7]	Sylvester, Ga.
Parker, James S	Salem, N. Y.
Patten, Thomas G	New York, N. Y.
Patton, Charles E	Curwensville, Pa.
Payne, Sereno E	Auburn, N. Y.
Pepper, Irvin S	Muscatine, Iowa.
Peters, Andrew J	Boston, Mass.
Peters, John A[8]	Ellsworth, Me.
Peterson, John B	Crown Point, Ind.
Phelan, M. F	Lynn, Mass.
Platt, Edmund	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Plumley, Frank	Northfield, Vt.
Porter, Stephen G	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Post, J. D	Washington C. H., Ohio.
Pou, Edward W	Smithfield, N. C.
Powers, Caleb	Barbourville, Ky.
Prouty, S. F	Des Moines, Iowa.
Quin, Percy E	McComb City, Miss.
Ragsdale, J. Willard	Florence, S. C.

[1] Elected in place of Timothy Sullivan, deceased.
[2] Elected in place of H. Olin Young, resigned.
[3] Died May 5, 1913.
[4] Elected in place of John W. Weeks, elected Senator.
[5] Elected in place of John W. Davis, resigned.

Name.	Home post office.
Rainey, Henry T	Carrollton, Ill.
Raker, John E	Alturas, Cal.
Rauch, George W	Marion, Ind.
Rayburn, Sam	Bonham, Tex.
Reed, E. E	Manchester, N. H.
Reilly, Michael K	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Reilly, Thomas L	Meriden, Conn.
Richardson, William	Huntsville, Ala.
Riordan, Daniel J	New York, N. Y.
Roberts, E. E	Carson City, Nev.
Roberts, Ernest W	Chelsea, Mass.
Roddenbery, Seaborn A.[9]	Thomasville, Ga.
Rogers, John J	Lowell, Mass.
Rothermel, John H	Reading, Pa.
Rouse, Arthur B	Burlington, Ky.
Rubey, Thomas L	Lebanon, Mo.
Rucker, William W	Keytesville, Mo.
Rupley, Arthur R	Carlisle, Pa.
Russell, Joseph J	Charleston, Mo.
Sabath, Adolph J	Chicago, Ill.
Saunders, Edward W	Rocky Mount, Va.
Scott, George C	Sioux City, Iowa.
Scully, Thomas J	South Amboy, N. J.
Seldomridge, H. H	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Sells, Sam R	Johnson City, Tenn.
Shackleford, Dorsey W	Jefferson City, Mo.
Sharp, William G	Elyria, Ohio.
Sherley, Swagar	Louisville, Ky.
Sherwood, Isaac R	Toledo, Ohio.
Shreve, Milton W	Erie, Pa.
Sims, Thetus W	Linden, Tenn.
Sinnott, Nicholas J	The Dalles Oreg.
Sisson, Thomas U	Winona, Miss.
Slayden, James L	San Antonio, Tex.
Slemp, C. Bascom	Big Stone Gap, Va.
Sloan, Charles H	Geneva, Nebr.
Small, John H	Washington, N. C.
Smith, Addison T	Twin Falls, Idaho.
Smith, Charles B	Buffalo, N. Y.
Smith, Frank O	Dunkirk, Md.
Smith, George R	Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith, J. M.C	Charlotte, Mich.
Smith, Samuel W	Pontiac, Mich.
Smith, William R	Colorado, Tex.
Sparkman, Stephen M	Tampa, Fla.
Stafford, William H	Milwaukee, Wis.
Stanley, Augustus O	Henderson, Ky.
Stedman, Charles M	Greensboro, N. C.
Steenerson, Halvor	Crookston, Minn.
Stephens, Dan V	Fremont, Nebr.
Stephens, Hubert D	New Albany, Miss.
Stephens, John H	Vernon, Tex.
Stephens, William D	Los Angeles, Cal.
Stevens, Frederick C	St. Paul, Minn.
Stevens, Raymond B	Lisbon, N. H.
Stone, Claudius U	Peoria, Ill.
Stout, Tom	Lewistown, Mont.
Stringer, Lawrence B	Lincoln, Ill.
Sullivan, Timothy D.[10]	New York, N. Y.
Sumners, Hatton W	Dallas, Tex.
Sutherland, Howard	Elkins, W. Va.
Switzer, Robert M	Gallipolis, Ohio.
Taggart, Joseph	Kansas City, Kans.
Talbott, J. Fred. C	Lutherville, Md.
Talcott, Charles A	Utica, N. Y.
Tavenner, Clyde H	Cordova, Ill.
Taylor, Benjamin I	Harrison, N. Y.
Taylor, Edward T	Glenwood Springs, Colo.
Taylor, George W	Demopolis, Ala.
Taylor, Samuel M	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Temple, Henry W	Washington, Pa.
Ten Eyck, Peter G	Albany, N. Y.
Thacher, Thomas C	Yarmouth, Mass.
Thomas, Robert Y., jr	Central City, Ky.

[6] Elected in place of William H. Wilder, deceased.
[7] Elected in place of Seaborn A. Roddenbery, deceased.
[8] Elected in place of Forrest Goodwin, deceased.
[9] Died Sept. 25, 1913.
[10] Died Aug. 31, 1913.

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Names and post-office addresses of Representatives and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Thompson, Joseph B	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Weaver, Claude	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thomson, Charles M	Chicago, Ill.	Webb, Edwin Y	Shelby, N. C.
Towner, Horace M	Corning, Iowa.	Whaley, Richard S.[1]	Charleston, S. C.
Townsend, Edward W	Montclair, N. J.	Whitacre, John J	Canton, Ohio.
Treadway, Allen T	Stockbridge, Mass.	White, George	Marietta, Ohio.
Tribble, Samuel J	Athens, Ga.	Wilder, William H.[2]	Gardner, Mass.
Tuttle, William E., jr	Westfield, N. J.	Williams, William E	Pittsfield, Ill.
Underhill, Edwin S	Bath, N. Y.	Willis, Frank B	Ada, Ohio.
Underwood, Oscar W	Birmingham, Ala.	Wilson, Emmett	Pensacola, Fla.
Vare, William S	Philadelphia, Pa.	Wilson, Frank E	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vaughan, Horace W	Texarkana, Tex.	Wingo, Otis T	De Queen, Ark.
Volstead, Andrew J	Granite Falls, Minn.	Winslow, Samuel E	Worcester, Mass.
Walker, John R	Valdosta, Ga.	Witherspoon, Samuel A	Meridian, Miss.
Wallin, Samuel	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Woodruff, Roy O	Bay City, Mich.
Walsh, Allan B	Trenton, N. J.	Woods, Frank P	Estherville, Iowa.
Walters, Anderson H	Johnstown, Pa.	Young, George M	Valley City, N. Dak.
Watkins, John T	Minden, La.	Young, H. Olin[3]	Ishpeming, Mich.
Watson, Walter A	Jennings Ordinary, Va.	Young, James	Kaufman, Tex.

DELEGATES.

Kalanianaole, J. Kuhio	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Wickersham, James	Fairbanks, Alaska.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Earnshaw, Manuel	Manila, P. I.	Rivera, Luis Munoz	San Juan, P. R.
Quezon, Manuel L	Tayabas, P. I.		

[1] Elected in place of George S. Legare, deceased.
[2] Died Sept. 11, 1913.
[3] Resigned May 16, 1913.

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OPPENHEIMER, JULIUS, pension (see bill H. R. 1155).
OPPERMAN, JOHN H., pension (see bill H. R. 4365*).
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ORANGEBURG, S. C., relief of German Lutheran Church at (see bill H. R. 8254).
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ORCUTT, JOHN T., increase pension (see bill S. 1565).
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ORDWAY, LUCIUS P., relief (see bill H. R. 3302).
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Bills to cause certain lands to revert to State of (see bills S. 3068; H. R. 8425).
Bills to establish the Saddle Mountain National Park in (see bills S. 531; H. R. 144).
Bill making appropriation for completion of surveys of public lands in (see bill H. R. 1794).
Bill to expedite final determination of suit against Oregon & California Railroad Co. and others for forfeiture of lands in (see bill H. R. 8703).
Bill to amend act relating to homestead entries in former Siletz Indian Reservation in (see bill H. R. 8901).
Bill to amend act granting to Siletz Power & Manufacturing Co. right of way through Siletz Indian Reservation in (see bill H. R. 8939).
Bill making appropriation to pay Indian war claim of State of (see bill H. R. 8941).
Bill to set apart certain lands for public park in (see bill H. R. 9115).
Bill to regulate selection of lieu lands by railroads in (see bill H. R. 9119).
Bill to pay certain moneys to Oregon State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners (see bill S. 3451).
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OREGON CITY, OREG., erect public building at (see bills S. 3429; H. R. 8905).
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OREGON TRAIL, appointment of a commissioner to supervise erection of monuments and markers and locate general route of (see bill H. R. 8470).
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O'REILLY, FRANCES P., increase pension (see bill H. R. 1417).
O'REILLY, JOSEPH, relief (see bills H. R. 5748, 6911).
O'REILLY, THOMAS, pension (see bill H. R. 7626).
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ORME, ELLEN V., relief (see bill H. R. 7932).
ORMISTON, DAVID B., increase pension (see bill S. 1667).
ORNDORFF, ISAAC H., increase pension (see bills H. R. 949, 9278).
O'ROURKE, SARAH R., report of Court of Claims on claim of (S. Doc. 63).
ORR, JOHN, pension (see bill S. 151).
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OSBORN, JAMES M., increase pension (see bill H. R. 9549).
OSBORN, PHIDELIA, pension (see bill H. R. 8776).
OSBORN, ROBERT, increase pension (see bill H. R. 696).
OSBORN, THOMAS E., relief (see bill H. R. 3832).
OSBORNE, LEWIS M., increase pension (see bill H. R. 4632).
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Chase, Henry M.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 4286), 431.
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Dailey, Elizabeth: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5923), 1926.
Denny, Mary: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 4277), 430.
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Gray, Geneva E.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 5541), 1731.
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Hennessey, Mary J.: to pension (see bill H. R. 5441), 1676.
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OSMOND, EDWARD H., pension (see bill H. R. 5724).
O'SULLIVAN, LIZZIE M., pension (see bill H. R. 2835).
OSWALD, JULIA A., pension (see bill H. R. 8839).
OSWEGO, N. Y., establish an Army school of aviation and meteorology at (see bill H. R. 3998).
O'TOOLE, ALLEN EDWARD, AND OTHERS, relief (see bills S. 69; H. R. 2314).
OTTAWA, KANS., enlarge public building at (see bill S. 2559).
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OTTING, HENRY, pension (see bill H. R. 4049).
OTTMAR, FREDERICK M., pension (see bill H. R. 1324).
OTTO, NATHAN J., increase pension (see bill H. R. 6789).
OTTUMWA, IOWA, improve public building at (see bill H. R. 7513).
OULD, E. H., letter relative to currency legislation. (Appendix, 281.)
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OUSGARD, S. O., relief (see bill H. R. 3456).
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OVENS, GEORGE W., increase pension (see bill H. R. 4913).
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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *March 4, 1913.*

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States, to whom the oath was administered at the close of the last regular session of the Sixty-second Congress, called the Senate to order and said:

Let us reverently attend while the Chaplain invokes the blessing of the God of our fathers and our God upon us.

Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D., the Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, at the opening of this Congress we stand before Thee to acknowledge Thy Providence and to implore the continuance of Thy favor toward this Thy people. Bend over us, we humbly beseech Thee, and hearken unto our prayer.

We ask Thy blessing, our Father, upon him who this day surrenders the high office to which he was called by the suffrages of this people. We pray Thee to watch over him, to direct his feet into the paths of peace, and to keep him in the memory and esteem of this people.

We pray Thee, most merciful God, to bless Thy servants, the President and Vice President of the United States. Anoint them with Thy Spirit and plenteously endue them with Thy grace. Protect them by Thy heavenly power and direct them by Thy counsel, that they may serve Thee with reverence and godly fear.

For all who, by the suffrages of this people, are called to exercise authority, we pray that as they rule by Thy favor, so they may serve in Thy fear and with an eye single to Thy glory.

We pray Thee, O God, to bless our country. Deliver us from violence without and from discord within. Defend our liberties and uphold our free institutions. Extend unto us the peace that floweth as a river, enriching our borders with peaceable industries and with honorable toil. Upon the altar of the hearts of this people kindle into flame the fire of patriotic devotion, that, by Thy grace, this may be that happy Nation whose God is the Lord.

We invoke Thy blessing upon this Congress, begun in Thy name. So direct their deliberations and order their counsels that the time may be hastened when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our God and of His Christ.

And unto Thee, O God, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom and whose dominion endureth throughout all generations be glory and praise now and forevermore. Amen.

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, the proprieties of this occasion probably require a few words from one who is grateful to the American people for the honor heretofore done him and this day consummated.

No Senator has, I trust, a keener appreciation of the necessities in the way of tact and courtesy now devolving upon me than I myself. I offer no surety as to my discharge of duties other than a personal pledge that I will seek to familiarize myself with them and will endeavor always to exercise that complaisance and forbearance which are essential to him who ably presides over great debates upon great public questions by great men.

Divergent views relative to this body would be less divergent if the American people would come to realize that on all sides of real questions much may truthfully be said. Such an attitude of the public mind would eliminate the view that this body is distinctively deliberative and not thoroughly patriotic.

Charges of bad faith based upon an attitude of mind or upon conduct should never be made until it is clearly established that the resultant action is the outcome of personal interest or improper and dishonorable business or social relations.

Your action has not always met with universal approval, but up to this good hour no workable substitute for the exercise of the functions of this body has been proposed. It is not needful for me here and now to accept a brief in your defense. This body will continue to stand, not because of its Presiding Officer, but because of the patriotism and intelligence of its constituent Members and their devotion to our system of government.

To my mind, government is the harness with which a people draws its load of civilization. If the harness be properly adjusted the load, though heavy, will be drawn with ease and no part of the people will be galled. The Senate is the blinders, intended to keep the people from shying at imaginary dangers and toppling into the ditch our system of government. So long as the blinders serve this purpose they are a most valuable part of the harness, but if they be drawn so closely to the eyes as to prevent the seeing of real dangers, then they should either be spread or done away with entirely. I am one of those who think that we can so adjust our blinders as to meet new conditions and render us sanely responsive to every reasonable demand of the people without disturbing any of the checks and balances of our system of government and preserving with loyalty and fidelity the ancient ideals of the Republic.

With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the President so soon to be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body all persons are agreed that under the Constitution the Senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more as righteousness is exalted among this people the idea is becoming more firmly fixed that it is not vast territory, great wealth, nor large learning which mark the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden metewand of honor; and as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, that now she can ill afford to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands.

Unfortunately there is no fixed standard of honor outside the dictionary. The gambler may hold it to consist in paying his gambling debts, the member of the smart set in divorcing his neighbor's wife before taking her unto himself, the Senator in eliminating personalities. But when we enter the chancelleries of the world and submit to their judgments not only our right to be but our right to be respected, we can hope to be measured in but one way, and we must be able to show that the solemn treaty obligations of this Republic will be kept with the same scrupulous honesty, both of spirit and letter, whether made with the humblest people of this continent struggling for self-government or with the mightiest monarch of the Old World. This high sense of honor constitutes the panoply of the American people. Armies and battleships furnish no substitute for it. These are valuable, but the people never intended that authority should use them as accessories to a burglar's kit.

If anyone, in the name of the American people, either in violation of treaty obligations or the manifest purpose of the Monroe doctrine, has taken aught while this body was deliberating, it is your duty to ascertain all facts thereto. And if wrong or injustice has been done, even to the humblest republic, let this people be brave enough and sufficiently honest to make reparation. The real greatness of this Republic rests upon its unsullied honor, and it is the duty of this body to search down rumors of bad faith and dishonesty and to rectify wrong wherever wrong is discovered.

Here in this most sacred spot where war has been made and peace declared; here in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Governments of the civilized world; here

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within the hearing of the beauty, culture, and ripened statecraft of his own land may one humble American express the hope before he enters upon a four years' silence that all our diplomacy may spell peace with all peoples, justice for all Governments, and righteousness the world around.

PROCLAMATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

The Secretary (Charles G. Bennett) read the proclamation, as follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 13th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

[SEAL.] WM. H. TAFT.

By the President:
P. C. KNOX,
Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The names of the newly elected Senators will be called, four at a time, Mr. Secretary, and as their names are called they will present themselves at the Vice President's desk for the purpose of taking the oath of office.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. BACON, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. BORAH, and Mr. BURLEIGH.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. SMITH of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama, Mr. BRADY, and Mr. JOHNSON of Maine, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. COLT, Mr. FALL, Mr. GOFF, and Mr. HUGHES.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. GOFF), escorted by Mr. LIPPITT, Mr. CATRON, and Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. JAMES, Mr. KENYON, Mr. LANE, and Mr. MARTIN of Virginia.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. SWANSON, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. NELSON, Mr. NORRIS, Mr. OWEN, and Mr. RANSDELL.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. CLAPP, Mr. HITCHCOCK, Mr. GORE, and Mr. THORNTON, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SAULSBURY, Mr. SHAFROTH, and Mr. SHEPPARD.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. ROBINSON), escorted by Mr. SMITH of Maryland, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. CULBERSON, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. SHIELDS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. STERLING.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. LEA, Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. TOWNSEND, and Mr. CRAWFORD, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. TILLMAN, Mr. VARDAMAN, and Mr. WALSH.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BRISTOW, Mr. SMITH of South Carolina, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. MYERS, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. WARREN and Mr. WEEKS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. CLARK of Wyoming and Mr. LODGE, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

LIST OF SENATORS.

The list of Senators, by States, is as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead and Joseph F. Johnston.
Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke.
California—George C. Perkins and John D. Works.
Colorado—John F. Shafroth and Charles S. Thomas.
Connecticut—Frank B. Brandegee and George P. McLean.
Delaware—Henry A. du Pont and Willard Saulsbury.
Florida—Nathan P. Bryan and Duncan U. Fletcher.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Hoke Smith.
Idaho—William E. Borah and James H. Brady.
Illinois—
Indiana—John W. Kern and Benjamin F. Shively.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.
Kansas—Joseph L. Bristow and William H. Thompson.
Kentucky—William O. Bradley and Ollie M. James.
Louisiana—Joseph E. Ransdell and John R. Thornton.
Maine—Edwin C. Burleigh and Charles F. Johnson.
Maryland—William P. Jackson and John Walter Smith.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks.
Michigan—William Alden Smith and Charles E. Townsend.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams and James K. Vardaman.
Missouri—William J. Stone.
Montana—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands and Key Pittman.
New Hampshire—Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—William Hughes and James E. Martine.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall.
New York—James A. O'Gorman and Elihu Root.
North Carolina—Lee S. Overman and F. M. Simmons.
North Dakota—Asle J. Gronna and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Theodore E. Burton and Atlee Pomerene.
Oklahoma—Thomas P. Gore and Robert L. Owen.
Oregon—George E. Chamberlain and Harry Lane.
Pennsylvania—George T. Oliver and Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—LeBaron B. Colt and Henry F. Lippitt.
South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Coe I. Crawford and Thomas Sterling.
Tennessee—Luke Lea and John K. Shields.
Texas—Charles A. Culberson and Morris Sheppard.
Utah—Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.
Virginia—Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson.
Washington—Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.
West Virginia—William E. Chilton.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette and Isaac Stephenson.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the order of the Senate for the inauguration of the President of the United States upon the east front of the Capitol.

The President elect, Woodrow Wilson, accompanied by the Chief Justice of the United States, the joint committee on arrangements of the two Houses, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and followed by the ambassadors of and ministers plenipotentiary from foreign countries, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, the Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk, and the other guests of the Senate proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol.

The oath of office having been administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice of the United States, he delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds to-day. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the Nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the Nation now seeks to use the Democratic Party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them with fresh,

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Mr. LODGE. I move as an amendment to the resolution to substitute for the name of Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, the name of Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, why should not the vote be taken by ballot, so that Senators may vote for whomsoever they please for President pro tempore instead of voting on just the two names?

Mr. STONE. We can do that on a roll call.

Mr. BRISTOW. I move a roll call on the election of President pro tempore.

Mr. LODGE. I think the resolution must be disposed of first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts moves to substitute the name he has indicated for the name that was incorporated in the resolution offered by the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRISTOW. I move, as a substitute, that the roll be called for the purpose of electing a President pro tempore of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair can scarcely entertain that as a substitute for the motion to amend made by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BRISTOW. I offer it as a substitute for the resolution as amended.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think that can be moved as an amendment. That is an attempt to interpose another motion.

Mr. BRISTOW. It is a substitute for the pending motion.

Mr. LODGE. I think it is another method of determining the same question. It is not a substitute or in the nature of an amendment.

Mr. BRISTOW. The Senate can determine whether or not it desires to proceed by resolution or roll call, can it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair can not entertain the motion of the Senator from Kansas as a substitute for the motion that has been made to elect, and will put the question on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BRISTOW. Can not the Senate by a vote choose to elect its President pro tempore by ballot, or upon a roll call, instead of by a resolution? Is there anything in the rules that precludes the Senate from determining how the President pro tempore shall be elected?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] has made a motion to proceed to the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate. He has made that motion in the way in which it has usually been done; and until that motion is disposed of, it clearly seems to me no other motion is in order. That motion has been adopted, as I recall it.

Mr. BRISTOW. It has not.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Indiana moved to proceed to the election of a President pro tempore. That motion was adopted. He then offered a resolution. The Senator shakes his head. I ask the Secretary to read the record. I repeat, the Senator from Indiana moved to proceed to the election of a President pro tempore. I think I am correct. That motion was agreed to. Acting under that resolution, the Senator then moved that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] be declared President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. And he offered a resolution.

Mr. LODGE. And he offered a resolution to that effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that, as the Chair recalls it—and he will refresh his memory by looking at the resolution—the Senator from Indiana coupled the request for the election of the Senator from Arkansas as President pro tempore with a motion to proceed to the election.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for the reading of the stenographer's notes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Secretary that the minutes show that the motion to proceed to the election of a President pro tempore was put and carried, and that now the motion of the Senator from Indiana is before the Senate with the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BRISTOW. My contention is that a Senator has the right and that it is in order to move that, instead of proceeding by resolution in this way, the roll be called and that we proceed to elect a President pro tempore by a call of the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would suggest to the Senator from Kansas that the Chair is of opinion that if the Senator would make a motion that the vote be taken by a call of the roll it would be in order, if the Senate chooses to so decide.

Mr. BRISTOW. Well, I move that the vote for President pro tempore be taken by a call of the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW]. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the roll will be called.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON], and therefore withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote for Senator CLARKE of Arkansas.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I wish to make an inquiry. Are pairs to be observed on a vote of this kind?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRANDEGEE in the chair). That is something that the Chair has no authority to decide.

Mr. STONE. Of course the Chair has not, but I express the opinion that pairs should not obtain.

Mr. JAMES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS], who is absent. I therefore withhold my vote. If the junior Senator from Massachusetts were present, I should vote for Senator CLARKE.

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote for Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. In his absence I transfer that pair to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] and shall vote. I vote for Mr. GALLINGER.

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and vote. I vote for Mr. GALLINGER.

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. I am reliably informed that, if he were present, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote for the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. If I were at liberty to vote I would vote for the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE]. In view of all the facts I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULBERSON (after having voted for Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas). As I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT], who has not voted, I withdraw my vote.

The result of the vote for President pro tempore was as follows:

FOR MR. CLARKE OF ARKANSAS—41.

Ashurst	Lane	Robinson	Stone
Bacon	Lea	Saulsbury	Swanson
Bankhead	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Thomas
Chamberlain	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Thompson
Fletcher	Newlands	Shields	Thornton
Gore	O'Gorman	Shively	Tillman
Hitchcock	Overman	Simmons	Vardaman
Hughes	Owen	Smith, Ariz.	Walsh
Johnson, Me.	Pittman	Smith, Ga.	
Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Smith, Md.	
Kern	Ransdell	Smith, S. C.	

FOR MR. GALLINGER—18.

Bradley	Fall	Page	Sutherland
Brandegee	Jones	Perkins	Townsend
Catron	Lodge	Root	Warren.
Clark, Wyo.	Nelson	Smith, Mich.	
Dillingham	Oliver	Smoot	

FOR MR. CLAPP—1.

Mr. Bristow.

FOR MR. BRISTOW—1.

Mr. Clapp.

FOR MR. BORAH—1.

Mr. La Follette.

NOT VOTING—30.

Borah	Crawford	Kenyon	Reed
Brady	Culberson	Lippitt	Stephenson
Bryan	Cummins	McCumber	Sterling
Burleigh	du Pont	McLean	Weeks
Burton	Gallinger	Myers	Williams
Chilton	Gronna	Norris	Works.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson	Penrose	
Colt	James	Poindexter	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] has received 1 vote; the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] 1 vote; the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] 1 vote; the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] 18 votes; and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] 41 votes. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] having received a majority of all the votes cast is duly elected President pro tempore of the Senate. The Senator will appear at the desk and take the oath of office.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas advanced to the desk, and the oath of office was administered to him by the Presiding Officer.

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Mr. KERN. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana offers a resolution, and asks unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 6), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate do now proceed to the election of the following officers in the order named: Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, Chaplain of the Senate, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Mr. KERN. I desire to add to that resolution the words "and Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate."

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, those words will be added.

Mr. GORE. I object to the addition of the last clause, for reasons which I will state later if it becomes necessary. I hope the Senator will not make that request.

Mr. OLIVER. I object to the consideration of the original resolution, if that is the case.

Mr. KERN. We can not hear the Senator on this side.

Mr. OLIVER. I say, inasmuch as the addition of the words "Acting Assistant Doorkeeper" is objected to, I object to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. KERN. Notwithstanding the objection, I move that the Senate proceed to the election of officers in the order named.

Mr. OLIVER. Do I understand the Senator from Indiana to include the Acting Assistant Doorkeeper?

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will speak louder. It is important we should hear him.

Mr. OLIVER. I asked for information, if the Senator from Indiana included in his resolution the election of Acting Assistant Doorkeeper as well as the other officers?

Mr. KERN. My resolution is there. It speaks for itself. I am sorry I can not acquiesce for the moment in the request of my friend from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE].

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the reason why I made the suggestion was because of the fact that I have been informed that Mr. Loeffler has been agreed upon by the caucus on the other side of the Chamber. I appreciate the courtesy which has always been extended by the one side to the other, by the majority to the minority, to allow them to select this particular officer. I am disposed to acquiesce in this precedent and to extend this courtesy, and I regret to have been obliged to raise this particular objection, but I would say, Mr. President, that a matter has come to my attention, a charge going to the official conduct of Mr. Loeffler, which I desire to call to the attention of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. If the charge be true, no Senator in this Chamber, on either side, would consent for him to serve this body in this capacity. If the charge is not founded in fact, then the suspicion ought to be cleared away. In view of the particular matter out of which the charge arose, I think the Committee on Privileges and Elections ought to look into it, and I intend to ask that it be referred to that committee. I will bring the charge to the attention of the committee, together with the witness sustaining the charge. That is the reason why I was obliged, against my will, to interpose this objection. I trust that the election of this officer at this time will not be insisted upon.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a certain party came to me making a charge against another gentleman whose name is incorporated in this resolution, but I have not felt it incumbent upon me to raise the question. There is no proof of the charge. It is a very easy matter to make accusations against anybody. I think the Senate ought not, simply because somebody has said something against Mr. Loeffler, unproven, unsubstantiated, to discriminate against him in the procedure that we are about to take.

I trust no change will be made so far as the phraseology of the resolution is concerned.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I agree generally with what the Senator has suggested. This charge is of such a serious character, however, that I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire would not desire the services of this man if it be true; and if it be not true, the suspicion ought to be removed from the minds of Senators who entertain it. I do not care to state the charge here unless this matter be pressed further.

I therefore move to strike from the pending resolution the clause providing for the election of the Acting Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I move that the recommendation embraced in the resolution offered by the Senator from Indiana, so far as it affects the selection of an Acting Assistant Doorkeeper, lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, it has always been the custom in the Senate, as it has been in the House, to permit the minority to choose an Assistant Doorkeeper who should be at their service. The service is largely a confidential one. I have seen it done repeatedly when the party now in the majority has been in the minority; and the nominee of the majority for Doorkeeper was chosen to his present position on motion of the then Senator from Maine, Mr. Hale.

There never has been any question raised before on either side as to the right of the minority to have this one officer. It is as unreasonable, it seems to me, to have him selected in any other way than by the minority as to expect to have our private and confidential clerks elected by the conference of the other party.

The conference of the minority thought they knew what they were doing when they selected Mr. Loeffler, who has been long in the service of the Senate. If he is guilty of any offense such as suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma, the Senate may rest assured that the minority will not wish him retained in his place. But I think to turn him down and reject him and lay him aside in this way, on an unnamed charge, from an unnamed accuser, in the presence of the action of the conference of the minority, is an injustice to which no man should be subjected. I sincerely trust we shall be allowed at least to vote upon the matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the universal custom of leaving to the minority the privilege of filling this place carries with it a responsibility resting upon them and not upon the majority at all. They have a right to select anybody whom they please. If they select the wrong sort of man, they have hurt themselves and not the majority. It is not to be assumed that they purposely would have selected a man unfit for the position. The fact that the choice is left to them involves the idea that we shall not question their choice. If, later on, it shall appear from evidence of any description that this officer is guilty of anything which would be unbecoming an officer of the Senate, he can be removed by a vote of the Senate; and in the meanwhile the matter can be first brought by gentlemen upon that side to the attention of the minority caucus, and they can act upon it.

I decline to have ourselves put in a position where we are to be taken by the country as responsible for a selection made by a minority conference. We are responsible only for the selections made by our conference. In according them this place we are doing a courtesy which has grown reverent with age.

I hope the form of the resolution will not be altered, and that we will carry it through as it is, unless Senators upon the other side, with whom the choice is left, choose to withdraw their man. It is their affair and not ours.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I desire to add simply one thought, and that is this: It has been already correctly stated that the responsibility is with the minority. It must be apparent to everyone that when we seek to pass upon the question whether they have selected a fit man, we assume that which we ought not to assume, and that if we should determine that they had presented a man who was not a fit man it would be a reflection upon the minority. Further, Mr. President, if it so happens that they have selected an officer to represent them, as is their recognized right, against whom there is a valid charge which would unfit him for the discharge of his duty, it is certainly due to the minority that the majority should show confidence in them and to feel assured that when that matter is brought to their attention, if it is found by them to be sufficient to justify his discharge, they themselves will be the parties to move it.

I think it would be not only an injustice but an impropriety on the part of the majority to undertake to assume to supervise the action of the minority in the selection of the official accorded to them, and to further assume if there be unfitness on the part of the officers that when that is called to their attention they will not themselves undertake to rectify it.

I hope we may proceed in the orderly and regular manner. I have no idea what this charge is, or as to its justice; but I do have the fullest confidence that if there be a charge of unfitness on the part of this proposed officer, when it is brought to the attention of the minority, who are fully competent to deal with the matter, they will certainly apply the proper remedy.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I certainly have no disposition to inflict any injustice upon the other side of this Chamber, and I had hoped to escape any suggestion of being guilty of any impropriety. I realize the responsibility which devolves upon the other side in connection with this particular selection. I realize that they are amply able to meet and to bear their own responsibility. I had felt, however, that I was under some responsibility myself in connection with this particular matter. I felt under some responsibility to make the suggestion here and now that this man was under a charge of official misconduct which would disqualify him from holding this place.

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On the motion which I have submitted I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, inasmuch as I propose to vote for Mr. Loeffler, if I am given an opportunity to do it, I desire to state my reasons for doing so.

I realize that the Senator from Oklahoma has made a rather serious charge; but I am convinced of the fact, with all due deference to him, that that charge has not been fairly made. He has stated on the floor of the Senate that this knowledge was in his possession at the time the Lorimer case was being tried. During all the time from then until now this man has been serving as an officer of the Senate. At that time the information was fresh; the facts were clearly before the gentleman who possessed them, if they were facts; and they should have been presented to the Senate at that time.

Now, inasmuch as we have gone this far, I propose, so far as my vote will influence it, to elect Mr. Loeffler to this place. Then I shall be as active as any other Senator in trying to find out what the facts are, and if those charges are sustained I will readily vote that he shall be turned out from this office and another placed in his stead.

But I repeat that the Senate has not been fairly treated to wait until this moment and then make public charges against the man who, so far as every other Member of the Senate is concerned, has a good, clean record and a reputation untarnished. This is unfair to him, it is unfair to the Senate, and I will not be a party to making that stain any more indelible.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I agree with what has been said, but I want to say in addition to what Senators on the other side have stated, who have spoken on this subject as I should have expected them to speak, I happen to be chairman of our committee on committees, and can assure Senators on the other side that that committee will look into this matter thoroughly. The minority has no more desire to place third men in office in the Senate than the majority. We are all equally interested in having the best and proper service, but I do think that it would be the grossest injustice, with what has been said here to-day, to strike down, as it would strike down, a man of unblemished character hitherto, so far as we have all known—and he has been among us for 15 or 18 years—simply on what has been alleged on the floor to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion to amend made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I hardly think it is fair for the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] to suggest that I have been unfair in this regard. The matter has taken a course entirely unexpected to me, and I am not responsible for having precipitated this specific charge. In fact, I did not make the charge. I suggested to the Senate that the charge had come to my attention.

It is true, sir, I was advised of this prior to the last vote in the Lorimer case. I immediately advised Senator Bailey and Senator CUMMINS. I felt I could not honorably withhold the information from those two Senators, whatever it might be worth. I have since told several other Senators of the statement made to me.

I did not make it at that time because I was unwilling to introduce this incident into the Lorimer trial, and I did not make it sooner with a view to removing this officer because I did not believe that it would be possible at that time to undertake his removal. I thought the wiser course was to defer until this occasion, when I supposed the charge could be investigated and he would either be vindicated or convicted of the charge and suitable action could be based upon a responsible report.

I have pursued the course which I think the wise one.

Mr. LODGE. I only desire to say, in view of what the Senator from Oklahoma has said, that the certificate of deposit was lost when the first trial of the Lorimer case came on three years ago.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Four years ago.

Mr. LODGE. I should have said four years ago. The Lorimer case was tried a second time, and even then this matter was never brought out.

Mr. GORE. The Senator from Massachusetts has entirely misconceived what I said. I remember the incident; I know that it occurred on the first trial; I know that it was not material evidence on the last trial, owing to a fuller investigation by the committee; but the matter did not come to my attention until about three weeks before the last vote, and I did not think it was necessary to introduce it at that time. I could not foretell that Mr. Loeffler would be nominated for this place, and if he had not been so nominated, I should not have felt under any obligation to mention the matter now or hereafter. There would have been no occasion to make the matter public.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, inasmuch as I am paired and shall not have the privilege of casting a vote on this roll call, I desire, in a very few words, to explain my vote. I am not one of those on the majority side, referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], if there be any, who believe that we can proceed with this election now and divest ourselves of all responsibility. I believe that the majority side in a matter of this kind, and in this particular action, has responsibility as well as has the minority. I will suggest that this is not a question of electing or defeating this gentleman at this time; it is merely a question of postponing the matter temporarily until it can be looked into, investigated, and reported upon; that is all. Then, if he is found innocent, the election can be proceeded with at once and made unanimous. If he is found guilty, he will simply not be elected, instead of being turned out. I concur in the views of the Senator from Wisconsin, that this is a matter which needs investigation before being acted upon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the question.

Mr. BACON. I understand the question to be upon the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to strike out so much of the resolution as relates to this particular official.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the question.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike from the end of the resolution the words—

And Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON]. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. JAMES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. OLIVER (when the name of Mr. PENROSE was called). I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. PENROSE] is necessarily absent from the city to-day. If he were present, he would vote "nay" on this proposition.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], who is necessarily absent from the Senate. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], but in view of the statement made on the floor a moment ago by the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER], I desire to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 18, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Bristow	Kern	Newlands	Thompson
Clapp	La Follette	O'Gorman	Vardaman
Gore	Lane	Owen	Walsh
James	Lea	Shafroth	
Jones	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	

NAYS—45.

Ashurst	Hughes	Ransdell	Smoot
Bacon	Johnson, Me.	Robinson	Stone
Bankhead	Johnston, Ala.	Root	Sutherland
Bradley	Lodge	Saulsbury	Swanson
Brandegee	Martin, Va.	Shields	Thornton
Catron	Nelson	Shively	Tillman
Chamberlain	Oliver	Simmons	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	Overman	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Dillingham	Page	Smith, Ga.	Williams
Fall	Perkins	Smith, Md.	
Fletcher	Pittman	Smith, Mich.	
Gallinger	Pomerene	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—29.

Borah	Crawford	Lippitt	Stephenson
Brady	Culberson	McCumber	Sterling
Bryan	Cummins	McLean	Thomas
Burleigh	du Pont	Myers	Weeks
Burton	Gronna	Norris	Works
Chilton	Hitchcock	Penrose	
Clark, Wyo.	Jackson	Poindexter	
Colt	Kenyon	Reed	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendment was rejected.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the original resolution.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask for a division of the question on so much of the resolution as relates to the election of an Acting Assistant Doorkeeper at this time.

Mr. LODGE. The officers are all elected separately.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am informed that all these officials are elected separately. That being true, I withdraw my request. This I understand to be a motion to proceed to the election.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana submits a resolution and asks unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The resolution will be read. (S. Res. 7.)

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That James M. Baker, of South Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. ROOT. Mr. President, I move to amend the resolution by striking out the name of "James M. Baker, of South Carolina," and inserting the name of "Charles Goodwin Bennett, of New York," as Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. BRISTOW. I move that we proceed to elect a Secretary of the Senate by ballot, and that the roll be called, or by a viva voce vote, if it is not desired to have the roll called.

Mr. LODGE. There is no intention to call the roll.

Mr. BRISTOW. Very well; I withdraw the motion which I just made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] to the resolution.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the adoption of the original resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana submits a resolution and asks unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 11), as follows:

Resolved, That Charles P. Higgins, of Missouri, be, and he is hereby, elected Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I move to amend the resolution by striking out the name of "Charles P. Higgins, of Missouri," and substituting the name of "E. Livingstone Cornelius, of Maryland."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the amendment to the resolution proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the adoption of the original resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana submits a resolution and asks unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 8), as follows:

Resolved, That Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, elected Chaplain of the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I move to amend the resolution by striking out the name of "Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman" and inserting that of "Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D." for Chaplain.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment to the resolution, proposed by the Senator from Wyoming.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the adoption of the original resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana submits a resolution and asks unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Thomas W. Keller, of West Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate; and that Carl A. Loeffler, of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Now, Mr. President, I ask for a separate vote on those two proposed names.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin asks for a separate vote on the two names contained in the resolution. The votes will be taken separately in the absence of objection.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not ask for a roll call upon the first name, that of Mr. Keller; but I propose to ask for a roll call upon the election of the Acting Assistant Doorkeeper for this side of the Chamber; and I propose to offer another name for the consideration of the Senate for that position.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question will first be taken upon the election of the Assistant Doorkeeper. The first clause of the resolution will be read. (S. Res. 9.)

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That Thomas W. Keller, of West Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to so much of the resolution as has just been read.

The first clause of the resolution was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on the second division of the resolution, which will be read. (S. Res. 10.)

The Secretary read as follows:

And that Carl A. Loeffler, of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. For that position, Mr. President, I place in nomination the name of "A. D. Sumner," who has served in the capacity, I think, of Acting Assistant Doorkeeper upon the other side of the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the name of "Carl A. Loeffler, of Pennsylvania," and insert "A. D. Sumner, of Iowa."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I simply nominate Mr. Sumner, and ask for a roll call on the election.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin asks for a roll call upon the question.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think we might proceed as we did in the case of the election of the President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Substituting the name of Mr. Sumner.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let each Senator as his name is called announce his preference.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I desire to say that I had intended to vote for Mr. Loeffler, but I do not believe that the election of any candidate should be proceeded with while charges are pending against him. I think that an investigation should first have been made; and if he is not guilty, which, from my knowledge of him, I do not believe he is, then he could have been elected with the unanimous vote of the Senate, but I can not vote for Mr. Loeffler or anybody else under the circumstances that present themselves to us at this time. I wanted to make that statement before the roll was called.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have not taken any part in this matter, and the fact is this is the first I have heard of it; but I will ask the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] if he will not withdraw the motion to substitute another name for the simple reason that these charges have just been made, and under the law as it has obtained all the while a man is considered innocent until he is proven guilty. In view of the fact that these charges are now made and that the minority have declared their intention to sift them, and if the person be found guilty then judgment will be pronounced upon him, I think, in justice to the man charged, that we should allow him to be elected and then allow the investigation to be afterwards made.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I desire to say that I voted for the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] a few moments ago simply because I thought that this matter ought to be investigated before the election was had. I can not vote for Mr. Sumner under the circumstances, however, although I supported him in the Republican conference. Mr. Loeffler was the choice of that conference, and I am perfectly willing to accept their verdict in that matter so far as this election of

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the man is concerned. I am very much in the position of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW]; I do not like to vote for anybody under these circumstances, because I think this matter ought to have been investigated before the election was had; but, as I have said, I can not vote for Mr. Sumner under the circumstances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the question and call the roll.

The SECRETARY. The second clause of the resolution is as follows:

And that Carl A. Loeffler, of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

To this Mr. LA FOLLETTE offers an amendment to substitute for the name of "Carl A. Loeffler" the name of "A. D. Sumner."

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, there seems to be some confusion upon this side as to just what is the question before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the name of "Mr. Sumner" be substituted in the resolution for the name of "Mr. Loeffler"? The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair, as on the previous vote, with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON]. If I were permitted to vote under what I understand to be the agreement and arrangement, I should vote "nay."

Mr. JAMES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN], and on account of his absence withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. OWEN (when his name was called). I do not feel willing to vote against this young man without a hearing, and I vote "nay."

Mr. THOMPSON. I feel regarding this matter much the same as does the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. I would prefer to have the matter referred to the proper committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. Debate is not in order, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order.

Mr. THOMPSON. Under the circumstances of the case I do not feel like voting against this young man. The presumption of law is that he is innocent, and I vote "nay."

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). As I have already stated, I am paired with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and will vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the negative). I inquire if the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that that Senator has not voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a general pair with that Senator, and therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 5, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—5.

Bristow	James	La Follette	Sheppard
Clapp			

NAYS—47.

Bacon	Johnson, Me.	Perkins	Smoot
Bankhead	Johnston, Ala.	Pittman	Stone
Bradley	Jones	Pomerene	Sutherland
Brandegee	Kern	Ransdell	Swanson
Catron	Lodge	Robinson	Thompson
Chamberlain	Martin, Va.	Root	Thornton
Clarke, Ark.	Martine, N. J.	Shively	Tillman
Dillingham	Nelson	Simmons	Townsend
Fall	Oliver	Smith, Ariz.	Walsh
Fletcher	Overman	Smith, Md.	Warren
Hitchcock	Owen	Smith, Mich.	Williams
Hughes	Page	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—40.

Ashurst	Culberson	Lippitt	Saulsbury
Borah	Cummins	McCumber	Shafroth
Brady	du Pont	McLean	Shields
Bryan	Gallinger	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Burleigh	Gore	Newlands	Stephenson
Burton	Gronna	Norris	Sterling
Chilton	Jackson	O'Gorman	Thomas
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon	Penrose	Vardaman
Colt	Lane	Poindexter	Weeks
Crawford	Lea	Reed	Works

So the amendment of Mr. LA FOLLETTE was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the adoption of the original resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to say that I have no interest in this controversy, and have had none, other than that the truth should be known. I thought it ought to have been ascertained in advance. The Senate has ordered otherwise. It is to me a matter of indifference as to how it shall be done, so that it carries a guaranty of having been done deliberately.

Mr. Loeffler is now an officer of the Senate, and not a candidate of the minority side. A vindication at the hands of the Committee on Privileges and Elections would, of course, set him entirely square before the Senate and before the country. I am sure that he would court such an investigation and desire such a vindication. I therefore move that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to look into this matter.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in view of the fact that assurances have been given on the minority side that this matter will be properly attended to, I move to lay the motion on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire moves to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I should like to say just a word.

It seems to me that the proper way to dispose of this matter is to withdraw this motion, if the Senator from Oklahoma will do so, which of course will result in withdrawing the motion to lay on the table, and leave this matter with the minority membership.

These Senators are just as much concerned in the integrity of the Senate administration as any other Senators. I am sure they will look into it and make a satisfactory report to Senators. It may be in executive session; it may be to Senators individually. If that is not done, this is something that can be taken up at any moment. But I submit that it is not quite the right thing to do to take this matter away from the minority by one sweep and refer it to a standing committee of the Senate, for the reason that, as I view it, this is a matter which especially appeals to a proper consideration and a proper disposition by the minority themselves. I think we ought to leave it there for the time being.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon laying upon the table——

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to say a word. I know this motion is not debatable.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I think I can——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Were the yeas and nays ordered?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GORE. I think I can relieve the situation——

Mr. OLIVER. Have I the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania has the floor.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, I appeal to the Senator from New Hampshire to withdraw his motion to lay on the table. This matter having come up, if it is simply investigated by the conference of the minority, it may not be looked upon as a sufficient vindication of this young man, whom I believe to be thoroughly innocent of any wrong. I think it is due to him that an investigation be made by a body whose verdict will be accepted by everybody as final. I appeal to the Senator from New Hampshire to allow the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma to go through, and to allow the Committee on Privileges and Elections to take up the matter and decide it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will not withdraw my motion, and I trust no further debate will be permitted by the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon laying on the table the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRISTOW (when his name was called). Upon this vote I am paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If he were here, he would vote "yea," and if I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. JAMES (when his name was called). I transfer the general pair I had with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] to the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN], and

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on account of his absence withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Michigan (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). I again announce my general pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], which I transfer to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and will vote. I vote "nay."

I desire to have this announcement stand for the day on all future votes.

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. Not knowing how he would vote upon this particular question I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote upon this question, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CHILTON. I made an announcement understanding that there was an agreement and an arrangement, but seeing that it is not so regarded I should like the RECORD to show that if I were at liberty to vote now I should vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER. I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BACON (after having voted in the affirmative). Mr. President, I desire to say that I voted "yea" because I thought that was the desire of the minority, and I thought the matter ought to be left exclusively to them. But as they are divided on the subject I will, with the permission of the Senate, change my vote from "yea" to "nay." I should be willing to leave it to them if they were unanimously of that desire.

The result was announced—yeas 10, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—10.

Catron	Nelson	Root	Warren
Dillingham	Page	Smith, Mich.	
Gallinger	Perkins	Sutherland	

NAYS—38.

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Md.
Bacon	Hughes	Oliver	Smoot
Bankhead	James	Overman	Stone
Bradley	Johnson, Me.	Owen	Swanson
Brandegee	Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Thompson
Chamberlain	Jones	Ransdell	Thornton
Clapp	Kern	Robinson	Townsend
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette	Saulsbury	Walsh
Fall	Lea	Shafroth	
Gore	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	

NOT VOTING—44.

Borah	Cummins	Myers	Smith, Ariz.
Brady	du Pont	Newlands	Smith, Ga.
Bristow	Fletcher	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	Gronna	O'Gorman	Stephenson
Burleigh	Jackson	Penrose	Sterling
Burton	Kenyon	Pittman	Thomas
Chilton	Lane	Poindexter	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Lippitt	Reed	Vardaman
Colt	Lodge	Shields	Weeks
Crawford	McCumber	Shively	Williams
Culberson	McLean	Simmons	Works

So Mr. GALLINGER's motion to lay upon the table the motion made by Mr. GORE was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] to refer the charges to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I ask that the oath of office be administered to the Secretary elect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary elect will present himself at the desk for that purpose.

Mr. Baker was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Henry M. Rose, Assistant Secretary, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat at the Secretary's desk.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 12), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the United States and the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE of Arkansas as President pro tempore of the Senate, James M. Baker as Secretary of the Senate, and Charles P. Higgins as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I wish to offer a resolution. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD and that it may lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada does not ask to have it read?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not ask to have it read, but printed in the RECORD.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to know the nature of it before consenting.

Mr. NEWLANDS. It is a resolution for a legislative program. I will address the Senate on it at the next session.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 4) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution for a legislative program during the extra session.

1. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that during the approaching extra session for the immediate revision of the tariff Congress should not only consider and pass comprehensive legislation regarding all the schedules of the tariff but should also, through the appropriate committees, consider other subjects of needed legislation, to be taken up for final action at the next regular session of Congress.

TARIFF AND TAXATION.

2. *Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Finance report at as early a date as possible during the extra session upon the following questions:

(a) Whether the prices of any farm products in the United States are raised above the international level of prices by the duties now imposed on such products; and if so, what products, and whether such duties on such products can be abolished or materially reduced without injury to American industry, and to what extent. In such inquiry shall be included meats, cheese, wool, sugar, tobacco, wines, citrus fruits, and dried and preserved fruits.

(b) What products now on the dutiable list should be put on the free list.

(c) Whether it is practicable and advisable to change all duties from specific to ad valorem duties.

(d) The average percentage of the duties imposed by the existing tariff, and the average percentage to which it is desirable to reduce the duties imposed under the proposed revision of the tariff, and the maximum and the minimum duties which it is desirable to impose.

(e) Whether it is practicable and desirable to distribute the proposed reduction over a period of four years.

(f) Whether it is practicable and advisable after making the contemplated reduction in the tariff to organize an administrative tariff board, which, acting under rules fixed by Congress, shall have the power, either upon its own initiative, or upon the initiative of any importer, producer, or consumer, to further inquire into complaints of excessive duties prohibiting or unduly restricting importations, or of diminished duties permitting excessive importations, to the prejudice of existing domestic industries, and to the injury of the capital or labor employed therein, or of excessive duties prejudicial to domestic consumers, such board to present to the President and to Congress such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

(g) Whether it is practicable and advisable to give such tariff board, after full investigation and hearing, the power, with the approval of the President, to make reductions or increases in duties, within certain limitations and under rules prescribed by Congress; and if so, what limitations and rules should be prescribed.

(h) Whether it is practicable and advisable to make such rules and regulations for the action of such a tariff board as will enable the Government to feel its way gradually from a higher protective to a revenue basis without readjustments prejudicial both to domestic labor and capital, and without denying to the consumers needed relief from the imposition of excessive taxes upon foreign imports and excessive prices for domestic products.

(i) Whether it is advisable to provide a graduated income tax and a graduated inheritance tax with a view to making up any deficit in revenue caused by a reduction in customs duties, and also with a view to extending the operations of the National Government in cooperation with the States in the improvement of post roads, the regulation of rivers in aid of navigation, irrigation, water-power development, and swamp-land reclamation, and also in cooperation with the States in the advancement of vocational education.

(k) Whether it is practicable and advisable to appoint a budget committee, of which the chairman of the Appropriation Committee and the chairmen of the other supply committees shall be members.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

3. *Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce report at as early a date as possible during the extra session upon the following questions:

(a) Whether it is advisable to supplement the existing Sherman Antitrust Act by legislation which will more specifically define restraints of trade, including therein the prevention of unfair competition, stock watering, overcapitalization, excessive size, interlocking directors, and the holding by one corporation of the stock of another.

(b) Whether it is advisable to substitute for the present system of holding companies, by which a corporation organized under the laws of a single State is made the means of federating corporations organized under the laws of other States for the purpose of interstate transportation, a national act for the incorporation of holding companies, under which railway companies organized under the laws of different States may be federated for interstate transportation, such holding companies to be subject in their general conduct to the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(c) Whether it is advisable to organize an interstate-trade commission, in which shall be merged the officials, powers, and functions of the Bureau of Corporations, with powers of publicity, investigation, correction, and recommendation regarding corporations engaged in interstate trade similar to those conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding corporations engaged in interstate transportation, but without the power to fix prices, such interstate-trade commission to have the power to aid the courts in the administration of the Sherman Act and other legislation supplementary thereto.

(d) Whether it is advisable to provide for the creation of a board of river regulation which shall bring into cooperation the departments and services of the National Government whose duties in any way relate to waterways in devising and carrying out comprehensive plans for the promotion of interstate commerce by the regulation of river flow, the mitigation of destructive floods, by the promotion of storage above and of bank and levee protection below, the establishment of terminal and transfer facilities, the coordination of rail and water carriers, and the cooperation of the Nation with the States, each within its jurisdiction, in plans and works for the full and, so far as practicable, compensatory development of the rivers for every useful purpose, and the establishment of an ample fund for continuous work during a period of 10 years.

(e) Whether it is practicable and advisable to bring into coordination under the Interstate Commerce Commission the related subjects

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On the District of Columbia: Mr. Smith of Maryland (chairman), Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Smith of Arizona, Mr. Kern, Mr. Hollis, Mr. James, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Dillingham, Mr. Jones, Mr. Works, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Fall, and Mr. Lippitt.

On Education and Labor: Mr. Smith of Georgia (chairman), Mr. Shively, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Shields, Mr. Borah, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Page, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Kenyon.

On Engrossed Bills: Mr. Warren (chairman), Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Saulsbury.

On Enrolled Bills: Mr. Hollis (chairman), Mr. James, and Mr. Stephenson.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service: Mr. Smith of Michigan (chairman), Mr. Crawford, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lea, Mr. Culberson, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Smith of Maryland.

On Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture: Mr. Sheppard (chairman), Mr. Simmons, Mr. Gore, Mr. Lippitt, and Mr. Stephenson.

On Expenditures in the Departments of Commerce and Labor: Mr. Thompson (chairman), Mr. Chilton, Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Fall, and Mr. Brady.

On Expenditures in the Interior Department: Mr. Catron (chairman), Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Swanson, and Mr. Hollis.

Mr. WARREN. We have now reached the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and the chairman selected by the minority for that committee is Mr. SMOOT. The list should be changed accordingly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The change will be made in the absence of objection. The Secretary will read the committee as it now appears.

The Secretary read as follows:

On Expenditures in the Interior Department: Mr. Smoot (chairman), Mr. Swanson, Mr. Hollis, and Mr. Poindexter.

Mr. WARREN. The name of Mr. CATRON should appear. The Senator from Indiana will remember that we were to add a member there, so that there would be a majority of the minority party.

Mr. KERN. Yes; it was so read a moment ago.

Mr. WARREN. Perhaps I did not catch it. Will the Secretary please read it again?

Mr. KERN. The name of the chairman was left blank.

Mr. WARREN. I will ask the Secretary to read the names of the entire committee.

The SECRETARY. As written it reads:

Mr. Catron (chairman), Mr. Swanson, Mr. Hollis, and Mr. Poindexter.

Mr. WARREN. It should read "Mr. SMOOT, chairman," and Mr. CATRON's name should remain.

Mr. KERN. That is right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That change will be made in the absence of objection.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of Senators who have had experience in such matters what the practice has been with reference to minority committees as to the majority of the committee? I can well conceive that something might arise with reference to the expenditures of a department like that of the Interior, where the majority of the committee ought to be on the majority side; but, as suggested by my friend from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], the majority of this committee would be on the minority side. What the Senator from Wyoming said was that the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] was to be substituted as chairman, and that the name of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] was to remain. That would make it 3 to 2, as I heard the list read by the Secretary, and I am not quite satisfied with that.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I might explain to the Senator from Missouri that this constitutes an exchange. The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department was exchanged so as to make the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine a majority committee, and that is the arrangement now. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] being chairman, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] being on the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department gives a majority of the membership to the minority in the Chamber, in accordance with the previous practice of the Senate in permitting certain minority committees to have a majority of the membership of those committees.

Mr. STONE. Do I understand my friend to say that that has been the previous practice? If it has been, I have nothing to say.

Mr. OWEN. It has been.

Mr. STONE. For the minority to have control of a committee?

Mr. OWEN. In this case the minority have control.

Mr. STONE. What was the rule in the last Congress, and what was the committee in the last Congress?

Mr. OWEN. The rule in the last Congress with regard to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine was——

Mr. STONE. I am not speaking of the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine. I am speaking of the committee now under discussion.

Mr. OWEN. I am explaining to the Senator that the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine was exchanged and this committee was given in lieu of it to the minority. It was, as I have said, an exchange.

Mr. GALLINGER. In the last Congress, if the Senator will permit me, it was a majority committee and has now been made a minority committee.

Mr. STONE. The Senator means the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department?

Mr. GALLINGER. That was a majority committee in the last Congress.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

Mr. STONE. Well, let me ask, if my friend will pardon me, was the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine a minority committee?

Mr. WARREN. It was.

Mr. STONE. And was the minority in a majority on that committee?

Mr. WARREN. It was. This simply leaves it exactly as it was before the exchange.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, if I may say this in the Senate, in the House of Representatives a number of investigations have been made into expenditures and into the administration of affairs in the different departments. It may be that that is at an end; possibly it is; but if a question should arise during this Congress affecting the expenditures in that department, or the correct administration of the affairs of that department, and the House should take cognizance of it and proceed, as it has in the case of other departments and possibly of this—I have not kept track of it, and so I am not sure—I submit to my friends on the other side whether a contingency might not arise where the majority of that committee ought to be with the majority side of the Senate. However, I am not very particular about it.

Mr. OWEN. If it should become of any importance, the majority can ask that that be done, and it would be done as a matter of course. The committee only represents the Senate at last, and there is no need for any controversy about it.

Mr. STONE. I will make none.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, the committee which prepared the list of committees thought that the committee substituted for the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine should have the same status with reference to the preponderance of party membership that that committee had, so that when the Democrats took over the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine and substituted the other committee as a minority committee they intended that the minority should have a majority of that committee.

Mr. WARREN. I understand now that the name of Mr. CATRON is on the list, and that it appears with Mr. SMOOT as chairman, and Mr. CATRON and Mr. POINDEXTER as the other members from this side.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is so informed.

The Secretary read as follows:

On Expenditures in the Department of Justice: Mr. ——— (chairman), Mr. Pittman, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Borah.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I ask to have the blank filled by inserting the name of Mr. SUTHERLAND as chairman.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the name of Mr. SUTHERLAND will be inserted; and the Secretary will read the list of names of the committee as now made up.

The Secretary read as follows:

On Expenditures in the Department of Justice: Mr. Sutherland (chairman), Mr. Pittman, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Borah.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department: Mr. Hughes (chairman), Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Tillman, Mr. Gronna, and Mr. Dillingham.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department: Mr. Vardaman (chairman), Mr. Bacon, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Bristow, and Mr. Smith of Michigan.

On Expenditures in the Department of State: Mr. ——— (chairman), Mr. Stone, Mr. Ransdell, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Penrose.

Mr. OWEN. The vacancy in the chairmanship of that committee is an intentional one.

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The Secretary read as follows:

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department: Mr. Robinson (chairman), Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Lea, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Works.

On Expenditures in the War Department: Mr. Poindexter (chairman), Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Lane, Mr. Johnston of Alabama, and Mr. Shields.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, we also have on our list of that committee the name of Mr. NORRIS. I think that is the proper number for us to have. Do I understand that the name of Mr. NORRIS has been inserted?

Mr. KERN. I move to strike out the name of "Mr. SHIELDS" as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and to substitute the name of "Mr. NORRIS."

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the committee as now proposed.

The Secretary read as follows:

On Expenditures in the War Department: Mr. Poindexter (chairman), Mr. Lane, Mr. Johnston of Alabama, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Kenyon.

Mr. WARREN. As a matter of seniority, the names of Mr. KENYON and Mr. NORRIS should be transposed, so that Mr. KENYON will be first and Mr. NORRIS second. I think the Senator from Indiana will agree to that.

Mr. KERN. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, that change will be made.

The Secretary read as follows:

On Finance: Mr. Simmons (chairman), Mr. Stone, Mr. Williams, Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Shively, Mr. Smith of Georgia, Mr. Thomas, Mr. James, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Gore, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Lodge, Mr. McCumber, Mr. Smoot, Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Clark of Wyoming, and Mr. La Follette.

On Fisheries: Mr. Thornton (chairman), Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Lane, Mr. Works, Mr. Jones, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Burleigh.

On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians: Mr. Nelson (chairman), Mr. Colt, Mr. Tillman, and Mr. Newlands.

On Foreign Relations: Mr. Bacon (chairman), Mr. Stone, Mr. Shively, Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Williams, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Smith of Arizona, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Smith of Michigan, Mr. Root, Mr. McCumber, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Borah, and Mr. Burton.

On Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game: Mr. Lane (chairman), Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Tillman, Mr. Overman, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. McLean, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Weeks.

On the Geological Survey: Mr. Clark of Wyoming (chairman), Mr. Fall, Mr. Norris, Mr. Kern, Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Mr. James, and Mr. Smith of Arizona.

On Immigration: Mr. Smith of South Carolina (chairman), Mr. Kern, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Gore, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Dillingham, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Burton, Mr. Gronna, and Mr. Colt.

On Indian Affairs: Mr. Stone (chairman), Mr. Myers, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Lane, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Owen, Mr. Clapp, Mr. La Follette, Mr. Page, Mr. Gronna, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Fall.

On Indian Depredations: Mr. Borah (chairman), Mr. Perkins, Mr. McCumber, Mr. Burleigh, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Myers, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Newlands, and Mr. Johnson of Maine.

On Industrial Expositions: Mr. Ashurst (chairman), Mr. Overman, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Shields, Mr. Myers, Mr. Root, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Gronna, Mr. Works, and Mr. Catron.

On Interoceanic Canals: Mr. O'Gorman (chairman), Mr. Thornton, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Shields, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Owen, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Borah, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Page.

On Interstate Commerce: Mr. Newlands (chairman), Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Kern, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Myers, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Lippitt, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. La Follette.

To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands: Mr. Stephenson (chairman), Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. James.

On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands: Mr. Myers (chairman), Mr. Smith of Arizona, Mr. Lane, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Gore, Mr. Jones, Mr. Warren, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Borah, Mr. Works, and Mr. Catron..

On Revision of the Laws of the United States (Joint): Mr. ——— (chairman), Mr. Johnston of Alabama, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Colt.

On the Judiciary: Mr. Culberson (chairman), Mr. Overman, Mr. Chilton, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Reed, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Shields, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Clark of Wyoming, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Dillingham, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Borah, Mr. Cummins, and Mr. Root.

On the Library: Mr. Lea (chairman), Mr. Shively, Mr. Smith of Georgia, Mr. Owen, Mr. Newlands, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Root, and Mr. Burton.

On Manufactures: Mr. Reed (chairman), Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Mr. Pomerene, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Oliver, Mr. La Follette, Mr. Cummins, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Jackson.

On Military Affairs: Mr. Johnston of Alabama (chairman), Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Lea, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Myers, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Vardaman, Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, Mr. du Pont, Mr. Warren, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Catron, Mr. Brady, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. ———.

On Mines and Mining: Mr. Walsh (chairman), Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Tillman, Mr. Johnston of Alabama, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Shafroth, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Fall, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Sterling.

On the Mississippi River and its Tributaries: Mr. Cummins (chairman), Mr. Burton, Mr. Sterling, Mr. Williams, Mr. Shields, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Stone.

On National Banks: Mr. Johnson of Maine (chairman), Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Burton.

On Naval Affairs: Mr. Tillman (chairman), Mr. Thornton, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Chilton, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Smith of Michigan, Mr. Page, and Mr. Poindexter.

On Pacific Islands and Porto Rico: Mr. Shafroth (chairman), Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Kern, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Vardaman, Mr. James, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Fall, Mr. Burleigh, and Mr. ———.

On Pacific Railroads: Mr. Brandegee (chairman), Mr. Gallinger, Mr. McCumber, Mr. Jones, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Shively, Mr. Reed, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Saulsbury, and Mr. Stone.

On Patents: Mr. James (chairman), Mr. Shively, Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Mr. Gore, Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. Colt.

On Pensions: Mr. Shively (chairman), Mr. Bryan, Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Gore, Mr. McCumber, Mr. Smoot, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Sterling, and Mr. ———.

On the Philippines: Mr. Hitchcock (chairman), Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Reed, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Lane, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Ransdell, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Crawford, Mr. McLean, Mr. Lippitt, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. Weeks.

On Post Offices and Post Roads: Mr. Bankhead (chairman), Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Smith of Georgia, Mr. Lea, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Vardaman, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Catron, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Colt.

On Printing: Mr. Fletcher (chairman), Mr. Chilton, Mr. Kern, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Smith of Arizona, Mr. Smoot, Mr. Gallinger, and Mr. Page.

On Private Land Claims: Mr. Lodge (chairman), Mr. Smith of Michigan, Mr. Gronna, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Tillman, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Hitchcock.

On Privileges and Elections: Mr. Kern (chairman), Mr. Lea, Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Reed, Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Vardaman, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dillingham, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Kenyon.

On Public Buildings and Grounds: Mr. Swanson (chairman), Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Reed, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Kern, Mr. Lane, Mr. Johnston of Alabama, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Culberson, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Warren, Mr. du Pont, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Burleigh.

On Public Health and National Quarantine: Mr. Ransdell (chairman), Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Owen, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Culberson, Mr. Smoot, Mr. Root, Mr. Works, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Weeks.

On Public Lands: Mr. Chamberlain (chairman), Mr. Myers, Mr. Smith of Arizona, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Ransdell, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Smoot, Mr. Clark of Wyoming, Mr. Works, Mr. Fall, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Sterling.

On Railroads: Mr. Perkins (chairman), Mr. Oliver, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Norris, Mr. ———, Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Reed, Mr. Smith of Arizona, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Smith of South Carolina.

On Revolutionary Claims: Mr. Bradley (chairman), Mr. Burleigh, Mr. Newlands, Mr. Chilton, and Mr. Myers.

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On Rules: Mr. Overman (chairman), Mr. Kern, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Williams, Mr. Lea, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Warren, Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Cummins.

On Standards, Weights, and Measures: Mr. Bankhead, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Clapp, and Mr. du Pont.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, Mr. CLAPP should be chairman of that committee, I think.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, at the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, I move that Mr. BACON'S name be struck off and Mr. SHIELDS'S name inserted.

Mr. WARREN. That is a minority committee, with Mr. CLAPP as chairman. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Indiana to that fact. We have chosen Mr. CLAPP as chairman of the Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures.

Mr. KERN. Yes.

Mr. WARREN. I think it should be so inserted.

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

The reading was resumed, as follows:

On Standards, Weights, and Measures: Mr. Clapp (chairman), Mr. du Pont, Mr. Bankhead, Mr. Shields, and Mr. Hughes.

On Territories: Mr. Pittman (chairman), Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Shively, Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Owen, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Bristow, Mr. McLean, Mr. Lippitt, and Mr. Jones.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard: Mr. McCumber (chairman), Mr. Lodge, Mr. Burton, Mr. Burleigh, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Bankhead, Mr. Vardaman, and Mr. Hughes.

On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products: Mr. du Pont (chairman), Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Shafroth.

On the University of the United States: Mr. Dillingham (chairman), Mr. Brandegee, Mr. Clark of Wyoming, Mr. McCumber, Mr. ———, Mr. Colt, Mr. Johnston of Alabama, Mr. Overman, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hollis, and Mr. Saulsbury.

On Woman Suffrage: Mr. Thomas (chairman), Mr. Owen, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Ransdell, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Jones.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, as to the Committee on Woman Suffrage, let me ask the Senator from Indiana how many places he has accorded the minority there? I understand that there should be four.

Mr. OWEN. There were two members allowed to the minority that were not named, and were to be named in a subsequent resolution.

Mr. WARREN. I understand that; but I was about to name them now. The members of the minority should be Mr. CLAPP, Mr. SUTHERLAND, Mr. JONES, and Mr. CATRON.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, the question is on agreeing to the resolution?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. TILLMAN. I move that it be agreed to, and I want to say a word.

Under the rules of seniority which have always obtained here I was entitled to the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. I asked for that committee; but my colleagues, in their wisdom—and I recognize that every man on the steering committee that selected the membership of this committee is my friend—thought that I had better retire into the still water for a while and leave the battleships to go out in the open. I bow, and cheerfully submit to that decision.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, in the case of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, I wish to inquire whether the words "and Labor" were omitted. I did not understand as to that when the resolution was read.

Mr. KERN. It was intended to read "Departments." The word should be pluralized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Senators, on agreeing to the constitution of the standing committees as proposed by the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The list of committees as constituted is as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress: Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania (chairman); Miles Poindexter, of Washington; William J. Stone, of Missouri; William Hughes, of New Jersey; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi.

On Agriculture and Forestry: Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma (chairman); George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Carroll S. Page, of Vermont; Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; William O. Bradley, of Kentucky; Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota; James H. Brady, of Idaho; George W. Norris, of Nebraska.

On Appropriations: Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia (chairman); Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; John Walter Smith, of Maryland; George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; Luke Lea, of Tennessee; Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida; John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; Charles A. Culberson, of Texas; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; George C. Perkins, of California; Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Reed Smoot, of Utah; George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania; William P. Dillingham, of Vermont; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate: John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi (chairman); John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; James A. Reed, of Missouri; William P. Dillingham, of Vermont; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas.

On Banking and Currency: Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma (chairman); Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire; Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; George P. McLean, of Connecticut; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

On Canadian Relations: John K. Shields, of Tennessee (chairman); Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; John Walter Smith, of Maryland; George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Elihu Root, of New York.

On the Census: William E. Chilton, of West Virginia (chairman); Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; John R. Thornton, of Louisiana; James E. Martine, of New Jersey; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; George P. McLean, of Connecticut; Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment: Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio (chairman); Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama; Henry L. Myers, of Montana; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire; John K. Shields, of Tennessee; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Reed Smoot, of Utah; LeBaron B. Colt, of Rhode Island; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota.

On Claims: Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida (chairman); Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; Key Pittman, of Nevada; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; Harry Lane, of Oregon; Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; William O. Bradley, of Kentucky; Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; ———, ———; George W. Norris, of Nebraska.

On Coast and Insular Survey: Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware (chairman); Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida; Charles A. Culberson, of Texas; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; Key Pittman, of Nevada; Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan; John D. Works, of California; James H. Brady, of Idaho; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota.

On Coast Defenses: James E. Martine, of New Jersey (chairman); Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; Furnifold McL. Simmons, of North Carolina; John Walter Smith, of Maryland; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Harry Lane, of Oregon; Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; Elihu Root, of New York; Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts; Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine.

On Commerce: James P. Clarke, of Arkansas (chairman); Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi; John K. Shields, of Tennessee; Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; Furnifold McL. Simmons, of North Carolina; Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; George C. Perkins, of California; William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania.

On Conservation of National Resources: Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona (chairman); Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington; Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota; James H. Brady, of Idaho; ———, ———; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

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On Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia: Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin (chairman); Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; William J. Stone, of Missouri; Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia.

On Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments: Carroll S. Page, of Vermont (chairman); Reed Smoot, of Utah; Harry Lane, of Oregon.

On the District of Columbia: John Walter Smith, of Maryland (chairman); Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona; John W. Kern, of Indiana; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; William P. Dillingham, of Vermont; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington; John D. Works, of California; William S. Kenyon, of Iowa; Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico; Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island.

On Education and Labor: Hoke Smith, of Georgia (chairman); Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; James E. Martine, of New Jersey; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; John K. Shields, of Tennessee; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Carroll S. Page, of Vermont; George P. McLean, of Connecticut; William S. Kenyon, of Iowa.

On Engrossed Bills: Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming (chairman); Furnifold McL. Simmons, of North Carolina; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware.

On Enrolled Bills: Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire (chairman); Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service: William Alden Smith, of Michigan (chairman); Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; William Purnell Jackson, of Maryland; Luke Lea, of Tennessee; Charles A. Culberson, of Texas; Furnifold McL. Simmons, of North Carolina; John Walter Smith, of Maryland.

On Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture: Morris Sheppard, of Texas (chairman); Furnifold McL. Simmons, of North Carolina; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin.

On Expenditures in the Departments of Commerce and Labor: William H. Thompson, of Kansas (chairman); William E. Chilton, of West Virginia; Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico; James H. Brady, of Idaho.

On Expenditures in the Interior Department: Reed Smoot, of Utah (chairman); Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico; Miles Poindexter, of Washington; Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire.

On Expenditures in the Department of Justice: George Sutherland, of Utah (chairman); William O. Bradley, of Kentucky; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Key Pittman, of Nevada; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department: William Hughes, of New Jersey (chairman); Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota; William P. Dillingham, of Vermont.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department: James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi (chairman); Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; William E. Chilton, of West Virginia; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; William Alden Smith, of Michigan.

On Expenditures in the Department of State: ———, ——— (chairman); William J. Stone, of Missouri; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; William Purnell Jackson, of Maryland; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department: Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas (chairman); John Walter Smith, of Maryland; Luke Lea, of Tennessee; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; John D. Works, of California.

On Expenditures in the War Department: Miles Poindexter, of Washington (chairman); William S. Kenyon, of Iowa; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Harry Lane, of Oregon; Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama.

On Finance: Furnifold McL. Simmons, of North Carolina (chairman); William J. Stone, of Missouri; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; William Hughes, of New Jersey; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Reed Smoot, of Utah; Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming; Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

On Fisheries: John R. Thornton, of Louisiana (chairman); Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; Harry Lane, of Oregon; John D. Works, of California; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington; George C. Perkins, of California; Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine.

On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians: Knute Nelson, of Minnesota (chairman); LeBaron B. Colt, of Rhode Island; Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada.

On Foreign Relations: Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia (chairman); William J. Stone, of Missouri; Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Elihu Root, of New York; Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; George Sutherland, of Utah; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio.

On Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game: Harry Lane, of Oregon (chairman); Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; George P. McLean, of Connecticut; Miles Poindexter, of Washington; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

On the Geological Survey: Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming (chairman); Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; John W. Kern, of Indiana; Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona.

On Immigration: Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina (chairman); John W. Kern, of Indiana; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; William P. Dillingham, of Vermont; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota; LeBaron B. Colt, of Rhode Island.

On Indian Affairs: William J. Stone, of Missouri (chairman); Henry L. Myers, of Montana; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; John R. Thornton, of Louisiana; Key Pittman, of Nevada; Harry Lane, of Oregon; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Carroll S. Page, of Vermont; Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota; Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan; Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico.

On Indian Depredations: William E. Borah, of Idaho (chairman); George C. Perkins, of California; Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts; Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Henry L. Myers, of Montana; Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine.

On Industrial Expositions: Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona (chairman); Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; Key Pittman, of Nevada; James E. Martine, of New Jersey; Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida; John K. Shields, of Tennessee; Henry L. Myers, of Montana; Elihu Root, of New York; Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin; George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota; John D. Works, of California; Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico.

On Interoceanic Canals: James A. O'Gorman, of New York (chairman); John R. Thornton, of Louisiana; William E. Chilton, of West Virginia; John K. Shields, of Tennessee; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina; Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; George C. Perkins, of California; Carroll S. Page, of Vermont.

On Interstate Commerce: Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada (chairman); Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; John W. Kern, of Indiana; Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Henry L. Myers, of Montana; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan; Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands: Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin (chairman); Miles Poindexter, of Washington; John Walter Smith, of Maryland; Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky.

On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands: Henry L. Myers, of Montana (chairman); Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona; Harry Lane, of Oregon; Key Pittman, of Nevada; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Thomas P.

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Gore, of Oklahoma; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; George Sutherland, of Utah; William E. Borah, of Idaho; John D. Works, of California; Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico.

On Revision of the Laws of the United States (Joint): Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; George Sutherland, of Utah; LeBaron B. Colt, of Rhode Island.

On the Judiciary: Charles A. Culberson, of Texas (chairman); Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; William E. Chilton, of West Virginia; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; John K. Shields, of Tennessee; Thomas A. Walsh, of Montana; Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming; Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; William P. Dillingham, of Vermont; George Sutherland, of Utah; Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; Elihu Root, of New York.

On the Library: Luke Lea, of Tennessee (chairman); Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; Elihu Root, of New York; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio.

On Manufactures: James A. Reed, of Missouri (chairman); Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; John R. Thornton, of Louisiana; Willard A. Saulsbury, of Delaware; George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; George P. McLean, of Connecticut; William Purnell Jackson, of Maryland.

On Military Affairs: Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama (chairman); George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Luke Lea, of Tennessee; Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Henry L. Myers, of Montana; Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi; James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico; James H. Brady, of Idaho; William S. Kenyon, of Iowa; ———, ———.

On Mines and Mining: Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana (chairman); Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama; Key Pittman, of Nevada; John F. Shafroth, of Colorado; Miles Poindexter, of Washington; Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico; William Purnell Jackson, of Maryland; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota.

On the Mississippi River and its Tributaries: Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa (chairman); Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; John K. Shields, of Tennessee; John R. Thornton, of Louisiana; William J. Stone, of Missouri.

On National Banks: Charles F. Johnson, of Maine (chairman); George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; James E. Martine, of New Jersey; James H. Brady, of Idaho; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs: Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina (chairman); John R. Thornton, of Louisiana; Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; William E. Chilton, of West Virginia; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; John Walter Smith, of Maryland; George C. Perkins, of California; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Carroll S. Page, of Vermont; Miles Poindexter, of Washington.

On Pacific Islands and Porto Rico: John F. Shafroth, of Colorado (chairman); Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; John W. Kern, of Indiana; John R. Thornton, of Louisiana; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Miles Poindexter, of Washington; Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico; Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; ———, ———.

On Pacific Railroads: Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut (chairman); Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington; Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan; Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Key Pittman, of Nevada; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; William J. Stone, of Missouri.

On Patents: Ollie M. James, of Kentucky (chairman); Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; William S. Kenyon, of Iowa; LeBaron B. Colt, of Rhode Island.

On Pensions: Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana (chairman); Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; William Hughes, of New Jersey; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Reed Smoot, of Utah; William O. Bradley, of Kentucky; Miles Poindexter, of Washington; ———, ———; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota.

On the Philippines: Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska (chairman); Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Harry Lane, of Oregon; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; James E. Martine, of New Jersey; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; Coe I. Crawford, of South Dakota; George P. McLean, of Connecticut; Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; William S. Kenyon, of Iowa; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

On Post Offices and Post Roads: John H. Bankhead, of Alabama (chairman); Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Nathan P. Bryan, of Florida; James E. Martine, of New Jersey; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Luke Lea, of Tennessee; William E. Chilton, of West Virginia; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi; Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; William O. Bradley, of Kentucky; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan; Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico; William Purnell Jackson, of Maryland; LeBaron B. Colt, of Rhode Island.

On Printing: Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida (chairman); William E. Chilton, of West Virginia; John W. Kern, of Indiana; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona; Reed Smoot, of Utah; Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Carroll S. Page, of Vermont.

On Private Land Claims: Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts (chairman); William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Asle J. Gronna, of North Dakota; Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska.

On Privileges and Elections: John W. Kern, of Indiana (chairman); Luke Lea, of Tennessee; Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi; William Hughes, of New Jersey; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; William P. Dillingham, of Vermont; Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; George Sutherland, of Utah; William O. Bradley, of Kentucky; George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania; William S. Kenyon, of Iowa.

On Public Buildings and Grounds: Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia (chairman); James E. Martine, of New Jersey; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; John W. Kern, of Indiana; Harry Lane, of Oregon; Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Charles A. Culberson, of Texas; George Sutherland, of Utah; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Miles Poindexter, of Washington; William Purnell Jackson, of Maryland; Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine.

On Public Health and National Quarantine: Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana (chairman); Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; William Hughes, of New Jersey; Charles A. Culberson, of Texas; Reed Smoot, of Utah; Elihu Root, of New York; John D. Works, of California; James H. Brady, of Idaho; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts.

On Public Lands: George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon (chairman); Henry L. Myers, of Montana; Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona; Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas; William H. Thompson, of Kansas; Key Pittman, of Nevada; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; William Hughes, of New Jersey; Reed Smoot, of Utah; Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming; John D. Works, of California; Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota.

On Railroads: George C. Perkins, of California (chairman); George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania; William Purnell Jackson, of Maryland; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; ———, ———; James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina.

On Revolutionary Claims: William O. Bradley, of Kentucky (chairman); Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; William E. Chilton, of West Virginia; Henry L. Myers, of Montana.

On Rules: Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina (chairman); John W. Kern, of Indiana; James A. O'Gorman, of New York; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Luke Lea, of Tennessee; Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa.

On Standards, Weights, and Measures: Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota (chairman); Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; John

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H. Bankhead, of Alabama; John K. Shields, of Tennessee; William Hughes, of New Jersey.

On Territories: Key Pittman, of Nevada (chairman); George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana; Charles F. Johnson, of Maine; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Knute Nelson, of Minnesota; Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; George P. McLean, of Connecticut; Henry F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard: Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota (chairman); Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; Morris Sheppard, of Texas; John H. Bankhead, of Alabama; James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi; William Hughes, of New Jersey.

On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products: Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware (chairman); Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire; Furnifold McL. Simmons, of North Carolina; John F. Shafroth, of Colorado.

On the University of the United States: William P. Dillingham, of Vermont (chairman); Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming; Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; ———, ———; LeBaron B. Colt, of Rhode Island; Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama; Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire; Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware.

On Woman Suffrage: Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado (chairman); Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire; George Sutherland, of Utah; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington; Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; ———, ———; Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico; ———, ———.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I offer a resolution that I ask to have referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina offers a resolution, which will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 13) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency, be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a clerk at $3,000 per annum, an assistant clerk at $1,440 per annum, and a messenger at $1,200 per annum, to be paid from "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. Under the law it must be referred to that committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That reference has been made.

INAUGURAL ADDRESSES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT (S. DOC. NO. 3).

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, occasionally we have use for a pamphlet copy of the President's inaugural address. I ask to have printed as a public document the inaugural address of President Woodrow Wilson. I also ask that 1,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

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

Mr. VARDAMAN. I ask that the address of Vice President MARSHALL be printed in connection with the inaugural address of the President of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Mississippi will be granted.

PRINTING OF PRAYERS OF CHAPLAIN AND MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I submit the resolution which I send to the desk. I ask that it be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 14), as follows:

Resolved, That the prayers as delivered before the United States Senate by the Chaplain, Ulysses G. B. Pierce, during the Sixty-second Congress be, and they are hereby, ordered printed as a public document.

Resolved further, That the eulogies delivered in the Senate over the death of deceased Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress be also published in the same document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over and be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, 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. After 20 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 17, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 15, 1913.

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

John Burke, of North Dakota, to be Treasurer of the United States in place of Carmi A. Thompson, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

William Wellington Prude, jr., of Alabama, a cadet at the United States Military Academy, for appointment as second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from March 10, 1913, with the view of placing him on the retired list of the Army.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Robert N. Campbell, late first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 4, 1909, to take rank in said corps next after First Lieut. Robert O. Edwards.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 15, 1913.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith to be colonel.
Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston to be colonel.
Maj. William S. Scott to be lieutenant colonel.
Maj. Daniel L. Tate to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Samuel G. Jones to be major.
Capt. Melvin W. Rowell to be major.
First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox to be captain.
First Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse to be captain.
First Lieut. William R. Taylor to be captain.
Second Lieut. Donald A. Robinson to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Bruce L. Burch to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Edward G. Elliott to be first lieutenant.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy to be colonel.
Lieut. Col. George B. Davis to be colonel.
Maj. Amos W. Kimball to be lieutenant colonel.
Maj. William H. Hart to be lieutenant colonel.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford to be colonel.
Maj. Samuel Reber to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Leonard D. Wildman to be major.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Maj. Wilmot E. Ellis to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Albert G. Jenkins to be major.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Truitt to be colonel.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *March 17, 1913.*

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I present a communication, in the nature of a petition, signed by the president of the Connecticut Peace Society, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

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

HARTFORD, CONN., *March 15, 1913.*

Senator FRANK B. BRANDEGEE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In view of the fact that by the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States agreed to grant all nations observing the rules of neutrality the use of the Panama Canal on terms of entire equality and without discrimination, and in view of the further fact that by the Panama Canal act the Congress of the United States has made a discrimination against the shipping of Great Britain and other nations, contrary to the terms of this treaty, by exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls, the board of directors of the Connecticut Peace Society feels that a breach of national honor has been committed, and hopes that the Congress of the United States will repeal the exemption clause in the Panama Canal act, or, upon application of Great Britain, will agree to submit to arbitration the question at issue with the British Government.

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Personally I feel strongly that the repeal of the clause would be better. I am very proud of the record that our country has made for its honorable methods of diplomacy, and I should deplore any backward step in our dealings with sister nations.

Very truly, yours,

WILBUR F. GORDY,
President Connecticut Peace Society.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS ON FLOOR OF SENATE AND HOUSE (S. DOC. NO. 4).

Mr. ROOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for a reprint as a document of House Report No. 43, Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, being the report of a select committee of seven Members, of which Mr. Pendleton was chairman, and Senate Report No. 837, Forty-sixth Congress, third session, being the report by Mr. Pendleton from a select committee of eight Senators. Both reports relate to a proposal that the heads of the executive departments should occupy seats on the floor of the two Houses. The reports are not very long, and they are very instructive. I should like to have them reprinted, so that they will be available, together with the appendices which form a part of the reports.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

Mr. BACON. I understand the Senator from New York desires to have the matter printed as a document.

Mr. ROOT. Yes. I desire a reprint of a report presented by Mr. Pendleton in the Thirty-eighth Congress and a report presented by him in the Forty-third Congress.

Mr. BACON. It is a reprint?

Mr. ROOT. A reprint.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF PRAYERS OF CHAPLAIN AND MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I desire to call up for consideration Senate resolution No. 14, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 14) submitted by Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey on the 15th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the prayers as delivered before the United States Senate by the Chaplain, Ulysses G. B. Pierce, during the Sixty-second Congress, be, and they are hereby, ordered printed as a public document.

Resolved further, That the eulogies delivered in the Senate over the death of deceased Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress be also published in the same document.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I desire to amend the resolution by striking out all after line 5, the part pertaining to eulogies on deceased Members of the Senate and House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection——

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Then I move you, sir, that the resolution as read be adopted as the sense of the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS. I understand that all the prayers on particular occasions have been printed in the RECORD, and I can see no necessity for going to the expense of printing them again in separate form. I certainly hope the Senate will not order the prayers printed.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I stated on Saturday when I offered the resolution——

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina will state his point of order.

Mr. OVERMAN. Objection has been made, and therefore the resolution goes over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is not well taken. The resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. HUGHES. The senior Senator from New Jersey has moved that the resolution be adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution is before the Senate. The point of order is not well taken.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to another point of order. If the printing will cost more than $500, the rule requires that it shall go to the Committee on Printing. I do not know what it is going to cost; I have no idea what the cost will be, but that is the rule of the Senate; and whenever a resolution is introduced for printing it goes to the Committee on Printing if the printing is to cost over $500.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Of course, I can not tell what it may cost, but my impression is that the cost will come far short of $500 to print simply the prayers. As I originally offered the resolution it provided for the printing as well of the eulogies that have been delivered on deceased Members of the Senate and the House; but I am quite willing that that part shall be stricken out.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator from New Jersey has withdrawn that part of the resolution?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I have withdrawn that part of it. The printing of the prayers will require a very small outlay. I feel that the Senate would be richly justified in incurring the small expenditure necessary. The prayers were in infinite good taste and were models in their way. When I think of the resolutions for printing papers on alcohol and the documents on thousands of other subjects that have been published, I can see no justifiable reason for opposing this proposition.

Mr. JAMES. I understand that the resolution has been amended by unanimous consent. I ask that the resolution as amended be read, so that we may see what is to be voted upon.

Mr. HUGHES. The resolution was not amended by unanimous consent. Unanimous consent was refused.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution as it stands.

Mr. JAMES. I understand that unanimous consent was granted.

Mr. HUGHES. Objection was made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read as modified.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That the prayers as delivered before the United States Senate by the Chaplain, Ulysses G. B. Pierce, during the Sixty-second Congress, be, and they are hereby, ordered printed as a public document.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, under the rule the resolution must go over for a day.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is unanimous consent necessary for the consideration of the resolution?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution came over from Saturday last.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand it goes over and can not be considered now.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let it go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If this matter is out of the way——

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not out of the way. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. OVERMAN. I ask whether my point of order has been ruled upon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order made by the Senator from North Carolina has been ruled upon by the Chair. The point of order is not well taken.

Mr. OVERMAN. If the printing costs over $500, the resolution must be referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That applies only to additional copies, according to the rule of the Senate. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. THOMAS. The resolution was offered this morning?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; it was offered on Saturday.

Mr. THOMAS. It was offered on Saturday, but no action was taken on it, and it was reoffered this morning.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. It was offered and ordered to be printed and to lie on the table, to be called up subsequently for consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, before the resolution is voted on I wish to make an inquiry. I understood that it would require the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider it this morning. Has the Chair ruled upon that question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has ruled upon it. The resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well. Then, if it does not require unanimous consent, unless there are precedents for this action, and a good many of them, I think it is a bad precedent to make. It is very doubtful as to whether connection between church and state is not carried far enough, and if we are going to begin to publish the prayers of one Chaplain, I do not see how we are ever going to decline to publish as public documents the prayers of all the Chaplains.

No human being can sit as a critic upon the quality of a prayer. A prayer is a request sent to the throne of God. It may be an able request or it may be a crude request, and some of the best prayers have perhaps been the crudest prayers. The prayer of the publican who merely bowed his head and confessed his sins has been generally considered as one of the greatest prayers ever offered in the history of the world.

I do not see how we are going to escape making all Chaplains' prayers in both Houses public documents if we once start the precedent. No man can criticize a prayer; no man can praise a prayer. A prayer's value depends upon its sincerity, not its verbiage. It seems to me we are establishing a pretty bad precedent out of mere good humor.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, if I could be assured that the Members of this body would read the prayers after they had

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been published as a document, I would be glad to have them published in that way. But I am morally certain that very few heard them when they were delivered, and I fear they would not be read.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry. My understanding of the resolution as called up by the senior Senator from New Jersey was that it carried with it the printing of memorial addresses. The senior Senator then asked unanimous consent that that part of the resolution be stricken out. Objection was made, and then it was requested that the resolution be read, and when reported at the desk it was read with that language stricken out. My understanding of the pending proposition is that the resolution as it stands before the Senate calls for the printing of the prayers of the Chaplain and the memorial addresses on the deceased Members of the House and the Senate. Am I correct?

The VICE PRESIDENT. For the information of the junior Senator from New Jersey the Chair will state that the senior Senator from New Jersey had a right to modify his resolution, and he did so.

Mr. HUGHES. I did not hear him make that modification.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I made that modification.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I call for the reading of the resolution as it is now presented to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution as modified.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That the prayers as delivered before the United States Senate by the Chaplain, Ulysses G. B. Pierce, during the Sixty-second Congress be, and they are hereby, ordered printed as a public document.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is what I thought it was. What I said applies to the resolution as it stands.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I trust the Senator from Mississippi will not object to the resolution. The Senator declares that prayers depend upon their sincerity. Heaven knows nobody would question the sincerity of Dr. Pierce's prayers. Inasmuch as in ninety instances out of one hundred the seats here are not as well filled during the prayer as they are now, if the prayers were valuable and potent and beautiful, as I think the prayers were, many Senators having had no opportunity to hear them, my proposition is that they may be printed in the form of a public document, so that those who care to do so may have the opportunity to read them in their own chamber. I hope that the resolution will be passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I expressed myself with peculiar awkwardness if from what I said anyone could understand that I was questioning the sincerity of the Chaplain's prayers. I know him well and honor him very much, and I appreciate his piety and his sincerity very much. In what I had to say about prayers and the quality of prayers I was merely trying to reenforce the point that the Senate could never make any distinction, because the Senate never could question or criticize a prayer; and therefore if we print as a public document one Chaplain's prayers there will never remain any valid reason for objecting to the printing of another Chaplain's prayers.

A great many churches do not believe in prayer books, but if the Senate every time it changes parties or every time a new Congress comes in publishes a new prayer book under the authorization of the United States Government, and with the indorsement of the United States Government, it seems to me we are going pretty far in the direction not of the establishment of a religion, but of moral suasion in favor of five or six or ten or twelve conflicting religions, succeeding one another rather rapidly on the floor of the Senate and the floor of the House. When we adopt the policy doubtless the House will adopt it, too, so that every two years there, and certainly every six years here, the United States Government will publish a new prayer book. I think that is going a little too far.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, my principal objection to the resolution lies in the fact that it is an expense that is to my mind unnecessary; I was about to say useless. Economy consists largely of saving in small things. Economies should have a beginning in small things that they may end in larger ones.

This is a precedent that, of course, would be acted upon in the future. Let us begin this new Senate by a system of practical and sensible economy. It may be that this is a trivial expenditure; I concede it; but the mass of expenses, and useless expenses, consist in an aggregate of small items that in themselves amount to little.

It is true, as was stated by the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS], that many of us have not heard all these prayers. It will be equally true probably that a great many of us will not read them because we have not time, and probably for other reasons. But this is the beginning of another item of publication which we should not set a precedent for, especially at a special session of the Senate.

I therefore move that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Before that motion is put——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand the resolution has never been to a committee, and that no committee has ever been polled even in connection with it.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I was going to make that point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I make the point of order that the resolution has never been referred to a committee.

Mr. HUGHES. I submit that the point of order comes too late. Certain action was taken on the resolution last Saturday, and it went over and came up this morning in regular order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

Mr. HUGHES. In the absence of an opposing motion the senior Senator from New Jersey called up the resolution this morning.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

Mr. HUGHES. I am speaking to the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. A motion to lay on the table is not debatable. That motion is before the Senate.

Mr. HUGHES. I am not debating the Senator's motion.

Mr. THOMAS. That may be, but it is not subject to discussion.

Mr. HUGHES. I am discussing the point of order raised by another Senator, and I make the point that the point of order comes too late, because debate has proceeded upon the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion of the Senator from Colorado is in order. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Colorado to lay the resolution on the table.

The question being put, there were, on a division—ayes 25, noes 16, no quorum voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the motion to lay on the table no quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Gore	Newlands	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Hitchcock	Page	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hollis	Penrose	Stone
Bradley	Hughes	Perkins	Sutherland
Brandegee	James	Pittman	Thomas
Bristow	Johnson, Me.	Pomerene	Thompson
Catron	Johnston, Ala.	Ransdell	Thornton
Clapp	Jones	Robinson	Tillman
Clark, Wyo.	Kern	Root	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	La Follette	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Culberson	Lane	Shafroth	Walsh
Cummins	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Warren
Dillingham	Martine, N. J.	Shively	Williams
Fletcher	Myers	Simmons	Works
Gallinger	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	

Mr. TOWNSEND. The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is unavoidably absent from the city on important business. I desire this statement to stand for the day. He is paired on all votes requiring a pair with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I ask for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JAMES (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] to the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. For that reason I shall not vote.

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CULBERSON (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT], who has not voted. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania

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[Mr. OLIVER]. As that Senator has not voted, I desire to withdraw my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that he has not voted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a general pair with that Senator, and therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bankhead	Kern	Shafroth	Thompson
Brandegee	Lane	Shively	Thornton
Clarke, Ark.	Martin, Va.	Simmons	Tillman
Hitchcock	Overman	Smith, Ariz.	Walsh
Hollis	Pomerene	Smith, Md.	Williams
Johnson, Me.	Ransdell	Smith, S. C.	
Johnston, Ala.	Robinson	Swanson	
Jones	Saulsbury	Thomas	

NAYS—27.

Dillingham	Bacon	Myers	Stone
Fletcher	Bradley	Nelson	Sutherland
Gore	Bristow	Page	Townsend
Hughes	Catron	Penrose	Vardaman
James	Clapp	Perkins	Warren
La Follette	Clark, Wyo.	Root	Works
Martine, N. J.	Cummins	Sheppard	

NOT VOTING—37.

Ashurst	Culberson	McCumber	Shields
Borah	du Pont	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Brady	Fall	Newlands	Smith, Mich.
Bryan	Gallinger	Norris	Smoot
Burleigh	Gronna	O'Gorman	Stephenson
Burton	Jackson	Oliver	Sterling
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Owen	Weeks
Chilton	Lea	Pittman	
Colt	Lippitt	Poindexter	
Crawford	Lodge	Reed	

So the motion of Mr. THOMAS to lay the resolution on the table was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, by instruction of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report the resolution which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. I will state that there has not been a regular committee meeting in the committee room, but a vote of the committee has been taken by polling.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi reports from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate a resolution for which he asks immediate consideration. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 13), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a clerk at $3,000 per annum, an assistant clerk at $1,440 per annum, and a messenger at $1,200 per annum, to be paid from "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I will say, in explanation of the resolution, that it merely proposes to organize the new Committee on Banking and Currency in the manner in which committees of its order of importance are already organized.

Mr. WARREN. I assume that the Senator from Mississippi expects when the next legislative appropriation bill is passed to include the employees of that committee in that bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution. The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Mississippi why the salary of the clerk of this committee is fixed at $3,000?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Because that is the salary of clerks of committees of like standing in the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS. I understand the salary of other committee clerks is $2,500.

Mr. BACON. It is $2,500.

Mr. THOMAS. I am informed that such salaries are $2,500, and I move to strike out "$3,000" and to insert "$2,500."

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thought the salary of the clerk of the Committee on Finance was $3,000.

Mr. BACON. That may be true, Mr. President, but I think that the compensation of the clerk of the Committee on Foreign Relations is $2,500, and that of the clerk of the Committee on the Judiciary is $2,500.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I will say, in that connection, that this is a committee organized for the purpose of dividing the work which has hitherto been done by the Finance Committee, and I suppose the idea was that it should have the same force that the Finance Committee has. However, I do not care. I am perfectly willing to reduce the salary of the clerk to $2,500.

Mr. THOMAS. If that is done, then I shall not object to the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, by the way, as I am just informed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], gets $4,000. The Committee on Banking and Currency is about to take its place as one of the three great committees of the Senate.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, that is true. The clerk of the Committee on Appropriations gets $4,000, and up to two years ago he got $5,000. The clerk of the Committee on Appropriations in the other House now gets $5,000. It is also true that the clerk of the Committee on Finance has for six or seven years received a salary of $3,000. Only those two receive above $2,500. Then come the committees next in importance, whose clerks have a salary of $2,500, and the clerks of the committees next in importance have a salary of $2,220.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This committee is expected to class with the two most important committees, and is expected to have very important work to do as soon as we begin to consider banking and currency legislation.

Mr. SWANSON. It seems to me that as soon as currency legislation is disposed of this committee will not have very much to do, while the other committees are working committees all the time. If we are going to fix this salary——

Mr. WILLIAMS. If any Senator will make a motion to reduce the salary of the clerk of this committee to $2,500, I shall not resist the motion.

Mr. SWANSON. I make the motion.

Mr. THOMAS. I have already made it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 3, before the words "per annum," it is moved to strike out "$3,000" and to insert "$2,500."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the amendment. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to have the resolution again read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, pursuant to the instructions of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of another resolution, which I send to the desk; and I call the attention of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] to the reading of the resolution. I will state that the report of the committee in this case, as in the other, was arrived at by polling the committee and getting the signatures of the members, and not by a regular meeting. Therefore I ask unanimous consent instead of making the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 15), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committees on Coast and Insular Survey, on Enrolled Bills, on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, on Expenditures in the Departments of Commerce and Labor, on Standards, Weights, and Measures, on Expenditures in the Department of State, on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, on National Banks, and on Public Health and National Quarantine be, and they are hereby, authorized to employ one assistant clerk each, at $1,440 per annum, to be paid from "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I think under the law that resolution ought to go to the committee. It has not yet been printed. I will ask that it be printed and referred to the committee for its consideration at the committee meeting.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Kansas has a right to make that point; and if he makes the request that the resolution take that course, I see no way of resisting it. I ask, therefore, that the resolution be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will inquire of the Senator from Mississippi, for the purpose of ruling, as to whether this is not a report from the committee?

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is a report from the committee, but the report was obtained by polling the committee instead of by a

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regular meeting of the committee in the committee room. A majority of the committee have signed an indorsement of it upon the back of the resolution.

Mr. BRISTOW. Of course the Senator from Mississippi will understand that I declined to indorse it myself.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; I understand that.

Mr. BRISTOW. And I said I should insist that it go before the committee in the regular way, as required by statute.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will say, Mr. President, that this indorsement was signed by all the members of the committee who were present in the city at the time, except the Senator from Kansas; and it was for that reason that I called his attention to the matter when I called it up.

Mr. BRISTOW. I insist that it shall go to the committee in the regular way.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so referred.

MONEY TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Mr. KERN (for Mr. POINDEXTER) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 16), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That there be printed 10,000 copies of the report of the Money Trust investigation for the use of the Senate and House document rooms.

RURAL CREDIT OR FARM FINANCE (S. DOC. NO. 5).

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an address by J. L. Coulter relating to farm credit associations be printed as a public document.

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

PRINTING OF SPEECH OF SENATOR TILLMAN (S. DOC. NO. 6).

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the speech made by Senator TILLMAN in the Democratic caucus on Saturday be printed in the RECORD, and also as a public document.

Mr. ASHURST. I did not hear the request of the Senator from South Carolina.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request of the Senator from South Carolina is that the speech delivered by him at the Democratic caucus on Saturday last be printed in the RECORD and also as a public document.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina if the request includes the letters read?

Mr. TILLMAN. I have submitted that matter to the gentleman who wrote the letters; and if he objects, I will not include them.

Mr. JAMES. Very well; I have no objection.

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

The speech delivered by Mr. TILLMAN before the Democratic caucus on Saturday, March 15, 1913, is as follows:

CHAIRMANSHIP OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Chairman, speaking to the resolution I have just offered, I want to say this: Nothing that this caucus can do will affect my personal or political status, except that it may affect my health. A Chinese philosopher once said, "A duck's legs are short; a stork's legs are long; you can not make a duck's legs long or a stork's legs short. Why worry?" It is an easy thing to ask a man this question, but we all know that men can not control their brains, and they will worry in spite of themselves.

The reasons assigned for the action of the steering committee that it is solely because they are solicitous of my health and do not believe I am physically able to perform the arduous labors of the Committee on Appropriations are sincere, I hope, and rest on that motive alone. If I did not believe that this motive governed them, I would have to believe that ambition and not the best interests of the Democratic Party caused their verdict.

Tillman, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was the keystone of an arch, and it was necessary to remove this keystone and get Tillman out of the way in order to let some chairmanships very much desired by some men fall where the steering committee wanted them. This is the natural human view to take of it, and I prefer to believe their own version of the affair. I recognize that they are all honorable gentlemen, and I believe not one of them has any reason other than his own judgment as to what is right and proper to actuate him in this matter. I know all human beings are naturally selfish and inevitably so, and when spurred by ambition they sometimes become unscrupulous and cruel. Dealing with motives is very dangerous anyway, and I will not pursue that train of thought further.

I am not contending here so much for myself as for my State and the principle of seniority. By all of the rules that have obtained heretofore in the Senate since the foundation of the Government appointment on committees has been governed by the rule of seniority. It is an unwritten law, almost a constitutional provision, that should not be lightly brushed aside. It has been observed by the steering committee in making up its assignments in the case of every man, except myself. Why this discrimination? South Carolina has seen fit to send me here for 18 years, and I have just entered on my fourth term and have six more years yet to serve. Last August I was reelected against two strong men by a large majority without spending a dollar and without making a speech. The people have thus shown their continued love for and trust in me. My long service and, if I may be permitted to say, my more or less distinguished service, entitles me to this chairmanship. Four years longer than Jacob served for his two wives I have striven here in the interest of true democracy. When the Senate had dwindled to 30 Democrats I was still valiantly battling at the front for the principles and policies outlined in the Chicago platform of 1896. I was on the committee which drafted that platform. Bryan was not a member of it because he was a contesting delegate and only came into the convention with a right to speak after the committee on credentials had declared his delegation the lawful one. It was late in the proceedings when the delegation was seated, and his speech, as well as one I made at the same time, was in defense of the platform. The goldbugs in that convention had packed the galleries on purpose to howl me down, and they did it until I told them with all the emphasis which I was capable of that there were only three things which could hiss—a goose, a snake, and a man. That seemed to quiet them and they allowed me to go on without interruption afterwards. I had predated Bryan in advocacy of those principles, for I made my first speech in the Senate, which has been designated the "Pitchfork speech," in January of that year, while Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech was not delivered until in July.

I was a member of the committee on resolutions at the Kansas City convention four years later and read the platform, as some of you may remember, for no one who heard it can ever forget the demonstration which followed my declamation of that platform.

Four years later at St. Louis, when Parker's gold telegram threw the Democratic cohorts into confusion, and it seemed that the party was about to disband in disorder and become a mob, I again stepped into the breach and made the speech which pacified the delegates. In 1896, 1900, and 1904 I campaigned for the presidential nominees, although I had no faith whatever in Parker's election and knew he would be defeated, as he ought to have been.

I was not at the Denver convention because my health had begun to give way and I was in Europe. But in my lectures, which carried me all over the country and into every State, I preached the true gospel and had as much to do with the success of what is now called "progressiveness," I believe, as Bryan himself. That term properly interpreted in its essence is the Chicago platform and nothing else.

I do not mention this for the purpose of influencing your action, but like an old soldier, I point to my work and the wounds I received in battle and ask simply for justice. I do not ask pity or sympathy. I will not have them. Give me what I am entitled to and nothing more. Had I not believed that President Wilson wanted me to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations I would not have asked for it, but having received his letter in answer to mine I felt it my duty to ask for the place in order that I might help him, as he seemed to think I could.

In order that you may fully understand everything connected with it I will read the letter I wrote him, and then will read his reply:

JANUARY 21, 1913.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,
Trenton, N. J.

MY DEAR MR. WILSON: I despise the words "President elect" and yet I think of you so much as President to be that I can not bring myself to call you "Dear Governor." I have been thinking about writing you for some time. You were kind enough last summer to thank me for the letter I wrote giving you some pointers about the personnel of the National Democratic Committee.

This emboldens me to give you some inside information I have gained in my 18 years in the Senate, and incidentally to make some suggestions or comments on the future policy of the Democratic Party.

I am proud of the speech you made at Chicago. It rings true, every word of it, and some of the expressions are very felicitous. In fact, my dear sir, without wishing to make you vain I want to say in all seriousness that you have the happy knack or gift of never opening your mouth in public without saying something worth while. You differ from Charles II, as photographed by the Earl of Rochester, in

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *April 7, 1913.*

The first session of the Sixty-third Congress commenced this day at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 17th day of March, 1913.

The Vice President (THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana) took the chair and called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we worship Thee, Thou who dwellest in ineffable light, creator and judge of all men. Thou art worthy to receive our adoration and praise. Thy name is glorious in all the earth.

We come unto Thee to-day under a sense of a mighty responsibility and obligation. We look to Thee for Thy guidance and commit our ways unto Thee and pray that Thou wilt order our steps. If Thy presence go not with us, send us not up hence; but if Thou wilt guide Thy servants, we will find our place in the order of a divine government whose lord is God. To this end we submit ourselves to Thee in Jesus' name. Amen.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proclamation of the President of the United States convening Congress in extraordinary session.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the proclamation as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th day of April, 1913, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 7th day of April, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Secretary of State.

SENATORS FROM ILLINOIS AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Hon. LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, a Senator elect from Illinois, and ask that they may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read by the Secretary.

The credentials of LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Illinois a Senator from that State for the unexpired portion of the term ending March 3, 1915, were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, the Senator elect from the State of West Virginia [Mr. GOFF], whose credentials have been presented and filed, is present and ready to take the oath of office as a Senator from that State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator elect from West Virginia will present himself at the desk for that purpose.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. SHERMAN is also present and ready to take the oath.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator elect from Illinois will also present himself at the desk.

Mr. GOFF and Mr. SHERMAN were escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. CHILTON and Mr. BURTON, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to them they took their seats in the Senate.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

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

Ashurst	Gore	Newlands	Smith, Ariz.
Bacon	Hitchcock	Norris	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Hollis	O'Gorman	Smith, Md.
Borah	Hughes	Oliver	Smith, S. C.
Bradley	Jackson	Overman	Smoot
Brady	James	Owen	Sterling
Brandegee	Johnson, Me.	Page	Stone
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Perkins	Sutherland
Burton	Jones	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Poindexter	Thomas
Chilton	Kern	Ransdell	Thompson
Clapp	La Follette	Reed	Thornton
Clark, Wyo.	Lane	Robinson	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Lippitt	Root	Townsend
Colt	Lodge	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Culberson	McCumber	Shafroth	Walsh
Cummins	McLean	Sheppard	Warren
Fall	Martin, Va.	Sherman	Williams
Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Shields	Works
Gallinger	Myers	Shively	
Goff	Nelson	Simmons	

Mr. TOWNSEND. The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily absent from the city. I desire this announcement to stand for all roll calls which may take place to-day.

Mr. STERLING. I was requested to announce that my colleague [Mr. CRAWFORD] is unavoidably detained to-day and will be present at the session to-morrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BURLEIGH] is absent because of sickness. I make this announcement for the day.

Mr. BURTON. I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. POMERENE] is detained by a belated train, but that he will be here at a very early date.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

LIST OF SENATORS.

The list of Senators by States is as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead and Joseph F. Johnston.
Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke and Joseph T. Robinson.
California—George C. Perkins and John D. Works.
Colorado—John F. Shafroth and Charles S. Thomas.
Connecticut—Frank B. Brandegee and George P. McLean.
Delaware—Henry A. du Pont and Willard Saulsbury.
Florida—Nathan P. Bryan and Duncan U. Fletcher.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Hoke Smith.
Idaho—William E. Borah and James H. Brady.
Illinois—Lawrence Y. Sherman.
Indiana—John W. Kern and Benjamin F. Shively.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.
Kansas—Joseph L. Bristow and William H. Thompson.
Kentucky—William O. Bradley and Ollie M. James.
Louisiana—Joseph E. Ransdell and John R. Thornton.
Maine—Edwin C. Burleigh and Charles F. Johnson.
Maryland—William P. Jackson and John Walter Smith.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks.
Michigan—William Alden Smith and Charles E. Townsend.

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Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams and James K. Vardaman.
Missouri—James A. Reed and William J. Stone.
Montana—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands and Key Pittman.
New Hampshire—Jacob H. Gallinger and Henry F. Hollis.
New Jersey—William Hughes and James E. Martine.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall.
New York—James A. O'Gorman and Elihu Root.
North Carolina—Lee S. Overman and F. M. Simmons.
North Dakota—Asle J. Gronna and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Theodore E. Burton and Atlee Pomerene.
Oklahoma—Thomas P. Gore and Robert L. Owen.
Oregon—George E. Chamberlain and Harry Lane.
Pennsylvania—George T. Oliver and Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—Le Baron B. Colt and Henry F. Lippitt.
South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Coe I. Crawford and Thomas Sterling.
Tennessee—Luke Lea and John K. Shields.
Texas—Charles A. Culberson and Morris Sheppard.
Utah—Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.
Virginia—Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson.
Washington—Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.
West Virginia—William E. Chilton and Nathan Goff.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette and Isaac Stephenson.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. BACON. I present a resolution for which I ask present consideration and action by the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 24) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KERN. I offer the following resolution and ask for its adoption.

The resolution (S. Res. 23) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. KERN and Mr. GALLINGER the committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, it was

Ordered, That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

RECESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What is the further pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to ask whether regular morning business would be now in order?

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate take a recess until 2 o'clock.

Mr. BRISTOW. Is it not in order to have regular morning business transacted?

Mr. OVERMAN. I think not until we hear from the committee appointed to wait on the President. That is the usual course, and I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 2 o'clock.

Mr. KERN. I suggest that the House not yet having organized it may not have a committee appointed to wait on the President by that time.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think there will be appointed by that time a committee to act with the committee appointed here. I do not see what else we can now do but take a recess.

Mr. SMOOT. We could take another recess at 2 o'clock if it should be necessary.

Mr. OVERMAN. If the other House has not been organized by 2 o'clock another recess can be taken.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina, that the Senate take a recess until 2 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 12 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m., when it reassembled.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Gronna	Newlands	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Hitchcock	O'Gorman	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hollis	Oliver	Smoot
Bradley	Hughes	Overman	Sterling
Brady	James	Owen	Stone
Brandegee	Johnson, Me.	Page	Sutherland
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Perkins	Swanson
Burton	Jones	Pittman	Thomas
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Ransdell	Thompson
Chilton	Kern	Reed	Thornton
Clapp	La Follette	Robinson	Tillman
Clark, Wyo.	Lane	Root	Townsend
Colt	Lippitt	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Culberson	Lodge	Shafroth	Walsh
Cummins	McCumber	Sheppard	Warren
Fall	McLean	Sherman	Williams
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Shields	Works
Gallinger	Martine, N. J.	Shively	
Goff	Myers	Simmons	
Gore	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	

Mr. FLETCHER. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BRYAN] is necessarily absent on account of some public matters. I wish to have this announcement stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum of the Senate present.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. OVERMAN. I moved that the Senate take a recess until 2 o'clock, taking the position that we ought not to do anything—as the President has called us in extraordinary session—until the President is communicated with and we shall have a communication from him. I thought at the time that I was following the usual custom, and I desire to read a short extract from the RECORD of the Fifty-seventh Congress, first session:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MCLAURIN. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina asks that the resolution submitted by him shall be received at this time. If there is no objection, it will be received. He asks for the present consideration of the resolution. It will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary proceeded to read the resolution, and read as follows:

"Joint resolution allowing the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges of articles from foreign countries, and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

"*Resolved by the Senate, etc.*, That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries"——

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I think it is the *universal etiquette* not to enter upon any business until the President has been informed that the two Houses are in session and his communication has been received. I hope the Senator from South Carolina will, under the usual practice, allow the resolution to lie over. I shall object to any resolution of the kind being received.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina withdraw the resolution?

Mr. MCLAURIN. Yes, sir; for the present I will withdraw it.

Then the Senate took a recess, and after the recess the then Senator from Ohio, Mr. Foraker, said:

Mr. President, pending a report from the other House of the appointment of a committee to notify the President in conjunction with the committee of the Senate that Congress is in session and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, I move that the Senate take a recess for 30 minutes.

The Senate took another recess, and no communication having been received on that day, the Senate adjourned.

At the special session of the Senate, Fifty-eighth Congress, March 5, 1903, I find from the RECORD that the following occurred:

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, pending the report of the committee which has just been appointed, I desire to rise to a question of privilege.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized for that purpose.

Mr. TILLMAN. In the second or continued part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 3, which did not come from the Printer until late yesterday morning, I find a very remarkable speech, so remarkable——

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. PETTUS. It is the universal custom, Mr. President, to transact no business until the President has been informed that the Senate is in session.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Chair shall so rule, I will very quietly subside and wait until we get into working order. I simply wanted to save some time. It will take half an hour or more to go to the White House and return. I will await the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair knows of no parliamentary rule which prevents a Senator from addressing the Senate under such circumstances.

Mr. PETTUS. It is not a parliamentary rule, I admit; but it is a *custom of the Senate and a rule of courtesy.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thinks it is the custom of the Senate.

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Whereas the Supreme Court of West Virginia has refused the rights of these men and woman to a trial by jury, which is theirs by constitutional provisions of that State, and turned them over to the military authorities to have them say what shall be done with them, when they have already declared that they are guilty before they have had a hearing: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the representatives in United States Congress to make a thorough investigation into the mining affairs of West Virginia, and demand for the miners of that State the rights which belong to them, namely, protection, equality, justice, and freedom, which belongs to any civilized people; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our representatives in Congress, Senators F. E. WARREN, C. D. CLARK, and Congressman F. W. MONDELL, also to the Wyoming Labor Journal and United Mine Workers of America Journal.

GEO. A. BROWN,
JAS. W. CASE,
W. NEIVO,
W. BROWN,
Secretary, Box 342, Hanna, Committee on said Resolutions.

Mr. WARREN presented memorials of sundry citizens of Sheridan, Wyo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROOT presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN ASSEMBLY,
March 10, 1913.

Mr. Cuvillier offered for the consideration of the House a resolution in the words following:

Whereas the State of New York is the Empire State of the Union, the largest in population, and has more commercial business, both import and export, than half the States of the United States, and millions of dollars are paid into the United States Treasury through the customs ports of the State of New York.

Whereas by Executive order, issued by former President Taft, many customs ports of entry in various localities in the State of New York have been abolished, thereby causing the citizens, merchants, and manufacturers of the State of New York greater expense, inconvenience, and loss of time, which will tend to drive out of the State of New York capital for business enterprises into other States.

Resolved (if the senate concur), That it is the sense of the legislature that the customs ports in the State of New York be reestablished as existing before the Executive order issued by former President Taft abolishing said customs ports of entry, and that the Representatives in Congress from the State of New York use their best offices in this direction, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and each Representative in Congress from the State of New York.

Mr. Speaker put the question whether the house would agree to said motion and it was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the clerk deliver said resolution to the senate and request their concurrence therein.

MARCH 19, 1913.

The senate returned the concurrent resolution in relation to the Executive order in relation to the customs ports of entry with a message that they have concurred in the passage of the same without amendment.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Albany, Office of the Clerk of the Assembly, ss:

I, George R. Van Namee, clerk of the assembly, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing record of proceedings of the assembly of March 10 and 19, 1913, relative to the resolution therein set forth with the original thereof, as contained in the original official copy of the journal of proceedings of the assembly of said dates, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said journal of proceedings in so far as the same relates to said resolution and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of March, 1913.

[SEAL.] GEORGE R. VAN NAMEE,
Clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. ROOT presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN ASSEMBLY,
February 10, 1913.

Mr. Cuvillier offered for the consideration of the house a resolution in the words following:

Whereas by reason of the establishment of the parcel post and the increase of the United States mail, the letter carriers are compelled to work longer, and their compensation is unequal in proportion to similar work of other public employees, and they are not subject to pensions after long and faithful service, though they are required to be men of the highest character, and they are exposed to the elements; and

Whereas it is the duty of the United States to protect these faithful employees, in better compensation and a future maintenance in the way of pensions after long service.

Resolved (if the senate concur), That it is the sense of the legislature that the Congress should do all in its power to increase their compensation and provide a pension for the letter carriers, the same as provided for other faithful public servants in other departments of Government; and be it further

Resolved (if the senate concur), That our Representatives in Congress use their best endeavor in behalf of the betterment of letter carriers of the United States; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Postmaster General and the Representatives in Congress from the State of New York.

Said resolution giving rise to debate, ordered that the same be laid upon the table.

FEBRUARY 17, 1913.

By unanimous consent Mr. Cuvillier called up his resolution in relation to the pay of letter carriers and the parcel post.

Debate was had thereon.

Mr. Speaker put the question whether the house would agree to said resolution, and it was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the clerk deliver said resolution to the senate and request their concurrence therein.

FEBRUARY 18, 1913.

The senate returned the concurrent resolution in relation to pay of letter carriers and the parcel post with a message that they have concurred in the passage of the same without amendment.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of Albany, Office of the Clerk of the Assembly, ss:

I, George R. Van Namee, clerk of the assembly, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing record of proceedings of the assembly of February 10, 17, and 18, 1913, relative to the resolution therein set forth with the original thereof, and that the same is a true transcript of said proceedings so far as the same relates to said resolution and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of February, 1913.

[SEAL.] GEORGE R. VAN NAMEE,
Clerk of the Assembly.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I do not wish to object, and I am not sure that I am correct, but I find upon page 11 of the Standing Rules of the Senate that on August 10, 1888, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That after to-day, unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate.

The Senate having met at 12 o'clock to-day, I desire to inquire whether morning business is now in order, not that I intend to object; but if it is not in order, I do not want this proceeding to pass as a precedent?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. We have been proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, unquestionably the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] is right, and so that we may now present morning business, I ask unanimous consent that morning business be now received.

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

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

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1) to establish a department of health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 2) appropriating funds to prevent floods on the Mississippi River and to improve navigation thereon; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PAGE:

A bill (S. 3) to provide for cooperation with the States in promoting instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in secondary schools; in preparing teachers for these vocational subjects in State colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, in State normal schools, and in other training schools for teachers supported and controlled by the public; in maintaining extension departments of State colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts; in maintaining branches of State experiment stations; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A bill (S. 4) to abolish the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen in the merchant marine of the United States while in foreign ports and the involuntary servitude imposed upon the seamen of the merchant marine of foreign countries while in ports of the United States, to prevent unskilled manning of American vessels, to encourage the training of boys in the American merchant marine, for the further protection of life at sea, and to amend the laws relative to seamen; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 5) to correct the military record of Harry Sharff, alias Herman Shofrensky, alias Herman Schofrensky; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 6) granting an increase of pension to Elisha L. Ashley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE (for Mr. WEEKS):

A bill (S. 7) to incorporate the National Reserve Association of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 8) for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. James Miller at Peterboro, N. H., (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Library.

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A bill (S. 9) to amend paragraph 43 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902 (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 10) to amend an act entitled "An act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 19, 1906, as amended by the act approved March 2, 1907 (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 11) for the relief of Charlotte J. Pile, Eastmond P. Green, and Easie C. Gandell, owners of lots Nos. 53, 54, and 55, in square No. 753, Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment of damages on account of change of grade due to construction of the Union Station in said District (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 12) to provide for annual assessments of real estate in the District of Columbia (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 13) to authorize the widening and opening of Rhode Island Avenue from Fourth Street east to the District line (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 14) to authorize the extension of Twenty-fifth Street SE. and of White Place (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 15) providing for the cancellation of certain overdue personal taxes in the District of Columbia (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 16) to amend section 558 of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia relating to notaries public (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 17) to amend subchapter 2, chapter 19, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, by providing a penalty for omission to return library property in the District of Columbia (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 18) to establish a home for feeble-minded, imbecile, and idiotic children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 19) to authorize the widening and extension of Spring Road NW., and for other purposes (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 20) to redeem a certain outstanding certificate of indebtedness issued by the late board of audit of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 21) to regulate the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 22) to authorize the opening, widening, and extension of highways within and adjacent to the subdivision of the Barry farm, and for other purposes (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 23) for the relief of Clara Dougherty, Ernest Kubel, and Josephine Taylor, owners of lot No. 13; of Ernest Kubel, owner of lot No. 41, and of Mary Meder, owner of the south 17.10 feet front by the full depth thereof of lot No. 14, all of said property in square No. 724, in Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment for damages on account of change of grade due to the construction of Union Station, in said District (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 24) to authorize certain changes in the plan for the permanent system of highways for that portion of the District of Columbia lying west of Fourteenth Street, south of Taylor Street, east of Rock Creek Park, and north of Newton Street NW. (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 25) to authorize the surveyor of the District of Columbia to adopt the system of designating land in the District of Columbia in force in the office of the assessor of said District (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 26) to authorize the extension of Grant Street NE. and Deane Avenue NE., in the District of Columbia, from Minnesota Avenue to Fifty-eighth Street (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 27) to authorize a new highway plan for that portion of the District of Columbia lying between Van Buren Street on the north, Georgia Avenue on the east, Nicholson Street on the south, and Rock Creek Park on the west (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 28) to provide for the extension of Buchanan Street NW. between Piney Branch Road and Sixteenth Street, and the abandonment of Piney Branch Road between Allison Street and Buchanan Street NW., District of Columbia (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 29) directing the Secretary of War to convey the outstanding legal title of the United States to sublots Nos. 31, 32, and 33 of original lot No. 3, square No. 80, in the city of Washington, D. C. (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 30) authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the outstanding title of the United States to lots 3 and 4, square 103, in the city of Washington, D. C. (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 31) for the relief of Ida A. Chew, owner of lot 112, square 721, Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment of damages on account of changes of grade due to construction of the Union Station, District of Columbia (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 32) providing for guides in the District of Columbia, and defining their duties (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 33) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1907 (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 34) to amend sections 680 and 686 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 35) to receive arrearages of taxes due to the District of Columbia to July 1, 1908, at 6 per cent interest per annum, in lieu of penalties, and costs (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 36) to amend "An act authorizing the widening and extension of Minnesota Avenue SE. from its present terminus near Pennsylvania Avenue SE. to the Sheriff Road," approved February 25, 1909 (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 37) authorizing the extension of First Street east, and for other purposes (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 38) to change the name of Fort Place, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Streets NE., to Irving Street (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 39) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the extension of Newton Place NW. from New Hampshire Avenue to Georgia Avenue, and to connect Newton Place in Gass's subdivision with Newton Place in Whitney Close subdivision," approved February 21, 1910 (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 40) to provide for the extension of Kenyon Street from Seventeenth Street to Mount Pleasant Street and for the extension of Seventeenth Street from Kenyon Street to Irving Street, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 41) for the widening of Sixteenth Street NW. at Piney Branch, and for other purposes (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 42) granting an increase of pension to William Heywood (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 43) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cook (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BACON. My colleague [Mr. SMITH of Georgia] is necessarily absent from the Chamber on account of illness in his family. At his request I introduce certain bills and a joint resolution, which I ask to have read twice and referred, as indicated.

By Mr. BACON (for Mr. SMITH of Georgia):

A bill (S. 44) to amend section 5137 of the Compiled Statutes of the United States, 1901, so as to authorize and empower national banks to take and hold mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances of real estate as security for loans made by said banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 45) to create a teachers' training fund, to provide for its use by the States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 46) to establish agricultural extension departments in connection with agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto; and

A bill (S. 47) to establish in the Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Agriculture, a division of markets; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 48) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

A bill (S. 49) to provide for the exchange with the State of Oregon of certain school lands and indemnity rights within the national forests of that State for an equal area of national forest land; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 50) to further restrict undesirable immigration, secure the better enforcement of the immigration law, improve conditions on immigrant-carrying vessels, and provide for the deportation of undesirable aliens; to the Committee on Immigration.

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A bill (S. 914) for the relief of the heirs of Joshua Nicholls;
A bill (S. 915) for the relief of the heirs of W. H. Sneed, deceased;
A bill (S. 916) for the relief of heirs or estate of Louis Summers, deceased;
A bill (S. 917) for the relief of W. W. Warren, administrator of the estate of Jackson Warren, deceased; and
A bill (S. 918) for the relief of the estate of Nevin Phares; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Agnes E. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.
By Mr. BRYAN:
A bill (S. 920) to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes"; and
A bill (S. 921) to repeal section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900"; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
By Mr. NEWLANDS:
A bill (S. 922) providing for an increase of salary of the United States marshal for the district of Nevada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 923) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912; to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.
A bill (S. 924) to authorize the inclosure of certain lands in the State of Nevada containing dangerous quagmires; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 925) authorizing the preparation and submission to Congress of a plan for the gradual acquisition of parks and playgrounds in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
By Mr. BACON:
A bill (S. 926) for the relief of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co.; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
A bill (S. 927) to make lawful certain agreements between employees and laborers, and persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 928) for the restoration of Park Howell, late captain, to the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States; and
A bill (S. 929) to promote the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 930) for the relief of the estate of Epenetus Heath, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.
By Mr. LIPPITT:
A bill (S. 931) granting an increase of pension to William A. Munroe;
A bill (S. 932) granting a pension to Margaret L. McDermott;
A bill (S. 933) granting an increase of pension to Carrie H. Chace;
A bill (S. 934) granting an increase of pension to Horace P. Lester;
A bill (S. 935) granting an increase of pension to Nancy M. Vinton;
A bill (S. 936) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Harris;
A bill (S. 937) granting a pension to Sarah B. Potter;
A bill (S. 938) granting an increase of pension to Harriet N. Crowell;
A bill (S. 939) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Taylor;
A bill (S. 940) granting a pension to Mary W. Gross;
A bill (S. 941) granting an increase of pension to Josiah D. Hunt;
A bill (S. 942) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hatfield;
A bill (S. 943) granting an increase of pension to Flora Annis;
A bill (S. 944) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Spencer;
A bill (S. 945) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Dixon;
A bill (S. 946) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Cady;
A bill (S. 947) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Jennison;
A bill (S. 948) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Tillinghast; and
A bill (S. 949) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Reynolds; to the Committee on Pensions.
By Mr. JONES:
A bill (S. 950) providing for the adjustment of the claims of the States and Territories to lands within national forests; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 951) to provide for the formation of banking corporations for carrying on the business of banking in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.
A bill (S. 952) awarding a medal of honor to George Murphy, late private, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
A bill (S. 953) extending the provisions of the bounty-land law of March 3, 1855, to persons who participated in the Indian wars of the United States prior to April 12, 1861; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 954) forbidding the use of spurious currency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.
A bill (S. 955) validating and confirming conveyances of lands made by allottees on the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
A bill (S. 956) to increase the pensions of the blind who served in the War with Mexico, the Civil War, and the War with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.
By Mr. KENYON:
A bill (S. 957) to define and punish lobbying; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
A bill (S. 958) to require hours of rest for employees on railroads; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
By Mr. KERN:
A bill (S. 960) for the relief of Richard Brady;
A bill (S. 961) for the relief of James M. Blankenship;
A bill (S. 962) for the relief of Edgar A. Darling;
A bill (S. 963) for the relief of Israel Sturges;
A bill (S. 964) for the relief of John Lynch;
A bill (S. 965) for the relief of George Peyton; and
A bill (S. 966) for the relief of William M. Burns; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 967) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Merrill;
A bill (S. 968) granting an increase of pension to James F. McGrew;
A bill (S. 969) granting an increase of pension to James H. Meekin;
A bill (S. 970) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Loughry;
A bill (S. 971) granting an increase of pension to Emmett Langston;
A bill (S. 972) granting an increase of pension to Emmett Langston;
A bill (S. 973) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Leonard;
A bill (S. 974) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Kennedy;
A bill (S. 975) granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Keefer;
A bill (S. 976) granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Jacks;
A bill (S. 977) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Stauter;
A bill (S. 978) granting a pension to W. H. Padgett;
A bill (S. 979) granting an increase of pension to Ryland W. Darnall;
A bill (S. 980) granting a pension to John T. Drinkwater;
A bill (S. 981) granting an increase of pension to Milton Cobler;
A bill (S. 982) granting a pension to Sarah L. Craig;
A bill (S. 983) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Carr;
A bill (S. 984) granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Catterson;
A bill (S. 985) granting a pension to Robert T. Burton;
A bill (S. 986) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Havens;
A bill (S. 987) granting a pension to Omar E. Brown;
A bill (S. 988) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Brubaker;
A bill (S. 989) granting an increase of pension to Josiah L. Burton;
A bill (S. 990) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Butler;
A bill (S. 991) granting a pension to Watson Nickelson;
A bill (S. 992) granting a pension to William H. Albert;

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A bill (S. 993) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Armstrong;
A bill (S. 994) granting an increase of pension to George W. Allen;
A bill (S. 995) granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Anderson;
A bill (S. 996) granting a pension to Oscar C. Shull;
A bill (S. 997) granting a pension to Rose E. Umholtz;
A bill (S. 998) granting an increase of pension to Robert Posey;
A bill (S. 999) granting an increase of pension to Cass M. Peterson;
A bill (S. 1000) granting an increase of pension to Schuyler C. Pool;
A bill (S. 1001) granting a pension to Benaldine Smith Noble;
A bill (S. 1002) granting a pension to Durance R. McFeely;
A bill (S. 1003) granting an increase of pension to William E. McGee;
A bill (S. 1004) granting an increase of pension to William Woodford Mitchell;
A bill (S. 1005) granting an increase of pension to William H. Moore;
A bill (S. 1006) granting an increase of pension to William H. Sumption;
A bill (S. 1007) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Baughman;
A bill (S. 1008) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Medsker;
A bill (S. 1009) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Burk;
A bill (S. 1010) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah V. Purdy;
A bill (S. 1011) granting an increase of pension to Rachel B. Purdy;
A bill (S. 1012) granting an increase of pension to James Roberts;
A bill (S. 1013) granting an increase of pension to George W. Shreeve;
A bill (S. 1014) granting a pension to Rose A. Doyle;
A bill (S. 1015) granting an increase of pension to James Edwards;
A bill (S. 1016) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Everson;
A bill (S. 1017) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Fodrea;
A bill (S. 1018) granting an increase of pension to Frances F. Godown;
A bill (S. 1019) granting a pension to Delia E. Godfrey;
A bill (S. 1020) granting an increase of pension to James H. Goldsborough;
A bill (S. 1021) granting a pension to Mary F. Gaddie;
A bill (S. 1022) granting a pension to William Howell;
A bill (S. 1023) granting a pension to Anna Hohndorff;
A bill (S. 1024) granting an increase of pension to Mathew Isaacs;
A bill (S. 1025) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Jared; and
A bill (S. 1026) granting a pension to Lewis C. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A bill (S. 1027) to provide for an enlarged homestead; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1028) prohibiting the issuing of revenue stamps to and the receiving of a special tax upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors from persons designing to sell such spirits and liquors for use as a beverage in any State or Territory, or subdivision of any State or Territory, in which the sale of distilled spirits and fermented liquors for use as a beverage is prohibited by law; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Annie Shannon (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1030) granting an increase of pension to Norman P. Wood (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 1031) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891; to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama:

A bill (S. 1032) to amend section 1342 and chapter 6, title 14, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1033) for the relief of certain Shawnee and Delaware Indians (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1034) to prevent the transportation interstate of adulterated commercial feeding stuffs for live stock and poultry, and providing a penalty for the violation of the act; to the Committee on Manufactures.

A bill (S. 1035) for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 1036) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1037) providing means for making effective the law relating to the publicity of campaign contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 1038) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit exchanges of lands of Osage allottees, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1039) to adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee and loyal Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians;

A bill (S. 1040) for the relief of the Ottawa Indian Tribe of Blanchard Fork and Rouch de Boeuf;

A bill (S. 1041) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States;

A bill (S. 1042) for the relief of the Miami Indians; and

A bill (S. 1043) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Ponca Tribe of Indians against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 1044) for the relief of Byron W. Canfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1045) for the relief of Erskine R. K. Hayes; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1046) granting a pension to Mary J. Thomas;

A bill (S. 1047) granting an increase of pension to Emily B. Smith;

A bill (S. 1048) granting a pension to Jennie E. Howell;

A bill (S. 1049) granting a pension to Ellen C. Beam;

A bill (S. 1050) granting an increase of pension to Mary McClure;

A bill (S. 1051) granting an increase of pension to Pauline G. Murphy;

A bill (S. 1052) granting a pension to Louise W. Stegman; and

A bill (S. 1053) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Myers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 1054) to establish a national aeronautical laboratory; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1055) for the relief of the county of Barton, State of Missouri;

A bill (S. 1056) for the relief of the estate of George Patterson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1057) for the relief of the county of Boone, State of Missouri; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 1058) for the relief of Dommick Taheny and John W. Mortimer (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1059) for the relief of George M. Bryan (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1060) fixing the date of reenlistment of Gustav Hertfelder, first-class fireman, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1061) for the relief of Thomas Amick;

A bill (S. 1062) for the relief of David Steers (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1063) for the relief of Philip Cook;

A bill (S. 1064) for the relief of Thomas Miller; and

A bill (S. 1065) for the relief of John C. Barrett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1066) granting an increase of pension to George V. Shaffer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1067) granting a pension to Margaret Crawford Irwin;

A bill (S. 1068) granting a pension to Mary A. Mussey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1069) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Strayer;

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A bill (S. 1070) granting an increase of pension to George Fox;

A bill (S. 1071) granting a pension to William Wesley Blaine;

A bill (S. 1072) granting a pension to Amelia Harmon;

A bill (S. 1073) to pension certain soldiers and nonenlisted men who served in the War of the Rebellion;

A bill (S. 1074) granting a pension to Florence Sparrow; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 1075) extending the benefits of the general pension laws to the members of the Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Regiments, the several batteries of Artillery, the several troops of Cavalry, and the several independent companies which comprised the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, otherwise known as the emergency men, who were called into service by the President of the United States of America, officered by United States officers, and sworn into the service of the United States for an indefinite period, the same as if they had been in the service of the United States for a period of 90 days or more; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 1076) concerning baggage and excess baggage carried by common carriers in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and common carriers while engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations, and prescribing the duties of such common carriers in reference thereto while so engaged, defining certain offenses and fixing the punishment therefor, and repealing all conflicting laws; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1077) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Cherokee disturbance, and the Seminole War,' approved July 27, 1892"; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 1078) to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositaries for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for the repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1079) to correct the military record of Showers Nelson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1080) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Smith;

A bill (S. 1081) granting an increase of pension to Walter Smith;

A bill (S. 1082) granting an increase of pension to John Yonker;

A bill (S. 1083) granting a pension to William Llewellyn; and

A bill (S. 1084) granting a pension to J. W. Jewell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

(By request.) A bill (S. 1085) to supplement an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies, as approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1086) for erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1087) authorizing the exchange of certain lands within the Fishlake National Forest, Utah; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 1088) to make Oklahoma City, Okla., a subport of entry under the jurisdiction of the surveyor of customs at Kansas City, Mo., and extending the privileges of the seventh section of the act of June 10, 1880, thereto; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 1089) for the relief of the estate of T. J. Semmes, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1090) for the relief of the estate of John Pemberton, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 1091) to transfer the Pacific Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1092) granting a pension to Louise Amy (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1093) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Tinstman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions:

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 1094) to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

A bill (S. 1095) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Schantz (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 1096) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Parmelee (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1097) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Rice (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1098) granting an increase of pension to Flora L. Cummings (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEWLANDS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 16) regarding the Panama Canal tolls; to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 17) granting permission to the Woman's Titanic Memorial Association to erect a memorial structure in Potomac Park, in the city of Washington; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 18) for the relief of destitute persons within the State of Alabama in the districts devastated by the recent floods and storms; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) proposing a method of amending the Constitution of the United States by establishing constitutional majority rule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to provide compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of railroad companies. I desire to say just a word, with the indulgence of the Senate, with reference to it.

This is a bill which was before the Senate at the last session, and passed by a vote of 64 to 15, and in an amended form passed the House by a vote of 218 to 81, as I recall it. In the preparation of this draft of the bill I have adopted most of the House amendments. Some of them I have not adopted. The principal amendment which I have not adopted is that which provides for a 5 days' waiting period instead of a 14 days' waiting period, as provided in the Senate bill. I have restored the Senate provision in that respect. The House amended the bill so as to provide for a maximum salary upon which the computation of compensation was to be made of $120 per month.

In the bill that I have introduced I have taken off the maximum altogether, simply providing for a minimum salary, upon which the computation of half wages is to be made, of $50 a month, so that the minimum compensation under this bill, if passed, will be $25 a month, and there will be no maximum whatever. I have thought best to do that, because I think if we restore the provision with reference to the waiting period to 14 calendar days instead of 5 calendar days, the aggregate of the amount which will be saved by doing that will justify us in taking off the maximum. The 9 days which will be saved, applied to all of these employees, will amount in the aggregate to a considerable sum, while it will amount to a very trifling sum to each individual.

The policy of this sort of legislation is primarily to take care of the serious accidents, the calamities; and by cutting out these trivial injuries we will save a large sum of money to apply to the more serious injuries.

I ask, Mr. President, that 5,000 additional copies of the bill be printed, 2,000 of which shall be for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary, and 3,000 for the document room. I make that request because this bill applies to some seventeen hundred thousand railroad employees. There has already been a demand for many copies of it, and there will be a demand for a large number of copies.

The bill (S. 959) to provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senator from Utah asks that 5,000 additional copies of the bill be printed, 2,000 for the use

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of the Committee on the Judiciary, and 3,000 for the Senate document room. If there be no objection, that order will be made.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BRYAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 10) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUMMINS. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (H. R. 10) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes. I ask that the amendment be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance, and that it also be printed in the RECORD.

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

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. CUMMINS to the bill H. R. 10, viz: Add to paragraph 552 the following:

"*Provided, however*, That none of the foregoing meats shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country unless and until the President, after due investigation, has found and proclaimed that the government of any such foreign country has established and is maintaining a system of meat inspection which is the substantial equivalent and is as efficient as the system established and maintained by the laws of the United States in the Department of Agriculture; and especially that the system of such foreign country provides for the examination of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, before they are allowed to enter into any slaughtering, packing, meat canning, rendering, or similar establishment in which they are to be slaughtered and the meat or meat products thereof are to be used for food; and

"*Provided further*, That no meat imported into the United States from any foreign country shall be sold in the United States until it is examined and inspected, after arrival and before sale, by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and the provisions of an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, relating to post-mortem examinations and inspections of the carcasses and parts thereof of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, are hereby made applicable to carcasses, parts thereof, and meats so imported into the United States from any such foreign country."

OIL AND GAS LANDS OF OSAGE NATION.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to enter an order authorizing the return to the Secretary of the Interior of certain papers relating to the leasing of oil and gas lands of the Osage Nation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed order will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That the papers relating to the proposed leasing of oil and gas lands of the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, with rules and regulations, etc., forwarded to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior in response to Senate resolution 485, Sixty-second Congress, third session, agreed to February 28, 1913, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and returned to the Secretary of the Interior for the files of his office.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma if there has been any action taken upon the resolution?

Mr. OWEN. No action was taken upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the order will be made.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the resolution ought to be amended by inserting the words "no action having been taken upon the resolution."

Mr. OWEN. It is simply an order returning the papers which are now on file in the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection at all to the order, but it ought to state that no action has been taken upon the resolution.

Mr. OWEN. The original resolution simply called for the papers, and no action was necessary. I have no objection to those words being added.

Mr. SMOOT. I think, though, the amendment ought to be made, because that is the usual form—"no action having been taken upon the resolution."

Mr. OWEN. Let there be added to the order the words "no adverse report having been made thereon."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, those words will be added, and the order as amended will be agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERKS TO SENATORS.

Mr. JONES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 44), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That each minority Senator not the chairman of a committee be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one assistant clerk, at $1,440 per annum, to be paid from "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

SENATE RESEARCH BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 45), which was read and referred to the Committee on the Library:

Resolved, That there is hereby established the research bureau of the Senate, to be located in, or as near as practical to, the Senate room in the Library of Congress. The duties of the staff of the said bureau shall be (1) to brief legislative issues for the Senate committees whenever so requested, the work to include bill drafting; and (2) to assist the Senate conference committees whenever so requested. Rules for the operation of the bureau shall be formulated by the majority leader.

Second. Under the said rules the bureau shall be in charge of an expert in political science, political economy, and social science in general, who shall be elected by the Senate, and receive a salary of $———— per year. The appointments within the bureau shall be under a competitive system, the aim of which shall be to secure the services of those who are best fitted to do the work. The confirmation of appointments shall be by the majority leader. At the start the number of employees in the bureau shall be the expert in charge, one expert assistant, and a stenographer. The salaries shall be adjusted to efficiency and be fixed by the director of the bureau.

SOIL SURVEY OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLA.

Mr. BRYAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 46), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That there shall be reprinted 1,000 additional copies of the Soil Survey of Escambia County, Fla., for the use of the Senate document room.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 47), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for its use, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions of the Senate.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 48), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed together in pamphlet form, for the use of the Senate document room, 1,000 copies of an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874, and an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878.

CLAIMS OF COLOMBIA.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 50), which was read:

Whereas there has been published in Colombia what purports to be an official version in Spanish of the minutes of a conference between the American minister to Colombia and the minister of foreign affairs of Colombia, held February 15, 1913, at Bogota, together with a memorandum then presented by the American minister outlining the terms of a proposed settlement and arbitration of certain claims of Colombia against the United States, which proposals the Colombian minister of foreign affairs then and there rejected, according to said published minutes: Therefore, in order that the Senate may be fully informed,

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate a copy of the minutes of said conference between the American minister to Colombia and the Colombian minister of foreign affairs, together with a copy of the memorandum offer then submitted by the United States, as well as copies of all correspondence between the two countries not heretofore submitted to the Senate and relating to the claims of Colombia against the United States, including also a copy of the report made to the State Department September 30, 1912, by the American minister to Colombia and mentioned in said memorandum.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, in explanation of the resolution I desire to say that something over a year ago I offered and the Senate passed a resolution calling upon the President to present to the Senate copies of all correspondence which had passed between the United States and Colombia relative to the claim of Colombia against the United States arising out of the secession of Panama in November, 1903.

The Senate passed the resolution, but the President returned it to the Senate later with a letter from the Secretary of State to the effect that it was not deemed expedient at that time to send the correspondence of recent years to the Senate, for the reason that certain negotiations were then pending, and a report from the minister of the United States was expected. It appears now that the report has been received; that negotiations have been had at Bogota, and that Colombia received certain proffers from the United States amounting, as I am told, to something over $25,000,000, which were rejected by Colombia. I think the time has arrived when the Senate and the country should be advised of the character of the proposition made and the present status of the negotiations between the two countries on this important question. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

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By Mr. SMOOT:
A bill (S. 1228) for the relief of Henry N. Bird;
A bill (S. 1229) for the relief of John F. Wilkinson;
A bill (S. 1230) for the relief of Lachoneus Barnard;
A bill (S. 1231) for the relief of Lemuel H. Redd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 1232) to provide for the erection of a public building at American Fork, Utah; and
A bill (S. 1233) to provide for the erection of a public building at Nephi, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
A bill (S. 1234) granting a pension to Charles O. Farnsworth;
A bill (S. 1235) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Liddle;
A bill (S. 1236) granting an increase of pension to Charles Crismon;
A bill (S. 1237) granting a pension to Elizabeth Garland (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1238) granting a pension to John H. Kidd (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1239) granting an increase of pension to Maria Howell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:
A bill (S. 1240) to establish the Legislative Reference Bureau of the Library of Congress; to the Committee on the Library.
A bill (S. 1241) to correct the military record of Joseph Hawkins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 1242) granting a pension to Chester A. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:
A bill (S. 1243) directing the issuance of patent to John Russell; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JAMES:
A bill (S. 1244) for the relief of the trustees of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomfield, Ky.; the trustees of the town of Bloomfield, Ky.; and the trustees of the Bloomfield graded common schools of Bloomfield, Ky.;
A bill (S. 1245) for the relief of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lexington, Ky., and the Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Kentucky;
A bill (S. 1246) for the relief of the fiscal court of Bourbon County, Ky.;
A bill (S. 1247) for the relief of Shelby County, Ky.;
A bill (S. 1248) for the relief of the estate of William Thomas Lowe; and
A bill (S. 1249) for the relief of the estate of William J. Sailing, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRADLEY:
A bill (S. 1250) for the relief of the estate of Leopold Harth, deceased;
A bill (S. 1251) for the relief of the estate of James E. Morgan, deceased;
A bill (S. 1252) for the relief of J. Will Morton and the estate of Clarissa H. Morton, deceased;
A bill (S. 1253) for the relief of the Louisville Trust Co., administrator of the estate of Emily Oldham, deceased;
A bill (S. 1254) for the relief of the estate of R. G. Potter, deceased;
A bill (S. 1255) for the relief of the estate or heirs of Philip P. Phillips, deceased;
A bill (S. 1256) for the relief of the estate of James Sayre, deceased; and
A bill (S. 1257) for the relief of the estate of John M. Abbott, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 1258) granting a pension to Mariam Norris (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1259) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel J. Smith; and
A bill (S. 1260) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. McPheron (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:
A bill (S. 1261) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:
A bill (S. 1262) authorizing 15 days' leave of absence with pay to per diem employees of the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Commerce.
A bill (S. 1263) for the relief of James P. Ruggles and others; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 1264) granting an increase of pension to William H. Wheeler; and
A bill (S. 1265) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Buckley; to the Committee on Pensions.
A bill (S. 1266) for the relief of Edward Byrne (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON:
A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 21) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the President shall hold office for one term of six years and that the President and Vice President shall be elected by direct vote of the people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DR. FRIEDRICH FRANZ FRIEDMANN.

Mr. HUGHES. I introduce a bill, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.
Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, that has hardly ever been done in the Senate, and I think I shall have to object.
Mr. HUGHES. I should like to have the bill read. I understand, of course, that objection can be made to its consideration.
The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read by title.
The bill (S. 1222) authorizing and directing the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia to issue to Friedrich Franz Friedmann, without examination, a license to practice medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia, was read twice by its title.
Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will have to object to unanimous consent being given to have the bill acted upon at this time. There are pretty serious questions involved in it. I ask that it be referred to the appropriate committee.
The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, did I understand the Senator from New Hampshire to object?
Mr. GALLINGER. I will have to object to the present consideration of the bill. I should like to look into it and consult some of the medical men of the District concerning it. It is a serious matter. It proposes to suspend existing law.
Mr. HUGHES. The whole matter is serious. The disease which this doctor is engaged in fighting is an extremely serious matter.
Mr. GALLINGER. Yes.
Mr. HUGHES. My object in laying the bill before the Senate was to see if we could not get away from objections raised by certain members of the medical fraternity and from the attitude of distrust and suspicion which seems to characterize the gentlemen who are representing the Government in their dealings with this scientist. I have been the recipient of countless letters, telegrams, telephonic communications, and personal requests from men who are standing on the brink of the grave who feel that perhaps their lives may be saved if they are permitted to take this treatment. Dr. Friedmann himself seems to be under the impression that he is absolutely under the control of the Federal service in this matter, and he thinks he is operating under the same sort of governmental supervision that he would be compelled to operate under in Germany. At his request I have introduced the bill. I regret very much that the Senator from New Hampshire thinks it necessary that the consideration of this matter should be delayed, when his single objection perhaps will mean the loss of the lives of men, women, and children who are eager and anxious to take all the risks, real or fancied, in connection with this treatment.
Mr. STONE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Jersey yield to the Senator from Missouri?
Mr. HUGHES. I do.
Mr. STONE. I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey——
Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I again call for the regular order, since objection is made to the present consideration of the bill.
The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have read a letter which I have received bearing upon the subject matter of the bill I just introduced.
Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I object to the reading of a letter on this subject. I do not want to pronounce this man a faker, but I think the Senate is going out of its way to give him advertisement. He may be a quack, for all I know. I have direct information that the reputable physicians of the country look with considerable doubt upon his maneuvers, and that reputable medical journals criticize the Congress of the United States for the semiofficial recognition which they have

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already given him. I was surprised and shocked when I saw that a Senate document had been printed on his alleged cure. Were it not that the incident was past and closed, I had intended calling the attention of the Senate to the gross impropriety of recognizing a questionable "cure" by an official advertisement of that character. This is not an occasion for maudlin sentiment; it is a practical proposition whether the lives of thousands of people may not be threatened by a "cure" which is purely based on quackery and fraud.

Mr. STONE. I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey if Dr. Friedmann intends to charge $25 for each treatment?

Mr. HUGHES. I have absolutely no information on that subject.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

Mr. HUGHES. I did not presume to ask Dr. Friedmann about that. I asked him if he would practice in the District of Columbia if given permission, and he said he would.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded. If there be no further bills and joint resolutions, concurrent and other resolutions are in order.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $2,500 for the purchase of a library for the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENYON submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $200,000 due to the estates of deceased colored soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and which was in the hands of the Commissioner of the Freemen's Bureau and have been repaid into the Treasury of the United States, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MYERS submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for support and civilization of the Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, from $20,000 to $25,000, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. THOMAS. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and, if it is in order, I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado submits a resolution and asks unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 55), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Woman Suffrage, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for its use, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the said committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado for the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I think the resolution under the law has to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM E. PRESSEY.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 56), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the Senate to the executor of the estate of William E. Pressey, late messenger at the card door of the Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND LIVE-STOCK INSURANCE.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 52), which was read and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the report to the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of an inquiry into agricultural credit and agricultural cooperation in Germany, with some notes on German live-stock insurance, by J. R. Cahill, which was presented to both Houses of Parliament of Great Britain, be printed as a Senate document, together with the accompanying illustrations and letter.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. O'GORMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 57), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals is hereby authorized to employ one assistant clerk, at $1,800 per annum, to be paid from "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

AVENUE OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 53), which was read and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be, and hereby is, empowered to investigate and report by what authority of law and under whose direction the name of Sixteenth Street was changed to Avenue of the Presidents.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

Mr. PITTMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 54), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee and to have the same printed for its use, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF ANTITRUST ACT.

Mr. THOMAS. I desire to give notice that on Monday next, at the close of the routine morning business, I shall address the Senate upon the bill (S. 112) to restore section 1 of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, chapter 647, Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, to its original form as enacted, by striking out the words "unreasonable or undue," inserted therein by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

CONFERENCE REPORTS ON TARIFF MEASURES.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I offer the resolution attached to the notice I gave on Tuesday last and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules. I had intended to submit some observations with it; but in view of the great delay which the Senator from California has suffered, I will not do so, but ask its immediate reference to the committee.

The resolution (S. Res. 43) was referred to the Committee on Rules, and is as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be added as one of the standing rules of the Senate the following, to wit:

"When the report of a conference committee upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon a bill proposing to change duties upon imports from a foreign country into the United States is under consideration by the Senate there shall be, upon the request of any Senator, a separate vote on any point or item of disagreement concerning which there is a recommendation that the Senate recede in whole or in part."

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, it was my desire to continue the discussion of the report of the Committee on Rules regarding a legislative program. I understand that the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] has given notice that he will address the Senate to-day. I will ask the Senator from California whether it would meet his convenience if I should conclude my remarks regarding the report of the Committee on Rules now or defer them until after his remarks?

Mr. WORKS. I should be greatly obliged to the Senator from Nevada if he would defer until I have submitted some remarks of which I gave notice.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Then, Mr. President, at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from California I shall take up the discussion of the report of the Committee on Rules on a proposed legislative program.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada whether he intends to ask any action upon that report to-day. I do this because a number of Senators might leave the Chamber, thinking that there would be no other business attended to.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not know whether I shall ask action or not. The probability is that I shall.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, Mr. President, if action is going to be asked upon this matter, I object to it, because I want it to go to the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the report goes to the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. I shall object to the consideration of the report, and let it go to the calendar, if the Senator is going to ask for action upon it to-day. I have no desire to stop the Senator from speaking upon it, but I certainly do not want any action taken upon it to-day.

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of the resolution, would undoubtedly be reappointed under the new resolution, but he would be reappointed with a salary less than he supposed he was getting when he was appointed, and to which I think he is entitled.

I have selected men who can do work for me, and who are of some assistance, who are worth their $1,440, and doubly so when we know that at least once a year they have got to travel a distance of 3,000 miles and pay their expenses there and back.

I will vote with the Senator to put every one of these clerical places upon a basis of $1,440 where the duties are anything other than that of mere messenger. I am certain that there is not a Senator here who has an employee who does not ask that employee to do clerical work that requires judgment and discretion and intelligence and a proper method of handling business. This being the case, I do not believe the majority are justified in cutting down these places to $1,200, when during all of the previous 20 years the same places have been at $1,440. But independently of that, the nature of the work is such as to justify the appointment of clerks who are capable of earning that much.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, in order that the full Senate may be present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum being suggested by the Senator from Mississippi, the Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Dillingham	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Ariz.
Bacon	Fall	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Fletcher	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Gallinger	Newlands	Smoot
Bradley	Goff	Norris	Sterling
Brady	Gore	O'Gorman	Stone
Brandegee	Hollis	Oliver	Sutherland
Bristow	Hughes	Overman	Swanson
Bryan	Johnston, Ala.	Page	Thompson
Burton	Jones	Penrose	Thornton
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Perkins	Townsend
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Pomerene	Walsh
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge	Ransdell	Warren
Colt	McCumber	Saulsbury	Williams
Crawford	McLean	Sheppard	
Cummins	Martin, Va.	Shively	

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I desire to state that my colleague, the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], is necessarily absent from the Senate on important business.

Mr. SHIVELY. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. KERN] is detained from the Senate on important business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The Secretary will call the roll on the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask that the amendment may be reported to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment to the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 19, it is proposed to strike out "$1,200" and in lieu thereof to insert "$1,440."

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I desire to inquire what was the language of the resolution before it was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. Was there any change made in the resolution by the committee?

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee struck out the entire resolution and offered a substitute.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I should like to have read that part of the resolution in which the amendment comes, so that we will understand the full meaning of it.

The SECRETARY. After the naming of certain committees insert the words:

> Are hereby authorized to employ one assistant clerk each, at $1,200 per annum.

It is now proposed to strike out "$1,200" and in lieu thereof to insert "$1,440."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, that is the amount of the original resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRADLEY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN]. I therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (after having voted in the affirmative). I observe that the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] has not voted. I therefore withdraw my vote, having a general pair with him.

Mr. CLAPP. Owing to the absence of my general pair, I decline to vote on this question.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to announce the following pairs:

Mr. BURLEIGH with Mr. OWEN.
Mr. CATRON with Mr. SHAFROTH.
Mr. ROOT with Mr. THOMAS.
Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. SMITH of Maryland.
Mr. SMITH of Michigan with Mr. REED.
Mr. STEPHENSON with Mr. LEA.
Mr. DU PONT with Mr. CULBERSON.
Mr. JACKSON with Mr. CHILTON.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bankhead	Goff	Martine, N. J.	Sterling
Borah	Gronna	Nelson	Sutherland
Brady	Hollis	Oliver	Thornton
Brandegee	James	Page	Townsend
Chamberlain	Lippitt	Penrose	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge	Perkins	Weeks
Colt	McCumber	Saulsbury	
Gallinger	McLean	Smoot	

NAYS—32.

Ashurst	Gore	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Hitchcock	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Bristow	Hughes	Overman	Stone
Burton	Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Thompson
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Ransdell	Vardaman
Cummins	Kenyon	Sheppard	Walsh
Fall	Lane	Shively	Williams
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ariz.	Works

NOT VOTING—34.

Bradley	du Pont	Owen	Simmons
Bryan	Jackson	Pittman	Smith, Md.
Burleigh	Johnson, Me.	Poindexter	Smith, Mich.
Catron	Kern	Reed	Stephenson
Chilton	La Follette	Robinson	Swanson
Clapp	Lea	Root	Thomas
Crawford	Lewis	Shafroth	Tillman
Culberson	Newlands	Sherman	
Dillingham	O'Gorman	Shields	

So Mr. MCCUMBER's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment:

In line 19, on page 2, strike out "$1,200" and insert in lieu thereof "$1,440"; and in connection with the same amendment, at the end thereof, add the following:

> *Provided*, That all clerks or messengers of the several committees of the Senate who are receiving a salary of less than $1,400 shall be paid a salary of $1,440 per annum.

This amendment will place all clerks and messengers, those of the majority and those of the minority, on exactly the same basis, at the rate of $1,440 per annum.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, as I understand, the resolution offered by the Senator from North Dakota is subject to a point of order. Substantially the same resolution was just before the Senate and was voted down. The Senator can not bring up the same matter in different parts of the resolution whenever he gets ready.

Mr. MCCUMBER. I think the Senator could not have distinctly heard the amendment. The previous amendment that I proposed was to the effect that the nine committees mentioned in the resolution should have clerks whose salaries should be $1,440 instead of $1,200.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But there are more than nine committees mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Well, whatever number there are.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator did not name the committees in his amendment.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Yes; but the committees are named there. The present amendment provides that all shall be paid at the rate of $1,440 per annum, and I intend to have it cover the clerks and messengers of all Senators, whether they have committees or not. The previous amendment related to only a certain number. This amendment relates to all of them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And the previous amendment related to all the committees mentioned in this amendment, did it not?

Mr. MCCUMBER. Yes; and this amendment relates to all the committees of the Senate and to the clerks and messengers of Senators.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If that be the case, of course it is a different proposition.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I desire to supplement the point of order raised by the Senator from Mississippi by saying that the latter part of the amendment now offered by the Senator from North Dakota is not in order for another reason. It is the statutory law that no such amendment shall be passed on by the Senate until it has been referred to the Committee to Audit

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and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I will read the section of the Revised Statutes which covers that proposition:

Hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives.

That is a self-imposed limitation on the power of each House of Congress, and very wisely imposed, for the purpose of preventing these appeals that are based on personal considerations and committing the Senate to a bad precedent. It is conclusive, then, of the proposition.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not think the Senator will really insist upon that point of order. If that were true, we could make no amendments to the original resolution.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. We can not make any amendment that provides for the appropriation of money from the contingent fund of the Senate, as the statute limits the authority of the Senate in that respect.

Mr. McCUMBER. This resolution was referred to the committee, and the Senator will hardly claim that when the committee has reported it back every amendment must go back to the committee to be acted on.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. If it proposes a payment out of the contingent fund, the law sustains the contention that it does.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think the Senator would ask for a very strange rule that would come up to bother him exceedingly in the future.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. It has already come up in the Democratic caucus. The amendment now proposed was before the Senators on this side of the Chamber. An effort in this direction was made by the former Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Paynter. On a point of order being raised that the scope of the resolution could not be widened so as to include items not considered by the committee, the Vice President then presiding, Mr. Sherman, sustained the point of order.

Mr. McCUMBER. That was an original resolution.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. You are proposing to amend it by including new items of appropriation, introducing a new limitation, when the statute provides that no payments shall be made from the contingent fund without a report from the committee.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am proposing to amend the resolution which has been referred to the committee and reported back to the Senate.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. There is no reference in the statute to its being referred, but to payment. Let me read it again.

Mr. LODGE. Before the Senator does that, may I ask him a question?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I will be glad to answer.

Mr. LODGE. Do I understand the Senator to take the ground that a report of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is not amendable?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. It is amendable with reference to matters submitted to the committee, but it is not by adding independent items, because that would make it a violation of the specific terms of the statute of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. This is a proposition to add a new item.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. To increase the expenditure from the contingent fund by a new item.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. We passed upon that. I do not make a point of order against that; but there is another point against it. We voted down the same proposition. So the whole amendment is subject to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I offer the following amendment——

Mr. WILLIAMS. In the original resolution which went to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses certain committees were named. They were certain of these nominal committees, and the Committee to Audit and Control, having jurisdiction over the matter, put upon the resolution the other nominal committees. Now, the Committee to Audit and Control never had under consideration any other committees except those named in the original resolution, and those named in the amendment to the resolution by the committee. The Senator offers to bring in a separate and independent item including all the committees of the Senate, the matters never having been under consideration by the Committee to Audit and Control.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. It has been ruled out of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I beg pardon.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I move to add at the end of the last line the following words:

That each minority Senator not the chairman of a committee be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ one assistant clerk at $1,200 per annum, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I raise the same point of order on that. The matter has not been considered by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. TOWNSEND. If the Chair will withhold for a moment, does the chairman of the committee say that this matter has not been before his committee and has not been considered by it?

Mr. WILLIAMS. It has not been reported by the committee.

Mr. TOWNSEND. But it has been before the committee and considered by the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It has not been acted upon by the committee either way, and of course the law requires that it shall be sent there for action.

Mr. TOWNSEND. It was sent there for action.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. It was not sanctioned by the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It has to be sanctioned by the committee.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Do I understand the Senator to contend that if a resolution is sent to the committee and the committee refuses to act upon it——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, no; you can move to discharge the committee and take up the matter, I suppose; but I do not think you can offer it as an amendment upon this resolution.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, it seems to me it is only fair that both this question and the one which is so closely allied to it should be considered together and should be reported by that committee and acted upon at the same time. I move that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Contingent Expenses with instructions that the resolution proposing to give each Senator an additional clerk at $1,200 a year be reported in connection with it. I am not saying how it shall be reported, but that it shall be reported at the same time, in connection with it, so that both propositions may be considered.

I will say that should be done as a matter of simple justice, Mr. President. There is no need of going into details here, but it is known in the Senate that a number of the committees to which it is now proposed to assign an additional clerk are not working committees. They are committees which from the first day of the session to the last, and session after session, hold no meetings whatever. It is an indirect way of giving the chairmen of those committees additional help, which I admit they need, but it is equally true that Senators who do not happen to be at the head of one of these nominal committees that never meet are in exactly the same position with reference to needing additional help that the Senators are who happen to be at the head of one of these committees with no duties to perform. To give the committees that are mere names additional clerks when the real purpose is to give the chairmen of the committees additional help, and leave Senators who need this additional help out of consideration entirely, on its face lacks an element of equity and fairness all around.

I think that we ought to dispose of this subject at one time, and the situation is one in which it will be manifestly unfair to deal with one part of it only and leave the other in the air. The resolution that is before the Committee on Contingent Expenses but not yet reported, I think, ought to be here when we act upon this resolution. That is why I move to recommit the present resolution and that the committee be directed to report the other resolution one way or the other, so that we may consider them together.

Mr. JONES. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JONES. I trust the Senator from South Dakota will not insist upon that motion. While I think the two propositions ought to be acted upon together, I do not think we ought to delay action upon this resolution which gives help to Senators who do need the help. We have the assurance of the Senator from Mississippi that in his judgment the committee will act on this other proposition next Saturday.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I had not heard that.

Mr. JONES. He assured us that in his judgment the committee would act.

Mr. TOWNSEND. He has not given the assurance.

Mr. JONES. He said that in his judgment the committee would act. He did not assure us positively that it would act—I do not want to misrepresent him—but he did say that he

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thought it would act, and I know the Senator from Mississippi well enough to believe that his committee will act next Saturday one way or the other.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Very well, Mr. President.

Mr. JONES. At any rate, I do not think we ought to hold up this proposition. Senators need this help, and I do not think we ought to hold it up. I believe the committee will act one way or the other next Saturday on this proposition.

Mr. CRAWFORD. With the assurance that it will receive consideration——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I am not to be intimidated into anything. I have given such a statement as I thought was correct to at least two Senators upon the floor. If the Senator wants to recommit the resolution and has the votes to do it, let it be done. He might have some difficulty in getting it out again if he chooses to do that.

I rather wonder why the Senator did not make this argument during the last Congress. As far as giving any renewed assurance is concerned, I think I have given about as near an assurance as I propose to give. I could only give my opinion as to what the course of the committee would be, and I do not propose to give any assurance of any sort.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not desire to have any discussion over that matter and wander from the real merit of the claim for this additional help. I do not understand that there was any proposition before the last Congress to give these nominal committees additional help.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is true.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It is here now, and this other question is connected with it. I simply wish to call attention to the situation. After the statements that have been made here about the need of having this additional help now, I would not delay it from those that have this opportunity to get it. Disclaiming any intention whatever at any time to coerce the Senator from Mississippi, for I would not make so grave a mistake as that, I will withdraw my motion to recommit.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I want to say this, Mr. President: It is true that there was no proposition before the Senate at the last session. The reason why that is true was because the majority caucus at that time did not instruct that such a proposition should be brought before the Senate and passed no resolution to do for the minority what the majority caucus of this session has passed for the minority of this session.

Mr. LODGE. Before the Senator takes his seat I should like to ask him a question, if I may. The last proviso recites "that if any of the committees recited above already have three employees, the resolution shall not apply to them." That means that those committees of the minority which now have three employees, including a messenger at $1,440, are not to be disturbed?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is right, and I will state the reason. I procured the assistance of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], who, as we all know, is great at details in matters of this sort; I procured the assistance of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], the assistance of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], and the assistance of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Secretary's office to get a full list of such of the committees as had only two employees. But I was afraid that even with all that there might be some error. I am just informed by the Senator from Massachusetts that in the case of his committee there is an error. It is so difficult to get these things right that I put in the resolution this proviso:

Provided, That if any of the committees recited above already have three employees, the resolution shall not apply to them.

So this resolution does not touch them in any way; it leaves them in statu quo.

Mr. LODGE. That means three employees whether by law or by detail.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, no; not detail, if they have one by detail, and most of these committees have. Over half these committees have messengers by detail.

Mr. LODGE. Only seven have messengers by detail, I think.

Mr. OVERMAN. Ten.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Ten.

Mr. LODGE. Those 10 are all to be reduced to $1,200?

Mr. WILLIAMS. To $1,200.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I did not hear all of the colloquy between the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Massachusetts; but to give a concrete case, I have two clerks and also a messenger, who is delegated by the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This resolution applies to you, then. It applies to every case where the messenger is detailed.

Mr. McCUMBER. It would apply practically, then, to all the cases, because all of them are detailed clerks. I now move to amend by striking out "$1,200" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,400," and I ask for a roll call on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. I did not hear the Senator's motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I hope that the amendment will be voted down and that the action of the committee will be sustained.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas (to Mr. WILLIAMS). Move to lay it on the table.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will move, I believe, to lay the amendment to the amendment on the table.

Mr. McCUMBER. On that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand that as to the 10 committees on this side of the Chamber that have details the salaries are cut down to $1,200 under the resolution as reported by the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. All of them from $1,440, whether majority or minority committees. They are placed on an equal footing at $1,200.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand, then, there are 10 committees on this side of the Chamber that have detailed messengers at $1,440 and 3 on the other side. There may be more than that number. There are also messengers detailed by the Sergeant at Arms at $1,440. This resolution cuts all down, I understand, to $1,200.

Mr. WILLIAMS. To $1,200, making no distinction.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. No; the Senator is entirely mistaken about that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are 21 names in the resolution.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I understand that there are about 60 committees of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. That being so, I move to reconsider the vote——

Mr. LODGE. A motion has been made to lay the amendment to the amendment on the table, and I make the point of order that it is not debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not debatable. The Senator from North Dakota calls for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] to the amendment of the committee.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRADLEY (when his name was called). On account of my pair with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN], I refrain from voting.

Mr. CLAPP (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. In his absence, I withhold my vote. I desire this statement to stand in the absence of that Senator.

Mr. JACKSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON]. I inquire whether he has voted or not.

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. JACKSON. As he has not voted, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. THOMAS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT]. As he is absent, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. THOMAS. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Borah	Hitchcock	Nelson	Stone
Bristow	Hollis	Norris	Thompson
Bryan	Johnson, Me.	Pittman	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Vardaman
Crawford	Jones	Robinson	Walsh
Cummins	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Williams
Fall	Lane	Sheppard	Works
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ariz.	
Gore	Myers	Smith, Ga.	

NAYS—35.

Ashurst	Gallinger	McLean	Smoot
Bacon	Goff	Martine, N. J.	Sterling
Brady	Gronna	Oliver	Sutherland
Brandegee	Hughes	Overman	Thomas
Burton	James	Page	Thornton
Chamberlain	La Follette	Penrose	Townsend
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Perkins	Warren
Colt	Lodge	Ransdell	Weeks
Dillingham	McCumber	Smith, S. C.	

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NOT VOTING—27.

Bankhead	du Pont	Owen	Shively
Bradley	Jackson	Poindexter	Simmons
Burleigh	Kern	Reed	Smith, Md.
Catron	Lea	Root	Smith, Mich.
Chilton	Lewis	Shafroth	Stephenson
Clapp	Newlands	Sherman	Swanson
Culberson	O'Gorman	Shields	

So the Senate refused to lay Mr. McCUMBER's amendment to the amendment on the table.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

STOCK GAMBLING.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, during the morning hour I gave notice that after the morning business I would address the Senate on the subject of the bill I introduced. I trust the Senator from Arkansas will withhold the motion.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I withdraw the motion for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I only withdraw the motion for the purpose of giving the Senator from Arizona an opportunity to submit his remarks. He may present his remarks now just as well as at any other time. It is not necessary to have the bill before the Senate. Unless he is prepared to go on at this time, I shall renew the motion.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I introduced a bill this morning relating to a subject that has long impressed me——

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota will state his point of order.

Mr. McCUMBER. The point of order is that an amendment was offered and the yeas and nays were asked for upon it, and during the time when the yeas and nays were requested the Senator from Mississippi moved to lay the amendment upon the table. The yeas and nays were called upon that motion, and it was lost. It seems to me that now the amendment is still before the Senate undisposed of, with a demand for the yeas and nays on the amendment pending.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. That does not interfere with debate, unless there has been some change in the rule with which I am not familiar. Does the Senator make the point of order that I can not move to go into executive session at this stage of the consideration of the pending resolution? I should like to know what we are to have in response to that.

Mr. McCUMBER. No; if the Senator from Arizona is speaking upon this question——

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. He is not required to say what he is speaking on.

Mr. McCUMBER. I can not object to his right to speak on this proposition.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. The Senator can not object to his right to speak on any proposition.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator from Arizona indicated that he desired to address the Senate upon an entirely different subject; this is the subject before the Senate now, and it has not been removed from the consideration of the Senate; and until it is laid aside in some way no other question can be interjected. If the Senator from Arizona is to speak on this question in any way, then, of course, my point of order is not well taken.

Mr. ASHURST. I do not intend, directly or indirectly, to speak upon the subject of the report of the committee submitted by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], but I purpose speaking upon the bill which I introduced this morning. I will state very frankly that I do not fully understand the precise effect and purport of the committee report submitted by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], and of course I do not care to speak upon a subject which I do not fully understand. I therefore will speak upon a subject which I do understand; that is to say, the bill which I introduced. It is my view of the rules, however, that having given the notice which I did this morning that I would address the Senate on the subject of the bill which I introduced, it is now in order for me to proceed. If not in order at this time, I shall cheerfully withhold my remarks until a later hour in the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The ruling of the Chair is that the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota is before the Senate, and that the Senator from Arizona can talk on any subject he pleases unless he has announced that he does not propose to speak to the pending question, in which event——

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I wish to suggest that the ruling of the Chair is entirely correct except the limitation. The Senator from Arizona is not required to notify anybody and is not responsible to anybody for what he chooses to talk about. He has a right to debate this question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas will understand that the reason for the statement by the Chair was the distinct disavowal on the part of the Senator from Arizona that he would speak to the question before the Senate.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. That distinct disavowal is a part of his right. No one has a right to censor his remarks or confine him to any particular text. This is the only tribunal on earth where there is unlimited debate, and there is no question of relevancy here except what is designated in the rules, and this is not one of them. I think he is entitled to proceed to address the Senate and to choose his own words in which to address the Senate. He probably will be able to say something that will have some relevancy, although he is not even required to do that. This is a more important question than the trifling matter about these salaries. If there is any power that can put a limitation upon the right of a Senator to debate questions according to his own judgment, then we are for the first time entering upon a cloture rule that had better be considered in its entirety before it becomes one of the rules of the Senate.

I think the Senator from Arizona is entitled to proceed according to his own judgment. That is in accordance with the precedents of the Senate and not in violation of any rule of the Senate that anyone can direct our attention to. If he can, I pause to afford him an opportunity to do so.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] is correct in saying that, under the customs of this body, a Senator can talk on any subject at any time, provided he has the strength to do so; but I rise more particularly to correct the statement made by the Senator from Arkansas, who is usually very accurate and who evidently is paying a good deal of attention to the study of the rules of the Senate, when he says this is the only body on the face of the earth that has unlimited debate. As I understand the matter, the House of Lords has unlimited debate, the Parliament of Canada has unlimited debate, the State Senate of New Hampshire has unlimited debate, and I can imagine there are other legislative bodies similarly situated. So that I correct the Senator for the purpose of showing that we do not stand alone in that respect, whether it is for good or for bad.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I shall not controvert what the Senator says at this time, because it is not material and I do not care to waste the time on it.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I wish to say one word with respect to the ruling which I understood the Chair to make. I think that ruling can be sustained upon reason and in accordance with the precedents of the Senate. No Senator has ever yet declared during the 15 years I have been here that he proposed to take up and discuss a subject other than the one pending and that he would not discuss the pending subject. If that can be done, then any Senator, at any time, of his own volition, can bring up a bill and proceed to discuss it at length, even though another motion is pending.

I admit, Mr. President, that neither the Chair nor the Senate can call to order a Senator because his remarks are not directed toward the subject that is before the Senate; but I do not think our rules have ever been construed to mean that when a Senator disclaims any intention of discussing the subject before the Senate, but, on the contrary, proceeds to state "I shall call up another proposition that I referred to this morning and discuss that," that he is within the rules of the Senate, he himself admitting that he is not within the rules and does not intend to be within the rule that requires a subject to be disposed of either by vote or a motion to lay it aside, or by a motion to go into executive session or to adjourn, which takes precedence. So I think the Chair was eminently correct in his ruling.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, the remarks of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] are all right, but his deductions are not justified by the actual case with which we are dealing. He says it is not within the competency of a Senator to call up for consideration an entirely distinct question and to proceed to discuss it. I do not understand it is the purpose of the Senator from Arizona to call up anything. There is quite a distinction between displacing a proposition pending before the Senate and submitting remarks that are not relevant. If that rule were applied, it would depopulate the Senate and absolutely doom some of us to eternal silence, if we had to talk sense and talk directly to the questions that are pending. We have not progressed to that point yet. I maintain that the Senator from Arizona is entitled to proceed, if he sees proper to do so; and if he does not see proper to do so, then I propose to make a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

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First. A full list of the names of claimants, if any, and the nature and amount of the claims for damages to person or property made by citizens of the United States of America against the Republic of Mexico and filed or deposited with the Department of State at Washington, D. C., since the beginning of the Madero revolution in Mexico to the present time, together with the statement of fact on which said claims are based.

Second. A full list of the names of all citizens of these United States, if any, who while leading lawful and peaceful lives in Mexico have been killed or wounded in Mexico or driven out of Mexico by Mexican soldiers or other armed bands on Mexican soil, together with the facts and circumstances attending such killing, wounding, or forceful deportation.

Third. A full list, if any, of such peaceful citizens of the United States of America as have been forcibly seized and held prisoners for ransom in the Republic of Mexico during the time first mentioned, and what sums of money, if any, have been paid by any person or persons to secure the release of anyone so imprisoned or held.

Fourth. What redress, if any, has been offered by Mexico in the premises, or demanded by the United States of America, and the result of such offer or demand, and what assurance of protection to the lives and property of our peaceful, law-abiding citizens in Mexico does that Republic offer.

COL. RICHARD H. WILSON.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], the chairman of the Committee on Claims, is not present, but I see the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], who is second on that committee, in his seat, and I think what I intend to propose will be agreeable to him. The bill (S. 662) for the relief of Col. Richard H. Wilson, Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, when introduced, was referred, inadvertently, I believe, to the Committee on Claims. It does not appropriately belong to that committee, and I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OVERMAN. The bill properly belongs to the Committee on Military Affairs and not to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. The bill was referred during the last session of Congress to the Committee on Military Affairs, and I think it is proper that it should go there now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Committee on Claims will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, on the 17th of March Senate resolution No. 13, relative to the employees of the Committee on Banking and Currency, was considered, amended, and agreed to. The chairman of that committee was not then present, and I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the resolution was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What is the resolution?

Mr. OWEN. It relates to the employees of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and was reported from the committee of which, I believe, the Senator from Mississippi is chairman.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask, then, that the matter go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. OWEN. It has heretofore been reported by that committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But there was an amendment to the resolution made on the floor.

Mr. OWEN. I desire it to be reconsidered. I agree, however, that it should go to the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the vote by which the resolution was agreed to will be reconsidered, and it will be recommitted to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

AMENDMENT TO HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. BORAH. On April 9 I introduced a bill (S. 598) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads," which I asked to lie on the table. I move that the bill be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 1348) to allow additional entries under the enlarged homestead act; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 1349) admitting to citizenship and fully naturalizing George Edward Lerrigo, of the city of Topeka, in the State of Kansas; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 1350) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the State of Nevada upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1351) for the relief of Mollie Richardson, heir of Stanford Mims, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES:

(By request.) A bill (S. 1352) to extend the time for the completion of the Alaska-Northern Railway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

A bill (S. 1353) to authorize the board of county commissioners of Okanogan County, Wash., to construct and maintain a bridge across the Okanogan River at or near the town of Malott; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1354) relating to the election of United States Senators; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1355) relating to easements in connection with reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 1356) to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters,' approved June 21, 1906," approved June 23, 1910, and to repeal said original section; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 1357) granting a pension to Halle W. Dale; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 1358) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Hurst; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 1359) to amend section 1244, Revised Statutes; and

A bill (S. 1360) granting an honorable discharge to John D. Durie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1361) for the relief of the heirs of Marianne Sainte Ana Schrepper; to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 1362) granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Hess; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 1363) making lands within the State of Oregon that have been withdrawn or classified as oil lands subject to entry under the homestead or desert-land laws; and

A bill (S. 1364) to amend section 2322 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mineral locations; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1365) to appoint Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, retired, to the grade of major general on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1366) to adjust the claims of certain settlers in Sherman County, Oreg.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 1367) for the relief of the estate of Richard W. Meade, deceased;

A bill (S. 1368) for the relief of Capt. Frank B. Watson, United States Army;

A bill (S. 1369) for the relief of the Snare & Triest Co.;

A bill (S. 1370) authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to examine and settle the claim of the Wales Island Packing Co.;

A bill (S. 1371) for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. R. B. Calvert, deceased;

A bill (S. 1372) for the relief of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw; and

A bill (S. 1373) for the relief of the estate of John Stewart, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

(By request.) A bill (S. 1374) granting an increase of pension to Stella May Dixon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 1375) to amend the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies"; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1376) for the relief of Jacob Mull (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1377) for the relief of Alfred S. Lewis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1378) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Morris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1379) granting a pension to James Heavrin (with accompanying papers);

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A bill (S. 1380) granting a pension to George W. Moore (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1381) granting an increase of pension to Franklin R. Simmons (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1382) granting a pension to Lulu E. Springer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:
A bill (S. 1383) granting to the State of Utah 1,000,000 acres of public land within the State, to reimburse the State for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian disturbances from 1865 to 1868; and
A bill (S. 1384) granting to the State of Utah 1,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 1385) granting a pension to E. H. Maxfield, alias Hiram Maxfield;
A bill (S. 1386) granting a pension to Barbara B. Haws; and
A bill (S. 1387) granting a pension to Charles H. Hipp (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DU PONT:
A bill (S. 1388) granting a pension to Ernest Hattier (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1389) granting an increase of pension to William T. Warrington; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:
A bill (S. 1390) granting a pension to Phoebe J. Burrows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:
A bill (S. 1391) granting a pension to Frances M. Trippe (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1392) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Comstock (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1393) granting an increase of pension to Antoinette Platt (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WORKS:
A bill (S. 1394) granting a pension to William Irwin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:
A bill (S. 1395) for the erection of a memorial on the grounds of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in honor of Hon. Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress;
A bill (S. 1396) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury, of Virginia;
A bill (S. 1397) for the erection of a statue to John Marshall;
A bill (S. 1398) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Campbell;
A bill (S. 1399) to aid in the erection of a monument to Pocahontas at Jamestown, Va.; and
A bill (S. 1400) providing for the construction of an iron picket fence around the monument at Jamestown, Va.; to the Committee on the Library.
A bill (S. 1401) providing for the improvement of the roadway from the railroad depot at Fredericksburg, Va., to the national cemetery near Fredericksburg;
A bill (S. 1402) to correct the military record of Charles Anderson;
A bill (S. 1403) to place Dr. Henry Smith on the retired list of the Army;
A bill (S. 1404) to establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battle Fields Memorial Park, in the State of Virginia; and
A bill (S. 1405) for the correction of the military record of Capt. Dorsey Cullen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 1406) to reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio lost by conflicting grants made under the authority of the United States; to the Committee on Private Land Claims.
A bill (S. 1407) for the relief of John F. Wingfield; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
A bill (S. 1408) granting permission to the Lynnhaven Terminal Corporation to improve the lower Chesapeake and Lynnhaven Bay by the construction of a breakwater; and
A bill (S. 1409) to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; to the Committee on Commerce.
A bill (S. 1410) for the promotion of Carpenter Joseph A. O'Connor, United States Navy, retired, to the rank of chief carpenter on the retired list;
A bill (S. 1411) providing for the promotion of Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery, United States Navy;
A bill (S. 1412) for the relief of James C. Hilton; and
A bill (S. 1413) to authorize and direct the President of the United States to place upon the retired list of the United States Navy late Midshipman John Benton Ewald with the rank of ensign; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
A bill (S. 1414) for the relief of Granville J. Kelly;
A bill (S. 1415) for the relief of Joseph T. Chance and the heirs of John R. Burton, deceased;
A bill (S. 1416) for the relief of Thomas Johnson or his legal representatives;
A bill (S. 1417) for the relief of the heirs of Lemmus J. Spence, deceased;
A bill (S. 1418) for the relief of Joseph C. Boggs;
A bill (S. 1419) for the relief of the heirs of William Samuel Custis;
A bill (S. 1420) for the relief of John Henry Edwards;
A bill (S. 1421) for the relief of R. H. Hayden and Emma Hayden, executrix of the estate of Logan F. Hayden, deceased;
A bill (S. 1422) to provide for the payment of certain moneys advanced by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States Government to be applied toward erecting public buildings for the Federal Government in the District of Columbia;
A bill (S. 1423) for the relief of the heirs and estate of Joseph Blosser, deceased;
A bill (S. 1424) for the relief of the estate of William A. Coffman, deceased;
A bill (S. 1425) for the relief of the estate of H. F. Cocke, deceased;
A bill (S. 1426) for the relief of the heirs of Robert L. Martin;
A bill (S. 1427) for the relief of Bolivar Sheild;
A bill (S. 1428) for the relief of the estate of Simeon H. Wootton, deceased;
A bill (S. 1429) for the relief of the estate of Mary N. Cox, deceased;
A bill (S. 1430) for the relief of Bland Massie;
A bill (S. 1431) for the relief of Wesley Rankins;
A bill (S. 1432) for the relief of the heirs of William Walton, deceased;
A bill (S. 1433) for the relief of John W. Ritenour;
A bill (S. 1434) for the relief of Harrison Capp;
A bill (S. 1435) for the relief of James H. Hottel;
A bill (S. 1436) for the relief of Robert E. Jackson;
A bill (S. 1437) for the relief of the heirs of John E. Lewis, deceased;
A bill (S. 1438) for the relief of the estate of Branon Thatcher, deceased;
A bill (S. 1439) for the relief of Joseph E. Funkhouser;
A bill (S. 1440) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Cook, deceased;
A bill (S. 1441) for the relief of C. N. Rash;
A bill (S. 1442) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel Sheetz, deceased;
A bill (S. 1443) for the relief of the legal representative of William C. Read;
A bill (S. 1444) for the relief of Abraham Kellar;
A bill (S. 1445) for the relief of heirs and estate of James Jones, deceased;
A bill (S. 1446) for the relief of Elise Trigg Shields;
A bill (S. 1447) for the relief of the heirs of John A. Jones, deceased;
A bill (S. 1448) for the relief of the estate of John Jett, deceased;
A bill (S. 1449) for the relief of the estate of Brandt Kincheloe, deceased;
A bill (S. 1450) for the relief of the heirs of J. D. Makely, deceased;
A bill (S. 1451) for the relief of the estate of George P. Loehr, deceased;
A bill (S. 1452) for the relief of Hulda V. Coffer;
A bill (S. 1453) for the relief of Mary E. Collier;
A bill (S. 1454) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander K. Phillips, deceased;
A bill (S. 1455) for the relief of Adam Carpenter;
A bill (S. 1456) for the relief of the heirs of William Downs;
A bill (S. 1457) for the relief of Edward B. Fox, administrator of the last surviving partner of the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox;
A bill (S. 1458) for the relief of the heirs of Richard S. Rew, deceased;
A bill (S. 1459) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Charles E. Mix;
A bill (S. 1460) for the relief of the heirs of Powhatan Perkins;
A bill (S. 1461) for the relief of the estate of John Anderson, deceased;
A bill (S. 1462) for the relief of H. L. Briscoe, heir of Sarah Briscoe;

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A bill (S. 1463) for the relief of the heirs of Amanda M. James, deceased;
A bill (S. 1464) for the relief of the estate of Richard Wiseman, deceased;
A bill (S. 1465) for the relief of the heirs of John D. Rawlings, deceased;
A bill (S. 1466) for the relief of the estate of William Benton, deceased;
A bill (S. 1467) for the relief of the heirs of John Wescott;
A bill (S. 1468) for the relief of Emma C. Franner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy;
A bill (S. 1469) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Lee, deceased;
A bill (S. 1470) for the relief of C. A. Sprinkel;
A bill (S. 1471) for the relief of Edgar M. Wilson, administrator of Thomas B. Van Buren, deceased;
A bill (S. 1472) for the relief of William Corcoran;
A bill (S. 1473) for the relief of Frank Hoskins;
A bill (S. 1474) for the relief of Benjamin P. Loyall;
A bill (S. 1475) for the relief of Martin Maddux;
A bill (S. 1476) for the relief of A. O. Tucker;
A bill (S. 1477) for the relief of Tilman Jeter;
A bill (S. 1478) for the relief of Laura V. Phipps;
A bill (S. 1479) for the relief of Mary Cornick;
A bill (S. 1480) for the relief of the estate of Murray Mason, deceased;
A bill (S. 1481) for the relief of the estate of William J. Conner, deceased;
A bill (S. 1482) for the relief of the estate of Mary G. Temple, deceased;
A bill (S. 1483) for the relief of the estate of John Ivy, deceased;
A bill (S. 1484) for the relief of J. N. Whittaker;
A bill (S. 1485) for the relief of L. L. Scherer;
A bill (S. 1486) for the relief of S. W. Niemeyer;
A bill (S. 1487) for the relief of the heirs at law of Capt. John Lewis;
A bill (S. 1488) for the relief of the Richmond Locomotive Works, successor of the Richmond Locomotive & Machine Works;
A bill (S. 1489) for the relief of the Potomac Steamboat Co.;
A bill (S. 1490) for the relief of the estate of Ella P. Williams;
A bill (S. 1491) for the relief of the estate of Maurice T. Smith;
A bill (S. 1492) for the relief of John W. Fairfax;
A bill (S. 1493) for the relief of Ida Banks;
A bill (S. 1494) to reimburse William Van Derveer, of Millboro, Va., for excess revenue taxes assessed against and collected from him;
A bill (S. 1495) to compensate the Old Point Improvement Co. for the demolition and removal of the Hygeia Hotel property from the Government reservation at Old Point, Va.;
A bill (S. 1496) for the relief of Mary Eliza Woodhouse;
A bill (S. 1497) for the relief of Norval Cox and heirs of Robert Rollins, deceased;
A bill (S. 1498) for the relief of William Allman and others;
A bill (S. 1499) to reimburse J. H. Whealton for moneys paid by him as surety for C. W. Fullerton, late postmaster of Whealton, Va.;
A bill (S. 1500) for the relief of the heirs of Matthew Smith, deceased;
A bill (S. 1501) for the relief of Tyree Bros.;
A bill (S. 1502) for the relief of Luther H. Patterfield;
A bill (S. 1503) for the relief of Mrs. C. N. Graves, widow of R. F. Graves, jr., deceased;
A bill (S. 1504) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try, adjudicate, and determine certain claims for compensation for carrying the mails and pay for the discontinuance of postal service;
A bill (S. 1505) giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to ascertain the interest of Anna M. Fitzhugh, and the value of such interest, in the wood taken from the estate of Ravensworth by the military authorities of the United States;
A bill (S. 1506) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases herein enumerated;
A bill (S. 1507) for the relief of the trustees of the Zion Methodist Church, of York County, Va.;
A bill (S. 1508) for the relief of George M. Fry;
A bill (S. 1509) for the relief of G. W. Browder;
A bill (S. 1510) for the relief of the estate of Thomas H. Nelson, deceased;
A bill (S. 1511) for the relief of William T. Miles;
A bill (S. 1512) for the relief of the estate of Arthur F. Clift, deceased;
A bill (S. 1513) for the relief of the legal heirs of the late L. Claiborne Jones;
A bill (S. 1514) for the relief of the heirs of James Bowles, deceased;
A bill (S. 1515) for the relief of the estate of James G. Hodges, deceased;
A bill (S. 1516) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of John Heater;
A bill (S. 1517) for the relief of E. A. R. Wyatt, heir of Edward A. Wyatt, deceased;
A bill (S. 1518) for the relief of the trustees of Carmel Baptist Church, Caroline County, Va.;
A bill (S. 1519) for the relief of the trustees of Urbanna Episcopal Church, Middlesex County, Va.;
A bill (S. 1520) for the relief of the trustees of Lebanon Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Shenandoah County, Va.;
A bill (S. 1521) for the relief of the estate of Peter McEnery, deceased;
A bill (S. 1522) for the relief of John S. Mann and the estate of Lewis W. Mann, deceased;
A bill (S. 1523) for the relief of W. T. Flippin, administrator of John F. Flippin, deceased;
A bill (S. 1524) for the relief of the estate of William D. Wright, deceased;
A bill (S. 1525) for the relief of Joseph H. Shafer;
A bill (S. 1526) for the relief of the Seaboard Air Line Railway; and
A bill (S. 1527) for the relief of Bella Crounse and other heirs of the estate of James Bell, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 1528) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brown;
A bill (S. 1529) granting a pension to Joseph H. Mayo;
A bill (S. 1530) granting a pension to R. H. Catlett;
A bill (S. 1531) to restore to the pension roll the name of Jordan T. Fletcher;
A bill (S. 1532) granting a pension to James J. Boothe;
A bill (S. 1533) granting a pension to Lucy W. Lockwood;
A bill (S. 1534) granting a pension to George E. Harrison;
A bill (S. 1535) granting a pension to Mildred J. Almond;
A bill (S. 1536) granting an increase of pension to Florence P. Percy;
A bill (S. 1537) granting an increase of pension to Rachael Chambers;
A bill (S. 1538) granting an increase of pension to Sherwood C. Bowers;
A bill (S. 1539) granting a pension to Walter S. Buchanan;
A bill (S. 1540) granting a pension to Richard L. Miller; and
A bill (S. 1541) granting a pension to Roland B. Horsley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 1542) to place on the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870; and
A bill (S. 1543) for the relief of Richard Hogan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 1544) for the relief of the estate of William Claunch, deceased;
A bill (S. 1545) for the relief of the estate of Ben Whitaker, sr., deceased;
A bill (S. 1546) for the relief of Joseph Ballou;
A bill (S. 1547) for the relief of Anthony, Eubanks & Co.;
A bill (S. 1548) for the relief of the estate of Jonathan B. Polk, deceased;
A bill (S. 1549) for the relief of the heirs or estates of William McClure and Margaret McClure, deceased;
(By request.) A bill S. 1550) for the relief of William A. Kinsolving;
A bill (S. 1551) for the relief of the estate of David W. Settle, deceased;
A bill (S. 1552) for the relief of the estate of Mary H. S. Robertson, deceased;
A bill (S. 1553) for the relief of the estate of George Vaught, deceased;
A bill (S. 1554) for the relief of the estate of William Thomas Lowe; and
A bill (S. 1555) for the relief of Gilbert Wilkerson and Jeremiah Sparks, alias Dave Sparks; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OWEN (by request):

A bill (S. 1556) forbidding the importation, exportation, or the carriage in interstate commerce of watchcases made, in

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whole or in part, of an inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon, or brazed, or otherwise affixed thereto, platings, coverings, or sheets composed of gold, or of an alloy thereof, bearing words or marks importing a guaranty or wear for a specified time, and of watchcases of less than 9 carat, bearing the word "gold," and of watch movements not properly marked in respect to the number of their jewels and their adjustment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 27) authorizing the Librarian of Congress to return to Williamsburg Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Virginia, the original manuscript of the record of the proceedings of said lodge; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 28) authorizing the appointment of a board to ascertain and report to Congress the probable cost of acquiring lands on each side of Pennsylvania Avenue as sites for buildings necessary for the transaction of present and prospective governmental business; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUGHES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 29) authorizing the President to appoint a member of the New Jersey and New York Joint Harbor Line Commission; to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. MYERS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Montana, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment providing that the act of August 24, 1912, be extended to apply to the Reclamation Service, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2973) making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $5,000 for the construction of a rostrum at the national cemetery at Florence, S. C., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $6,850 for expenses of the delegates to be designated by the President to the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, at Milan, Italy, September, 1913, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHILTON submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $1,491.92, to be paid to the Citizens Trust & Guaranty Co. of West Virginia, being the amount withheld by the Navy Department in making settlements under contracts Nos. 1008 and 1106, September 3 and November 1, 1902, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2973) making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENYON submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $75,000 to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of farm management and farm practice, and for farm demonstration work, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRONNA submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $1,000 for a fair at Fort Totten, to be expended under the direction and supervision of the superintendent at that fort, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $1,000 for examination of the land embraced in Sullys Hill Park, to determine whether it contains valuable minerals, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and peyote among Indians from $75,000 to $125,000, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $10,000 for placing the Government approach roadway to the Vicksburg National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss., in a state of permanent repair, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SHIVELY submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $1,000 to pay O. M. Enyart for moneys paid and expended by him for the purchase of the copyright of Ben Perley Poore's Political Register and Congressional Directory of the United States, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BURTON submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—W. T. RICE.

On motion of Mr. WORKS, it was

Ordered, That W. T. Rice be authorized to withdraw from the files of the Senate all papers accompanying Senate bill 7920, Sixty-second Congress, third session, entitled "A bill for the relief of W. T. Rice," no adverse report having been made thereon.

INVESTIGATIONS OF BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 66), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make investigations of banking and currency matters and to compile and prepare statistics relative thereto such as may be necessary, and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof, and for this purpose they are authorized to sit, by subcommittee or otherwise, during the sessions of the Senate or recesses thereof at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, and to employ such stenographic and clerical assistance, or otherwise, as may be necessary, the expense of such investigation to be paid for from the contingent fund of the Senate, and the committee is authorized to pay for such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 67), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency, whose employment was authorized by resolution of March 17, 1913, be paid at the rate of $3,000 per annum from miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate.

STATISTICS RELATING TO WAGE EARNERS.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 68), which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to investigate and report, as far as it is practicable, upon the mortality and the disability by accident or by disease incident to or resulting from the various occupations in which the wage earners of the United States are engaged.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. ASHURST. I submit a resolution for appropriate reference.

The resolution (S. Res. 69) was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That in accordance with the notice given on April 21, 1913, proposing an amendment to the standing rules of the Senate, there be added the following, to be known as Rule ——:

"*Resolved*, That no committee of the Senate shall sit behind closed doors: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not apply to any committee considering treaties, executive business, or matters affecting foreign relations."

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A bill (S. 1663) to authorize the maintenance of actions for negligence causing death in maritime cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 1664) concerning railroad tickets, and to provide a penalty for violating the provisions of this act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 1665) for the relief of the trustees of the Davenport Female College; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 1666) granting a pension to John H. Caldwell;

A bill (S. 1667) granting an increase of pension to David B. Ormiston;

A bill (S. 1668) granting an increase of pension to Effie M. Bing; and

A bill (S. 1669) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Baughman (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 1670) for the relief of Anastasios Argyros (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1671) for the relief of George Owens, John J. Bradley, William M. Godfrey, Rudolph G. Ebert, Herschel Tupes, William H. Sage, Charles L. Tostevin, Alta B. Spaulding, Grace E. Lewis, and Dolly Neely; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A bill (S. 1672) granting a pension to Thomas F. Lancaster; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1673) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to make proof on desert-land entries in the county of Grant, State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 1674) for the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active list of the Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENSON:

A bill (S. 1675) granting an increase of pension to James Jameson;

A bill (S. 1676) granting an increase of pension to John Eagan;

A bill (S. 1677) granting an increase of pension to Charles Brown;

A bill (S. 1678) granting an increase of pension to George W. Vincent;

A bill (S. 1679) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Oyster;

A bill (S. 1680) granting an increase of pension to Frank D. Murdock;

A bill (S. 1681) granting an increase of pension to Edward R. Dudley; and

A bill (S. 1682) granting an increase of pension to Horace L. Chadbourne; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COLT:

A bill (S. 1683) granting an increase of pension to Addie St. Clair Hubbell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1684) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Medbury (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1685) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Waldron (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1686) granting an increase of pension to Lucie A. Hicks (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 1687) granting a pension to George Wood; and

A bill (S. 1688) granting an increase of pension to William A. Babcock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 1689) authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow in the accounts of the United States marshal for the district of Connecticut amounts paid by him from certain appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ABANDONMENT OF DESTITUTE PARENTS.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I introduce a bill providing against the abandonment of destitute, infirm, or aged parents in the District of Columbia. I may say, in passing, that it is identical with the bill which passed the Senate during the last Congress. I ask its reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill (S. 1653), providing against the abandonment of destitute, infirm, or aged parents, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

UNIFORM BILLS OF LADING.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I introduce a bill relating to bills of lading in interstate and foreign commerce. I will state that this is substantially the same as Senate bill 387, introduced by me several weeks ago, and as the bill which passed the Senate at the last session. There are several modifications which have been made by friends of the measure, and it is to satisfy their desires that the amended bill is presented.

The principal change is in sections 2 and 3 of the original bill, which provided for the form of the bill of lading. It is claimed that the Interstate Commerce Commission has the power to provide the form of a bill of lading. With the amendments contained in the modified form, that entire part of the subject would be left to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There are several other changes, but they simply tend to perfect the bill and in no way change the plan or purpose of the measure as it was passed at the last session of Congress. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The bill (S. 1654), relating to bills of lading in interstate and foreign commerce, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $76,700 for the support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Wahpeton, N. Dak., and to pay the superintendent, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the administrator of the estate of John W. West, deceased, the sum of $5,000, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States standing to the credit of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $40,000 for an investigation into the cases referred to in the report transmitted to Congress April 22, 1912, relative to the names of all persons found to be equitably entitled to enrollment as members of either of the Five Civilized Tribes, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUMMINS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $2,000 to print the proceedings of the annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. BRANDEGEE submitted an amendment authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow in the accounts of the United States marshal for the district of Connecticut amounts paid by him from the appropriation "Pay of bailiffs, etc., United States courts, 1912," to Selah G. Blakeman, $192, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—THOMAS F. MANGAN.

On motion of Mr. WORKS, it was

Ordered, That Thomas F. Mangan be authorized to withdraw from the files of the Senate all papers accompanying Senate bill No. 6505, Sixty-second Congress, second session, entitled "A bill granting a pension to Thomas F. Mangan," no adverse report having been made thereon.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. On March 17 the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] reported back favorably from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate Senate resolution 13, special session of the Senate, authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to employ clerks, and it was considered, amended, and agreed to. On the 24th of April I moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to and that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, which was agreed to. I move that the vote be reconsidered by which the resolution was referred to the Com-

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mittee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. I ask that the resolution be considered.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a clerk at $2,500 per annum, an assistant clerk at $1,440 per annum, and a messenger at $1,200 per annum, to be paid from "Miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S PENSION ROLLS (S. DOC. NO. 10).

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, some days since I introduced a resolution asking for information as to the pension roll of the police and fire departments of the District of Columbia. A report has been made by the commissioners. I have casually examined it, and it seems to me it ought to be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with a view of having the committee investigate the disbursing of the funds. The funds are collected from various fines and other systems of taxation here in the District.

I notice, on page 66, that one G. J. Burton, who is an ex-policeman, has been retired with a pension of $40 a month on account of the disease of locomotor ataxia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For the benefit of the Senator from Kansas, the Chair will state that the report has already been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It was referred on the 17th of the present month.

Mr. BRISTOW. That is what I rose to suggest in case it had not been done.

As I was saying, the report shows that a Mr. Burton, who is pensioned at the rate of $40 a month, having been retired because of the disease of locomotor ataxia, is now a clerk in the War Department receiving a salary of $1,400 a year. It also shows that one Isaac Pearson, who is pensioned at the rate of $90 a month, having been retired because of old age, is now a messenger or watchman in one of the departments at $720 a year.

While Mr. Pearson was retired at the rate of $90 per month on account of age, there appear to be other policemen who were retired at much lower rates on account of age. It seems that there is no rule and no law governing the amount which shall be paid. It is discretionary with the commissioners. They can give a policeman when he retires $90 or $20 or $50, or whatever they think he is entitled to, and if he recovers from his affliction he can go out and get employment and continue to draw this pension. I think it is a matter that the District Committee ought to examine with some care, with a view of having some law regulating these payments.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on next Monday, immediately after the routine morning business, I shall submit some remarks upon the subject of trusts and combinations.

THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I was appointed originally upon the committee assigned to visit St. Louis in connection with the Jefferson memorial. I hoped to be able to go, but I find this morning I can not. Therefore I ask the consent of the Senate to withdraw or resign from that committee. I hope the Chair may be able to appoint some one in my stead who will be able to go.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the Senator from Iowa will be excused from service upon the committee. The Chair would be under obligation to the Senator from Iowa if he would suggest a successor who could go.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have made no inquiry, Mr. President. I am not able to make the suggestion just now, but I will inquire, and if I can find anyone who will go I will be glad to give the name to the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The announcement will not be made until later.

PRINTING OF TARIFF REPORT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

House concurrent resolution 7.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 20,000 additional copies of the report of the Ways and Means Committee on House bill 3321—15,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, to be apportioned as follows: Two thousand to the Committee on Ways and Means, 1,000 to the House document room, 12,000 to the House folding room; and 5,000 for the use of the Senate.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming from a preceding day, which will be read.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 65, submitted by Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama on the 24th instant, as modified as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is hereby directed to inquire into and report to the Senate the number of men in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and in the Consular Service, the States from which appointed, the aggregate salaries of the appointees from the several States and the District of Columbia, and the political party with which such appointees were affiliated at the time of their appointment.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this resolution, I take it, is intended to lay the foundation for a radical change in the present system of conducting the Consular Service.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I will ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he will yield to me?

Mr. LODGE. I will yield for a question.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. It is merely to permit me to make a suggestion. I am going to ask that the resolution may lie over until the next sitting of the Senate, because I have some additional matter that I wish to present, and I desire to change the character of the resolution a little. I am not prepared to go on with it now.

Mr. LODGE. Of course I have no objection to the resolution going over, but what I desire to say about it can be said as well at this time as any other. I wish, first, to call attention to what has been done and what has been attempted in regard to the Consular Service, which I think has been somewhat overlooked.

It is a very natural desire on the part of the victorious party when they secure control of the administration to fill the consular offices with new men. I quite understand the pressure that exists. I quite understand the desire. I have been through similar situations myself on more than one occasion. But I think, Mr. President, just what has been done in regard to this service not only by successive administrations but by successive Congresses should be considered.

Appointments to the Consular Service of the United States until comparatively recent times have been simply through political favoritism. That system has been carried on by both parties. At times the changes in the service have been so complete that the whole service has been suddenly filled with new men. That condition was so prejudicial to the work of the service that the matter was taken up in Congress, and for many years efforts have been made to improve the Consular Service and make it what it should be—a service for the promotion of the export business of the United States and the protection of its trade and commerce.

The first attempt in that direction I find in a report, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, on the Consular Service, transmitted by President Arthur in 1882. That was followed by a message from President Arthur in 1884, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, which discussed the whole service with great elaboration with a view to its improvement. President Arthur again brought the subject before Congress in 1885. In the House the question was also taken up and pressed from year to year. The first effort was made in 1886, under President Cleveland's first term, when Mr. Belmont, reporting a bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said:

> The chief purpose of this bill is to put the Consular Service of the United States on a salaried basis, to abolish the uncertain and demoralizing system of compensation by fees, and to bring within the control of Congress a large number of important consular positions which are now practically buried from public scrutiny.

In 1897 Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, took up the question of the reorganization of the service. He made another report in 1898, another in 1900, and another in 1902. Finally he reported a bill for that purpose in 1903, and again in 1906, which was the year we passed the bill under which reorganization was undertaken.

In 1911 an attempt was made in the House for the improvement of the foreign service by a report by Mr. Lowden, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a Republican, and later one with that object was made by Mr. Sulzer, the present governor of New York, covering the Diplomatic Service.

In the Senate the first attempt to reorganize the Consular Service, place it upon a business basis, and remove it from politics was made by one of the ablest and most patriotic Senators I have ever been associated with in this body, Senator Morgan, of Alabama. He prepared a very elaborate bill for the improvement of the service and submitted it, with a report, in 1895, during Mr. Cleveland's second administration.

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A bill (S. 1758) for the relief of Warren E. Day; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS IN THE MAILS.

By Mr. BRYAN:

A bill (S. 1701) to admit legislative journals of State and Territorial legislatures to the mails as second-class mail matter; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BRYAN. The bill is short, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

A bill (S. 1701) to admit legislative journals of State and Territorial legislatures to the mails as second-class mail matter.

Be it enacted, etc., That legislative journals of the several State or Territorial legislatures, not exceeding 100 copies to each member of any such legislature, when mailed from the State or Territorial capitals during legislative sessions, shall be accepted as second-class mail matter.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment relative to the enforcement of the antitrust laws, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the Glacier National Park, Mont., from $100,000 to $250,000, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $2,000 to print a report of the proceedings of the National Convention of State Railway Commissioners, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. OWEN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $10,000 for settling land suits in eastern Oklahoma, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUMMINS submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STERLING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURTON submitted four amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OLIVER submitted four amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS UNDER MARCUS P. NORTON'S PATENTS.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. There was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads the bill (S. 1269) for the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under joint resolution of July 14, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue in use in the postal service Marcus P. Norton's combined postmarking and stamp-canceling handstamp patents or otherwise, which both the author and the committee think properly belongs to the Committee on Claims. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it will be referred to the Committee on Claims. The Chair hears none.

STENOGRAPHER TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Printing be, and hereby is, authorized to employ a stenographer, compensation at the rate of $75 per month, to be paid one-half out of the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided for.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SMOOT. I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 70) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 4,750 additional copies of H. R. 3321, a bill to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, for the use of the Senate document room.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah asks for the immediate consideration of the resolution. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I suppose I can rise to discuss the resolution. I was about, before concluding my remarks, to read from the report of the Economy Commission. I will just go on with my remarks on that matter. As the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] requested that I should read over what I had read, I will read the whole paragraph of the Economy Commission report——

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania will state his inquiry.

Mr. OLIVER. I ask what is the subject before the Senate at present?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. OLIVER. I submit that the Senator from North Carolina is not talking to the subject.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think under paragraph 3 of Rule VII debate is not in order. The rule provides that—

Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the chair, or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the calendar shall be entertained by the presiding officer, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given——

Which has happened in this case—

the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up.

I make the point of order that debate is not in order under that rule.

Mr. OVERMAN. Has unanimous consent been given for the consideration of the resolution?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has.

Mr. OVERMAN. It is then before the Senate, and is debatable.

Mr. LODGE. At this stage of the proceedings debate is not in order. It is open to the Senator to object, of course.

Mr. OVERMAN. If it is before the Senate by unanimous consent, then I have a right to debate it.

Mr. PENROSE. Not under the rule.

Mr. LODGE. Not under the rule I have read.

Mr. OVERMAN. It seems that Senators do not want to hear the truth. I will bring it out at another time. I give that notice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Utah.

The resolution was agreed to.

WORKS OF ART IN CAPITOL BUILDING.

Mr. GALLINGER. I send a resolution with the accompanying papers to the desk and ask that it be read and that the resolution and the papers accompanying it may then be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The resolution (S. Res. 74) was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Printing, as follows:

Resolved, That the document herewith submitted entitled "Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building, including biographies of the artists," compiled under the direction of the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, by Charles E. Fairman, be printed as a Senate document.

ALLEGED SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. BORAH. I offer a resolution and ask for its present consideration. I also ask to have printed in the RECORD in connection with the resolution a certain letter which is printed in the National Humane Review for April, 1913.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho submits a resolution which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 71), as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate any and all facts bearing directly or indirectly upon the truth of the charge, publicly made, that human slavery exists at this time in the Philippine Islands, and that human beings are bought and sold in such islands as chattels.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks for the immediate consideration of the resolution. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, my attention was diverted. I will ask the Senator what he desires to do? What does the resolution call for?

Mr. BORAH. Facts.

Mr. STONE. From whom?

Mr. BORAH. The Secretary of War.

Mr. WARREN. Is there a letter accompanying the resolution which the Senator wishes to have read?

Mr. BORAH. There is a letter to be printed in the RECORD, signed by the secretary of the interior of the Philippine Islands, alleging the existence of slavery in those islands to be a fact.

Mr. WARREN. I should like to have it read if it is from the Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of the islands.

Mr. BORAH. It is from the secretary of the interior of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. WARREN. Oh!

Mr. ROOT. I should like to have the letter read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary proceeded to read, and read as follows:

The Philippine Legislature has ample power to pass such humane legislation as it sees fit——

Mr. ROOT. Is the Secretary reading a letter which is addressed to anyone written by anyone? He seems to be reading from a newspaper.

Mr. BORAH. It is a letter printed in a newspaper.

Mr. ROOT. Is it addressed to anyone?

Mr. BORAH. It is addressed to some one, and it is also signed by the secretary of the interior.

Mr. ROOT. I merely want to have the whole letter read. I do not know what it is.

Mr. BORAH. That is precisely what has been requested. The part preceding the letter is simply a comment of the paper. That which the Secretary is now proceeding to read is the letter itself. I assume that is what the Senator wanted.

Mr. ROOT. That is what I wanted, but the Secretary evidently did not begin at the beginning of the letter.

The Secretary read as follows:

In a letter from the Hon. Dean C. Worcester, secretary of the interior of the United States Government of the Philippine Islands, written in Manila recently, and addressed to Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the American Humane Association, the following remarkable statement of fact appears:

* * * * * * *

A portion of Dean Worcester's letter is here quoted, as follows:

* * * * * * *

The Philippine Legislature has ample power to pass such humane legislation as it sees fit for the regularly organized provinces. The Philippine Commission has the same authority with reference to the so-called special government provinces. So that there is no lack of adequate authority to pass humane legislation covering the entire Philippine Archipelago.

So far as I am aware, the only laws thus far passed by the commission or the legislature which can properly fall under this head are the "Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals" and the "Act prohibiting slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, and the sale and purchase of human beings in the Mountain Province and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan and providing punishment therefor." This act passed by the Philippine Commission under its authority as the exclusive legislative body for the territory inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes is of course applicable only to that territory. Acts similar to or identical with this act have been passed by the upper house and sent to the Philippine Assembly for three consecutive years, and, indeed, are now pending there. Up to the present time the assembly has always refused to pass such an act.

The organic act passed by Congress on July 1, 1912, provides "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in said islands." Unfortunately, however, Congress provided no penalty for the violation of this provision, and the supreme court of these islands held, prior to the adoption of the act hereinbefore mentioned, that—

"There is at present no law punishing slave holding as a crime.

"The constitutional provision of the Philippine bill 'that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in these islands,' while operating to nullify any agreement in contravention of it, requires supplementary legislation to give it effect criminally."

We are dealing not with a civil remedy but with a criminal charge in relation to which the bill of rights defines no crime and provides no punishment. Its effects can not be carried into the realm of criminal law without an act of the legislature.

The situation then, so far as concerns legislation prohibiting slavery, peonage, and involuntary servitude, is that there exists ample authority, but that the lower house declines to use its authority in this regard. We have, of course, the provisions of the old Spanish Penal Code against forcible detention, but in the large majority of cases this can not be proven, as the persons involuntarily held are afraid to tell the truth.

The legislative council of the Moro Province has passed an anti-slavery law of its own, but except in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, and Agusan the sale, barter, and purchase of human beings is still lawful in the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine Assembly excuses its conduct by the claim that slavery does not exist in these islands. This is absurd. There are Negrito slaves held to-day in the city of Manila.

DEAN C. WORCESTER,
Secretary of the Interior.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Idaho.

The resolution was agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 73), which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, at $1,440 per annum, to be paid from "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

NEGROES IN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. STONE. I submit a resolution for reference to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. I ask that the resolution be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Missouri will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 72), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment shall inquire into and report as to the number of negroes employed in the classified civil service, showing the number employed in each department or other governmental establishment in the District of Columbia and at other places, giving aggregate salaries paid, and as far as possible showing the kind of service in which such employees are engaged, so that the Senate may be fully informed as to the premises.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a clipping from yesterday morning's Washington Post setting forth an account of a meeting held in this city the night before by what is known as the National Democratic Fair-Play Association. I know nothing about the association, but there are some very interesting things stated in this report. Among other things the report shows that there are 926 negroes employed in the Treasury Department, 593 in the Interior Department, and so on. I ask that the paper be referred to the committee along with the resolution I have offered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution, together with the accompanying paper, will be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, in connection with the resolution heretofore submitted by me, I ask the Secretary to read, for the information of the Senate, a marked paragraph in the paper which I send to the desk, and which I had intended to read myself. After it has been read I ask that it may be referred to the committee, together with the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

After an exhaustive study of the records of the Civil Service Commission and of the evidence which was obtained from the departments—the results of which are shown in the pages that follow—the President's commission has come to the conclusion that the interpretation which has been given to the act by the Civil Service Commission has been such as practically to defeat its primary purpose; that instead of giving to applicants the benefit of competitive examinations, and instead of giving to the service the benefit of rules adopted for "testing the fitness of applicants"; instead of making available to the Government persons who had by the rules established been given a rating of superior merit, every "condition of good administration" has been made subordinate and subservient to demands that can find no explanation except a desire to continue a system which the law was designed to supplant. Practically the only effect of the law as interpreted has been to eliminate from the possibility of appointment to positions in the classified service such persons as had entirely failed to obtain any standing whatever; i. e., to obtain an average above the passing mark. This conclusion—that the result has been to defeat the operation of the purposes of the act—is amply supported by the facts which are shown in detail below. (Report submitted as a statement of fact.)

In submitting this report the thought has been that its chief value will lie in statements of fact. In order that controversy might be confined entirely to critical comment and constructive recommendation the statements of fact are entirely separated in the text from that part which is purely descriptive. To the end that all controversy might be eliminated from the descriptive statement this portion of the report was prepared and submitted to the Civil Service Commission on ———, 1912, with the request that it be reviewed and corrected or enlarged upon, if need be, in order that it might be accepted without question or cavil as a basis for discussion. This descriptive text having been returned, after making such modifications as would eliminate every recital concerning which question had been raised, critical comment and constructive recommendations were submitted January 28, 1913. On ———, 1913, the comment of the Civil Service Commission, as an answer to the critical statements and constructive recommendations, was returned (Exhibit —), together with a proposed change in the rules (Exhibit —). To this answer the President's commission filed a reply (Exhibit —) which, in brief, calls attention to the fact that

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COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO,
Clerk's Office, City of Cincinnati.

I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is correctly copied from the books, papers, and journals of the city of Cincinnati, kept under authority and by direction of the council thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name and affixed the seal of the clerk's office this 28th day of April, in the year 1913.

[SEAL.] ARTHUR ESPY, *Clerk.*

—

Resolution urging the Congress of the United States to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a Federal telegraph and telephone system.

Whereas the telegraph and telephone are ever increasing public necessities; and

Whereas these services could be more certainly and more fairly rendered under a system of Government ownership of these utilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the council of the city of Toledo, State of Ohio, That it is the judgment of the council that the time is ripe for the acquisition of these utilities by the Government of the United States, and that the Congress of the United States be urged to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a Federal telegraph and telephone system rendering a local and interstate service like the Post Office Department; and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of council send copies of this resolution to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to the Senators from Ohio and Representatives from this district.

Adopted April 21, 1913.

Approved April 25, 1913.

BRAND WHITLOCK, *Mayor.*
AMBROSE A. MOODY,
President of Council.

Attest:

JOHN M. BABCOCK.
Clerk of Council.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the council April 21, 1913, and approved by the mayor April 25, 1913.

Attest:

[SEAL.] JOHN M. BABCOCK,
Clerk of Council.

Hon. ATLEE POMERENE,
Senator, Washington, D. C.

—

CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN, OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
Youngstown, Ohio, April 30, 1913.

Hon. ATLEE POMERENE, *Senator, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: By direction of city council I herewith inclose copy of a resolution passed by council at its session April 28.

Respectfully,

M. F. HYLAND, *City Clerk.*

A resolution declaring the necessity of national ownership of telegraph and telephone systems.

Whereas the telegraph and telephone are ever increasing public necessities; and

Whereas these services could be more certainly and more fairly rendered under a system of Government ownership of these utilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the council of the city of Youngstown, State of Ohio, That it is the judgment of the council that the time is ripe for the acquisition of these utilities by the Government of the United States, and that the Congress of the United States be urged to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a Federal telegraph and telephone system rendering a local and interstate service like the Post Office Department; and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of council send copies of this resolution to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the Senators from Ohio and Representatives in Congress from this district.

Passed this 28th day of April, 1913.

SOL S. DAVIS,
President of Council.

Attest:

M. F. HYLAND, *Clerk.*

Approved.

F. A. HARTENSTEIN, *Mayor.*

I, M. F. Hyland, clerk of the city council of the city of Youngstown, Ohio, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed by the council of said city of Youngstown, Ohio.

[SEAL.] M. F. HYLAND, *City Clerk.*

Mr. O'GORMAN presented a memorial of the Board of Aldermen of Buffalo, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the pending tariff bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Common Council of Schenectady, N. Y., favoring the establishment of a Federal telegraph and telephone system, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. I present a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Maine, 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:

STATE OF MAINE.

Joint resolution by Senate and House of Maine Legislature, seventy-sixth session.

Whereas the tariff bill now pending in the National House of Representatives makes reductions in the tariff which seriously affect the products of the land, forests, and manufactories of Maine; and

Whereas in the opinion of the legislature the effect of such bill, if passed in its present form, will be to seriously injure the business of the State, and in effect is an unjust and unfair discrimination against its business interests: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maine protests against the present rate of reduction in the proposed tariff bill as an unfair and unjust discrimination against the State of Maine and its business interests; And further

Resolved, That we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress that they use their best efforts to secure such modification in the proposed schedule as will put the business interests of this State upon an equal footing with those of all other States affected by the reductions in the tariff schedule; And further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

CARL E. MILLIKEN, *President.*
JOHN A. PETERS, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE CHAMBER, *April 12, 1913.*

Read and passed in concurrence.

W. E. LAWRY, *Secretary.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April 11, 1913.*

Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

W. R. ROIX, *Clerk.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
STATE OF MAINE.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, J. E. Alexander, secretary of state of the State of Maine, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify:

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in legislature assembled with the original thereof as filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Maine, on the 12th day of April, 1913, and that it is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at Augusta, this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1913, and in the one hundred and thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.] J. E. ALEXANDER, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine presented a memorial of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 273, of Rockland, Me., remonstrating against the admission free of duty of cigars from the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the Commercial Engraving Co., of Sheboygan, Wis., of the Heitmann Lithograph Co., of Chicago, Ill., and of Stromberg, Allen & Co., of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the proposed reduction of the duty on lithographic products, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Local Union No. 69, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, of Millinocket; of Local Union No. 261, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, of East Millinocket; of Local Union No. 23, of Pejepscot Mills, of Local Union No. 27, of Millinocket, and of Local Union No. 73, of Madison, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; of the Trades Assembly of Millinocket; of the Central Labor Union of Millinocket; of Local Union No. 27, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Woodland; of Local Union No. 45, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Riley; and of sundry citizens of Madison, Millinocket, Van Buren, Sherman, Caribou, and Sherman Mills, all in the State of Maine, remonstrating against news-print paper and pulp being placed on the free list, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Local Grange No. 138, Patrons of Husbandry, of Caribou, Me., remonstrating against a reduction in the duty on potatoes or potato starch, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Albion, Waterville, Auburn, Farmington, Bar Harbor, Portland, Denmark, Mount Desert, Greenville, Saco, Liberty, Augusta, Bucksport, Houlton, Fort Fairfield, Brunswick, Oakland, Shawmut, Camden, Winthrop, Gardiner, Bangor, Rockland, Norcross, Bethel, Machias, Westbrook, Madison, Livermore Falls, Brewer, Norway, Bath, Calais, Orono, and North Berwick, all in the State of Maine, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the so-called income-tax clause in the pending tariff bill exempting the proceeds of all life insurance policies and all life insurance funds from taxation, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Universal Piano Co., of New York, N. Y., and a petition of Kohler & Co., of New York, N. Y., praying that ivory be placed on the free list, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented a memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wayne, Me., remonstrating against the adoption of a certain amendment to the homestead law, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented memorials of Midway Lodge, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, of East Millinocket; of Local Lodge of Androscoggin; and of Local Lodge No. 73, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, of Kennebec, all in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the removal of duty on print paper, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented a memorial of Local Union, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper

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Mill Workers, of Livermore, Me., remonstrating against placing paper on the free list, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I present a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska, relative to the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing not only for popular election of United States district judges every six years, but also circuit court judges. I ask that the resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK,
Lincoln, Nebr.

Resolution.

Whereas amendments to the Federal Constitution are now pending at Washington, providing for a popular election of United States judges every six years; and

Whereas the responsibility of the courts to the people and the cause of progress is the most imperative need in our present-day legislation: Therefore be it

Resolved by this house, That our Senators and Representatives in Washington are requested to support an amendment providing not only for popular election of United States district judges every six years but also circuit court judges.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the house on April 16, 1913.

HENRY C. RICHMOND,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Mr. BURTON presented a memorial of sundry employees of the Heekin Can Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a memorial of sundry citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against a reduction in the duty on lithographic products, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Superior, Wis., landowners in the Isle of Pines, praying that the status of that island be determined and that sovereignty over it be retained by the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Superior, Wis., praying for the appointment of a citizen of that State as collector of the ports of Superior and Duluth, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, remonstrating against the proposed reduction of the number of members comprising the board to five, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 66, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, of Rhinelander, Wis., remonstrating against the removal of duty from the importation of paper, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Portage, La Crosse, Horicon, Milwaukee, Sparta, and Westfield, all in the State of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the adoption of that part of the income-tax clause in the pending tariff bill relating to life insurance companies operating upon the mutual plan, not for profit, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McLEAN presented memorials of sundry citizens of Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, Meriden Middletown, Torrington, Waterbury, Stamford, Bridgeport, Winsted, Jewett City, Unionville, and Hazardville, all in the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against the adoption of the income-tax provision in the pending tariff bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Turners Falls, Mass., remonstrating against the adoption of the paper schedule in the pending tariff bill, which was referrred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Home Market Club of Boston, Mass., and petitions of sundry citizens of Woburn, Mass., praying for the maintenance of a protective tariff, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Union, and 1,674 other citizens of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the admission free of duty of cigars from the Philippine Islands, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STONE presented memorials of the Foundry Men's Association, the Citizens' Industrial Association, the manufacturers' membership of the Furniture Board of Trade, the committee on national legislation of the Business Men's League, all of St. Louis; of the Employers' Association of Kansas City, and of the Kansas City Association of Credit Men, of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the adoption of the provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill exempting labor unions from the operation of the antitrust law, which were ordered to lie on the table.

DISTRICT COURT IN ARIZONA.

Mr. WALSH. From the Committee on the Judiciary I report back favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the bill (S. 99) to fix the times and places of holding district court for the district of Arizona and creating divisions thereof, and I submit a report (No. 31) thereon.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, which is very short, may be read in full, and then I ask for its passage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection——

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill be read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Let it be read first.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That was the request of the Senator from Arizona. The bill will be read.

The SECRETARY. The committee reports to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the State of Arizona shall constitute one judicial district, to be known as the district of Arizona.

SEC. 2. That terms of the district court shall be held in Tucson on the second Tuesdays in January and June; at Tombstone on the second Tuesdays in February and September; at Phoenix on the second Tuesdays in March and October; at Prescott on the second Tuesdays in April and November; and at Globe on the second Tuesdays in May and December. Causes, civil and criminal, may be transferred by the court or judge thereof from any of the aforesaid places where court shall be held in said district to any of the places hereinabove mentioned in said district when the convenience of the parties or the ends of justice would be promoted by the transfer; and any interlocutory order may be made by the court or judge thereof in any of the hereinabove mentioned places.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to fix the times and places of holding district court for the district of Arizona."

INVESTIGATIONS OF BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. WILLIAMS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably, with amendments, Senate resolution 66, submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] on the 24th ultimo. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make investigations of banking and currency matters and to compile and prepare statistics relative thereto such as may be necessary, and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof, and for this purpose they are authorized to sit, by subcommittee or otherwise, during the sessions of the Senate or recesses thereof at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, and to employ such stenographic and clerical assistance, or otherwise, as may be necessary, the expense of such investigation to be paid for from the contingent fund of the Senate, and the committee is authorized to pay for such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are several amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER. Perhaps the amendments had better be stated. I desire to ask the Senator a question; that is all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 11, before the word "assistance," strike out "and clerical," and after the word "assistance" and the comma insert "at a cost not to exceed $1 a printed page."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in lines 14 and 15, to strike out the words "and binding," and in line 15, before the word "use," to strike out the word "its" and insert "the," and after the word "use" to insert the words "of the committee."

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I rose to ask the Senator from Mississippi or the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency whether or not it is contemplated to have a financial bill prepared and submitted to the Senate or to the other branch of Congress during the present session?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the Committee on Banking and Currency has taken no action with regard to the matter that would justify the chairman in stating what the action of the committee will be. It has simply desired to consider the matter and has taken the preliminary steps suggested in the resolu-

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tion with a view to considering it, leaving the action of the committee open after the matter shall have been considered.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator from Oklahoma, as some of us feel that we ought not to remain here until snow flies, whether or not it is reasonably safe for us to assume that this is a preliminary investigation with a view to considering currency legislation at the next regular session?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I can only speak for myself. I am of opinion that the matter ought to be considered at this session, but the committee has not expressed itself in any way, and I really do not know what attitude it will take when it considers it.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is clear to my mind, Mr. President, though I may be wrong about it, that having been called here for the consideration of a great question, that is going to engage the attention of the Senate, I apprehend, for two months at least, it would be unwise for either branch of Congress to take up another great question such as the currency question, which we all know will lead to almost interminable debate. That it should be investigated, that the preliminary work should be done, appeals to me, and I have no objection to the resolution, but I for myself would like to have some kind of assurance, if I could get it, that we are going to devote ourselves assiduously and industriously to the consideration of the tariff question, which to my mind is going to make trouble enough for us during this session and after the session closes, and that it shall not be complicated with this other great question upon which scarcely two men in the country that I meet agree, and which to my mind, if it is taken up, will keep us here until the beginning of the next regular session of Congress.

Now, Mr. President, having made that inquiry, and not having received a very satisfactory reply, I leave the matter with the committee. I am quite willing——

Mr. OWEN. The Senator has received a very frank reply.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from New Hampshire is satisfied with the reply, and assumes that the Senator from Oklahoma could not have put it in any more definite form. But I will repeat that I hope the Senator in his enthusiasm and his great desire to legislate on this question, which is an important one, will not hurry it unduly, that he will give the country time to think it over, give Congress time to think it over, give the Chief Executive time to think it over, and see whether or not it may not well be postponed until at least the next session.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I simply wish to say for myself—I am not on the committee, but, of course, I feel the interest in it that every Senator must feel—that I think the private convenience of Senators should be subordinated to a great public interest if there is such an interest.

There is a very large element of opinion in our business community that this is a matter of urgency, that the present law is one which is liable at any time to cause the country to be plunged into great financial trouble and difficulty, entailing great disaster. I do not profess to be very skilled in that branch, but I listen to those who are very deeply interested in it, and I think that the matter is so important as to require as early attention as it is practicable to give to it. Whether it will be practicable to conclude it at this session I am not prepared to say, but I think, if it be true that our financial system is one which keeps the country in constant peril, then it is one which demands immediate attention and as speedy action as possible.

It may be that the tariff is going to make trouble, not only during its consideration but hereafter, and I am inclined to think that if that be true and we can give any compensatory good, if a compensation is needed, as I am sure it is, considered from the standpoint of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], then we ought to be ready with the conferring of as much good as we can, if that which the Senator from New Hampshire considers as evil is inevitable. Therefore, Mr. President, I have no special sympathy with the idea that it is a matter for Congress to consult its personal convenience rather than the question as to whether or not it is within the power of Congress to accomplish something which may be of great practical good. I am very much of the opinion myself that if Congress does its duty, not as to this question in particular, but as to all the great questions involved in our business here, Senators and Representatives will hereafter have to make up their minds to spend a good part of every year in session, and, in my opinion, the days of short sessions have passed if Congress does its full duty in all the matters where the legislative branch can properly exercise its legitimate and important functions.

I do not know what is the purpose of the committee or of those having some special interest in this branch of legislation, but for myself I will say that, if what these great bankers and men engaged in large business say about the peril which constantly attends us under our present financial system is true, the sooner we can get to the business of trying to provide a remedy for it and a safeguard against it the better.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, when unanimous consent was asked for the consideration of the resolution it was not indicated that amendments had been proposed. I think the resolution had better go over and the proposed amendments be printed as a part of it, so that we may know exactly what we are to consider. I object to the further consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Being objected to, the resolution goes over.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I hope the Senator from Arkansas will withdraw his objection. All that the resolution contemplates is to give this committee stenographic assistance and the right to hold meetings, to have hearings, and to print for its use hearings had before the committee. Nobody has any objection to its consideration. I am, of course, sorry, as is the Senator from Arkansas, that it should have precipitated debate, not upon the subject matter of the resolution at all, but upon other matters; and I hope that the Senator from Arkansas will withdraw his objection and let the resolution be considered. It is of a good deal of importance that the committee should be hearing testimony, investigating, and getting ready for action at a succeeding session of the Senate, whether it does anything at this session or not. I repeat, I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection and let the resolution be considered.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, if the presentation of the objection at this time would prejudice the substantial interests involved, I of course would not insist upon taking advantage of the right to make an individual objection, thereby withdrawing from the Senate the power to consider the resolution, but I do not so understand the situation. The proposed amendments can be printed, and we can better consider the resolution to-morrow morning than we can now.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The committee wants to begin the hearings to-morrow.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. It will not hurt seriously if the committee do not hold hearings to-morrow, and I must persist in the objection, although I should be very glad to accommodate the Senator from Mississippi.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution goes to the calendar.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I merely want to say that this is just exactly the same resolution that has been passed on behalf of every other committee of the Senate.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. I understood that unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution had been given.

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, no.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If it had been granted, then the objection comes too late.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi is mistaken in that. Pending the request for unanimous consent I took occasion to address the Chair and to make an inquiry.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But, as I understood, the Chair had progressed beyond the stage of requesting unanimous consent for consideration, and the Secretary was reading the amendments to the resolution when the Senator from New Hampshire rose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The recollection of the Chair is that the Chair inquired whether unanimous consent would be given, and at that point the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] asked for the reading of the resolution that the Senate might know whether or not there would be objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course, if that is the fact, though I did not hear it, the point of order is not well taken.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, Mr. George C. Butte has written a very instructive and persuasive article on the Panama Canal tolls question. Although the book is published in Heidelberg, Germany, I gather the impression that the writer is an excellent lawyer and a good American. I ask that the article be published as a Senate document.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New York whether or not the book is copyrighted?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are some reports pending before the Senate, and I ask for the regular order.

Mr. O'GORMAN. In reply to the query of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], I will say that the book does not appear to be copyrighted.

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Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the regular order.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I will say that I have the consent of the writer of the article to have it published as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is called for. The Secretary will read the resolution reported by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], which has been sent to the desk.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the regular order.

Mr. O'GORMAN. What is the objection, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has called for the regular order, and reports of committees are in order.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I hope the Senator from Mississippi, who is always indulgent, will not interpose any objection to this contribution to a very important subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS. At the proper time, I shall not; but I want reports of committees considered, so that we may have them out of the way.

Mr. O'GORMAN. This can not delay the Senator from Mississippi, and I hope he will be as indulgent as he usually is, and withdraw his objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is delaying the Senator from Mississippi right now. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] that unanimous-consent requests have in the past generally been made at this particular stage in the proceedings, and I think the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] is in order in asking unanimous consent; but if the Senator from Mississippi insists on his objection, then the matter passes over.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not want to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that the Senator from Mississippi has the floor and was making a report. The Secretary will state the report.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi has stated that he makes no objection to the consideration of the request which I present to the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator from Mississippi has called for the regular order and has announced that at the proper time he would make no objection.

Mr. O'GORMAN. When is the proper time, Mr. President? I make that as a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. After the report made by the Senator from Mississippi has been acted upon.

CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. WILLIAMS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably, without amendment, Senate resolution 67. I ask for the consideration of the report, which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution reported by the Senator from Mississippi which has been sent to the desk.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 67, submitted by Mr. OWEN April 24, 1913, as follows:

Resolved, That the clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency, whose employment was authorized by resolution of March 17, 1913, be paid at the rate of $3,000 per annum from miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I object. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go to the calendar.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS (S. DOC. NO. 19).

Mr. O'GORMAN. I renew my request that the article on the subject of Panama Canal tolls, and to which I have referred, be published as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York requests that a certain document touching upon the subject of Panama Canal tolls be printed as a Senate document. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

Mr. OVERMAN. From the Committee on Rules I report back favorably, without amendment, Senate resolution 4, providing for a legislative program during the extra session, and I submit a report (No. 32) thereon. At the request of the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS], I ask that the resolution and accompanying report be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The resolution and report submitted by Mr. OVERMAN from the Committee on Rules this day are as follows:

Senate resolution 4.

1. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that during the approaching extra session for the immediate revision of the tariff Congress should not only consider and pass comprehensive legislation regarding all the schedules of the tariff, but should also, through the appropriate committees, consider other subjects of needed legislation, to be taken up for final action at the next regular session of Congress.

TARIFF AND TAXATION.

2. *Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Finance report at as early a date as possible during the extra session upon the following questions:

(a) Whether the prices of any farm products in the United States are raised above the international level of prices by the duties now imposed on such products, and if so, what products, and whether such duties on such products can be abolished or materially reduced without injury to American industry, and to what extent. In such inquiry shall be included meats, cheese, wool, sugar, tobacco, wines, citrus fruits, and dried and preserved fruits.

(b) What products now on the dutiable list should be put on the free list.

(c) Whether it is practicable and advisable to change all duties from specific to ad valorem duties.

(d) The average percentage of the duties imposed by the existing tariff, and the average percentage to which it is desirable to reduce the duties imposed under the proposed revision of the tariff, and the maximum and the minimum duties which it is desirable to impose.

(e) Whether it is practicable and desirable to distribute the proposed reduction over a period of four years.

(f) Whether it is practicable and advisable, after making the contemplated reduction in the tariff, to organize an administrative tariff board, which, acting under rules fixed by Congress, shall have the power, either upon its own initiative or upon the initiative of any importer, producer, or consumer, to further inquire into complaints of excessive duties prohibiting or unduly restricting importations, or of diminished duties permitting excessive importations to the prejudice of existing domestic industries and to the injury of the capital or labor employed therein, or of excessive duties prejudicial to domestic consumers, such board to present to the President and to Congress such recommendations as it may deem advisable.

(g) Whether it is practicable and advisable to give such tariff board after full investigation and hearing, the power, with the approval of the President, to make reductions or increases in duties, within certain limitations and under rules prescribed by Congress; and if so, what limitations and rules should be prescribed.

(h) Whether it is practicable and advisable to make such rules and regulations for the action of such a tariff board as will enable the Government to feel its way gradually from a high protective to a revenue basis without readjustments prejudicial both to domestic labor and capital, and without denying to the consumers needed relief from the imposition of excessive taxes upon foreign imports and excessive prices for domestic products.

(i) Whether it is advisable to provide a graduated income tax and a graduated inheritance tax with a view to making up any deficit in revenue caused by a reduction in customs duties, and also with a view to extending the operations of the National Government in cooperation with the States in the improvement of post roads, the regulation of rivers in aid of navigation, irrigation, water-power development, and swamp-land reclamation, and also in cooperation with the States in the advancement of vocational education.

(k) Whether it is practicable and advisable to appoint a budget committee, of which the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the chairmen of the other supply committees shall be members.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

3. *Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce report at as early a date as possible during the extra session upon the following questions:

(a) Whether it is advisable to supplement the existing Sherman Antitrust Act by legislation which will more specifically define restraints of trade, including therein the prevention of unfair competition, stock watering, overcapitalization, excessive size, interlocking directors, and the holding by one corporation of the stock of another.

(b) Whether it is advisable to substitute for the present system of holding companies, by which a corporation organized under the laws of a single State is made the means of federating corporations organized under the laws of other States for the purpose of interstate transportation, a national act for the incorporation of holding companies, under which railway companies organized under the laws of different States may be federated for interstate transportation, such holding companies to be subject in their general conduct to the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(c) Whether it is advisable to organize an interstate trade commission, in which shall be merged the officials, powers, and functions of the Bureau of Corporations, with powers of publicity, investigation, correction, and recommendation regarding corporations engaged in interstate trade similar to those conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding corporations engaged in interstate transportation, but without the power to fix prices; such interstate trade commission to have the power to aid the courts in the administration of the Sherman Act and other legislation supplementary thereto.

(d) Whether it is advisable to provide for the creation of a board of river regulation which shall bring into cooperation the departments and services of the National Government whose duties in any way relate to waterways in devising and carrying out comprehensive plans for the promotion of interstate commerce by the regulation of river flow, the mitigation of destructive floods, by the promotion of storage above and of bank and levee protection below, the establishment of terminal and transfer facilities, the coordination of rail and water carriers, and the cooperation of the Nation with the States, each within its jurisdiction, in plans and works for the full and, so far as practicable, compensatory development of the rivers for every useful purpose, and the establishment of an ample fund for continuous work during a period of 10 years.

(e) Whether it is practicable and advisable to bring into coordination under the Interstate Commerce Commission the related subjects of interstate transportation, interstate trade, and interstate exchange, by the creation of three boards in such commission, one relating to interstate transportation, one relating to interstate trade, and one relating

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which this nomination is referred to ask for the papers? Is not that the usual way with reference to nominations? Is not that constantly done—to obtain all papers in the possession of the President or the head of the department with reference to the person to be appointed and the person removed?

Mr. TOWNSEND. If this issue had not arisen, and if it had come up in the committee of itself, I presume that would have been the proper way to proceed. But the matter has been given publicity here, and Senators are contending that we have not the right to ask for this information. I do not think the Senate can afford to let the matter rest there. It seems to me we ought to proceed now with the resolution to get the information that we have asked for.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Michigan is mistaken in his statement that any Senator here disputes the right of the Senate to ask for these papers or any other papers which may be in the possession of the departments. There is a difference, however, between the existence of the right and the exercise of the right. The existence of the right is somthing which I will go as far as the Senator from Michigan or any other Senator in defending and maintaining. I have had something to say about that in the Senate on more occasions than one. I believe the right exists in the Senate to call for any paper in the departments, and not only to call for it but to command it. But that is a very different thing, Mr. President, from the question whether it is always expedient to call for it. The right may exist, but it may be inexpedient to exercise the right.

Mr. President, this matter does not relate to the question of confirmation. If it did, it could not be discussed in open Senate here without the consent of the Senate or the order of the Senate. If, as is conceded by all, I understand—it has been decided by the Supreme Court—the President has the arbitrary right of removal, for a reason, good or bad, or for no reason, then the question as to whether he has properly exercised that right in no way relates to the question as to whether or not the person appointed to fill the office should be confirmed. The question to be decided when an officer is to be confirmed is whether or not he is worthy and well qualified for the office; whether he is a proper man for it; whether he is one to be approved by the Senate. The question as to how the office became vacant has no relation to the question as to whether or not he is a fit and proper man for that office.

When the Senator from Pennsylvania introduced his resolution, there was nothing said about the purpose——

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia allow me to ask him a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. OLIVER. I will ask the Senator from Georgia if it is not true that last winter for nearly three months the Senators on that side of the Chamber held up the confirmation of nearly all of the appointees, because, as was alleged by them, of the manner of creating the vacancies, and the fact that in certain cases, as they alleged, vacancies were created for a political purpose, and on that account the appointees should not be confirmed?

Mr. BACON. I think the Senator is approximately correct in his statement; not exactly so, but sufficiently so for the purposes of his argument. The Senators on the other side are at perfect liberty to vote against the confirmation of anyone if in their judgment a vacancy has been improperly created. But the Senator can not mean to imply that this side of the Chamber, when it took that position, called upon the President of the United States for his reasons why such and such a thing happened; but that is practically what the Senator is proposing to do here.

If the Senator has information which satisfies him that he ought to vote against the confirmation of an officer, he is perfectly free, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, to vote that way, just as Senators on this side of the Chamber in the last session were free to exercise their right to oppose confirmations. But I repeat that the question of confirmation is not a question that can be decided by this inquiry, because it is an inquiry into something which does not have any limitations as to the right of the President.

If the law were that the President should not remove a man except for just cause, then it would be another question; but that is not the law. The law, as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, is that the President can remove arbitrarily and without cause in the exercise of his will. If he does so in an improper manner, there is a certain method pointed out by the law by which he can be called into question for it; but there is no other method by which it can be done.

As I was about to say when the Senator interrupted me, when the Senator from Pennsylvania offered this resolution, while some of us possibly had the purpose of it in mind, it was not disclosed by him. Therefore in the exercise of a right which I think is equally unlimited—to call for papers—I was not disposed to be critical about it, and, it being left in the discretion of the President, if nothing had been said it would not have amounted to a precedent, and I was willing to let it go. But when the Senator avows in his place that the resolution has for its purpose an inquiry with regard to the creation of a vacancy to fill which an officer has been nominated for confirmation, then for us to pass this resolution is to set a precedent, and one which will return to plague us so long as the present majority shall constitute the majority, and hereafter, when in the fortunes of political warfare those who are now the minority may become the majority.

In the thousands and tens of thousands of nominations which are sent to the Senate, if this is to be established as a precedent, if this is to be recognized as a right, if this is to be recognized as an expedient thing to be done, I will not say simply as a right, it is one which can be exercised in every nomination which may hereafter be sent to the Senate.

I repeat, Mr. President, for that reason I quite agree with Senators who have gone further than I went when I first addressed the Senate upon this subject. I quite agree with them that with the purpose disclosed it is not a proper thing, it is not an expedient thing to do, while I do not dispute the fact that we have a right to do it.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, if it is proper in legislative session to make the inquiry, I should like to inquire whether the appointment involved in this case has been reported by the committee to which it was referred?

Mr. OLIVER. It has not, Mr. President.

Mr. CLAPP. Then it rather strikes me for one that the committee could get these papers in the first instance, or, failing to do so, that the Senate could do it.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. There is not, Mr. President, I think, a bit of trouble about the Senator having done what he wants done, or rather what he announces he wants done, by getting this information from the committee. That is a simple process that is always taken; and if we deviate from it now, on every occasion when there is a nomination and any information is wanted from a department we will be told that a resolution should be passed calling on the President to furnish it.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, it seems to me there is a good deal of difficulty. I offered the resolution in executive session for obtaining this information and failed to obtain action. I stated then that I would offer it in open session, which I have now done. I am going to fail to obtain action on this resolution. I am not at all confident that if the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Commerce, notwithstanding the fact that I am a member of the committee, the information would be obtainable through the medium of that committee.

Before I sit down, Mr. President, I should like to have read and inserted as a part of my remarks the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in response to Mr. Hill, stating his reason for calling for his resignation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That may be done. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

WASHINGTON, *April 9, 1913.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 7th instant, there are no pending charges against you. Your resignation has been requested because, in the judgment of the department, it is essential that the officers of the port shall consist of persons who are in sympathy with the purposes and policies of the administration.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. G. McADOO, *Secretary.*

Hon. C. W. HILL,
Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, what is the purpose of this resolution? It seems to me to be a curious performance, any Senator holding in his hand the written and avowed reason, which he denounces by innuendo at least as wicked, possessing this evidence——

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. OLIVER. It is not the first time the Senator from Missouri has placed words in my mouth that never issued from it. I want him to be careful about the language he attributes to me.

Mr. REED. Ah, Mr. President, the Senator, occupying a delicate position, is in a very sensitive mood. I have put no words in the Senator's mouth. I have said that at least by innuendo

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he has charged there is an improper motive. I reiterate it. He has in the last few moments argued that removal for political reasons is such an act as demands and challenges the attention of the country. He has called on the Senate to pass this resolution in order that that evidence of iniquity, for that must have been his meaning, or disregard of his public duty, for that must have been his meaning, should be laid bare and naked before the country, in order that the people might gaze upon it, appalled and horrified.

Now, it transpires that the evidence of that very reason which the Senator states he wants to have exposed was in his hands. Therefore he has now all he could possibly obtain if he had all the papers in the possession of the President, unless it be the fact that there was some cause other than the political cause, which has been referred to here, for the removal of this man. If there be such a cause, if there has been dereliction in duty, if there has been failure to properly conserve the interests of the country by the officer in charge of this position, then that fact would throw no light whatever upon the confirmation of the successor to this office. It would not affect the moral character of the man who has been appointed. It would not affect the question of his capacity. It would not affect the right of the President to appoint him or of the Senate to confirm him.

Therefore there could be no reason for calling for that information, and if it did come it would only come to offer a stronger reason than the one that has already been given in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. Manifestly, therefore, this resolution has for its object only the purpose of exposing to the country the awful crime of having removed a Republican from office just on the eve of the fact that the people of the country did their best to remove the entire party from office.

Mr. President, some comment has been made here in regard to the right of the President to remove. We are not even confronted with that question. The President has not removed this officer. He removed himself by resignation. It matters not that that resignation was requested. If he thought he was entitled to his office, if he considered that the office belonged to him as of right, he ought to have retained it and to have submitted himself to an actual removal. On the contrary, this gentleman saw fit to voluntarily resign his office, for it was voluntary when it was not compelled.

In the next place, Mr. President, I want to offer this observation: Some Senators upon the other side, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] in particular, said that if there had been anything wrong with the conduct of the office at Philadelphia that fact ought to be known to the Senate. I grant that. But is this the way to secure that information? Is this a proposition to investigate that office? Is this a resolution calling for the facts in regard to either malfeasance or misfeasance in [illegible]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 76, submitted yesterday by Mr. OLIVER, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate all papers and other information in his possession or in the possession of the Treasury Department relating to the demand of the Secretary of the Treasury for the resignation of Chester W. Hill, collector of customs of the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. OLIVER argued for the adoption of the resolution.

[illegible] been gratified, I trust the resolution will be defeated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 3, after the word "papers," strike out the words "and other information," so as to read: "to transmit to the Senate all papers in his possession," and so forth.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution. [Putting the question.] The noes appear to have it.

Mr. OLIVER. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DU PONT (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. As he is not in the Chamber, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] and therefore withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]. I will transfer that pair to the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] and vote "yea."

Mr. OLIVER (when his name was called). Has the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. OLIVER. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY] and vote "yea."

Mr. ASHURST (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Arizona was called). My colleague [Mr. SMITH of Arizona] is necessarily absent from the Senate on important public business. He is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL].

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a standing pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who seems not to have voted. I transfer that pair to the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ASHURST. I understand that I am recorded as having voted in the affirmative, and if it be so recorded I do not particularly appreciate the company in which my vote appears to place me.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator if it is on account of the company or if he has changed his mind.

Mr. ASHURST. I should be recorded in the negative.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona is recorded in the negative.

Mr. JACKSON. I wish to inquire if the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON] has voted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. JACKSON. I have a general pair with that Senator, and, as he is not present, I will not vote. I would vote "yea" if the Senator from West Virginia were present.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have been requested to announce that the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired with the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY], and that the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] is paired with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. The pair of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] has been announced. The Senator from New Mexico is absent on important public business.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Brandegee	Gallinger	Norris	Stephenson
Bristow	Gronna	Oliver	Sterling
Burton	Jones	Page	Sutherland
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Perkins	Townsend
Colt	Lodge	Root	Warren
Crawford	McCumber	Sherman	Weeks
Cummins	McLean	Smith, Mich.	Works
Dillingham	Nelson	Smoot	

NAYS—42.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Pomerene	Stone
Bacon	Johnston, Ala.	Ransdell	Swanson
Bryan	Lane	Reed	Thomas
Clapp	Lea	Robinson	Thompson
Clarke, Ark.	Lewis	Saulsbury	Thornton
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Tillman
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hitchcock	Myers	Shields	Walsh
Hollis	Newlands	Simmons	Williams
Hughes	Overman	Smith, Ga.	
James	Owen	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bankhead	Chamberlain	Jackson	Pittman
Borah	Chilton	Kenyon	Poindexter
Bradley	Culberson	Kern	Shively
Brady	du Pont	La Follette	Smith, Ariz.
Burleigh	Fall	O'Gorman	Smith, Md.
Catron	Goff	Penrose	

So the resolution was rejected.

ARMOR PLATE FOR VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I submit a resolution which I ask to have read and for which I ask immediate consideration.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 78), as follows:

Whereas bids were opened by the Secretary of the Navy in February, 1913, for furnishing armor plate for the dreadnought Pennsylvania; and

Whereas the representatives of three firms manufacturing armor plate in the State of Pennsylvania, while pretending to bid as competitors, after a conference submitted bids which did not vary more than $1 per ton; and

Whereas the then Secretary of the Navy, notwithstanding an intimation made on the floor of the Senate of the United States that it was alleged there existed collusion among different manufacturers to advance the price of armor plate and divide the profits of the contract, awarded the contract on March 3, 1913, by dividing, for all practical purposes, the award of 8,000 tons of armor plate among the three companies; and

Whereas it is alleged that this action of the said firms reveals that they comprise an armor-plate trust, and that the price named in the contract awarded by the Secretary of the Navy is in the neighborhood of about $25 per ton higher than the previous awards by the Department of the Navy for armor plate: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to forward to the Senate, at as early a date as practicable, a

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sincere, and I doubt not that we are, pass such a modification of the antitrust law as will do long-delayed justice to the organizations that are named in the provision under consideration.

Upon this motion, whenever it shall reach a vote, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Mr. President, I am exceedingly sorry that such a motion should have been brought in here at this time. I can conceive of no reason whatever for postponing an appropriation bill to await the passage of another law, which law can be passed just as well after the appropriation bill pending becomes a law as before.

Mr. CUMMINS. But, Mr. President, it will not be.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. It will not be?

Mr. CUMMINS. There is nothing in the world that will so effectually insure the passage of such a law as the Senator from Virginia and myself want passed as the presence of the appropriation bill now before us.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I have not yielded the floor. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa knows that the committees in the House have not been appointed, and there is no sort of possibility even of their being appointed within the time mentioned in his motion.

Mr. CUMMINS. No, Mr. President; they will not be; and if we can pass a bill modifying the antitrust law next week, the committees in the House will be appointed very shortly, I understand, after the disposition of the tariff bill, and while we are considering the tariff bill the House can deal with the measure which we ought to pass next week.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator from Virginia whether he has any knowledge concerning the intention of the House to take a recess after they pass the tariff bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire I have no authentic information on that subject. I know it is under consideration, but the conclusion that will be reached I, of course, can not predict.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course the Senator can not tell.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. There is in contemplation a purpose to take a recess of about 30 days. But whether they take a recess or not, I have no idea that the committees of the House will be appointed and that the House will be ready to proceed with the legislation which the Senator from Iowa, as well as myself, desires to see.

I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in this appropriation bill there are $14,000,000 appropriated for public buildings which are under construction, and which money is to be available immediately, not the 1st of July. It was made available immediately because there is urgent need for it, in order that these public buildings may be proceeded with.

Mr. CUMMINS. There is an item of that kind; but I remind the Senator from Virginia this motion only postpones the bill until a week from Saturday. There will be no harm to come to the general public if those appropriations are not made available before that time. The Senator from Virginia knows that we have now the chance, so far as the Senate is concerned, to modify the antitrust law, and it may not come again for a long, long time.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. It is not a matter of knowledge, it is a matter of opinion with either of us; but I have not the slightest idea that it is possible to accomplish the legislation desired by the Senator from Iowa in the time which he mentions.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I do not yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thought the Senator had finished. I saw the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] rising, and I concluded that the Senator had finished.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. It is not from any indisposition to yield to a Senator, but I know what the Senator from Mississippi wants to have the Senate do.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not ask the Senator to yield to me. I thought the Senator had completed his remarks, and I addressed the Chair.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I had not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to attract the attention of the Chair as soon as the Senator is through.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. The Senator from Mississippi, if I am not mistaken, wants to move an adjournment of the Senate, and I am exceedingly anxious that we shall finish the consideration of this bill before we adjourn. I may be mistaken, but I was under the impression that if the Senator from Mississippi got the floor he would move to adjourn. Quite a large number of Senators have agreed with me that it is very desirable to sit awhile longer, with the hope that this bill may be finally disposed of. But I will be through in a few minutes, and then of course the Senator can make the motion and the Senate can act upon it.

Besides the $14,000,000 for public buildings there are $10,000,000 appropriated by the bill for river and harbor work, and that also has been made available immediately. While the appropriations for the other items of the bill are not available until the 1st of July, these two items are made immediately available because of the urgent necessity to continue pending work at once.

I do not believe that we can accomplish the legislation in the time mentioned, and it can be done just as well after the sundry civil bill is enacted into law as it can before. I can hardly think that the idea of the Senator from Iowa is to hold up the bill as a coercive measure to bring about the legislation which he desires.

Mr. CUMMINS. No, Mr. President; I do not mean as a coercive influence, but I mean as a persuasive influence.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Well, Mr. President, I think that all the persuasive force that can be brought to bear can be brought to bear just as well after the passage of the bill as before; and I hope the motion will not prevail.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it is now 20 minutes after 5 o'clock. There is nothing remarkable or out of the ordinary going on in the Senate. This body ought to have some sort of an agreed time at which to adjourn. In the other wing of the Capitol they ordinarily adjourn at 5 o'clock. I think the Senate will work better if it has regular hours. We go on here every day—and when there is something extraordinary claiming our attention we ought to go on; if there is a party clash which must be fought out, or something of that sort—but just to let the ordinary run of business one day complete itself at 5 o'clock, and then another day at 7 o'clock, to the disorganization of the households of all of us, so that a Senator does not know at what time he may have his dinner, is carrying it a bit too far. If we remain here until a certain hour—5 o'clock or half past 5 o'clock—then we ought to adjourn.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am going to give notice now that hereafter, when the hour of half past 5 o'clock has been reached, unless something extraordinary is going on in the Senate, if nobody else moves to adjourn, I shall. I now yield to the Senator from New Hampshire for a moment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the Senator from Mississippi makes the motion to adjourn, Mr. President, I desire to ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a carefully prepared chronology of the Sherman Act. I think it will be found to be accurate, and I think it will be of some interest to Senators.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the Senator from New Hampshire desire that it shall be read?

Mr. GALLINGER. I simply want it inserted in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none; and it is agreed to.

The matter referred to is as follows:

CHRONOLOGY OF SHERMAN ACT.

S. 3445, original bill by Senator Sherman, Fiftieth Congress, first session, August 14, 1888.
Referred to Committee on Finance. Reported January 25, 1889.
Debated January 28. Never again called up.
Second Sherman bill, out of which grew debate leading to formulation of existing law.
Senate bill 1, introduced by Senator Sherman December 4, 1889, first day first session Fifty-first Congress.
Referred to Finance Committee. Reported January 14 with amendments. Debated, re-referred to committee, amended, reported, and further debated.
Final debate begins in Senate March 18, 1890.
From March 18 to 26, inclusive, bill was debated in Senate as in Committee of the Whole, various amendments being adopted, until, on March 27, the bill had grown from original 3 sections to 17.
March 25, motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee defeated.
March 26, motion to recommit to the Committee on Finance defeated.
March 27, bill referred to Judiciary Committee with instructions to report within 20 days.
April 2, bill reported by Judiciary Committee, striking out all after enacting clause and substituting identical form of present law.
April 8, bill passed the Senate with one dissenting vote—Blodgett, of New Jersey.
April 25, referred to Judiciary Committee of the House.
May 1, reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House; passed with so-called Bland amendment.
Referred to Judiciary Committee of the Senate May 12 with an amendment to the House amendment.
May 13 to 16, debated in the Senate.
June 11 and 12, conference report debated in the House and rejected.
June 16, debated in the Senate.
June 20, conference report debated in both Houses and each receded from respective amendments.
June 20, passed both Houses.

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LABOR AMENDMENTS.

March 24, 1890, Senators Teller, George, and Hiscock pointed out that bill will apply to labor organizations.

March 25, Senator Morgan pointed out that such a measure should apply to labor combinations.

March 25, Senator Sherman, in Committee of the Whole, proposed amendment drawn by Senator George, as follows:

"*Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations between laborers made with the view of lessening the number of hours of labor or of increasing their wages, nor to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture made with the view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products."

March 25, Senator Aldrich proposed an amendment defining acts and agreements of labor organizations in these words:

"That this act shall not be construed to apply to or to declare unlawful combinations or associations made with a view, or which tend by means other than a reduction of the wages of labor, to lessen the cost of production or to reduce the price of any of the necessaries of life, nor to the combinations or associations made with a view or which tend to increase the earnings of persons engaged in any useful employment."

March 26, Senator Sherman opposed the Aldrich amendment, declaring:

"In my judgment this amendment practically fritters away the substantial elements of the whole bill."

March 26, Sherman amendment agreed to without debate in Committee of the Whole.

March 27, the Senate considered all amendments made in Committee of the Whole and debate evidences plainly that many amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole were objectionable, and Senator Edmunds points out that as the bill is now reported back to the Senate from Committee of the Whole, saying—

"Every part of this whole thing, text and amendments—it does not make the least difference which—is open to motions to strike out and insert and every other available motion. Therefore no Senator can be gotten into a trap, as it might be called, or be misled in respect of losing any right to propose to change the bill, to leave something out, or put something in anywhere in it from top to bottom; * * *."

March 27. On this date Senator Edmunds sharply opposes the proposal to exempt labor combinations from the bill, and debates with Senators Hoar and George, Senator Hoar making extended argument and Senator George interposing various questions. After Senator Edmunds's concluding speech the question of exempting labor combinations is not again raised.

It is to be observed that Senator Sherman's amendment exempting labor combinations, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, was never adopted by the Senate.

Amendment exempting labor organizations adopted by House June 2, 1900, and failing in Senate.

June 2, 1900, House adopted following amendment to section 7, Sherman Act:

"That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to labor unions or other labor organizations organized for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, or other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

Amendment referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

February 21, 1901, Senate considered motion to relieve Senate Committee on Judiciary from further consideration of amendments to Sherman Act.

Senator Hoar, debating this proposal, made the following statement February 21, 1901:

"There is a further provision that no labor organization or association shall be liable under the act to which this is an addition. I gave, as chairman of the committee, several full hearings to the representatives of the labor organizations of the country who were interested in promoting this legislation and also to the representatives of that great organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and they agreed with me, all of them, that these objections were well taken and that the legislation ought not to pass."

Senator Hoar then proposed the following amendment as a substitute:

"SEC. 4. That nothing in said act shall be so construed as to apply to any action or combination, otherwise lawful, of trade unions or other labor organizations, so far as such action or combination shall be for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, or other conditions under which labor is performed, without violence or interfering with the lawful rights of any person."

Senator Spooner, in debate February 21, 1901, made the following remarkable statement about action on labor amendment in Senate Judiciary Committee:

"This bill passed the House. After it was reported by the Senator from Massachusetts to the committee, with every clause of it stricken out which came from the House, except the proposed amendment as to labor organizations, we had three meetings of that committee devoted to no other subject, at which we talked over as lawyers do and as lawyers should, the constitutional phases of this legislation frankly and fairly; and I have not heard any man, with perhaps one exception, in that committee express his approval of this bill—only one."

Senator Edmunds's statement of the purpose of the Sherman Act in Chicago Inter-Ocean, November 21, 1892:

"It is intended to, and I think it will, cover every form of combination that seeks in any way to interfere with and restrain free competition, whether it be capital in the form of trusts, combinations, railroad pools, or agreements, or labor through the form of boycotting organizations that say a man shall not earn his bread unless he joins this or that society. Both are wrong, both are crimes, and indictable under the antitrust law."

The first application of the Sherman Act to a labor combination appearing in the courts was in the following year in the case of United States *v.* Workmen's Amalgamated Council of New Orleans (Circuit Court, Eastern Dist., 54 Fed., 994, Mar. 25, 1893).

Membership Judiciary Committee of Senate, 1890: Edmunds (chairman), Ingalls, Hoar, Wilson of Iowa, Evarts, Pugh, Coke, Vest, George.

Following history of the authorship of each section of Sherman Act given by Senator Edmunds, North American Review, December, 1911:

First section, Edmunds, except words "in the form of trust or otherwise," by Senator Evarts.

Second section, Edmunds.

Third section, Edmunds.

Fourth section, George, rewritten from Senator Sherman's original draft.

Fifth section, Edmunds.

Sixth section, Edmunds.

Seventh section, Hoar, rewritten from Senator Sherman's original draft.

Eighth section, Ingalls.

(See hearings Committee on Interstate Commerce, U. S. Senate, 62d Cong., S. Res. 98, vol. 2, p. 2424.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. I move that the Senate do now adjourn until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi moves that the Senate adjourn. [Puting the question.] By the sound the noes appear to prevail, and the motion to adjourn is not agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I call for a division upon the motion.

The question being put, there were, on a division—ayes 17, noes 26.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did a quorum vote, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. STONE. What is this roll call for?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To disclose whether or not there is a quorum present. The vote on a division disclosed that there was not.

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

Ashurst	Hughes	Norris	Smith, Mich.
Bacon	James	O'Gorman	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Johnson, Me.	Oliver	Smoot
Brandegee	Johnston, Ala.	Overman	Stephenson
Bristow	Jones	Page	Sterling
Bryan	Kern	Perkins	Stone
Clapp	La Follette	Pomerene	Sutherland
Clarke, Ark.	Lane	Ransdell	Swanson
Colt	Lea	Reed	Thomas
Crawford	Lewis	Robinson	Thornton
Cummins	Lippitt	Root	Tillman
Dillingham	Lodge	Saulsbury	Townsend
du Pont	McCumber	Shafroth	Vardaman
Fletcher	McLean	Sheppard	Walsh
Gallinger	Martin, Va.	Sherman	Warren
Goff	Martine, N. J.	Shields	Weeks
Gronna	Myers	Smith, Ga.	Williams
Hollis	Newlands	Smith, Md.	Works

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-four Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the yeas and nays upon the motion to adjourn.

[A message was received from the House of Representatives, which appears in the proceedings following the executive session.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Mississippi delay for one moment that motion, so that the Chair may lay before the Senate resolutions with reference to the death of the late Representative MARTIN of New Jersey?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will withhold my motion long enough for that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the message.

The Secretary read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, May 5, 1913——

Mr. HUGHES. I ask the Senator from Mississippi to withhold his demand for the yeas and nays until I can submit a resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I withhold the demand for the yeas and nays long enough for that. I understand it is a matter of privilege.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I object. I call for the regular order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Do I understand that the message has been laid down from the House of Representatives?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been.

Mr. GALLINGER. It has not been read.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I object to it for the present.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Regular order!

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yielded for that purpose.

Mr. BACON. The Senator could not yield for that purpose.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have the floor, and I yielded for that purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, as I understand, the message from the House is handed down by the Chair. The Chair can withhold it if he so desires; and, of course, the Senator from Mississippi has the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is the announcement of the death of a colleague in the other House, and, knowing what it was, I yielded for the purpose of having it submitted to the Senate and acted upon.

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Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator from Mississippi claim that the Vice President can not withdraw it after having presented it to the Senate?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I suppose that the ordinary motion that the Senate do now adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative is a part of the motion.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no doubt of it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then it will take the place of my motion, of course.

Mr. HUGHES. I have not yet sent the resolution to the Secretary's desk. The resolution is on my desk, and I simply give notice that before the adjournment of the Senate I shall ask leave to submit it.

Mr. GALLINGER. A parliamentary inquiry. Mr. President. Is this a message from the House of Representatives?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a message from the House of Representatives.

Mr. GALLINGER. The rule is clear, then, that it shall be laid down by the Chair, and that, upon the demand of a Senator, it shall be so laid down.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has already been laid down, and the Chair has no intention of withdrawing it. The Secretary will read it.

The Secretary read the message from the House of Representatives communicating to the Senate intelligence of the death of Hon. LEWIS J. MARTIN, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn. Is the demand seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. OLIVER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]; but, observing the way in which most of the Senators on the other side of the Chamber are voting, I take it for granted that if present he would vote against adjournment, and I therefore take the liberty of voting. I vote "nay."

Mr. STONE (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I was out of the Chamber——

Mr. OLIVER. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the call of the absentees.

Mr. CLAPP. I rose to the roll call.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, the rule provides that the names of absentees shall be called immediately upon the conclusion of the roll call, as I understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the names of the absentees.

The Secretary called the names of Senators absent or not voting.

Mr. ASHURST (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Arizona was called). My colleague [Mr. SMITH of Arizona] is necessarily absent from the Chamber on important public business. He is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

The Secretary concluded the calling of the names of Senators not recorded.

Mr. CLAPP (after having voted in the affirmative). I was out of the Chamber when the roll call commenced and desire to vote "nay" instead of "yea."

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I desire to announce the pair between the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] has announced the pair between his colleague [Mr. SMITH of Arizona] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. I desire to add to that announcement that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] is absent from the city on important business. I also desire to announce the pair of the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY], and the pair of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. DU PONT (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. As he is absent from the Chamber, I desire to withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—20.

Borah	Cummins	McLean	Thomas
Brandegee	Dillingham	Nelson	Townsend
Bristow	Jones	Norris	Weeks
Burton	Lane	Sherman	Williams
Crawford	Lippitt	Sterling	Works

NAYS—53.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Smith, Mich.
Bacon	Johnston, Ala.	Page	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	Kern	Perkins	Smoot
Clapp	La Follette	Pomerene	Stephenson
Clarke, Ark.	Lea	Ransdell	Sutherland
Colt	Lewis	Robinson	Swanson
Fletcher	Lodge	Root	Thompson
Gallinger	McCumber	Saulsbury	Thornton
Goff	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Tillman
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hitchcock	Myers	Shields	Walsh
Hollis	Newlands	Simmons	
Hughes	O'Gorman	Smith, Ga.	
James	Oliver	Smith, Md.	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bankhead	Chilton	Jackson	Reed
Bradley	Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon	Shively
Brady	Culberson	Owen	Smith, Ariz.
Burleigh	du Pont	Penrose	Stone
Catron	Fall	Pittman	Warren
Chamberlain	Gronna	Poindexter	

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] to postpone until May 17 the further consideration of the bill, with certain instructions to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I move that the motion of the Senator from Iowa be laid on the table.

Mr. CUMMINS. Upon that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the motion which it is proposed to lay on the table.

Mr. GALLINGER. Forgetting for the moment that the Senator from Iowa had made that motion, I rose a moment ago to say that while I had intended to occupy the attention of the Senate for a few minutes in the further discussion of my amendment, if we could get a vote on the matter this evening I should be very glad to relieve the Senate from the necessity of listening to me. I hope we will get that vote after the present motion is disposed of.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] moves that the further consideration of this bill be postponed until May 17, and that the Committee on Interstate Commerce be directed to make a report to the Senate not later than Wednesday, May 14, whether the organizations and unions mentioned in the pending amendment to the bill under consideration should be excepted, in whole or in part, from the operation of the statute commonly known as the antitrust law; and if the report of said committee shall be in favor of such exception it is further directed to accompany the report with a bill to accomplish the purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall this motion lie on the table? Upon that question the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). Owing to the general pair which I have with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], who is absent from the Chamber, I withhold my vote.

Mr. DU PONT (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. As he is absent from the Chamber, and I do not know how he would vote if present, I will withhold my own vote.

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. OLIVER (when his name was called). I again announce my general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]. Not knowing how he would vote upon this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. REED (when Mr. STONE'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. STONE] has just been called from the Chamber by a matter of very great importance. He is necessarily absent. He is paired with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]; but having good reason to believe that if he were

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present he would vote the same way I do, I will take the liberty of voting. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McLEAN. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN].

Mr. CUMMINS. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. KENYON] is absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN]. If he were present and at liberty to vote, he would vote "nay."

Mr. JONES. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] is necessarily absent from the Chamber on important business.

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Smith, Md.
Bacon	Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	Kern	Ransdell	Swanson
Clarke, Ark.	Lane	Reed	Thomas
Fletcher	Lea	Robinson	Thompson
Gallinger	Lewis	Saulsbury	Thornton
Gore	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Tillman
Hitchcock	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hollis	Myers	Shields	Walsh
Hughes	Newlands	Simmons	Williams
James	O'Gorman	Smith, Ga.	

NAYS—31.

Borah	Dillingham	McLean	Smoot
Brandegee	Goff	Nelson	Stephenson
Bristow	Gronna	Norris	Sterling
Burton	Jones	Page	Sutherland
Clapp	La Follette	Perkins	Townsend
Colt	Lippitt	Root	Weeks
Crawford	Lodge	Sherman	Works
Cummins	McCumber	Smith, Mich.	

NOT VOTING—22.

Bankhead	Chilton	Kenyon	Shively
Bradley	Clark, Wyo.	Oliver	Smith, Ariz.
Brady	Culberson	Owen	Stone
Burleigh	du Pont	Penrose	Warren
Catron	Fall	Pittman	
Chamberlain	Jackson	Poindexter	

So Mr. CUMMINS's motion was laid on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] to the part proposed to be stricken out on motion of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. The Secretary will read the amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. The yeas and nays have not been ordered upon that, Mr. President.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I ask for the reading of that amendment again. I did not have a chance to follow it closely.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was about to ask the Secretary to read it, so that Senators might vote intelligently.

The SECRETARY. In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] proposes to insert the following proviso:

Provided, however, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement or for any action otherwise lawful having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the sanitation, safety, or other condition of labor, without violence or interference with the lawful rights of another: *And provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who cooperate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate; but before I vote on this proposition I desire to make a statement.

I am in favor of all of the clause which it is proposed to strike out except the last two lines. I do not believe it is wise or prudent ever, directly or indirectly, to sanction the fixing of the price of any commodity by and through a combination. If I thought that any practical harm would come from the clause which by indirection sanctions combinations among farmers for the purpose of fixing prices, if I did not consider that possibility so remote as to be substantially beyond danger, I should not support this measure in its present form. But, believing that there is no real danger of that character, and being generally in favor of the policy which is indicated by this proviso, disagreeing almost entirely with the arguments which have been adduced by Senators who are advocating the motion to strike out, I shall support the bill in its present form. But I do not want to vote without expressing my dissent from any doctrine which at any time, by direction or indirection, sanctions any combination to fix the prices of commodities, however remote the possibility of harm or danger may be. Because of the length of the debate on this bill and the manifest desire of the Senate to dispose of it to-night I refrain from further remarks as well as from presenting an amendment I had intended offering.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now recurs upon the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] to strike out the proviso in the original bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DU PONT (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. CUMMINS (when Mr. KENYON's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. KENYON] is paired with the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN]. My colleague has authorized me to state that if he were present he would vote "yea" upon this amendment.

Mr. OLIVER (when his name was called). On account of my general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] I will withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], which prevents me from voting. Were he present, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], who I notice is absent from the Chamber. If he were present and I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea."

Mr. KERN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. SHIVELY] is absent from the city on important business. He is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH]. This announcement will stand for the day.

Mr. REED. I make the same announcement in reference to the absence of my colleague [Mr. STONE] and with reference to his pair which I made a few moments ago, and I will let the announcement stand for the day.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was requested to announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]. The Senator from Wyoming requested me to state if he were present and could vote he would vote "yea" on this proposition.

Mr. McLEAN. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] is unavoidably absent and is paired with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN].

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to transfer my pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE] and vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Borah	du Pont	Nelson	Stephenson
Brandegee	Gallinger	Page	Sterling
Bristow	Goff	Perkins	Sutherland
Burton	Gronna	Pomerene	Thomas
Clapp	Lippitt	Root	Townsend
Colt	Lodge	Sherman	Warren
Crawford	McCumber	Smith, Mich.	Weeks
Cummins	McLean	Smoot	Works

NAYS—41.

Ashurst	Johnston, Ala.	O'Gorman	Smith, Md.
Bacon	Jones	Overman	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	Kern	Ransdell	Swanson
Clarke, Ark.	La Follette	Reed	Thompson
Fletcher	Lea	Robinson	Thornton
Gore	Lewis	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Hitchcock	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Walsh
Hollis	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Williams
Hughes	Myers	Shields	
James	Newlands	Simmons	
Johnson, Me.	Norris	Smith, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bankhead	Chilton	Kenyon	Poindexter
Bradley	Clark, Wyo.	Lane	Shively
Brady	Culberson	Oliver	Smith, Ariz.
Burleigh	Dillingham	Owen	Stone
Catron	Fall	Penrose	Tillman
Chamberlain	Jackson	Pittman	

So Mr. GALLINGER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to call up the amendment I gave notice of some time ago, and which is now pending. I wish to address myself to it for a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment.

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the statement that the hearings were half over and the statement—which is the fact—that this was done on the second day.

Mr. PENROSE. Four years ago a resolution was passed requiring the oath before the proceedings were begun; but, of course, our friends will learn as the proceedings advance.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask leave to insert at the right place in my amendment the words "shall answer under oath." I desire to make that addition to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so understood. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin, as modified, will lie on the table and be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. KERN. I ask for a division.

Mr. PENROSE. I call for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON]. As he is absent, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. ASHURST (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Arizona was called). My colleague [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily absent from the Senate on important business. During his absence he is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL.]

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CATRON. My colleague [Mr. FALL] is necessarily absent. As announced by the Senator from Arizona, he is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed to announced that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. POMERENE. I transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—48.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Pittman	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Johnston, Ala.	Poindexter	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Kern	Pomerene	Stone
Bryan	La Follette	Ransdell	Swanson
Chamberlain	Lane	Reed	Thomas
Clarke, Ark.	Lea	Robinson	Thompson
Fletcher	Lewis	Saulsbury	Thornton
Gore	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Tillman
Hitchcock	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hollis	Myers	Shields	Walsh
Hughes	Overman	Shively	Williams
James	Owen	Simmons	Works

NAYS—34.

Borah	Colt	McLean	Smoot
Bradley	Cummins	Nelson	Stephenson
Brady	Dillingham	Norris	Sterling
Brandegee	Gallinger	Oliver	Sutherland
Bristow	Goff	Page	Townsend
Burton	Jones	Penrose	Warren
Catron	Kenyon	Perkins	Weeks.
Clapp	Lippitt	Root	
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge	Smith, Mich.	

NOT VOTING—14.

Burleigh	du Pont	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.
Chilton	Fall	Newlands	Smith, Md.
Crawford	Gronna	O'Gorman	
Culberson	Jackson	Sherman	

So the motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After four hours and thirty-five minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened, and (at 8 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, May 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 13, 1913.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, Medical Corps, to be colonel from May 9, 1913, vice Col. Harry O. Perley, retired from active service May 8, 1913.

Maj. Paul F. Straub, Medical Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from May 9, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, promoted.

Capt. James L. Bevans, Medical Corps, to be major from May 9, 1913, vice Maj. Paul F. Straub, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 26, 1913, vice First Lieut. Charles F. Conry, Tenth Infantry, who died April 25, 1913.

Second Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 30, 1913, vice First Lieut. Russell C. Hand, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. William H. Connor to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of March, 1913.

CONFIRMATION.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 13, 1913.

POSTMASTER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

P. M. Murray at Walterboro.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *May 14, 1913.*

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a cablegram from the Shansi Provincial Assembly, China, which will be read.

The Secretary read the cablegram, as follows:

[Cablegram.]

TAIYUANFUS, CHINA, *May 10, 1913.*

To the President, Senate, and Representatives of the American Republic, Washington:

The people of Shansi Province, China, send greetings. The Republic of China is now properly established, and news of your esteemed Government's recognition has been received with the utmost pleasure and gratitude. The day before yesterday, the 8th May, the Chinese people everywhere assembled to celebrate and offer thanks for your Government's recognition. The people of Shansi were no exception, and assembled to celebrate in tens of thousands in grateful celebration of this auspicious occasion. The presence of an American citizen enhanced the ceremony, and together we joined in giving cheers for the Republics of America and China, respectively. The Chinese people also unitedly expressed the fervent hope that the American and Chinese Republics may be of mutual assistance in the furtherance of universal peace.

SHANSI PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 32. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the eastern district of Pennsylvania;

H. R. 4234. An act providing certain legislation for the Panama California Exposition to be held in San Diego, Cal., during the year 1915;

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year 1913; and

H. J. Res. 82. Authorizing the President to accept an invitation to participate in the international conference on education.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—PROPOSED TARIFF HEARINGS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas will state it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It was stated in the New York World, and perhaps other metropolitan newspapers, a few days ago, that several Democratic Senators, including myself, intend to vote against the Democratic side on the question of public hearings on the tariff bill.

I wish to state that so far as I am concerned the report is utterly incorrect and absolutely without any foundation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was about to announce that while of opinion that the undisposed-of message from the House of Representatives with reference to the tariff bill is reg-

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ularly before the Senate, still, if there be no objection, the Chair will call for petitions and memorials.

Mr. PENROSE. I have no objection to that.

Mr. LODGE. It seems to me there would be no harm in that course. It will take a very short time to get rid of the routine morning business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair had the feeling that certain Senators would desire to present petitions and memorials, and if there be no objection the Chair will pursue that course and call for petitions and memorials. He recognizes the Senator from Massachusetts for that purpose.

Mr. LODGE. I present certain resolutions of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which I ask may be read, and the accompanying paper referred to in the resolutions I ask may be printed in the RECORD without reading.

There being no objection, the resolutions of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were read and the paper accompanying them ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions relative to the tariff.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1913.

Whereas on April 3, 1913, His Excellency Eugene N. Foss, governor of Massachusetts, recommended in a message of that date that the legislature address the Congress of the United States with reference to the tariff legislation now pending: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in conformity with this recommendation, the Legislature of Massachusetts respectfully submits to the Congress of the United States the following considerations in regard to tariff legislation:

With many of the arguments and conclusions presented by his excellency the governor in his message hereto appended, the legislature is not in accord, but is in full agreement with him as to the importance of the subject, representing as do the members of the legislature a State conspicuous both for the extent and the variety of its industries, many of which are gravely affected by the tariff laws of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That at the outset the legislature respectfully calls attention to the following statement in the message of his excellency the governor:

"The concrete political expression of the popular demand appears in the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress; but the two platforms which indorsed the principle of protection received, in the votes of the candidates who stood upon them, a greater indorsement by the American people at the last election than the platform which repudiated the principle of a protective tariff."

Resolved, That the legislature believes that there is no doubt that a large majority of the voters of the United States cast their votes in favor of maintaining the protective principle in tariff legislation, and that the voters of the United States have given no mandate to Congress in favor of tariff legislation based on free-trade principles.

Resolved, That the policy of opening the markets of the United States to the unrestricted competition of the rest of the world, advocated by the President in his message, and the pending bill, which is a long step toward the complete establishment of that policy, appear to the legislature to be in direct contravention of the wishes of the voters of the United States, and especially of this Commonwealth, as expressed in the last election.

Resolved, That the legislature therefore respectfully urges that any tariff legislation undertaken by Congress be based upon the protective principle, and that the legislature is of opinion that there should be a reasonable protection accorded to all industries, sufficient to maintain American wages and American standards of living and to prevent the necessity of reductions, either in the rates of wages or in the total amount of the wage fund paid out. Be it further

Resolved, That a tariff commission of disinterested experts, such as we have had in the past, should be reestablished in order that tariff changes may be made scientifically, and not be the work of partisan committees irregularly modified by local and sectional interests.

Resolved, That the legislature believes that the maximum and minimum provisions should be continued, because in this way alone can we secure equal treatment in the markets of the world and protect ourselves against unjust discriminations.

Resolved, That the legislature is of opinion that the raw materials of any industry which never have been and can not be produced in the United States, should be admitted free of duty; that the legislature especially urges upon Congress the importance of maintaining a proportionate difference in rates between raw materials which bear a duty and the finished product into which such raw materials are converted; and that to reduce the duty on the finished product and at the same time to increase or to leave untouched the existing duty upon the raw material of such product, as is done in many instances in the proposed bill, is not free trade or open competition but a wanton destruction of the industries so treated.

Whereas the pending bill authorizes the President to enter into reciprocal trade arrangements with other countries, a power he already possesses without action on the part of Congress:

Resolved, That the legislature is opposed to any so-called reciprocity which does not bring to the United States advantages which correspond with the concessions made; and that the legislature does not believe in reciprocity which purchases advantages for any industry or section at the expense of other industries or other sections of our common country, but that real reciprocity requires that where duties are removed, as this bill proposes, on certain articles of general consumption, the removal should be made dependent on our securing like concessions from the countries whence these articles are to be imported.

Resolved, That, believing that the principles which have been set forth above are the true principles to be followed in any tariff revision, and that only by adherence to them will the prosperity and business welfare of the country be promoted, the legislature respectfully submits them to the Congress of the United States for its consideration.

Resolved, That the legislature respectfully urges upon the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress to give reasonable opportunity to persons and corporations engaged in industries which will be affected by the proposed tariff legislation to be heard before final action is taken by the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the presiding officers of both branches of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Massachusetts in Congress.

In senate, adopted April 25, 1913.

In house of representatives, adopted, in concurrence, May 5, 1913.

A true copy.

Attest:

FRANK J. DONAHUE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

(House, No. 2269.)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boston, April 3, 1913.

To the honorable senate and house of representatives:

I deem it my duty to call your attention to a course of events which is of great importance to the people of the Commonwealth and to urge your cooperation in bringing about the public action which the situation demands.

THE RECENT POLITICAL REVOLUTION ORIGINATED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Three years ago there was inaugurated in this Commonwealth a political revolution which spread rapidly throughout the Nation and was consummated the 4th day of March in a complete change of the National Government. Each step in this movement was decisive, and the impelling motives and forces behind it were irresistible.

The first manifestation of the change in popular opinion was the election on the 22d day of March, 1910, in the fourteenth Massachusetts congressional district. In this great manufacturing center a traditional Republican majority of 15,000 was turned into a Democratic majority of 6,000, an overturn of 21,000 in a total vote of 24,500. In the State election in 1910 the Democratic candidate for governor turned the Taft majority of 110,000 into a Democratic majority of 36,000, a change of 146,000 in a total vote of a little over 400,000. In the State election of 1911, the only State election held in a pivotal Northern State, the Democratic candidate for governor overcame the massed forces of the whole national Republican Party. In these three elections this candidate was the only Democrat elected. In the national election of 1912 the same Democratic candidate received a plurality of almost 50,000, was elected for the third time a Democratic governor of Republican Massachusetts, and led the national ticket by 30,000 votes.

A NONPARTISAN STRUGGLE FOR AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE.

The reason for these four successes was that the candidate who attained them individualized the precise issue upon which the revolution turned.

The conditions which caused this movement still exist. No statute has been passed in response to it and, so far as the public is informed, none has been framed. But legislators elected with a mandate to make such response are about to meet. It is the highest interest of the American people that the meaning of this revolution be not misconceived, that its purposes be not thwarted, and that its objects be promptly and definitely realized in law.

The movement originated in Massachusetts. The people of this Commonwealth were the first, as they have so often been, to sense the dangers confronting them and the whole country. These dangers were more apparent to those who had the needs of Massachusetts in mind, but the quick recognition by the rest of the country of the justice of the revolt of Massachusetts against existing conditions showed that the arguments of the leaders in the movement applied with almost equal force to the entire country.

The movement was in no sense political. The apparent reversal of political opinion in Massachusetts is shown by analysis to amount to a nonpartisan demand for a specific economic policy, which heretofore no political party has espoused. This Massachusetts doctrine appealed to the entire country. The Legislature of Massachusetts may with propriety and, having in mind its duty to the people, it should appeal to the Congress of the United States to apply to existing economic conditions the economic policy which the people have so emphatically demanded and indorsed.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SHOULD APPLY THIS PRINCIPLE.

The concrete political expression of the popular demand appears in the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress; but the two platforms which indorsed the principle of protection received, in the votes of the candidates who stood upon them, a greater indorsement by the American people at the last election than the platform which repudiated the principle of a protective tariff.

A DEMAND FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS PRINCIPLE OF TARIFF REDUCTION.

The popular movement is a nonpartisan demand for a revision of the tariff. It is to be expected that the President will outline a policy in his forthcoming message to Congress. Up to the present the only indication of the Democratic attitude is to be found in the bills prepared by the last special session. These measures were not satisfactory from the point of view of those who desire to see the tariff question settled upon the broadest basis of public interest. It is to be hoped that the President's message will outline a policy that will lead to such a settlement. He has invited the cooperation of all in his work. It seems fitting that we in Massachusetts, who have so much at stake in the proper settlement of the tariff question and who have had so important a part in the struggle which led to his election, should contribute an expression of what we have contended for as the true method of tariff adjustment.

The policy demanded by the American people during the past three years was a reduction of the tariff for the benefit of all the people. No considerable part of the voters were willing to support the doctrine of free trade advocated in the Democratic platform or the policy of deliberative and postponed reduction promised by the two wings of the Republican Party. But the great body of the people, without reference to political allegiance, desired the immediate adoption of a policy of tariff reduction which should benefit American industry and American trade, advance American production of every kind, and relieve the people from unjust tariff burdens. It was a nonpartisan demand for economic reform. It was a demand for the policy which constituted the appeal for the revolution at its first beginnings in Massachusetts—the Massachusetts policy of constructive tariff reduction.

The Massachusetts plan of constructive tariff reduction was formulated in 1902 by the candidate who appealed to the people upon it four times with such marked success. He was then a Republican candidate for Congress in open revolt against the tariff policy of his party. His unremitting agitation, continued for eight years, had brought him into the Democratic Party. He secured the adoption by that party in Massachusetts of the tariff policy which he had advocated, made that policy the slogan upon which four Democratic victories, the first for many years, were won, and showed it thus to be the motive of the

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Now, we are in the military zone. Now, we are in this place where martial law has been declared and where the usages of war prevail.

Mr. BORAH. Exactly; but the military zone is still within the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. GOFF. Its acts are subject to the revision of the court. Is it possible that we are to be told in this late day and generation that a military commission can not sit when war or insurrection is in progress in the identical spot where the insurrection is extant?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I declare at this late day that it has been declared so many times that I did not suppose it would be controverted that, although the governor of a State may declare martial law and fix a military zone for the purpose of policing the situation and preventing lawlessness, he can not improvise a military tribunal for the purpose of trying men who have violated the laws of the State.

Mr. GOFF. That raises the question again. Great men will differ. Great courts will differ.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I desire to interrupt the Senator from West Virginia for the purpose of asking him if it would not be more convenient for him to go on with his speech to-morrow after the Senate meets. It is now a quarter to 6 o'clock, and it seems to me that if the Senator will yield to permit an adjournment he can complete his speech better in the morning. I ask the Senator to yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. GOFF. I may be perfectly willing to accommodate the Senator from Mississippi if he can assure me that the situation to-morrow will be that which he indicates.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand the resolution goes over as the unfinished business and will come up in that shape to-morrow, when the Senator can continue his remarks.

Mr. GOFF. Then, will the Senator move an adjournment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi that the Senate adjourn. [Putting the question.] The ayes seem to have it.

Mr. JAMES. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SHEPPARD (when Mr. CULBERSON's name was called). I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. CULBERSON] is necessarily absent. He is paired with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. BRYAN (when Mr. FLETCHER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] is necessarily absent from the Senate. He is paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN].

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA]. I understand if he were present he would vote "yea." That being the case, I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SIMMONS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SAULSBURY (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Maryland was called). At the request of the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] I desire to announce his pair with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER].

Mr. RANSDELL (when Mr. THORNTON's name was called). I desire to announce, on behalf of the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. THORNTON], that he is unavoidably absent on account of sickness.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when Mr. WARREN's name was called). I announce that my colleague [Mr. WARREN] is absent from the Senate on public business. He is paired with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I desire to inquire whether the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The junior Senator from Pennsylvania has not voted.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I am paired with that Senator. I am advised, however, that if he were present he would vote "yea." Therefore I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER. I was requested to announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH], and that the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. THORNTON].

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Borah	Cummins	Myers	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Dillingham	Nelson	Smoot
Brandegee	Gallinger	Norris	Stephenson
Bristow	Goff	Overman	Sterling
Burton	Gore	Owen	Sutherland
Catron	Hitchcock	Page	Swanson
Chamberlain	Johnson, Me.	Penrose	Tillman
Chilton	Kern	Perkins	Townsend
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette	Pomerene	Weeks
Colt	McLean	Reed	Williams
Crawford	Martin, Va.	Root	Works

NAYS—27.

Ashurst	Hughes	O'Gorman	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	James	Ransdell	Stone
Bankhead	Johnston, Ala.	Robinson	Thomas
Brady	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Thompson
Bryan	Lea	Shafroth	Vardaman
Clarke, Ark.	Lewis	Sheppard	Walsh
Hollis	Martine, N. J.	Shively	

NOT VOTING—25.

Burleigh	Jackson	Oliver	Smith, Md.
Clapp	Jones	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Culberson	Lane	Poindexter	Thornton
du Pont	Lippitt	Sherman	Warren.
Fall	Lodge	Shields	
Fletcher	McCumber	Simmons	
Gronna	Newlands	Smith, Ariz.	

So the motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, May 15, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *May 15, 1913.*

Prayer by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS (S. DOC. NO. 35).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, calling attention to House joint resolution No. 80, appropriating $300,000 for temporary and auxiliary clerks in post offices and the sum of $300,000 for substitute auxiliary and temporary city-delivery carriers, and transmitting a communication from the Postmaster General setting forth the immediate needs for these additional funds in order to avoid serious embarrassment to the service of the Post Office Department, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS (S. DOC. NO. 34).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication dated March 15, 1913, from the former Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, transmitting a statement of the receipts from the sale of condemned property from December 2, 1912, to March 15, 1913, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a cablegram which will be read.

The Secretary read the cablegram, as follows:

[Cablegram.]

ILOILO, *May 14, 1913.*

PRESIDENT SENATE, *Washington:*

Visayan Provinces appeal for salvation of sugar industry. Free sugar means loss livelihood million and quarter people and ruin to fifty millions American and Filipino capital.

ILOILO BOARD OF TRADE.

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

THE TARIFF.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair, for information, desires to make an inquiry of the Senators present.

The next order of procedure is messages from the House of Representatives on the table. As is known to the Senate, House bill 3321, commonly known as the tariff bill, has not been disposed of. It has not been referred to any committee as yet.

For the information of the Chair I should like to know where that bill is, whether it is a message from the House of Representatives still on the table which is now to be taken up and further discussed in reference to the motion to refer, or whether it is ever to be taken up again until some one takes it out of the air and brings it down and presents it to the Senate.

For the information of the Chair, if Senators who have knowledge of the mode of procedure will inform the Chair as to whether this is the time or not, he would be obliged.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as I understand the Chair, the question is in regard to referring the tariff bill.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. It is whether under this particular order of business it is the duty of the Chair now to call the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. LODGE. A case precisely of this kind I do not recall. A message from the House, which is the form in which the bill comes to us, is a privileged question to the extent that the message must be laid before the Senate on the request of any Senator or at the discretion of the Chair. But when it has been laid before the Senate the privilege is exhausted.

Now, the next step it appears is a new matter. It would seem to me by analogy that the question of the reference of the bill comes when the order of bills is reached in the routine morning business; that is, a bill for reference comes before the Senate properly at that time and must then be decided. I do not think it would shut out the ordinary morning business and prevent the presentation of petitions and reports of committees. I should think the question of reference would come up after the introduction of bills; but, as I said, I know of no case precisely like this, and that would be merely my judgment from analogy.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I have very great confidence in the judgment and experience of my learned friend. I should like, not by way of argument or controversy but for information, to have the Senator suggest upon what he bases the opinion that the privilege had been exhausted.

Mr. LODGE. The only privilege the bill has is the privilege that it is a message from the House. The rules provide that a message from the President or a message from the House may be laid before the Senate by the Chair at any time, and shall be laid before the Senate on the request of a Senator. When that is done, exactly like a conference report, the privilege is then exhausted; there is no further privilege.

Mr. BACON. The idea of the Senator is that it is then in the possession of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. It is then in the possession of the Senate to take any action they please. They can take it up; they can raise the question of consideration, and refuse to consider it; but it has no privilege after the privilege of laying it before the Senate has been exhausted. A motion to refer has been made, and, of course, a motion can be made to take it up and dispose of it at any time.

Mr. BACON. Would not the Senator consider that the motion, made when the message was first laid before the Senate, is a privileged motion?

Mr. LODGE. No.

Mr. BACON. It was a part of the privilege.

Mr. LODGE. No; I do not think so.

Mr. BACON. Some disposition was to be made of it.

Mr. LODGE. The Senate could have refused to consider it; they could have refused to refer it. The Senate could have done anything with it they pleased. As a matter of fact, the motion to refer was made. That motion is open to debate. I think in the natural order of things it must come up automatically every morning after the order of bills, but I do not think that prevents moving that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the reference of the bill. That can be done at any time.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I was laboring under the impression that the Senate would not meet until 2 o'clock this afternoon, and I was not here at the opening of the session. I desire to inquire what motion is pending before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state, for the information of the Senator from North Carolina, that there is no motion pending. The Chair was inquiring for information in regard to the conduct of the Chair as to whether, under the order of messages from the House of Representatives on the table, it was either the duty or the power of the Chair now to lay before the Senate the motion made to refer to the Committee on Finance what is commonly known as the tariff bill with the amendment thereto.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I am under the impression, that being a House bill which has been laid upon the desk of the Vice President and a motion made to refer it, that would be a privileged motion, and it may be called up at any time during the morning hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. By a Senator?

Mr. SIMMONS. By a Senator. I desire now to ask that that motion be laid before the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say to the Senator from North Carolina that the bill is only a privileged question to the extent that it shall be presented to the Senate. I agree fully with the Senator from Massachusetts on that point. But after a day has passed then it is no longer a privileged question, and it is in no other position than any other bill which may be on the calendar or any resolution or bill which may be on the table. The Senator from North Carolina, or any other Senator, can move to take it up at any time, just the same as if it were a bill on the table or a bill on the calendar.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is what I have just done.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator moves to take it up, of course it is in order.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is what I have done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. After the inquiry made by the Chair, the Chair is now of the opinion that it is the duty of the Chair to proceed with the regular order, and that at the conclusion of the regular order the Senator from North Carolina has a right to call for the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. LODGE. There can be no doubt of that.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I insist upon the motion. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the motion for the reference of the bill to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is a motion on the part of the Senator from North Carolina. The Senator from North Carolina moves that the further consideration of the motion to refer what is commonly known as the tariff bill to the Committee on Finance be laid before the Senate with the amendments thereto. All in favor of that motion will say "aye." [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the motion is agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS. I now move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California.

Mr. PENROSE. Excuse me one moment. Of course the motion carries the amendments with it, or do they have to be separately acted on?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the question now pending before the Senate is upon the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], accepted by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], carrying instructions for the Committee on Finance to have open hearings upon the tariff bill when it is referred to that committee; and upon that the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] has the floor.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, when this motion was made and the amendment to it proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania it at once brought about a discussion——

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. I asked the Senator from California to yield to me for the purpose of seeing whether it is not possible to agree upon an hour to take the vote upon this motion to-day.

Mr. WORKS. Certainly, Mr. President, I yield for that purpose.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I suggest that we vote upon the motion, say, not later than 5 o'clock this afternoon. I think that will give ample opportunity for debate on each side.

Mr. LODGE. At what hour?

Mr. SIMMONS. Not later than 5 o'clock.

Mr. SMOOT. That is all right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there unanimous consent to that proposition?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to ask, before that is acted upon, what will become of the unfinished business—whether, if the unfinished business should be taken up at 2 o'clock——

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. And proceeded with, that may not take out three hours of the time?

Mr. LODGE. I take it the Senator from North Carolina means that the day is to be given to the question of reference, and that that question is not to be set aside at 2 o'clock.

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, no. I shall insist upon the continuous consideration of this matter until we can definitely act upon it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I suppose the understanding is that the unfinished business will be laid aside?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Unless that is a part of the unanimous-consent agreement——

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask that that be a part of the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. KERN. Will that displace the unfinished business?

Mr. SIMMONS. The unfinished business can be informally laid aside at 2 o'clock. I hope the Senator from Indiana will not interfere with this proposed agreement.

Mr. KERN. With the understanding that the resolution is to remain the unfinished business——

Mr. SIMMONS. There is no purpose to displace the unfinished business.

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Those are just one or two questions. I should like to cover the whole subject, but time does not permit.

Mr. WALSH. The fact is given; the report of the testimony shows the amount paid for labor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It gives the amount paid in wages; but when you come to fix a duty by the pound or hundred pounds, that is just the trouble with all these hearings, if the Senator will pardon me; you can not figure out from the amount of stuff that there is there the thing that you need to fix the duty.

Mr. WALSH. I must answer the question by saying that I am unable to understand how you can demonstrate the fact by calling any witness again when he has given you the cost, and has given you the selling price, and has given all the elements that enter into each item. It seems to me the matter the Senator asks for is a mere matter of deduction that can not be drawn from any witnesses.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, if the Senator intends to give me time to answer, that is just exactly what you can not get from any of these tariff hearings—the specific data which it is necessary to know, as applied to a unit of production upon which the tariff is levied, in order to determine how much of it goes to labor, how much of it goes to capital, and how much of it represents profit.

Mr. WALSH. However, Mr. President, I desire to continue by simply saying that after a careful study of this matter I am unable to conceive of a single fact in relation to this particular industry that could be elucidated that has not already been presented upon either the one side or the other.

Likewise, with reference to the subject of wool, the Tariff Board only a very short while ago went into an exhaustive investigation of the subject, and gave us the results of its inquiry. That is at the command of everyone.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time is up.

Mr. WALSH. I may add if, in my judgment, any further information could be elicited from anybody concerned in either of these industries in my State that would tend to shed any light upon the subject, I should be glad to have the inquiry go on. As it is, it occurs to me to be entirely useless.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, the limited time remaining will probably more than suffice for what I shall have to say, because I doubt if anything that can be said in this presence will change the prearranged program in regard to this tariff bill.

I had hoped that there might be hearings before the committee. I had hoped that the great mass of business in this Republic, all of which is to be affected by the legislation which we are called upon to enact, would be given at least the poor privilege of a hearing before the Houses of Congress and letting its wants and views be known. But I have little hope that even if that should be granted, it would make any difference in the result.

I believe the edict has gone forth. I believe the Underwood bill is as much a law now for all practical purposes as it will be after the vote of the Senate is registered. I believe the real vote upon the Underwood bill will be taken in this body, where it was taken in the other, behind closed doors, in a secret party caucus.

I know men on that side of the Chamber who would gladly break away from political domination. I know men on that side of the aisle who believe that this bill is not just and righteous altogether, who believe that industries in their State are threatened—aye, and who believe that interests in their State are doomed; but, as said by the eminent Senator from Mississippi yesterday, they are going to bow their heads to the demands of the caucus. They are going to obey the lash of party expediency. There is no question about it.

I wish there might have been hearings. Whatever has been said about hearings, open hearings or closed hearings, before committees in times past, I venture to say that never in the history of tariff legislation, since tariff legislation began, was such a successful attempt made to railroad through a secret political caucus a great measure affecting every item of our daily life, in a great country that is the peer of any country on the face of the earth.

Mr. President, I hoped that the things might be otherwise. I had intended to say that I believed these great interests were entitled to come before the committee of the Senate, although not necessarily for the sole purpose of giving information to the committee alone. Undoubtedly the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] and the other Senators on the majority of this committee are perfectly competent to frame a tariff bill without information. Undoubtedly they have so studied the intricate questions affecting our tariff and our economic life that they are competent to sit down behind closed doors and, without other information to work out a tariff that shall be the economic salvation of this country.

But I believe, further, that there is a right on the part of these great interests themselves. I believe that when a man's interests and his business are threatened or are to be passed upon by Congress, whether it be by the tariff or by other law, he has a right to come to the doors of committee rooms of Congress to be heard.

There are Members on that side who have preached the open door. There are Members who have preached that the committees of this House must always stand with open doors. There are Members upon that side who in their past life have detested down deep in their hearts and have exploited on the floor of the Senate their abhorrence of the secret party caucus. Yet there are very few but that within a few weeks of this time will come upon this floor and vote not their convictions, but what they have been told to vote, and what they will agree beforehand by the secret party caucus to vote.

Is it right? Do you believe it is right? Do you believe it is the right way to legislate? I know you do not. Yet the great Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], having honest views upon the economic questions that confront us, having his own knowledge and views of right and wrong, said yesterday upon the floor of the Senate that he should take his views upon the tariff from his party associates.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I wish to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming subsequently said: Mr. President, I rose just before 4 o'clock for the purpose of putting into the RECORD a short extract, consisting of 10 or 12 lines, which give my views upon the subject matter under discussion. I ask unanimous consent that I may now put in that extract in connection with the remarks I then made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and permission is granted.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. In connection with this motion for open hearings, I may be permitted to call the attention of my Democratic friends to a work recently published, The New Freedom, in which the leader of your party, the President of the United States, whose influence is most potent in this Chamber and at whose slightest wish tariff schedules are written and altered, and whose judgment as to rates is implicitly followed by the Democratic Party in this body, makes use of the following words, which I commend to your careful consideration before this vote is taken. The words are found at page 143, and are as follows:

> The moral of the whole matter is this: The business of the United States is not, as a whole, in contact with the Government of the United States. So soon as it is, the matters which now give you, and justly give you, cause for uneasiness will disappear. Just so soon as the business of this country has general, free, welcome access to the councils of Congress all friction between business and politics will disappear.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. With the consent of the Senator from Wyoming, I desire to send to the desk a telegram I have just received, bearing upon the question of the hearings recently held before the Ways and Means Committee, and ask that it be read for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The telegram interferes with the question and its appropriateness, so I shall not ask it.

The Secretary read as follows:

> HOLLAND, MICH., *May 15, 1913.*
>
> Hon. WM. ALDEN SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*
>
> In behalf of our company and the beet-sugar industry of Michigan, we ask you to use your utmost endeavors to secure a hearing before the Finance Committee for this great Michigan industry. The sugar hearings before the House committee were worse than a farce, the Michigan interests, with an invstment of over $20,000,000, being given less than five minutes' time to present their case. The representative of our company was denied a hearing before that committee in January. He appeared in Washington in April, just before the opening of the present session of Congress, but was denied by the President and his advisors the privilege of presenting our views to them, and was told that the matter was foreclosed.
>
> Not a man from Michigan representing this industry, was allowed to talk to the President; and now the claim is set up that independent beet-sugar factories of Michigan do not oppose free sugar as provided in the House bill, since they have not protested. This is adding insult to injury. Free sugar will kill the beet-sugar industry, destroy a $2,000,000 investment which we have made in good faith, and give the eastern refiners a monopoly of the business without permanently reducing the price to the consumer. We believe we can establish this fact to the satisfaction of the members of the Senate Finance Committee if given an opportunity. May we urge you to insist that we now be given the right which has been denied us elsewhere.
>
> BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOLLAND-ST. LOUIS SUGAR CO.,
> C. M. MCLEAN, *President.*

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The VICE PRESIDENT (at 4 o'clock p. m.). The time is up. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to refer House bill No. 3321 to the Committee on Finance, to which there is an amendment proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] as amended by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Pennsylvania concurring in the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin. The question is upon the amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that the amendment be read as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. The amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] is to add to the motion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] the following words:

And that said committee is hereby instructed to hold public hearings upon the bill and the schedules thereof.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to the amendment, and accepted by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], is to insert, after the word "thereof":

And the Senate Committee on Finance is further instructed to submit to all manufacturers who shall appear before said committee, or who shall file protests against any of the provisions of said bill or briefs or arguments relating to any of its provisions, the following interrogatories, the same to be answered separately and specifically, the answer to each question to be under oath and to be numbered to correspond with the question propounded:

First. What is the nature and use of the commodity which you produce?

Second. What are the raw materials used in its production?

Third. What is the amount of the production of this commodity in this country?

Fourth. What is the amount of the consumption of this commodity in this country?

Fifth. How many concerns are engaged in the manufacture of the commodity under consideration?

Sixth. Who are the principal producers?

Seventh. What are the ruling market prices of this commodity in this country?

Eighth. What are the ruling market prices of this commodity in competing countries?

Ninth. What is the total cost of production per unit of product in this country?

Tenth. What is the total cost of production per unit of product in competing countries?

Eleventh. What is the percentage of the labor cost to the total cost of a unit of product in this country?

Twelfth. What is the percentage of the labor cost to the total cost of a unit of product in competing foreign countries?

Thirteenth. What is the cost of transportation to the principal markets in this country from the principal point of production in this country?

Fourteenth. What is the cost of transportation to the principal markets in this country from the principal points of production in competing foreign countries?

Fifteenth. What part of the existing duty represents the difference in the cost of production between this and competing foreign countries?

Sixteenth. What part of the existing duty represents the profit of the American manufacturer?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania consented that the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin should become a part of his amendment to the original motion. The vote will be upon the amendment, considered as one amendment. Those in favor will say "yea" and those opposed "nay." The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, if it is in order, I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin if he would not add three other interrogatories.

Mr. GALLINGER. That can not be done now.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understand that the yeas and nays have been ordered upon this amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I announce my pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON]. If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. SMOOT (when Mr. DU PONT's name was called). The senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is unavoidably detained from the Senate. He has a general pair with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. If the Senator from Delaware were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. CATRON (when Mr. FALL's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FALL] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. He is paired with the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BRYAN (when Mr. FLETCHER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] is necessarily absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. LEA (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. OLIVER (when Mr. PENROSE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. PENROSE] is necessarily absent from Washington. If he were present, he would vote "yea." He is paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA]. I am not advised how he would vote. If I were free to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Arizona (when his name was called). The junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] has given notice of my pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. I entered into a general pair with that Senator, but withheld, by telephone to his house and to his office, the question now before the Senate, retaining my right to vote upon the question of reference with instructions; and on that question I feel at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Maryland (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER]. If I had the privilege of voting, I would vote "nay."

Mr. THOMAS (when his name was called). Upon this motion I am paired with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH]. If he were present, I would vote "nay."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when Mr. WARREN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. WARREN] is detained from the Chamber by important public business. He is paired with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. Save for that, I would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], is necessarily absent. He has a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER. I was requested to announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA].

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Borah	Crawford	McLean	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Cummins	Nelson	Smoot
Brady	Dillingham	Norris	Stephenson
Brandegee	Gallinger	Oliver	Sterling
Bristow	Goff	Page	Sutherland
Burton	Jones	Perkins	Thornton
Catron	Kenyon	Ransdell	Townsend
Clapp	La Follette	Root	Weeks
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge	Sherman	Works

NAYS—41.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Owen	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Johnston, Ala.	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Kern	Poindexter	Stone
Bryan	Lane	Reed	Swanson
Chamberlain	Lewis	Robinson	Thompson
Clarke, Ark.	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Tillman
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hitchcock	Myers	Shields	Walsh
Hollis	Newlands	Shively	
Hughes	O'Gorman	Simmons	
James	Overman	Smith, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—19.

Burleigh	Fall	Lippitt	Smith, Md.
Chilton	Fletcher	McCumber	Thomas
Colt	Gronna	Penrose	Warren
Culberson	Jackson	Pomerene	Williams
du Pont	Lea	Saulsbury	

So the amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now recurs on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

PAINT CREEK COAL FIELDS, WEST VIRGINIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate resolution 37, providing for an investigation into the conditions in the Paint Creek coal fields, West Virginia.

Mr. KERN. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and I will ask that it be taken up on Monday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the unfinished business will be temporarily laid aside.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to have the last proviso read again. I did not catch the full meaning of it.

The Secretary again read section 2 of the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the latter part of the proviso is hardly the usual one, but I will not object to it at this time. There is a chance of valuing goods after being handled at the fair at such a low price that it would virtually be allowing the goods to free entry.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I have understood that this bill is in the exact form that has been adopted on other occasions. Is not that the case?

Mr. SMOOT. I think so, Mr. President, with the exception of the last part of section 2. As I said, however, I shall not object even to that.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from California permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. WORKS. Certainly.

Mr. PENROSE. This is a bill which might have been referred with propriety to the Finance Committee, I suppose; but that is immaterial. I should like to ask the Senator from California whether it has been referred to the Treasury Department, and whether it has been favorably reported on by that department?

Mr. WORKS. There has been no reference of it to the Treasury Department, for it involves no liability whatever on the part of the Government, either in the way of money or in the way of responsibility.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not think we ought to pass a bill like this without its being referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Why not?

Mr. PENROSE. Because it permits the bringing in of articles which are exempted from customs duties.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Only for exposition purposes.

Mr. PENROSE. I know that; but I want to see that abuses are not possible under it. I do not want to delay the bill, however. Is there any haste about it?

Mr. WORKS. Yes; there is. It is in exactly the form that has been uniformly adopted. There seems to be no reason why it should be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. I hope the Senator will not delay it on that account.

Mr. PENROSE. I will not persist, Mr. President; but in my opinion it certainly should have been referred to the Treasury officials for their examination and report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SHIVELY. Mr. President, I ask that the first section of the bill may be again read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary again read section 1 of the bill.

Mr. SHIVELY. May I inquire of the Senator from California whether this is the usual form which has been observed on the occasion of former expositions?

Mr. WORKS. As I understand, it is precisely the same.

Mr. PENROSE. The only difference is that every similar proposition has been referred to the Finance Committee, and examined by that committee and reported. This has been referred to a committee that is not supposed to have any familiarity with the laws involved.

Mr. WORKS. On the contrary, Mr. President, it was referred to the committee that had these matters directly in hand.

Mr. PENROSE. Yes; exposition matters, but not internal-revenue and customs matters.

Mr. WORKS. This bill does not involve an expenditure of money, and therefore it was not thought necessary to send it to the Finance Committee.

Mr. PENROSE. The Finance Committee has nothing to do with the expenditure of money. It has, however, everything to do with internal-revenue and customs matters.

Mr. WORKS. I may say that this matter is very thoroughly understood by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it was thought entirely unnecessary to make any reference of it to him.

Mr. PENROSE. I want to say now that I can see, in reading the bill, considerable opportunity for defrauding the Government.

Mr. WORKS. The Senator can see a long way, then, and can see something that others would not be able to see. I will say to the Senator that it is precisely the same form of bill that has been enacted in other cases. There has been no change made in it.

Mr. PENROSE. We have no evidence of that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4234) providing certain legislation for the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego, Cal., during the year 1915.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 2200) granting the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., the right to use the original charter number, 48, of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. (with accompanying paper).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. PENROSE. A similar bill was introduced by me before and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. However, I am not particular as to what committee it goes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the Finance Committee having been divided and there being a subdivision on Banking and Currency, the Chair rules that the bill should go to the latter committee.

Mr. PENROSE. Very well.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 2201) to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison reformatory.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The bill, I think, should go to the Committee on the Judiciary. A similar bill was before that committee at the last session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 2202) for the preparation of a plan and the erection of a memorial or statue, to be furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, of Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 2203) to provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

(By request.) A bill (S. 2204) for the relief of Sylvester Bonnaffon, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2205) for the relief of Samuel Fogle;

A bill (S. 2206) for the relief of Jacob Swartz; and

A bill (S. 2207) for the relief of Charles Mace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2208) granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Moore;

A bill (S. 2209) granting a pension to Bernard Closkey;

A bill (S. 2210) granting an increase of pension to John S. McGinness;

A bill (S. 2211) granting an increase of pension to William Axe;

A bill (S. 2212) granting a pension to Emma A. Davis;

A bill (S. 2213) granting a pension to Sarah Wood;

A bill (S. 2214) granting a pension to Annie R. North (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2215) granting a pension to Susan A. Graden;

A bill (S. 2216) granting an increase of pension to Philip Mehring; and

A bill (S. 2217) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Morton (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 2218) for the relief of Sylvester P. Hill (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2219) granting an increase of pension to John D. McRae; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 2220) for the relief of Joseph A. Mower and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 2221) to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto, and to promote safety at sea; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 2222) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the

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Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2223) to create the Crater Lake National Park revenue fund; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2224) to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2225) to appoint Col. William F. Stewart, United States Army, retired, to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2226) for the relief of Joel J. Parker; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2227) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Good (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 2228) for the relief of Thomas B. Lawrence;

A bill (S. 2229) for the relief of the heirs of Parks D. Brittain, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2230) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of George E. Johnson, administrator of the estate of Leo L. Johnson, deceased (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama:

A bill (S. 2231) granting an increase of pension to Mary Pritchard (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 2232) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 2233) referring the claim of the State of Rhode Island to the Court of Claims for adjudication; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2234) granting an increase of pension to Abby F. Eldred;

A bill (S. 2235) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor Briggs;

A bill (S. 2236) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert A. Irons;

A bill (S. 2237) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Barker;

A bill (S. 2238) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Corcoran;

A bill (S. 2239) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Sweet; and

A bill (S. 2240) granting an increase of pension to Martha Makee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 2241) granting a pension to Eliza F. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 2242) making it unlawful for any Member of Congress to serve on or solicit funds for any political committee, club, or organization; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. THORNTON:

A bill (S. 2243) for the relief of David D. Johnson and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEWLANDS:

A bill (S. 2244) to amend sections 680 and 686 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 2245) for the relief of Frederick B. McGuire, trustee for Bessie J. Kibbey, owner of lot 75, square 628, Washington, D. C., with regard to assessment and payment of damages on account of changes of grade due to construction of the Union Station, District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 2246) for the relief of John Glanzmann and others (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 2247) granting an increase of pension to Albert Bennett;

A bill (S. 2248) granting an increase of pension to John C. Clark; and

A bill (S. 2249) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Gere; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 2250) for the retirement of Henry R. Drake, captain, Philippine Scouts; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2251) granting an increase of pension to G. W. Boring; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 2252) for the relief of the heirs of Dennis C. Snook; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TILLMAN:

A bill (S. 2253) for the relief of Joseph N. G. Whistler and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2254) to amend chapter 1, section 18, of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 34) authorizing the President to give certain former cadets of the United States Military Academy the benefit of a recent amendment of the law relative to hazing at that institution; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS, TULSA, OKLA.

Mr. OWEN. I introduce a joint resolution and ask that it be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 35) authorizing the Secretary of State to issue invitations to other nations to send representatives to the International Dry Farming Congress to be held at Tulsa, Okla., in October, 1913, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to issue invitations to other nations to appoint delegates or representatives to the International Dry Farming Congress to be held at Tulsa, Okla., during October, 1913.

Mr. OWEN. If there is no objection, I should be glad to have the joint resolution considered now.

Mr. GALLINGER. I must object to that. Let the joint resolution go to a committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. OWEN. I ask to put in the RECORD a telegram from the authorities at Tulsa showing the urgency of this matter. I will not take the time to read it.

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

TULSA, OKLA., *May 18, 1913.*

Hon. ROBERT L. OWEN,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Correspondence thus far exchanged between International Dry Farming Congress and Department of State having indicated department can not officially and formally send forward international invitations to all nations to officially participate in International Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Okla., October 22–November 1, this year, unless by special authority of Congress, you are hereby earnestly and urgently requested jointly by officers of International Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa Commercial Club, and Oklahoma Board Control to secure passage, if possible, within next 48 hours of concurrent resolution in the House and Senate. All Members Oklahoma delegation being asked to cooperate with you in securing authority for honorable Secretary of State to issue through his department official invitations already engrossed, and which will be forwarded upon telegraphic request for same, ready for formal distribution. Invitations as engraved and engrossed request all nations to appoint delegates with powers *ad referendum*, and concurrent resolution should confer power on Department of State to accompany said invitations with formal letter signed either by His Excellency the President of the United States or the honorable Secretary of State, conveying to nations invited knowledge that United States Government indorses that congress and has shown indorsement by appropriation for Federal exhibit here. We base this urgent request upon the following: First, time is important element, and unless invitations are in hands of foreign Governments within 15 days, effect of loss in attendance will be serious. Second, this same organization met in Canada last year and similar official formal invitations properly engrossed were forwarded to all nations by the Dominion of Canada by authority of order of Privy Council and carrying the formal royal signature of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Seventeen nations accepted these invitations and sent official delegates. We believe the importance of this great educational propaganda to the people of the United States and to the world at large demands that the same courtesy as extended by the Canadian Dominion Government should be extended by the Government of the United States and can be extended without establishing an undesirable precedent. Third, we are fully assured that appropriations have already been made by the Governments of Russia and China for the collection and transportation of exhibits representing these Governments in the international exposition here, and unofficial exhibits are being arranged for by the international officers of the congress in several nations. Canada has already asked for a large amount of space, and the agricultural societies of Spain and Mexico have secured indorsement of plans for exhibits from those countries. Diplomatic representatives of several nations in Washington have already addressed this office requesting information as to the matter of official invitations and the delay of same, and we believe proper recognition of this matter in behalf of enlargement of agricultural education will result in assembling here the greatest international agricultural conference ever held. Brief telegrams are forwarded this day to all other Members Oklahoma delegation, to Senators WARREN, SMOOT, DIXON, SHAFROTH, NEWLANDS, POINDEXTER, PAGE, BRADY, Representatives MONDELL and MURDOCK, asking them to cooperate in securing passage of above-requested resolution. Your kind offices in securing quick consideration special enactment and completing necessary organization in this connection will be appreciated. Please send copy of this message to all above named, submitting item expense extra stenographic work to us.

JOHN T. BURNS,
Executive Secretary International Dry Farming Congress.
C. A. SANDERSON,
Secretary Commercial Club.
O. D. HUNT,
Chairman Board of Control.

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AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GORE submitted an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from $5,000 to $7,500 per annum, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OLIVER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENYON submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

CHILOCCO CREEK BRIDGE.

Mr. BRISTOW. On the 21st of April I submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $800 to be expended in the building of a bridge across Chilocco Creek where same intercepts the State line of Kansas and the Chilocco Indian Reservation in Oklahoma intended to be proposed by me to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and at my suggestion it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. I move that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from the further consideration of the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BRISTOW. I again submit the amendment, which I intend to propose to the Indian appropriation bill, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 86), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to subpœna witnesses, send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BRISTOW. I desire to ask the Committee on Finance, which has the tariff bill under consideration, to send out these two questions, in addition to those suggested by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. I do not see the chairman of the committee here, but I see members of the committee present. I will read the questions:

First. What is the cost of raw material per unit of production in this country?

Second. What is the cost of raw material per unit of production in competing foreign countries?

I think these two questions ought to be added to those submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin, and I would be glad if they would be given consideration by the committee in connection with the subject.

Mr. POMERENE. I desire to ask the Senator from Kansas a question. I take it it is intended by those questions that they shall apply to the unit of production in each particular man's industry.

Mr. BRISTOW. Certainly. The questions are to be sent, I understand, to parties in interest, and this is information which I did not feel was perfectly covered. I think we ought to have what information the parties may have in regard to it.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION.

Mr. SMOOT. For the purpose of offering an amendment to the bill (H. R. 4234) providing certain legislation for the Panama-California Exposition to be held in San Diego, Cal., during the year 1915, I move that the Senate reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed.

Mr. SWANSON. I should like to ask the Senator from Utah whether that would take much time or not?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think that it will take more than a couple of minutes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. What is the purpose?

Mr. SMOOT. I will state to the Senator that since the passage of the bill I have looked up the Pan-American Exposition act and also the so-called St. Louis Exposition act and others, and I find that a clause is not in the resolution or bill passed for any of the exposition acts I have examined similar to the latter part of section 2 of the House bill. Beginning on page 3, after the word "withdrawal," these words occur:

And on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and necessary exposure the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use, or withdrawal.

In looking up the other acts I find that those words were not included in them. I think it is a very dangerous provision in the bill, and I simply want to make a motion to strike out those words, so that the exemption clause will be in accord with the exemption clause of the St. Louis, the Pan-American, and other exposition acts.

Mr. OWEN. Does the Senator mean that in case these articles are found to have deteriorated, that fact having been shown, it shall not be taken into account in assessing the duty?

Mr. SMOOT. It has not been taken into account in the past, and I think that if this were allowed there would be untold disputes, and it would lead to a great deal of confusion. There has been no trouble whatever under the past exposition acts. This provision has not been used, and I think it should not be in the law to-day.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, this bill came over from the House. It is a House bill. I was informed that the bill had been drawn exactly as it had been provided in other bills of a like kind. I think likely the Senator from Utah will find that to be true with respect to some of the later exposition acts. It seems to me to be a very just provision.

However, I am not going to insist upon it, so far as I am concerned. I do not think it is a matter of grave importance to the exposition itself, but I think it is a just provision with respect to the exhibitors, and that there ought to be made some allowance for the wear and tear of the goods which come in under the provision of the law. But, as I said, it is a matter that I am not disposed to insist upon.

Mr. OWEN. I will have to object.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the legislation for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition did have this or a similar provision, but the reason given for that was on account of the exceedingly long distance and the poor accommodations for handling the goods. That, as I remember, was the reason why the clause was included in that act.

Mr. WORKS. In the present case Japan and China have already provided for an exhibit at this exposition; they have to bring their goods a long distance, and if that is a reason for making a provision like this——

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, they have better transportation from the interior than there is in Alaska, and I have not heard any complaint from Japan, from China, or from any other country against the provisions of laws as they have previously been passed. Therefore I think that this bill should conform to the laws passed in reference to the St. Louis and to other expositions in this particular.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I object to the reconsideration of the matter.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I move the reconsideration. If the Senate does not desire to reconsider it, well and good.

Mr. OWEN. Regular order!

Mr. SMOOT. The regular order, as I understand, is my motion that the Senate reconsider the vote by which House bill 4234 was passed.

Mr. OWEN. Morning business being over, I think the regular order is the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT and Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, no.

Mr. SWANSON. Let the motion go over.

Mr. WORKS. I think it ought not to go over, the bill having been acted upon.

Mr. SWANSON. It can go over until to-morrow.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, it does not seem to me that the Senate ought to feel bound to change this bill to conform to some former precedent. We who are now in this body are just as capable of legislating as the Senate has been capable of legislating in times past. Moreover, conditions may have changed which make necessary modifications of the former law. Besides that, it seems an extremely just provision to have at the end of the bill, because I can conceive of cases where such depreciation has taken place in the exhibits that they might not sell for enough to pay the duties. This would safeguard that in case there was such a depreciation. It seems to me that,

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inasmuch as the bill has passed, surely no serious damage can be done to the Government and that it ought to stand as it is.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the purpose of bringing such goods into this country is to exhibit them with a view, of course, of the American people becoming acquainted with what those countries manufacture and perhaps becoming future customers for those particular goods.

Mr. OWEN. Does the Senator from Utah desire to discourage that by imposing a harsh condition?

Mr. SMOOT. I have no desire whatever to do such a thing; but I do believe that when such goods come into this country they should pay whatever rate of duty is imposed upon similar goods at the time they enter the country.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. These goods are for exhibition purposes while the others are for sale. There is quite a difference.

Mr. SMOOT. If these goods are not sold, they do not pay any duty.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. They may or may not be sold.

Mr. SMOOT. If they are returned to the country from whence they came, they do not pay a cent of duty to the Government of the United States; but, if they are sold, they should have no advantage over goods that come into this country directly for sale. It is a question, of course, for the Senate to decide.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate is, Shall the Senate reconsider the vote by which House bill 4234 was passed?

The question being put, there were, on a division—ayes 9, noes 30; no quorum voting.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I notice there is no quorum present.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest that the roll be called, no quorum being present.

Mr. PENROSE. I raise the point that there is no quorum, and that the roll should be called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Hollis	Overman	Smith, Mich.
Bacon	Jackson	Owen	Smoot
Borah	James	Page	Stephenson
Brady	Johnson, Me.	Penrose	Sterling
Brandegee	Johnston, Ala.	Perkins	Stone
Bryan	Jones	Pittman	Sutherland
Burton	Kenyon	Pomerene	Swanson
Catron	Kern	Ransdell	Thomas
Chamberlain	La Follette	Reed	Thompson
Chilton	Lane	Root	Thornton
Clapp	Lea	Shafroth	Tillman
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Sheppard	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	McLean	Sherman	Vardaman
Dillingham	Martin, Va.	Shively	Walsh
Fall	Martine, N. J.	Simmons	Williams
Gallinger	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	Works
Goff	Norris	Smith, Ga.	
Hitchcock	O'Gorman	Smith, Md.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum of the Senate present.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have recorded my objections to the provision, and I really think that it ought to go out of the bill. In view of the fact, however, that there are other matters to be discussed to-day, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my motion for reconsideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill stands passed.

INVESTIGATION BY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. PENROSE. I offer a resolution for which I ask present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania offers a resolution, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 87), as follows:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Finance Committee be requested to report to the Senate a full list of all manufacturers, corporations, importers, and other persons who have appeared before the majority members of the Finance Committee or any subcommittee thereof for hearing or conference relative to House bill No. 3321.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution submitted by him.

Mr. OWEN. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will lie over.

Mr. PENROSE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 88), as follows:

Resolved, That 2,000 copies of the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] as modified by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to the motion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] that H. R. 3321 be referred to the Committee on Finance be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. PENROSE. That refers, Mr. President, to the series of questions which the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] suggested should be asked to those appearing before the Finance Committee. There are a great many demands for copies of them, and I thought that about 2,000 copies might be useful. The cost will be trifling.

Mr. SHIVELY. I hope the resolution may be adopted.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I desire to state that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] suggested two other questions this morning, which ought to be included with the others.

Mr. PENROSE. I will accept the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio and modify my resolution accordingly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania for the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I desire to inquire what is before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] has offered a resolution providing for the printing of 2,000 copies of the amendment proposed by him as modified by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to the motion made by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], to refer House bill 3321 to the Committee on Finance of the Senate, together with two additional questions suggested by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] this morning.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, as I remember, the Senate did not take action on the questions suggested by the Senator from Kansas. They ought to appear in print, therefore, as questions suggested by that Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will correct the resolution so as to conform to the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire; and it will be read as so modified.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That 2,000 copies of the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] as modified by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to the motion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] that House bill 3321 be referred to the Committee on Finance, be printed for the use of the Senate, together with the two questions suggested as appropriate to be asked of manufacturers by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] at to-day's session (May 19, 1913).

Mr. SHIVELY. Mr. President, as I understand, this resolution merely comprehends that the series of questions suggested by the Senator from Wisconsin be printed.

Mr. PENROSE. That is all.

Mr. SHIVELY. Has there been any amendment adopted?

Mr. PENROSE. No; the Senate voted down the amendment; but there is a very large demand from the manufacturers of the country for copies of the questions.

Mr. SHIVELY. But did I understand the Senator from New Hampshire to offer an amendment to the resolution which the Senator from Pennsylvania has proposed?

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] suggested two other questions; and my suggestion was that they should appear as "suggested questions," not having been acted upon by the Senate.

Mr. SHIVELY. There were 16 questions originally proposed, and the request now is that 2 other questions be added to that list.

Mr. GALLINGER. Two more questions.

Mr. SHIVELY. May the proposed two additional questions be stated?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that the Secretary has not at the desk at this time the two questions proposed by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I stated in the open Senate when the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] as amended on motion of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] was pending that I proposed to call a meeting of the full Finance Committee for the purpose of considering whether those questions should be mailed by the committee to manufacturers and other persons in interest with the request that they should be answered under oath. On Friday last I suggested to the ranking member of the minority of the committee then present, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] being absent, that we might have a meeting of the committee this morning for the purpose of taking the matter under consideration. It was suggested, as the Senator from Pennsylvania was absent and might not be back in time this morning for a meeting, that action be postponed on the matter. On that account I have postponed action.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I only want these copies of the questions printed in order that they may be sent to a large number of persons who desire them.

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I may say with reference to that, that the other House has already acted. We know that under the Dingley bill the average duties amounted to about 43½ per cent; that under the Payne-Aldrich bill they amounted to about 40 per cent; and that under the Underwood bill they amount to about 25 per cent. The Republican tariff imposed duties all the way from 5 to 10 per cent up to 150 per cent. I do not know what the maximum tariff is under the Underwood bill, but if any of its duties are in excess of 50 per cent it seems to me that we ought to have a special report showing why. Fifty per cent seems to me to be a large tax to impose upon a consumable product and thus enlarge the price paid by the consumer. If we have such duties, as I am told we have, it seems to me that we ought to have some explanation from the Finance Committee.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. KERN. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Nevada whether it would inconvenience him at all to postpone his remarks to a subsequent occasion, as it is desired to have an executive session this afternoon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution as it has been modified.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Finance Committee be requested to report to the Senate a full list of all manufacturers, corporations, importers, and other persons who have appeared before the majority members of the Finance Committee or any subcommittee thereof for hearing or conference relative to H. R. 3321; and that the minority members of the committee be requested to report to the Senate the names of all manufacturers, corporations, importers, and other persons who have appeared before the minority members of the committee relative to H. R. 3321.

Said committee shall also, as far as possible, report the names of all manufacturers, corporations, importers, and other persons who have appeared before the Finance Committee or any subcommittee thereof when it had under consideration what are commonly known as the Dingley bill and the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Said committee shall further report whether at the times last aforesaid any clerks or experts employed or used by said committee were furnished by or were in the employment of manufacturers or associations interested in maintaining a high tariff tax.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from North Carolina a question before voting upon the resolu-

Mr. KERN. I will be very glad if that matter can be disposed of, if the Senator from Nevada will consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senators permit the Chair to put the request of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES]? Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington?

Mr. ROOT. What is the request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington requests unanimous consent that Senate resolution 19 be made a special order at the close of the morning business at the next session of the Senate. The Secretary will state the resolution.

The SECRETARY. A resolution (S. Res. 19) to authorize the allowance of an additional clerk to Senators having less than three.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I object to that. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is in charge of the matter, and he is not here. I object for the present.

Mr. GALLINGER. Now, I trust we may have a vote on the pending motion, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. KERN. The Senator from Nevada has informed me that it would not inconvenience him to have that done.

Mr. GALLINGER. Very well.

Mr. KERN. I have no objection. However, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum having been suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Jackson	O'Gorman	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	James	Overman	Smith, Md.
Burton	Johnson, Me.	Page	Smoot
Catron	Johnston, Ala.	Perkins	Stephenson
Chamberlain	Jones	Pittman	Stone
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon	Pomerene	Swanson
Clarke, Ark.	Kern	Ransdell	Thomas
Colt	La Follette	Reed	Thompson
Crawford	Lane	Robinson	Thornton
Dillingham	Lea	Root	Townsend
Fall	Lippitt	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Walsh
Gallinger	Martine, N. J.	Sherman	Warren
Goff	Myers	Shields	Williams
Gore	Nelson	Shively	
Hollis	Newlands	Simmons	
Hughes	Norris	Smith, Ariz.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-five Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to refer the resolution of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] as modified, to the Committee on Finance. On that question, the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama (when Mr. BANKHEAD'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. BANKHEAD] is absent on business. He is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF].

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. JACKSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON]. I inquire if he is recorded as having voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that that Senator has not voted.

Mr. JACKSON. Then I will withhold my vote.

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SIMMONS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Maryland (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] is necessarily absent. He has a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. If present, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea."

Mr. JACKSON. As I have stated, I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WEEKS. I am requested to announce that the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired on this question with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas (after having voted in the affirmative). I have voted, but I find that the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] did not vote. I have a pair with him, and I must, therefore, withdraw my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to announce—and I will not repeat the announcement—that the continued absence of the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is due to illness.

Mr. SIMMONS (after having voted in the affirmative). After transferring my pair with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], that Senator came into the Chamber and voted. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (after having voted in the affirmative). There is some question about the transfer of my pair. I do not want to have any doubt about it. Instead of transferring my pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], I will transfer it to the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN] and allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Kern	Pomerene	Stone
Bacon	Lane	Ransdell	Swanson
Chamberlain	Lea	Reed	Thomas
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Robinson	Thompson
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Saulsbury	Thornton
Hitchcock	Myers	Shafroth	Tillman
Hollis	Newlands	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hughes	O'Gorman	Shields	Walsh
James	Overman	Shively	Williams
Johnson, Me.	Owen	Smith, Ariz.	
Johnston, Ala.	Pittman	Smith, Ga.	

NAYS—29.

Bradley	Fall	McLean	Smoot
Brady	Gallinger	Nelson	Stephenson
Burton	Jackson	Norris	Townsend
Catron	Jones	Page	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon	Penrose	Weeks
Colt	La Follette	Perkins	
Crawford	Lippitt	Root	
Dillingham	Lodge	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead	Clapp	Lewis	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Clarke, Ark.	McCumber	Sterling
Brandegee	Culberson	Oliver	Sutherland
Bristow	Cummins	Poindexter	Works
Bryan	du Pont	Simmons	
Burleigh	Goff	Smith, Md.	
Chilton	Gronna	Smith, Mich.	

So the resolution as modified was referred to the Committee on Finance.

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EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. BURTON. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. JACKSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE], and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as heretofore in respect to my pair and transfer. I will allow this announcement to stand for the day. I will therefore vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SIMMONS (when his name was called). Owing to my pair with the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], I withhold my vote.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. TOWNSEND (when his name was called). The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] spoke to me this afternoon about pairing with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], I think. I said at that time that I would pair with him on all votes outside of executive session, and I voted on the other roll call without thinking that I had that pair. I am not in the habit of pairing. I do not know whether or not it is too late for me to withdraw it. If it is not, and this is a suitable opportunity, I should like to withdraw that vote.

On this roll call I announce my pair with the Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], and refrain from voting.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I am informed that the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] had transferred his pair to the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN]. Therefore he is protected, and I will allow my vote to stand as originally cast. On this roll call I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Kern	Pomerene	Stone
Bacon	Lane	Ransdell	Swanson
Chamberlain	Lea	Reed	Thomas
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Robinson	Thompson
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Saulsbury	Thornton
Hitchcock	Myers	Shafroth	Tillman
Hollis	Newlands	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hughes	O'Gorman	Shields	Walsh
James	Overman	Shively	Williams
Johnson, Me.	Owen	Smith, Ariz.	
Johnston, Ala.	Pittman	Smith, Ga.	

NAYS—27.

Bradley	Gallinger	McLean	Sherman
Brady	Jackson	Nelson	Smoot
Burton	Jones	Norris	Stephenson
Catron	Kenyon	Page	Townsend
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette	Penrose	Warren
Crawford	Lippitt	Perkins	Weeks
Dillingham	Lodge	Root	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bankhead	Clapp	Goff	Smith, Md.
Borah	Clarke, Ark.	Gronna	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee	Colt	Lewis	Smith, S. C.
Bristow	Culberson	McCumber	Sterling
Bryan	Cummins	Oliver	Sutherland
Burleigh	du Pont	Poindexter	Works
Chilton	Fall	Simmons	

So the motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 1 hour and 40 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, May 22, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 20, 1913.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Emmet R. Jordan, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for the District of Alaska, division No. 2, vice Thomas Cader Powell, whose term will expire at the close of June 15, 1913.

Edward W. Exum, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for the District of Alaska, division No. 3, vice Harvey P. Sullivan, whose term will expire at the close of June 30, 1913.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PORTO RICO.

The persons herein named for appointment as members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, provided for in section 18 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes."

Tulio Larrinaga, of Porto Rico, vice Rafael del Valle.

Luis Sanchez Morales, of Porto Rico, reappointment.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Abraham Hogeland, of Lewistown, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Lewistown, vice Wyllys A. Hedges, removed.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Harry J. Kelly, of Lewistown, Mont., to be register of the land office at Lewistown, vice Clarence E. McKoin, removed.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. John P. Wisser, Coast Artillery Corps, to be brigadier general from May 16, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, retired from active service April 26, 1913.

Col. Thomas F. Davis, Eighteenth Infantry, to be brigadier general from May 16, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, retired from active service May 15, 1913.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from May 16, 1913.

Moreton Homer Axline, of Florida.
Frederick Binder, of Nebraska.
William Alexander Boyd, of Georgia.
Frank Emory Bunts, of Ohio.
William McEwen Edwards, of Wisconsin.
Alonzo Graves, of Alabama.
Daniel Joseph Hayes, of California.
Chevalier Jackson, of Pennsylvania.
Daniel Ralph Lucas, of New York.
Arthur Hugh Mays, of California.
Edward Campbell Morton, of Illinois.
Charles Howard Peck, of New York.
William Martin Perkins, of Louisiana.
Henry Stanley Plummer, of Minnesota.
Victor Eugene Putnam, of California.
Harry Leach Schurmeier, of California.
George Reese Satterlee, of New York.
Harry Gardner Wood, of Minnesota.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 20, 1913.

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

George W. Guthrie to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Gaylord M. Saltzgaber to be Commissioner of Pensions.

SOLICITOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Albert Lee Thurman to be Solicitor of the Department of Commerce.

MEMBER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Lansing H. Beach to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Sinclair C. Townsend to be collector of customs at St. Marys, Ga.

John Purroy Mitchel to be collector of customs at New York, N. Y.

William C. Logan to be collector of customs at Astoria, Oreg.

Thomas C. Burke to be collector of customs at Portland, Oreg.

Andrew H. Evans to be collector of customs at Saluria, Tex.

Frederick C. Peters to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.

James C. Congdon to be collector of customs at Georgetown, S. C.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Warner S. Kinkead to be surveyor of customs at Louisville, Ky.

Charles R. Kurtz to be surveyor of customs at Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Lewis T. Erwin to be United States marshal for the district of Alaska.

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pended, and property destroyed, the governor, who could under relatively easy circumstances issue his martial-law proclamation and send his militia into the field, said: "Nay, nay; verily I will not." Why? Because a very different state of affairs prevailed. The people, the corporations, if you please, which so largely contributed to the making of the city what it is, were in a controversy with—what shall I call it?—the idiosyncrasies of labor. It was a dangerous situation to meddle with, but dangerous only in the future.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. GOFF. I do.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I think the criticism I made a little while ago of the letter introduced by my friend from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] is equally applicable to what the Senator from West Virginia is saying. I think one is just as much subject to objection under the rules of the Senate as the other. To attack the governor of a State and the authorities of a State——

Mr. GOFF. I am criticizing the conduct of the governor of the State; that is what I am doing.

Mr. STONE. I can not see what that has to do with determining the question before the Senate. It seems to me to be wholly out of place and not at all in accord with the proprieties of the occasion or the rules of the Senate. So I hope the Senator will not continue.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. President, if I had without cause injected into this discussion the remarks I have just submitted, as the governor of Ohio injected himself into this controversy, then I might have been subject to the criticism of the Senator from Missouri; but when I simply reply to the unjust attack of the governor of Ohio upon the Senator from New Hampshire and myself, and to his unfounded aspersions upon the State of West Virginia and her governor, surely I violate no rule of the Senate, no precept of propriety. I would be less than human if I did not resent the misrepresentations contained in the communication presented by the Senator from Ohio. So far as I am concerned, the Senate can dispose of the matter as to it seems proper.

Mr. KERN. Regular order!

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, if I have in any way violated the proprieties of this Chamber, no one regrets it more than I. I am not convinced that I have so violated them. The Senators to whom I referred did not hesitate to refer to the great State of Ohio and to the conditions which prevailed there and to the conduct of her chief executive in such a way as to reflect in a very severe degree upon the conduct of our distinguished governor. I did not feel when I presented that letter that it was different in kind or in degree from the utterances which were made by the Senators themselves.

Mr. President, I do not intend to carry on this discussion very much further, except to say this: The Senator from West Virginia referred to the settlement of the strike because there was nothing else to do, in view of the fact that the governor of that great State failed to send the necessary protection.

I happen to have before me a statement that was issued by the general manager of the Cincinnati Traction Co. I am not going to weary the Senate by reading that entire statement, but there is just one sentence to which I wish to refer. He says:

> I believe that the influence of Gov. Cox was also useful at the last in aiding to bring about the final result.

What was it about which this governor had so offended? Not that he refused aid; not that he said that the military would not be sent if the conditions were such as to justify it, but he felt that the civil arm of the government had not been exerted to its utmost, and for that reason he declined to send the military branch of the service; and in that I think he was right.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not intend to detain the Senate to repeat anything I said on yesterday, when the Senate was kind enough to listen to the views I then expressed. I propose to offer an amendment to strike out the fourth paragraph of this resolution.

I simply wish to say in this connection, repeating what I said yesterday, that I entirely condemn the action of the State authorities in the creation of this court-martial or military commission and in the trial of these men. I think it was utterly illegal. I am not indifferent to the fact that that illegality should be corrected. I am not in doubt of the fact that the law already exists, and the method by which that correction is to be made is already well known, and that that method is by a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, and not by any resolution or conclusion which may be adopted or reached by the Senate.

I am not in favor of an investigation of the official acts of a State or the authorities of a State unless it is a case of absolute necessity to do so, and when there is no other way through which the end may be accomplished. As the end can be accomplished in this case and every other similar case by the judgment of the Supreme Court, I am not in favor of the invasion of the State for the purpose of having its official acts examined by a committee of the Senate.

I will simply add that what has occurred in the Senate in the last half hour must impress every Senator with the fact that if we are to enter upon the examination of the official acts of the authorities of every State who may contravene what we may think to be proper in the matter of the issuance or nonissuance of an order for martial law, or anything done under it, we have entered upon a most interminable enterprise; and it will not be limited to one State or to a dozen, but will affect every State in the Union.

It is for that reason that I move to amend the resolution reported by the committee by striking out the fourth subdivision of it. I will say that while there are reasons why I might hesitate to give my support to the other sections of the resolution, of which there are six, I believe, because there is a remedy which might be applied in each case, on account of the prominence given to this matter and the importance which is attached to it I am willing to support the other six sections of the resolution, and will do so if the fourth section is stricken out.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, one word in conclusion. I desire to say that, in my judgment, of all the seven propositions contained in this resolution the one of the highest importance to the public and to the country is the fourth; and I hope the motion of the Senator from Georgia will not prevail.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, not exactly in conclusion, because I want to explain my vote upon the resolution, I repeat what I said at the beginning of this discussion; it is somewhat embarrassing to me, because I differ in politics from the entire administration, both judicial and executive, of the State of West Virginia.

If any man will take the resolution as it now is and compare it with the resolution as originally introduced he will see that there is a vast difference in the scope of the proposed inquiry, especially as to section 4, now under consideration. In the original resolution it provided that the committee should investigate whether or not the laws of the United States had been violated. In my opinion that is almost insulting to a State. But as it is now framed, directing the committee to investigate and report all facts and circumstances relating to the charge that citizens of the United States have been arrested, tried, and convicted contrary to or in violation of the Constitution or the laws of the United States, it is entirely a different matter, and, in my judgment, contains about all the virtue there is in the resolution.

The Department of Justice can investigate peonage, and has done it. It can investigate whether or not the immigration laws of the United States have been violated, and has done it. It can investigate every subject that is embraced in the seven branches of the resolution except the fourth. That one, I submit, can not be investigated unless it shall be investigated by the legislative branch of the Government.

I stated in the beginning of this discussion that if this resolution should take the regular course, if it should be properly referred to a committee and both sides of the matter should be heard, and if a favorable report should come in and, in the opinion of that committee these matters should be investigated, I, representing in part West Virginia, should not object. I still stand by that, and as we have here now a unanimous report from the Committee on Education and Labor, I do not intend to oppose the resolution unless, sir, the fourth clause should be stricken from it. In that event I shall consider it proper to vote against the resolution as a whole.

A great many things have been said on this floor. I can not go back and correct them. I can not interject here and there facts which have been omitted in the discussion. But I want the Senate to know that, so far as I am concerned, both in West Virginia and here, I have never defended nor excused the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia upholding the conviction of men in West Virginia under the declaration of martial law. I am sorry to disagree with my distinguished colleague upon that subject, but I do disagree with him. I think those men were improperly convicted. I think the Supreme Court of the United States will hold that they were improperly convicted when the matter is taken to that tribunal. But, so far as I am concerned, I think if anything should be investigated the Senate should investigate all the facts connected with that matter, because if that is the law in the State

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of West Virginia I certainly want something done to correct what I consider to be a deprivation of the rights of the citizen.

With this explanation, Mr. President, the matter may go to a vote so far as I am concerned.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. President, a short explanation. If the amendment suggested by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] is adopted, it will be in exact accord with the theory I have taken from the beginning of this discussion. I have maintained that the Senate should not investigate the action of the State of West Virginia; that it should not investigate the action of its governor; that it should not investigate the decisions of its courts; that we have ample provision in our laws by which all of that can be reviewed and corrected if erroneous. The Senate will bear me out that that, in substance, has been my contention. I am glad there are some Senators upon the floor who agree with me in that contention.

I go further; I differ, also regretfully, with my colleague. If the fourth section is eliminated and the State is no longer to be interviewed, so to speak, or to be investigated by this committee, I can see no objection to investigating the riot or the strike or the matter of peonage or anything else, if the Senate should deem it proper to do so. Therefore I shall vote for the amendment, and, if carried, I shall vote for the resolution. If the amendment should be defeated, as matters now stand I shall vote against the resolution.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, upon the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] proposing to strike out the fourth clause of the resolution, which clause the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Fourth. Investigate and report all facts and circumstances relating to the charge that citizens of the United States have been arrested, tried, and convicted contrary to or in violation of the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON]. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. KERN (when Mr. CLAPP'S name was called). I am authorized to say that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], if present, would vote "nay." He is necessarily absent.

Mr. FALL (when his name was called). Upon this particular resolution, and all questions pertaining to it, I am paired with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I do not know how he would vote upon this question. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] and will therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. JAMES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY]. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN]; but I understand that if he were present he would vote as I shall vote on all matters pertaining to this measure. Therefore I shall vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Maryland (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER]. Knowing that he would vote as I will, I will exercise the privilege of voting. I vote "nay."

Mr. TOWNSEND (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Michigan was called). The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is absent from the city on business. I desire this announcement to stand for all the votes that may be taken.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. KERN. I was requested to announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] is unavoidably detained from the Senate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague [Mr. CULBERSON] is necessarily absent. He has a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. OLIVER. My colleague [Mr. PENROSE] is necessarily absent. If he were present, he would vote "nay." He is paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. OVERMAN. My colleague [Mr. SIMMONS] is necessarily absent. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP].

Mr. GALLINGER. I have been requested to announce that the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA], and that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

Mr. REED (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH]. When I voted I did not know that he was absent from the city and I voted inadvertently. I have, however, been informed by his colleague that if he were present he would vote as I have already voted. Under those circumstances, and with this explanation, I will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. JONES. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] is necessarily absent from the Chamber. If he were present, I think he would vote "nay."

Mr. KERN. I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] and vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 10, nays 59, as follows:

YEAS—10.

Bacon	Catron	Smith, Ga.	Tillman
Bankhead	Goff	Stone	
Bryan	Overman	Thornton	

NAYS—59.

Ashurst	Hollis	Nelson	Shively
Borah	Hughes	Norris	Smith, Ariz.
Brady	James	Oliver	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	Johnson, Me.	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Page	Smoot
Burton	Jones	Perkins	Sterling
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon	Pittman	Sutherland
Clarke, Ark.	Kern	Pomerene	Swanson
Colt	La Follette	Reed	Thomas
Crawford	Lane	Robinson	Thompson
Cummins	Lewis	Root	Townsend
Dillingham	Lodge	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Gore	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Walsh
Gronna	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Works
Hitchcock	Myers	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bradley	Fall	McLean	Simmons
Burleigh	Fletcher	Newlands	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain	Gallinger	O'Gorman	Stephenson
Chilton	Jackson	Penrose	Warren
Clapp	Lea	Poindexter	Weeks
Culberson	Lippitt	Ransdell	Williams
du Pont	McCumber	Shields	

So Mr. BACON'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. BACON. I now ask that the vote may be taken separately upon the several resolutions. [Cries of "Oh, no!"] I have the right to make the request.

Mr. SMOOT. Unquestionably the Senator has the right.

Mr. BACON. I am not going to call for the yeas and nays on them.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is in doubt as to what the Chair should do. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the substitute resolution reported by the committee.

Mr. BACON. I do not think that the ordering of the yeas and nays on yesterday has any force to-day. I do not think there is any order of the yeas and nays on any proposition except the one that has just been voted on.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands——

Mr. BACON. If there is no yea-and-nay vote called I shall not ask for a separate vote, but if there is a yea-and-nay vote called I shall do so, because, while I can not vote for the fourth resolution, I am ready to vote for the other sections. If no yea-and-nay vote is called on the general proposition, I am willing not to press my demand for a separate vote.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, the yeas and nays were ordered on yesterday.

Mr. BACON. In my opinion, and I have adhered to that opinion for years and have so expressed it on the floor——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the Senator will read the order that was made on yesterday, I think he may modify his view as to this particular case.

Mr. BACON. I do not think I will.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (reading):

Mr. ASHURST. I ask that when the vote is taken it be taken by yeas and nays.

* * * * * * *

[The yeas and nays were ordered.]

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forth upon the ocean to guard well the gleaming strand of this, our native land? I have laid these facts before the Senate in the hope that they might attract attention to the advisability of the Government making its own armor plate and thus be relieved from the extortions and larcenies of this Steel Trust.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. ASHURST. I am just about to conclude. I hold the floor only by virtue of the kindness of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], and I feel that I can not yield to anyone so long as I hold the floor by his kindness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. May the Chair inquire whether the Senator desires the resolution to lie on the table or to be referred?

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I can not at this moment ask for the adoption of the resolution, because it has always been my training never to ask for action on a proceeding, motion, or any other matter to which there is objection unless the persons making the objections are present. Observing that the Senator who made the objection the other day is not in his seat at this particular time, I do not ask for the adoption of the resolution. Moreover, I can not ask for action on the resolution at this time, for I obtained the floor upon the understanding that I would not ask for the adoption of the resolution

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator still wants the resolution to lie on the table?

Mr. ASHURST. I should like to have it lie on the table. And I now give notice that at the earliest opportunity I may secure the floor properly under the rules I shall ask for the adoption of this resolution.

[From Washington Post of May 22, 1913.]

"IF WE ARE TO SUBSIDIZE ARMOR PLANTS," SAYS SECRETARY, "LET US DO SO MAN FASHION, BY STATUTE"—CONTRACTS NOT GIVEN TO LOWEST BIDDER, HE DECLARES—SURPRISED AT MODERATION OF THE STEEL FIRMS.

Responsibility for price agreements among manufacturers furnishing armor plate for American warships was placed directly upon the Navy Department itself yesterday by Secretary Daniels. In a statement following his announcement Tuesday of his intention to submit a plan for a Government armor plant, the Secretary declared that the policy of the department in dividing plate contracts among all bidders at the lowest figure offered "makes all pretense of competitive bidding to get the lowest market price a farce that can not possibly deceive anyone acquainted with the facts."

GLAD OF PROPOSED INQUIRY.

Mr. Daniels said he was glad the resolution for an investigation of this matter, introduced recently by Senator ASHURST, was before Congress, and that it only anticipated a formal statement which he proposed to prepare requesting relief from "an intolerable situation."

How contracts for armor for the new battleship *Pennsylvania* were let by Secretary Meyer last March was told in detail in the statement. Three steel companies submitted virtually identical bids, and the contracts were divided among them.

WANTS NO SUBTERFUGE.

"If we are going to subsidize the Carnegie, Midvale, and Bethlehem companies," said Mr. Daniels, "so as to have the advantage of their armor plants in time of war, then let us do so honestly and man fashion, by statute, without concealment or attempt at hypocritical evasion of the intent of Congress to force competition and to award contracts to the lowest bidder.

"If we are, on the other hand, going to honestly award our contracts to the lowest bidder, let us do so. The effect will be, possibly, to encourage real competition among the companies, provided always that the present contention of the Department of Justice that the steel companies are a combination is disproved by the evidence."

"Bids for the *Pennsylvania* armor were opened," the statement continued, "after the publication of a notice 1 inch long, in the smallest type, in one paper only, the Philadelphia Item, that sealed proposals would be received at the Navy Department at 12 o'clock noon, February 18, with no hint of the amount, and only four weeks in advance of the date set for the receiving of the bids."

CONTRACT ARBITRARILY DIVIDED.

"It would be natural," the statement continued, "to suppose that the lowest bidder would receive the award, but such was not the case, nor has it been the case for a long time past, and here is where the whole trouble lies. On the theory that all three companies must be encouraged to maintain their armor-plate departments, the contract was arbitrarily divided among them. All three companies agreed to a price of $454 per ton for class A, $518 for turret armor, $496 for class B, and $548 for class C. Under the circumstances, I am surprised at the moderation of the bids, because, under this theory that we must distribute the work at the lowest price among the three firms, I do not see that anything but modesty or fear of a congressional investigation keeps them from putting in, say, $700 per ton as their lowest bid."

STEEL COMPANIES ARE FRANK.

The Secretary made public two letters which he received from companies which submitted bids for the *Pennsylvania* contract, because, he said, they were "so remarkable for their frankness and so completely illustrating from their own words, the evils of the situation."

The Midvale Steel Co., of Philadelphia, write:

"It has been the custom to divide the work between the competing companies at the price of the lowest bidder after asking if the other bidders will accept their portion of the work at this price, this method being deemed expedient by the department. On subsequent bids for similar material it was but natural for the competing companies to bid the price set by the previous divided order."

HIGHER THAN PREVIOUS BID.

The Bethlehem Steel Co., of South Bethlehem, Pa., told practically the same story:

"Instead of awarding a contract for the whole of an order to the lowest bidder the department has in most cases of the kind divided the order between two or more of the competing firms upon the higher bidders agreeing to reduce their prices to the price named by the lowest bidder. In view of that practice it has come to be understood by every manufacturer that the naming of a lower figure by him would merely lower the price that he and each one of his competitors would receive for a part of the order."

Concluding his statement Mr. Daniels commented on the fact that the bids for the *Pennsylvania* armor were 8 per cent higher than the price of the last previous armor made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. OWEN. I desire to enter a notice of a proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, which I ask may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the notice.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XIX of the standing rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 6. That debate or dilatory motions which in the opinion of the Senate are intended to prevent the majority of the Senate from exercising the full and free right to control any matter pending before the Senate, either in legislative or executive session, may be terminated by a vote of the majority of the Members of the Senate upon notice given by the Senate: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not be invoked to prevent reasonable debate by any Senator who requests opportunity to express his views upon such pending matter within a time to be fixed by the Senate.

"The notice given by the Senate under this section, except by consent, shall not be less than a week, unless such request be made within the last two weeks of the session."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice will be entered.

SEMINOLE INDIANS OF FLORIDA (S. DOC. NO. 42).

Mr. FLETCHER. I have received a letter from F. H. Abbott, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing a partial report of conditions existing among the Seminole Indians of Florida. I ask that the letter and accompanying report be printed as a public document and referred to the Committee on Printing.

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

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Unless there are other Senators who desire to introduce bills or resolutions——

Mr. SMOOT. Regular order, Mr. President.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. May I ask, Mr. President, if the Senator from Nevada will yield to me for just a second?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. Morning business has not closed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business has not closed. The Chair recognized the Senator from Nevada for the introduction of a bill or a resolution, as he supposed.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. What I desire to say will require but a second.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I thought morning business had been concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not yet been concluded.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. As I have said, Mr. President, I will take but a moment. I ask the courtesy of the Senate to say that, in view of the fact that for the past two months we have had one long doleful and tearful tale on the sugar question to the effect that the planters of the South would be annihilated at one fell swoop, I felt that it would be refreshing, at least, to have the testimony of some others not belonging to that particular class.

I have clipped from a prominent paper published in my State, the Newark Evening News, the statement of Mr. George F. D. Trask, a gentleman whom I know, a man of wealth and large business interests, living in Orange, N. J. He writes to Representative McCOY, thereby putting himself on record as one exception in believing that the sugar interests are not going to be destroyed. Mr. Trask urges that free sugar will advance not only the people's interest but will advance at the same time the interests of the sugar planters. He has bought and invested largely in Louisiana lands in consequence of and in the hope of this step, and he finally says:

I am heartily in favor of free sugar. I think it will be a fine thing for the country as a whole, and that the injury which the present producers claim it threatens to them is grossly exaggerated. I do not believe that it will result in shutting down any plant or factory that ought not to be closed anyhow.

I know that in one case a very large producer has lately added enormously to its cane-producing acreage in anticipation of the reduction or abolition of the duty.

I desire that this shall be known and go on record as the testimony of a capable, ingenious, bright, and successful business man and investor, who is willing to invest his money notwithstanding the calamity howls of the sugar planters.

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Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from New Jersey that I received by mail this morning three or four clippings from newspapers published in the State of Louisiana giving accounts of public sales of certain plantations. I desire to refer them to the Senator that he may in turn refer them to the gentleman whom he has quoted, so that he can be made aware of the fact that he can buy plenty of such land right now.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I shall be very glad to have them; but I will say further, for the enlightenment of the Senator, that even in my Commonwealth I can show him not only 3 or 4 but I can show 44 parcels of farm lands in New Jersey that are offered for sale under the benign and beneficent blessings of the Republican tariff.

THE TARIFF—THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if morning business is closed, I should like to address the Senate for just a few minutes.

On the 15th of this month the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] delivered what I considered a rather sensational address in this Chamber. In it he referred particularly to a circular claimed to have been issued on the 12th day of March, 1893, and read from what he claimed——

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

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

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator from Utah will observe that the Senator from Colorado is not in the Chamber. I do not know whether or not the Senator wishes to go on in his absence.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am only going to give the absolute history and facts. That is something that can not affect the Senator from Colorado in any way. I do not want the Senator to understand that I am going to reflect upon the Senator from Colorado in the least.

The Senator read the circular and stated that it was from the March, 1912, issue of Pearson's Magazine. In order that the facts in relation to this circular may be known to all, I wish to say that I have taken up this question with the American Bankers' Association, for that article stated that the circular emanated from that association. I want briefly now to review the history of this fraudulent circular.

So that there may be no mistake about it, I want to read from the RECORD the statements that were made by the Senator from Colorado, or a part of them.

He began by stating:

President Cleveland was elected, and on the 4th day of March, 1893, took his seat. Eight days afterwards, on the 12th day of March, this circular was sent to national banks in the United States:

"DEAR SIR: The interests of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates, and Treasury notes must be retired and the national-bank notes, upon a gold basis, made the only money. This requires the authorization of $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, and act with other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, as per accompanying form. Use personal influence with Congressmen, and, particularly, let your wishes be known to your Senators."

The Senator then goes on to say:

Then, as now, the votes of Senators seemed to be of supreme importance, perhaps of controlling importance, the House of Representatives being then, as now, too unwieldy and with a majority too great, coming fresh then, as now, from the people, to be influenced in the right direction.

* * * * * * * *

That circular acted, as a writer upon the subject has well said, "like a bombshell in a glass factory." A third of the bank notes were to be retired from circulation; in other words, millions of circulating money were for all practical purposes to be destroyed and money made as dear as possible. On the other hand, one-half of all the outstanding loans were to be called in. No enginery which the mind of man can conceive, Mr. President, is so powerful as those two agencies combined for the production of widespread and universal national disaster, and it came. And the interests which to-day are declaring their belief that disaster may result from the enactment of legislation designed to reduce the burdens of taxation may, if it becomes necessary from their point of view, precipitate panic through their control of credits and exchanges. I said that that was a conspiracy. There can be no question about it.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] interrupted and said:

I would ask the Senator particularly if the banks did immediately, and for the reason that they were commanded to do so by the circular, call in one-half of all their loans?

Mr. THOMAS. The bankers retired a good part of their circulation and called in their loans, or a great many of them did.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] then says:

The pamphlet which I have in my possession is an article upon the subject by Allan L. Benson, which appeared in Pearson's Magazine for March, 1912. I shall be very glad to give it to the Senator.

Speaking to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], Mr. LANE, during that speech, also said:

I will say for the information of the various Senators, while I am not taking any part in this discussion, that I heard rumors that there was such a circular in existence, and inquired of a friend of mine who is and was a national banker and did see the circular. He had received such a circular; it did exist; I read it myself, but I regret to say I have forgotten who signed it. It came from New York. I saw that identical circular, and I was assured by this banker that he acted upon it.

You may have that for just what it is worth. You are entirely welcome to the information.

The Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] said:

I did not observe who signed this circular. I did not hear the Senator read the name of the signer.

Mr. THOMAS. I did not give the name of the signer, because there is no signer in the copy I have.

Mr. ROOT. Was this an anonymous circular?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know, but I do not think it was. I think perhaps the Senator knows better than I do where it came from.

I made this statement in answer to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE]:

Mr. President, if the Senator from Colorado does not know the name, and the Senator from Oregon will give us the name of the banker to whom he refers, we can telegraph and find out; perhaps he can remember the name of the gentleman who signed the circular.

Mr. LANE. I must decline to give the name of the banker. He is a friend of mine and is still in the banking business, and I fear that it would be disastrous to him.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator from Oregon is very wise.

The following day I directed a letter to the secretary of the American Bankers' Association, inclosing the statement made by the Senator from Colorado, and asking whether there was any truth in the statement that this circular was issued by the American Bankers' Association, or if the circular was issued and signed by anyone else, so far as he knew. This morning I received a letter from Fred. E. Farnsworth, the general secretary of the American Bankers' Association, which I will read:

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, May 21, 1913.

Hon. REED SMOOT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Acknowledging your letter of May 19, 1913, and the information contained therein regarding a part of a speech delivered by Senator THOMAS, of Colorado, found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 16, 1913, I am glad, indeed, to be given this opportunity to stamp the circular referred to as a fraud and a dastardly attack reflecting upon the American Bankers' Association and the bankers and financiers of the country. I am familiar with the article referred to, which appeared in Pearson's Magazine of March, 1912, headed "That money difficulty."

We have had several inquiries since March, 1912, concerning the circular mentioned, but have not considered that it was worthy of notice or publicity on the part of the American Bankers' Association. However, now that the matter has been brought up in Congress, I am pleased to furnish you with documentary evidence as to the fraud perpetrated at the time named—1893.

Under separate cover I am sending to you by express, charges prepaid, the proceedings of the American Bankers' Association for the years 1894 and 1896, so that you will have at first hand the original denial of this circular and the action taken in regard thereto.

The controversy starts on page 17 of the proceedings of 1894. A copy of the circular is printed in these proceedings, and you will note that it was unsigned and dated on the Sabbath. You will also note that under the signature of E. H. Pullen, chairman of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, the circular was declared a fraud and an authoritative statement made that it was not issued or countenanced by the American Bankers' Association.

This entire matter was brought to the attention of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, and the chairman of the executive council, Mr. E. H. Pullen, was afterwards, in 1895, president of this association, as well as vice president of the National Bank of the Republic of New York City, well known and respected in this community and now deceased.

In the proceedings of 1896, page 21, you will also find a copy of a communication from W. J. Bryan, which, at that time, was answered by Joseph C. Hendrix, chairman of our executive council and a prominent banker of New York City, as well as a Member of Congress representing this section.

As these two copies of the proceedings are taken from the library of the association and are the only copies we have, you will appreciate their value to us and kindly return them when they shall have answered your purpose.

I trust now that this matter can be placed in its proper light and repudiation given to the attacks made on the banks and bankers of the country and the American Bankers' Association, and I notice with great satisfaction and pleasure your statement proving the assertion of Senator THOMAS untrue regarding the decrease of circulation during the Democratic administration of 1893–1897.

Very truly, yours,
FRED. E. FARNSWORTH,
General Secretary.

Mr. President, I have here the proceedings of the American Bankers' Association for 1894, and also the proceedings of the same association for 1896. On page 17 of the proceedings of 1894 Mr. E. H. Pullen, then chairman of the executive council, in his annual report, referring to this circular, makes this statement:

On the 29th day of March, 1894, we received the following letter addressed to the chairman:

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Little Rock, Ark., March 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR: Herewith I inclose you clipping from the Little Rock Daily Press in their issue of the 24th instant which explains itself. It seems

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citizen who was then living, that there was a constantly contracting circulating medium. There are more ways to retire circulation than one; and one of them is to pile it up in the vaults of the banks. The Senator knows, as does every contemporary of his who was living at the time, that the depositors of money in the banks and entitled to it could not get it out, and that the clearing house in New York, in violation of the law, had resort to the issuance of clearing-house certificates for the purpose of supplying the want of money with which to transact the business of the country.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator is wrong.

Mr. THOMAS. And while that circular, of whose spurious character the Senator says he is convinced, may have some earmarks of a fraud, it certainly outlined the situation as it afterwards developed; because there is no time in the history of this Nation when money was so difficult to obtain as it was then, when the value of debts increased appallingly, when ruin and bankruptcy and disaster attended the business of the country as they did during that frightful period in which the Senator now, years afterwards, complacently assures us that the national-bank circulation was actually expanding.

Mr. SMOOT. Is the Senator through?

Mr. THOMAS. I am not.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought the Senator was through.

Mr. THOMAS. I will yield if the Senator desires to interrupt me.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator is not through, I will wait until he concludes.

Mr. THOMAS. I will give way to the Senator.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado a question right here for my own information. Does the Senator himself believe that the American Bankers' Association ever sent out such a circular?

Mr. THOMAS. I have never said so; but I believe that that circular was issued at the time from some source that was connected with the general purpose of bringing about a repeal of the statute.

Mr. McCUMBER. Can the Senator imagine that any society supposed to have the intelligence of the American Bankers' Association, with their vast numbers, would have been guilty of so simple and so unbusinesslike an act, even had they been so criminally inclined? Would it not be so foolish to send out a circular of that kind that the Senator could scarcely conceive of a possibility of its being done?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, yes, Mr. President; I can conceive of an association desiring to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law doing a great many things; and while I am casting no imputation upon individual bankers, I expect hereafter to show the meeting of some of the members of this association, shortly after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, with the Treasurer of the United States and with the Secretary of the Treasury, outlining a system or a plan—I care not what you call it—which broke in full force shortly afterwards. It was accentuated by the suspension of silver coinage by the Indian mints in June, which was the straw that broke the camel's back and accelerated the tremendous disaster of that year.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado asked me the question whether I did not know that the national bank-note circulation was held in the vaults of the banks and was not put in circulation by the banks in 1893 and in 1894. National-bank notes were not counted as a part of the reserve required to be held by national banks. Mr. President, national banks do not take out note circulation and pay an amount equal to 2 per cent interest on it unless they are going to put the notes in circulation. No bank in this country would be so foolish as to have a note circulation and put the circulation in their bank vaults when they were compelled to pay an amount equal to 2 per cent interest on it. The mere proposition on its face can not be true. A man standing at the head of a national bank and who would do such a thing would not be worthy of the position as teller in a bank.

I was going to ask the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] the same question that was asked him by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

Mr. THOMAS. Do you want the question answered the second time?

Mr. SMOOT. Well, I was going to ask the Senator if he now believed that that circular was issued by any responsible person in the United States?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; I do.

Mr. SMOOT. I am glad I secured a direct answer from the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator could have got it at any time by asking the question. I have never sought to evade a question of the Senator; at least, I hope I have not.

Mr. SMOOT. But does the Senator think that any responsible man or anyone who has any influence at all in the financial affairs of the Government would issue such a circular and not sign it?

Mr. THOMAS. I think that when the money power of this country makes up its mind to carry out its purposes it is capable of doing whatever is necessary to accomplish its end. That is my opinion, and the history of the country proves it, Mr. President.

The Senator is somewhat inclined not to accept, at least at its full currency value, my assertion that this money was not in circulation—I mean this tremendous bank-note issue for which the Senator says the banks paid the munificent sum of 2 per cent—but the Senator can not deny the fact that there never was such a time of currency stringency in the history of this country as that from the spring of 1893 until the latter part of 1894. Where was this money, if the banks did not have it concealed? Did the people borrow it and then stuff it in their boots? Where was it?

Mr. SMOOT. No; they did not borrow it——

Mr. THOMAS. It was not in circulation and a man could not borrow it; you could not get a cent for love or money; you could not borrow $5 upon a $20 gold piece.

The Senator has referred to the lack of business involved in paying 2 per cent upon a money issue and then not loaning it out, but think, Mr. President, of the enormous profit that comes after the purpose is accomplished for which the stringency is created.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Colorado yields too much to the Senator from Utah in admitting that national banks pay 2 per cent on their circulation.

Mr. THOMAS. I am quite willing to make it anything; I have got the everlasting fact behind me that there never was such a stringency at a time when it is claimed there was an increase in circulation.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The national banks do not pay a tax of 2 per cent. The tax upon the bank currency of the country, as I recall, is one-half of 1 per cent, and not 2 per cent.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the Senator [Mr. SMOOT] refers to the interest on the bonds.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] argued that the bankers would hardly be willing to pay 2 per cent on their currency and then allow it to lie idle. The fact is that they do not pay 2 per cent; they pay one-half of 1 per cent, and they receive the interest on the bonds which they deposit to secure their currency.

Mr. THOMAS. The establishment of the gold standard through the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law brought its harvest of fortunes to these gentlemen manyfold in the succeeding years.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am in full accord with the Senator that during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 the conditions in this country were most distressing, and I want to say to the Senator now that if he and his Democratic colleagues pass the House tariff bill without any changes, and if the same conditions existed in Europe to day that existed in 1893, you would have the same conditions among the working people of the United States as existed then.

The Senator says that the banks put the money in their vaults. I want to refer him to the published statements of many of the banks in this country during that period. They will show that many of them had scarcely 5 per cent of their deposits in cash in their vaults. It is true that the people were scared; it is true that they withdrew their money; it is true that it was hoarded; and the deposit boxes in every bank which had them were filled with hoarded money placed in boxes rather than deposited with the banks. The Senator ought to know that fact.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah is not only an apostle, but a prophet. He now prophesies a recurrence of the same unfortunate conditions into which this country entered in 1893 and continued in a long course of travail if the Democratic Party dares to keep its plighted faith to the people.

Mr. SMOOT. Well, that is a question.

Mr. THOMAS. I tell him that if his prophecy proves correct it will be because the same interests and influences operating through the same methods will again reproduce the disaster of 1893; and I interpret his prophecy as being made perhaps upon information that, in order to get rid of or make unpopular a law which is designed to shift the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the consumers to the wealth of the country, the successful tactics of 1893 will be repeated, and then, perhaps 20 years from now, another Senator from Utah will rise in his seat and make a similar prediction when

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the burden again becomes so heavy that the people refuse longer to bear it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want the Senator to be accurate in quoting what I say, and I want him to mark what I say specifically, because I am ready to stand by it. If history is to repeat itself, I have no question what the result will be, and I am willing to be judged by it. If the Senator is right, I shall be only too pleased to acknowledge it; and if he is wrong, then I think that he ought to do the same.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say a word?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. I will mark carefully what the Senator says, because I think he speaks not only as a Senator, but semi-officially.

Mr. SMOOT. Well, Mr. President, so far as any information is at my command, it comes from no different source than the one from which the Senator gets his; but I have read the history of this country; I have studied it; I have seen that certain causes have brought about certain results; and I believe they will do so again. I say this—and I do not hesitate to say it with all the power at my command—that if conditions in Europe were the same to-day as they were in 1893 we could look for a panic in this country shortly after the tariff bill became a law. I say it without a question of doubt in my mind. Am I wrong? Perhaps I am; and, if I am, I will only too gladly acknowledge it when the demonstration has been made.

The Senator refers to the question of the Democrats living up to their plighted faith with the people. Did the Democrats say in the platform at Baltimore that they were going to have free wool? Did they not indorse the House bill revising the tariff in which a duty on wool was provided? Yet the present House of Representatives has passed a bill placing wool on the free list. Is that living up to the pledges of the party to the western people? I might go on and enumerate other instances of the same kind, but I do not want to enter this discussion from a political standpoint. I simply brought this matter to the attention of the Senate this morning so that the facts may be known to the country. I know it is very, very popular, I might say, for men in public life to berate the endeavors of men who stand at the head of the great industries and the banks of this country, but the day will come when it will not be so popular. I believe that they are just as loyal, just as patriotic, and just as good American citizens as many of the men who berate them upon the platform and in their lecture courses in this country. I do not say that they are all angels; I do not say that they are all honest; but I do say, taking them as a class of men, taking them as a whole, that they are just as good American citizens and will sacrifice just as much for this country as many other people who profess so much and do so little.

Mr. THOMAS. I think, Mr. President, they ought to sacrifice a good deal more. I think that their atonement will only be complete when their sacrifices equal the extent of their exploitation of the consuming and producing masses of the country.

The Senator appeals to history now in support of his assertion that hard times are ahead of us provided conditions in Europe change. I think I state his proposition correctly. If not, I hope he will correct me.

The Senator is a student of history. He is a very industrious man. His power of persistent effort and accomplishment has always commanded my admiration. But the Senator has read history in vain if he has so read it as to conclude that industrial convulsions have been consequent upon tariff reform. It is not the modification of tariff schedules, it is not the reduction of taxes upon the people, that have ever operated as a cause of panic, and they never will. Every panic in the history of this Nation has proceeded from other causes than the one which is always assigned afterwards as a basis of prophecy of what is to come by those who fear a change in those laws which confer privileges upon some and burdens upon others.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I should like to suggest that he is not strictly accurate in stating that panics are always attributed to that cause. I do not think the panic of 1907 was attributed to that cause.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me ask the Senator just to wait and give these panic-prophesying gentlemen time and he will learn from them that the panic of 1907 was based upon an apprehension that President Taft would be defeated in 1912. [Laughter.] There is no question but that these gentlemen have other arrows in their quivers to be used hereafter. Yet it is just as logical to attribute the panic of 1893 or the panic of 1873 to disturbances consequent upon attempted tariff reform as it is now to make these predictions of coming disaster and base them upon the same cause.

If we must continue with the present system, which has already resulted in transferring to a few thousand people control of 80 per cent of the property of this Nation, until the rest of it shall also be transferred or absorbed, I do not know but that such a panic would be preferable. I am not afraid of it; and even if I were, Mr. President, I should stand here advocating a change in the present fiscal system of the Nation. You gentlemen promised to make it in 1908. You did not do it.

Talk about hearings! The Republican Party had its hearings upon the Payne-Aldrich bill. They not only heard, but they listened. They not only listened, but they practically allowed these great interests to write their own items and their own schedules in that bill. When they did it they wrote also "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin" upon the banquet walls of the party; and when, in November of last year, the people had an opportunity to say what they thought of your antipanic-producing tariff they spoke so loudly that only the murmur of the State of Utah and the State of Vermont survived it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, am I mistaken in my recollection that the President of the United States has recently said that he belongs to a minority party, and that the result of the last election was not a Democratic victory?

Mr. THOMAS. He said it was not a Democratic victory in the sense that we obtained a majority; but will the Senator say that the Progressive-Roosevelt bolt was an indorsement of the Payne-Aldrich bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. They certainly were in favor of protection.

Mr. THOMAS. That is not the question. Will the Senator say that the Bull Moose vote was a vote which favored or indorsed the Payne-Aldrich bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. They certainly never favored or indorsed the Democratic policy.

Mr. THOMAS. That does not answer the question. As a matter of fact, their platform, and the Senator well knows it, denounced that enactment just as we have denounced it. Moreover, gentlemen upon the other side, gentlemen belonging to the Republican Party, who voted perhaps for Mr. Taft himself, did not lend the sanction of their approval to the iniquity which is known throughout the country and abhorred as the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator expect and believe that the present tariff bill will meet the commendation of the Bull Moose Party of which he has spoken?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know. The Democratic Party has never associated with the Bull Moose Party. The Senator from Wyoming used to be in close association with its members. He can answer the question, probably, better than I.

Mr. WARREN. That is the first disavowal I have heard, and the Senator has my thanks for it.

Mr. THOMAS. Is it?

Mr. WARREN. It is the first one.

Mr. THOMAS. It will not be the last.

Mr. WARREN. I hope not.

Mr. THOMAS. No; it will not be the last. The Democratic Party is a party that tries to take care of itself, and it has manifested a good deal of vitality.

Mr. WARREN. Still, when the Senator disavows the Bull Moose Party, and goes back to the election, he has to admit that he is a member of a minority party, and that it was the minority of the Republic that gave its consent to the kind of a tariff bill that the Senator proposes; and, if I am not mistaken, that minority will grow smaller when they come to appreciate the results of that tariff bill, if it ever passes.

Mr. THOMAS. God knows it will never get so small as the minority party that the Senator represents. That is absolutely impossible. It is now a negative quantity. I have great admiration for the Progressive Party myself. It represents a protest against the influences that have so long controlled and dominated the great Republican Party in this Nation—that have turned it away from its purposes and objects and made it the political ally and slave of those enormous interests and institutions that control every department of industry and dominate every opportunity of the American citizen.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate resolution 66, authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to hold hearings. It

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has been on the calendar for some time, and I should like to have it disposed of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate resolution 66——

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to have the resolution first read.

Mr. OWEN. It has been reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and also by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 66), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make investigations of banking and currency matters and to compile and prepare statistics relative thereto, such as may be necessary, and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof, and for this purpose they are authorized to sit, by subcommittee or otherwise, during the sessions of the Senate, or recesses thereof, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, and to employ such stenographic and clerical assistance, or otherwise, as may be necessary, the expense of such investigation to be paid for from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to pay for such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. The word "otherwise" was stricken out, I think.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And the word "clerical" was stricken out.

Mr. OWEN. The word "clerical" was stricken out, also.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary has simply read the resolution as proposed. There are several amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I do not propose to enter an objection to this resolution, and yet I should like a little information. I notice the resolution provides that the committee may sit at such times and places as in its judgment may be deemed necessary. That means that it may go to Europe, I suppose, or to Africa, or to the Orient; that it may sit in this country or in any other country and take testimony. Am I correct in that?

Mr. OWEN. I assume the Senator recognizes the fact that the language follows the usual form.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am not quite sure on that point.

Mr. OWEN. Then I will reassure the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. I recall the fact that not long ago we had a very industrious commission that traveled the world over, and spent a very large amount of money, and made a report, and collected a very valuable library, and that a bill was introduced as a result of that very expensive investigation and unanimously reported; but the bill has received scant consideration on the part of the Senate. Now is the entire ground to be gone over again and several hundred thousand dollars more used, or can the Senator give us some reasonable degree of assurance that there will be a more economical investigation than the one that was made?

Mr. OWEN. I can give that assurance to the Senator without any breach of confidence.

Mr. GALLINGER. Can the Senator, supplementing the question I asked him a few days ago, give us a reasonable degree of assurance that after we get through with this troublesome tariff bill the work of the session will probably end; or are we to have an illy matured and hastily constructed currency bill to struggle with here during the latter months of the summer?

Mr. OWEN. The Senator is asking a good many varieties of questions in one remark. In the first place, he desires to know what will be done by the Congress of the United States after the tariff bill is disposed of. With my limited knowledge I am unable to inform the Senator on that point.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is it the Senator's purpose to introduce and press for consideration at this session a currency measure?

Mr. OWEN. When this matter came up before I stated to the Senator what are my personal views with regard to it. I am not authorized to speak for anyone except myself.

Mr. GALLINGER. I notice the Senator has been in consultation with the President on this subject more or less frequently; has he not?

Mr. OWEN. I decline to submit to a cross-examination upon my relations with the President.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I think we have gotten all the light we can get on this question.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator a question. I have been very much struck by one remarkable fact. For years past the Senators on the other side of the Chamber have been very insistent that there should be legislation to reform the currency. I think there has been a remarkable unanimity on that side——

Mr. GALLINGER. And our Democratic friends did not come to our rescue.

Mr. BACON. That may be true; but we are proposing to do so now. I have not stated my proposition. I said there had been the most remarkable and noted unanimity, not simply of opinion but of expression, on the Republican side of this Chamber, that the matter ought not to be delayed. The thing that has struck me as very remarkable is that in public utterance in this Chamber, and in private expression in personal interviews, it has been apparent to my mind that the Senators on the other side have all at once become opposed to any immediate action in regard to this matter. Now, why is that? I should like the Senator to tell me what has brought about that change of opinion on the part of Republican Senators.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator desires to apply that to me, I disclaim any purpose of that kind on my part. A few days ago the Senator took me to task and read me a very pleasant little lecture on the importance of Senators remaining here and performing public business. The Senator will, if he gives the matter a moment's consideration——

Mr. BACON. No; I certainly did not apply that to the Senator from New Hampshire, because he is one of the most regular in attendance of Senators on either side of this Chamber.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was about to remark on that; and I regretted that the Senator's language did seem to apply directly to me because I had suggested that I thought we ought not to be kept here until winter time, sweating ourselves over a currency bill that is not going to become a law at this session, and everybody knows it.

Mr. BACON. I do not know it; I want to say that to the Senator. If my views have any influence or prevail, we will have it at the present session. As I said the other day, if this matter is of the importance that the business men say to us it is, and that our Republican brethren for the last six or eight years have been urging upon us it is, I think we certainly ought not to delay in the effort to give them the relief which they say is required.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will join the Senator from Georgia in any reasonable effort, at any reasonable time, to secure currency legislation. I think the Senator is right in the suggestion that we ought to have currency legislation at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will pardon me for just a moment. I want to say to the Senator from New Hampshire the statement is made, and is very frequently repeated, that our present financial system is one which puts the business community in constant danger and peril, because of the inability of those who have the direction of our financial matters and our business operations to meet great emergencies, and no man can tell when those emergencies will arise. If that be true, can there be any greater duty devolving upon the Congress of the United States than the duty to enter upon legislation which will guard against such a danger as that? And, as I said the other day, should the question of a little personal inconvenience on the part of Senators stand in the way of the performance of so great and so urgent a duty as that?

Mr. GALLINGER. It has always seemed to me, Mr. President, that the necessity for this legislation has been considerably exaggerated. I do not think that because of our currency system we have had the cataclysms in the business world that some people are in the habit of suggesting. Yet doubtless we can improve our currency system, and I am quite in favor of the effort being made at the proper time.

I regret that I have taken so much time. I shall not object to the Senator's resolution. It is a proper one, and I have no doubt the money will be wisely expended in getting information which we all desire to have.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSON. As a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I think I can safely say that the Republican members of that committee are anxious to proceed with financial legislation at this session. Several bills have been introduced and are before the committee, one of them being the product of the Monetary Commission, but the Republican members of the committee are unable to move any faster than the Democratic members of the committee will allow them to move. We are ready to go on with this matter of financial legislation, and will take it up as speedily as possible.

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I want further to say that while a bill has been introduced, and is pending before the committee, to establish and create a national currency association—a single central association for the entire country—I understand our friends on the other side can not approve of this, because the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore condemned it. They propose instead of one central currency association to have fifteen, or from a dozen to twenty, but in all other respects, as I understand, they practically adopt the plan of the Monetary Commission. In other words, the plan is to segregate and separate the matters into from a dozen to fifteen or twenty currency associations, but otherwise the associations are to be on the line prescribed and outlined in the report of the Monetary Commission and in the bill that was prepared by that commission and introduced in Congress.

Now, such a bill as I have indicated has been introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. I want to say to the chairman of the committee and to the members on the other side of the Chamber that we Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee are ready to proceed with that work immediately and to go at it faithfully and to the best of our ability.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning hour has closed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I trust the Senator from Oklahoma may have action upon his resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the question will be taken on the amendments reported by the committee. The first amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 11, strike out the words "and clerical" before the word "assistance."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, before this resolution is passed by the Senate I should like to say a few words.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] has declared that the original Aldrich plan provided for a great central reserve association with 16 branch organizations or associations, and he intimates that the Democratic Party is now prepared to abandon the central organization and to establish the regional system by practically creating 16 independent reserve associations in the banking zones covered by the branch associations of the Aldrich bill.

I wish to say a word to the Senator from Oklahoma, who leads this committee, and suggest to him that that committee should seriously consider not the question of the economic division of the country into certain banking zones and creating in each zone a reserve association, such associations numbering 16 or 17 in all, but that it should consider the wisdom of following in the banking organization the organization of our Government, which consists of independent States, 48 in number, bound together by a union as federated States.

I wish to call the Senator's attention to the importance of organizing these reserve associations within the boundaries of each individual State, one in each State, so that in such reserve associations can be grouped not only the national banks in that State but the State banks in the State, and then the system they shall organize will cover a federation of the various State reserve associations in such a way as to make their union effective in the prevention of the interruption of interstate exchange and of national panics.

I wish, in this connection, to call the Senator's attention to the fact that one-half of the deposits of this country are in the State banks, that about one half of the loans made by banks in this country are the loans of State banks, and that we may perfect our national banking system so that it may be the most perfect in the world and yet, if we leave the other half of the banking system organized under State laws in an imperfect condition, we will fail of the accomplishment of that which we desire, and it will be in the power of the State banks, through inefficient administration and inefficient management, to embroil not only themselves in difficulties but the entire national banking system.

If we will organize a reserve association in each State we can invite the State banks to come into those associations, giving them equal privileges as to the issue of emergency currency, a power which they desire, conditioned upon their complying with the national laws regarding the relation of capital to deposits and the relation of reserves to deposits.

Thus we can, through this persuasive power, secure the precautions that will insure good banking upon the part of the State banks—such precautions as we deem essential regarding the national banks. Each State reserve association will be organized, of course, to prevent local panics, for it will unionize all the banks of the State for their prevention, and so mass together the reserves of the banks, both National and State, within the boundaries of the State as to transfer those reserves to the point of attack, just as the militia itself is mobilized for a similar purpose.

Then we can, by a system of federation of the State reserve associations, analogous to that of the National Government, have a great central organization, to be called a banking board or banking commission, and by a gradual process bring the State reserve associations in such communion as to make them absolutely effective in the prevention of interstate panics and the interruption of interstate exchange.

It seems to me that such a system is eminently democratic in character, and it likens the economic system of banking to that of our system of government, maintaining the autonomy of each State complete in itself, associating all the banks of each State together for mutual protection and support, and yet facilitating their union for national and interstate purposes.

I have regretted very much of late to see that in every announcement regarding the possible action of the committee of the Democratic House attention seems to be directed in the line of the creation of economic zones regardless of State boundaries, instead of the preservation of the political zones now existing as sovereign States. I do not believe that such an organization is democratic in character. I believe that its tendency is toward an absorbing nationalism, which will still further weaken the autonomy of the States.

I believe that by following the analogy of our system of government and making the administration of our economics and our banking harmonize with our system of government in the maintenance of State lines as to the creation of economic and financial zones we will strengthen our system of government, we will preserve the autonomy of the States, and strengthen that system of cooperation which, I am glad to say, is gradually increasing, a cooperation which on matters of mutual interest is now being so generally indulged between the Nation, the Union of the States, on the one hand, and the individual States upon the other.

It was not my purpose, Mr. President, to speak so long, but I found it impossible to express what I had to say in fewer words. I do trust that the Senator from Oklahoma will at the very initiative give some consideration to this view, for if we get headed in the other direction, the direction in which, I am sorry to say, the House committee seems to tend, we will, in my judgment, accomplish the creation of a system not so democratic in form, not so inclined to preserve the autonomy of the States, not so serviceable in the exercise of State powers as to purely domestic banking and exchange and of the national powers regarding interstate exchange as a branch of interstate commerce.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, being a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency I desire to say that I am perfectly willing to do whatever the best interests of the public service require. My judgment is that a Senator or a Representative in Congress can do better work if he concentrates his attention upon one important measure at a time. I think the revision of the tariff that is now proposed is a most important measure, and it is of such importance that it ought to command the most careful consideration and the most industrious effort of every Member of the Senate.

When that is through, when that work has been completed, if we have the time and strength to enter upon another piece of legislation I am perfectly willing to do it, but I do not think it would be wise to undertake to carry along tariff legislation and currency legislation at the same time. I think while the chairman of the committee is disposed to push the matter with as reasonable expedition as possible he has pursued a very wise course in not insisting upon the immediate consideration of a currency bill while the tariff bill is before us and commanding our attention.

I do not pretend to be an expert in financial matters. I have an impression that the evils which are complained of must arise from the banking system more than the currency system, and that a few changes in the banking system could be made and then the country would not suffer if Congress took a considerable time to study any contemplated changes in our currency laws.

I felt like I wanted to make this statement because of other statements that have been made by members of the committee, with which I agree in the main but not completely.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the second amendment of the committee.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 11, after the word "assistance," insert "at a cost not to exceed $1 a printed page."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 2, after the word "printing," to strike out "and binding"; and in line 3, before

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the word "use," to strike out the word "its" and insert "the," and after the word "use" to insert the words "of the committee."

Mr. OWEN. After the word "Senate," on the first line of page 2, I move to strike out the remainder of the resolution in the following words:

And the committee is authorized to pay for such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

The committee will not expect to have any occasion for that part of the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. I understood the Senator to say that on page 1, line 12, the words "or otherwise" were to be stricken out.

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. SMOOT. The Secretary has not reported that as an amendment, and it is not so marked in the printed resolution.

Mr. OWEN. On page 1, line 12, after the words "at a cost not to exceed $1 a printed page," I move to strike out the words "or otherwise."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRISTOW. May I inquire of the Senator from Oklahoma if striking out the clause on page 2 will prevent the committee from having the hearings or the information collected printed in document form for the use of the committee?

Mr. OWEN. The Secretary of the Senate has the right to have any binding done that may be required by the committee.

Mr. BRISTOW. I did not want the committee to be foreclosed from having the hearings printed and bound in the usual way.

Mr. OWEN. No; it is not intended to prevent the binding in the usual way.

Mr. GALLINGER. For the purpose of getting rid of unnecessary language, I call the attention of the Senator to lines 7 and 8, the words "by subcommittee or otherwise." It is provided in lines 2 and 3 that the investigation shall be conducted by subcommittee or otherwise. I move, after the word "sit," in line 7, to strike out the words "by subcommittee or otherwise."

Mr. OWEN. I hope the Senator will not insist on that amendment. It may be necessary to use a subcommittee. We are using a subcommittee now for the purpose of framing certain questions desired by the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. The reason why I made the suggestion was that the resolution provides—

That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make investigations—

And so forth.

It seems to me that it is unnecessary to repeat the language. If the Senator wants it in I have no objection.

Mr. OWEN. It is the usual form, and the committee may prefer to have the work done through a subcommittee. They are doing that now with regard to framing certain questions.

Mr. GALLINGER. They have that power under the general terms of the resolution, but I will withdraw the amendment.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I understand one of the reasons for urging the consideration of the currency bill at this session may be possibly to divert attention from the effects of the tariff. It has occurred to me that it would be quite enough at this time to deal with the tariff, in order that the responsibilities, whatever they may be, which shall follow can be rightly located. If it shall so happen that a business disturbance shall occur and currency legislation is enacted immediately after the revision of the tariff, the present announced plan to prosecute the business men of the country for causing such disturbance may be attended with difficulty; for is it not possible that the bankers may be chargeable with causing the panic, if one occurs?

In the old days of Rome it is recorded that the emperors, after they had brought disaster to their subjects, engaged in some new and exciting enterprise in order to divert the attention of the populace from their unhappy condition. But we have passed from those times of deception, and will it not be better and safer to try one experiment with business at a time? The effects of these two great measures should be tried separately, so that there will be no confusion as to causes, whether those effects are good or bad. The money question was invoked 17 years ago as the cause for the evil times which followed the Democratic revision of the tariff in 1894, but the people knew, Such a thing should not be tried again. The issue should not be confused now.

In order that the country may analyze both these propositions thoroughly, I sincerely hope that the committee will be content at this session to acquire information, but that it may not feel like unduly hastening the consideration of the currency bill—at least not to the extent of trying to becloud the effects of tariff revision.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, before the question is put, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the resolution if he has some definite plan of an investigation that is to be undertaken under the authority that is proposed to be given by the resolution? Of course, we are all aware that the Government has spent enormous sums of money recently in investigating similar subjects. There was a very large sum of money spent by the Monetary Commission and a most exhaustive report made upon all of these subjects, covering not only this country but practically all the countries of the world. There has also been a very elaborate investigation made under the authority of committees of the other House. I do not suppose that the Senator from Oklahoma intends to duplicate those investigations. I also can not suppose that he is asking for this authority unless he has some definite plan of action. I should be very much obliged if, before the motion is put, the Senator would tell us in a definite way just what the intention is that is meant to be carried out by the resolution.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, this question, of course, is not a partisan question, as has been suggested by some of the remarks which have been heard on the floor; nor is this matter a new question, as has been suggested by one of the Senators. On the contrary, this question has been under the most active study and consideration for five years. It was in 1908, five years ago, that we established a national Monetary Commission. They have done a vast work, they have accumulated a great fund of information, and incidentally accumulated quite a valuable library on the bibliography of the question of banking and currency, a library consisting of nearly 2,000 volumes. Their work is of great value, of great use, of great importance; but here is a new committee taking up this question and undertaking to digest these matters. Therefore they are impelled, by a reasonable consideration of this subject, to hear the experts of the country before the committee in order that they may be cross-questioned, and so that the committee may advise itself as fully as possible.

So now to ask the chairman of the committee what he proposes to do in the way of legislation, assuming that he represents the entire committee in the matter, is going beyond the point of reason, I think, because the committee has not instructed the chairman with regard to the matter nor has the committee itself given such consideration to the question nor to any bills before it—although there are several bills before it, including the bill prepared by the Monetary Commission—that I could answer that question, except in a general way, by saying that I shall expect the committee to consider the question in its various aspects, to hear expert opinions upon it, and making a proper record of them, so that the Senate itself shall be informed with regard to what is said by experts upon this topic.

Mr. LIPPITT. I had supposed, Mr. President, that in presenting such a resolution it would be something more than merely a digestive powder. I scarcely supposed that the committee who authorized a report of this resolution would have done so without considering pretty precisely the steps that they wanted to take and the precise information that they wanted to acquire. Of course, the duplication of investigations of this sort by Congress is something almost beyond the belief of anyone who has not been in this body and seen them actually performed.

I do not know that I am going to object particularly to this investigation being made, but I had hoped that the Senator had some definite plan, some particular form of knowledge that he wanted to bring out and make public. If it is simply a dragnet investigation in the hope of discovering something that is not at present known, why, that puts one view upon the matter. I am sorry that the Senator from Oklahoma is not in a position to state definitely what he wants the investigation for.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, not to protract this discussion unnecessarily, I should like to ask the interpretation of the Senator from Oklahoma of the last two lines of this resolution, which reads:

And the committee is authorized to pay for such printing as may be necessary for the use of the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. Those words have been stricken out.

Mr. BURTON. Do they mean that these publications are to be for the exclusive use of the committee or would they be available for each Member of the Senate?

Mr. OWEN. I might explain to the Senator that I have moved to strike out those two lines, and the motion has been agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. BURTON. Then, they have been stricken out? What is the intention? Is it the intention to print the hearings?

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Mr. OWEN. Yes; the hearings will be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. BURTON. Is it the intention that those hearings shall be available for any Member of the Senate who is desirous of reading them?

Mr. OWEN. Of course.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Ohio that under the resolution there is no direct provision for the printing; but I take it for granted that the Senator from Oklahoma will be content with the printing of a thousand copies, which every committee of the Senate has a right to have printed under the printing law.

Mr. OWEN. That was the intention of the resolution, of course.

Mr. SMOOT. That is as I understood it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1620.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill the title of which will be read.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1620) to provide for representation of the United States in the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the word "ports," to strike out: "And the President is hereby authorized and requested to extend an invitation to the said congress to hold its fifteenth biennial meeting in the United States in 1915;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $6,850 to defray the expenses of delegates, to be designated by the President of the United States, to the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, at Milan, Italy, September, 1913, including secretarial and stenographic work and transcription of reports.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I move that the sum of "$6,850" be stricken out of the bill and that the sum of "$4,500" be inserted. I will say to the Senator from Virginia that the reason I do that is that these international congresses on alcoholism are held every two years, and two years ago in the appropriation bill for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, a provision was inserted as follows:

For expenses of delegates to be designated by the President to the Thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism at The Hague, Holland, September, 1911, $4,500, including secretarial and stenographic work and transcription of reports.

That is identically the wording of this bill, with the exception of the amount and the name of the place in which the congress is to be held.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Utah that one of the delegates informed me that the amount appropriated on the former occasion turned out to be quite insufficient.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator from Texas that if we give $6,850 at this time, two years hence we shall be called upon for another appropriation, and it will not then be $6,850, but it will be $10,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not think the Senator is correct in that statement.

Mr. SMOOT. I think that in appropriating for all these junketing trips we ought to hold them down to just as low a level as it is possible, and I shall ask for a vote upon the question if the Senator will not accept the amendment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, it is not a junketing trip in any sense whatever, and I resent the statement that it is.

Mr. SMOOT. Perhaps, Mr. President, I designated it rather harshly, and I will withdraw the expression; but I want to say to the Senator that this is not the only request of this kind that we have had. Hardly an appropriation bill passes but that some appropriation is made to enable somebody to go to Europe. I will appeal to any member of the Appropriations Committee as to whether that is not so. I think that if we are going to send delegates to the Fourteenth Congress on Alcoholism we ought to provide for their actual expenses, but the expenditure ought to be kept within reasonable limits.

I am perfectly willing, inasmuch as we have embarked on this business and the precedent has been established, that we shall not draw a line in the case of this particular congress. I suppose if there is any congress for which we ought to appropriate for a trip to Europe, perhaps this is as good a one as any; but this is one of dozens of similar instances, and I think the time has arrived when this sort of appropriation should at least be regulated and a limit placed on them, if possible.

I move, Mr. President, that "$6,850" be striken out and that "$4,500" be inserted, which is the amount appropriated for the same object in 1911.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "$6,850" and in lieu thereof to insert "$4,500."

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, in reply to the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] I will say that he has entirely misconceived the purpose of the appropriation and the history of the Congress on Alcoholism. The junketing expeditions which he abuses so extravagantly, and properly, and with such zeal, usually originate in Congress. In this case the Italian Government has extended an invitation to the United States to send delegates to the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, which will be held at Milan. These meetings commenced in 1846. They were discontinued for awhile, but they are now held every two years. Scientific men interested in temperance meet there to discuss the effect of alcoholism in its varied phases. They consider to what extent alcohol is injurious, to what extent, if any, it should be used, and all kindred subjects.

This is the first time I have ever known of an invitation extended by a foreign government to send delegates to a congress held within its borders to be met in such a parsimonious spirit. As I understand, $6,850 is the estimate made to cover only the actual expenses which will be incurred by the delegates. If we are going to send any delegates to the congress, I can see no reason why we should not pay their expenses and let them go in a proper manner. I understand that $4,500 appropriated two years ago for a similar purpose proved to be insufficient.

The Italian Government has forwarded to the State Department an invitation for delegates from the United States to attend the congress, and the usual comity of nations, the usual courtesy becoming nations, generally requires acceptance of such invitations. I hope the Senator will not insist on his amendment, because the amount proposed by the bill is very small and was estimated to be needed to defray the expenses of the delegates.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I desire to say that the question is not so much the difference between $4,500 and $6,850 as it is the first step in the direction of a constantly increasing appropriation. I will say to the Senator here and now that it is not any extraordinary thing for delegates from the United States to be asked to attend congresses and conventions in foreign lands. It is of common occurrence, and I am not objecting to that. As the Senator has said, there have been held 14 of these congresses on alcoholism. When was the first time that the Government was ever asked to pay anything to send delegates to such a congress?

Mr. SWANSON. I can not remember the first time.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I requested my clerk to look up the matter for me, and I am informed that the first appropriation for this purpose was made in 1911. I have not had time personally to look it up; but they tell me that that was the first appropriation ever made for this purpose. If that is the case, then there were 12 of these conventions held when there was not a cent appropriated by the Government for delegates from this country; but I will say to the Senator that when this question came up two years ago I voted for the $4,500 appropriation, which was the estimate made to pay the actual expenses of the delegates to the convention held at The Hague, Holland, at that time.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. SWANSON. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am warmly in favor of this appropriation, but I want to ask the Senator from Virginia if it might not be well to specify the number of delegates? I think there were 12 at the last convention; and, of course, we might appropriate $25,000 and appoint 30 or 40 or 50 delegates. It seems to me that 10 delegates would probably be sufficient.

Mr. SWANSON. It would seem to me, Mr. President, that if we do not limit the number of delegates, but simply specify the amount to be devoted to this purpose, we will incur no expense in excess of that amount. If we were to name 10 delegates, and the President should appoint 10 delegates and their expenses should be in excess of $6,850, they would come and ask for more money to pay the expenses. I think the better course is to fix

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ELLEN M. STONE RANSOM FUND.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am going to ask consideration for a bill which has been reported on four or five different occasions from the Committee on Foreign Relations and has passed the Senate four or five times. It is the bill (S. 1864) for the relief of the contributors to the Ellen M. Stone ransom fund, reported by the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to return to such contributors, or in the event of the death of any such contributor to the legal representative thereof, as may file their claims within one year from the passage of this act, the money subscribed by such contributors to pay the ransom for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, an American missionary to Turkey, who was abducted by brigands on September 3, 1901, said total sum not to exceed $66,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALARY OF CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator yield to me for a request?

Mr. OWEN. I ask the Senator from Georgia to withhold his motion just one moment. I should like to dispose of Senate resolution 67, providing for the clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate some time ago favorably.

Mr. BACON. I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma asks for the present consideration of a resolution which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 67, increasing the salary of the clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. JONES. I think the resolution had better go over.

Mr. OWEN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution notwithstanding the objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 67 notwithstanding the objection of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JONES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Gallinger	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Bacon	Hitchcock	Overman	Smoot
Bankhead	Hollis	Owen	Sterling
Borah	Jackson	Perkins	Sutherland
Brandegee	James	Pittman	Swanson
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Thompson
Bryan	Jones	Ransdell	Thornton
Burton	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Townsend
Catron	Lane	Shafroth	Vardaman
Chamberlain	Lea	Sheppard	Walsh
Chilton	McLean	Sherman	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Martin, Va.	Shields	Weeks
Clarke, Ark.	Martine, N. J.	Shively	Williams
Colt	Myers	Simmons	Works
Crawford	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	
Fletcher	Newlands	Smith, Md.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-two Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. OWEN. I am not willing to detain the Senate at this late hour. The resolution is a very small matter and can easily go over. I therefore withdraw my motion.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 25 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, May 26, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 22, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mark A. Skinner, of Colorado, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado, in place of Frank W. Howbert, superseded.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Anthony Caminetti, of California, to be Commissioner General of Immigration, Department of Labor.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Boatswain Thomas F. Greene to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 31st day of January, 1913.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

H. T. Brown to be postmaster at Calera, Ala., in place of James W. Pilgreen. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Dora G. Wendel to be postmaster at Tallassee, Ala., in place of Dora G. Wendel. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1911.

CALIFORNIA.

Lutie M. Anderson to be postmaster at Roseville, Cal., in place of Homer C. Trippett. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1913.

Luke F. Morgan to be postmaster at East Auburn, Cal., in place of Samuel G. Watts. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1913.

CONNECTICUT.

John J. Bohl to be postmaster at Stamford, Conn., in place of Nelson R. Jessup. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

W. S. Clark to be postmaster at Milford, Conn., in place of A. B. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

Peter J. Prior to be postmaster at Plainville, Conn., in place of Edwin F. Tomlinson, deceased.

FLORIDA.

John W. Alvarez to be postmaster at Starke, Fla., in place of Newell B. Hull. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

GEORGIA.

Jackson C. Atkinson to be postmaster at Midville, Ga. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Charles Beaty to be postmaster at Moultrie, Ga., in place of Hugh M. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1912.

Minnie E. Hogan to be postmaster at Collegepark, Ga., in place of William T. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1912.

Charles Jackson to be postmaster at Palmetto, Ga. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

John F. Jenkins to be postmaster at Ashburn, Ga., in place of John F. Jenkins. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1912.

William F. Jones to be postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., in place of Mary L. Darden. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1913.

Vivian McCurdy to be postmaster at Stone Mountain, Ga., in place of Vivian McCurdy. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

B. A. Parker to be postmaster at Whigham, Ga., in place of Walter M. Quinn. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

Adiel R. Scott to be postmaster at McDonough, Ga., in place of Samuel E. Dailey, deceased.

James P. Stewart to be postmaster at Tallulah Falls, Ga. Office became presidential April 1, 1913.

J. L. Wells to be postmaster at Smithville, Ga. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

HAWAII.

M. J. Borges to be postmaster at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Office became presidential July 1, 1912.

H. H. Plemer to be postmaster at Waialua, Hawaii, in place of Charles A. De Gew. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1913.

ILLINOIS.

James E. Caley to be postmaster at Mackinaw, Ill., in place of Fred G. Whisler. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

William Champion to be postmaster at Granite City, Ill., in place of J. W. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

Daniel A. Grady to be postmaster at Waukegan, Ill., in place of Charles G. Watrous. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

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William A. Reeds to be postmaster at Oakland, Ill., in place of Edgar N. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

A. O. Rupp to be postmaster at Chenoa, Ill., in place of Frederick H. Ballinger. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1913.

INDIANA.

Oliver J. Chapman to be postmaster at Eaton, Ind., in place of Samuel Morris. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

David D. Corn to be postmaster at Petersburg, Ind., in place of C. D. Houchin, deceased.

Warren L. Dick to be postmaster at Pierceton, Ind., in place of Henry F. Radcliff. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Frank Fletcher to be postmaster at Wakarusa, Ind., in place of George W. Kilmer. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Walter D. Hunt to be postmaster at Gas City, Ind., in place of James E. Leonard. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Harry Hunter to be postmaster at Ossian, Ind., in place of Charles H. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Charles C. Leisure to be postmaster at Earl Park, Ind., in place of Joseph S. Vanatta. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1913.

Erastus C. Palmer to be postmaster at National Military Home, Ind., in place of Albert Boley. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Charles M. Snepp to be postmaster at Kewanna, Ind., in place of John P. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

William J. Ten Barge to be postmaster at Poseyville, Ind., in place of John B. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1913.

Lewis Walker to be postmaster at Loogootee, Ind., in place of W. K. Penrod, resigned.

KANSAS.

E. J. Buckley to be postmaster at Marion, Kans., in place of David D. McIntosh. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1911.

M. V. Dunlap to be postmaster at Osawatomie, Kans., in place of C. C. Clevenger, deceased.

Elmer H. Epperson to be postmaster at Scott City (late Scott), Kans., in place of James B. Morris, to change name of office.

S. J. Hampshire to be postmaster at Overbrook, Kans., in place of Henry A. Platt. Incumbent's commission expired April 21, 1913.

William McHaley to be postmaster at Toronto, Kans., in place of Frank W. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1912.

R. H. Miles to be postmaster at Lyndon, Kans., in place of Joel H. Buckman. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1911.

Martin Miller to be postmaster at Fort Scott, Kans., in place of Griffith R. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1913.

KENTUCKY.

Jordan W. Crossfield to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Ky., in place of George W. Hutcheson. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1913.

D. B. Fields to be postmaster at Olive Hill, Ky., in place of H. G. Hicks. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

E. F. Thomasson to be postmaster at Livermore, Ky. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

LOUISIANA.

J. W. Bouanchaud to be postmaster at New Roads, La., in place of Ernest Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1913.

Carl C. Brown to be postmaster at Haynesville, La. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

George D. Domingeaux to be postmaster at Breaux Bridge, La. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

MARYLAND.

William M. Brown to be postmaster at Chesapeake City, Md., in place of William B. Coleman, deceased.

Washington F. Collins to be postmaster at Millington, Md., in place of Rose E. Walls. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

Cecil E. Ewing to be postmaster at Rising Sun, Md., in place of Samuel Hambleton. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1912.

Mary W. Stewart to be postmaster at Oxford, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

MICHIGAN.

William J. Gleason to be postmaster at Ludington, Mich., in place of Frank P. Dunwell, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

Martin Christensen to be postmaster at Barnum, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

John Flynn to be postmaster at Carlton, Minn., in place of James A. Gillespie. Incumbent's commission expired April 19, 1913.

C. E. Jude to be postmaster at Maple Lake, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Paul D. Mitchell to be postmaster at Brooten, Minn., in place of O. R. Hatton. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1913.

Emanuel Yngve to be postmaster at Cambridge, Minn., in place of William H. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. W. Cain to be postmaster at West, Miss. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

C. E. McAlexander to be postmaster at Holly Springs, Miss., in place of Jasper F. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1913.

Fred J. McDonnell, jr., to be postmaster at Okolona, Miss., in place of Irene F. Elliott, deceased.

Rosa Mayers to be postmaster at Shelby, Miss., in place of Rosa Mayers. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

Fielden H. Mitts to be postmaster at Tupelo, Miss., in place of Dozier Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Marshall Spiva to be postmaster at Ackerman, Miss., in place of Henry L. Rhodes. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1913.

Mary E. Tubb to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Miss., in place of Harvey E. Fitts. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

MISSOURI.

C. W. Brady to be postmaster at Independence, Mo., in place of William Bostian. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

Alvin Chapman to be postmaster at Senath, Mo., in place of Zach P. Caneer. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1913.

P. L. Connolly to be postmaster at Norwood, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Walter L. Cox to be postmaster at Osceola, Mo., in place of Alansan H. Dent, resigned.

Harry R. Culp to be postmaster at Alton, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

S. D. McMillen to be postmaster at Lockwood, Mo., in place of John H. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1913.

James E. Phillips to be postmaster at Meadville, Mo., in place of Alfred K. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1912.

G. W. Summers to be postmaster at Hartville, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

H. J. Von Gremp to be postmaster at Dixon, Mo., in place of James F. Rhea. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

M. J. Watkins to be postmaster at Bourbon, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

MONTANA.

William Krofft to be postmaster at Chouteau, Mont., in place of William Crofft, to correct name.

NEVADA.

Mason E. McLeod to be postmaster at Yerington, Nev., in place of Fred L. Littell. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

J. M. Slopansky to be postmaster at Ruth, Nev. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Philip S. Triplett to be postmaster at Wells, Nev., in place of Herbert Badt. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

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AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, some time since I entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution (S. Res. 64) amending Rule XII was adopted. I desire to call that matter up for consideration at this time. It is in the nature of a privileged motion, I take it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment of the rule.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XII be amended as follows:

"3. Immediately after and before the result of each roll call is ascertained and announced the Secretary shall call the names of the absentees."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas on the 1st of May entered a motion to reconsider the action of the Senate adopting this amendment to the rules.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Hollis	O'Gorman	Stephenson
Bacon	Hughes	Overman	Sterling
Borah	Jackson	Penrose	Stone
Brady	James	Perkins	Sutherland
Bristow	Johnson, Me.	Pittman	Swanson
Bryan	Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Thomas
Burton	Jones	Ransdell	Thompson
Catron	Kenyon	Root	Thornton
Chamberlain	La Follette	Saulsbury	Tillman
Chilton	Lane	Shafroth	Townsend
Clapp	Lewis	Sheppard	Vardaman
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Sherman	Warren
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge	Shively	Weeks
Crawford	Martin, Va.	Simmons	Williams
Dillingham	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Ariz.	Works
Fletcher	Nelson	Smith, Ga.	
Gronna	Newlands	Smith, S. C.	
Hitchcock	Norris	Smoot	

Mr. TOWNSEND. The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is absent from the city on important business. He is paired on all questions with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. I desire this announcement to stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum is present. The question now is upon the motion of the Senator from Arkansas to reconsider the vote upon the amendment to the rule, which the Secretary will read.

The SECRETARY. It is moved to reconsider the vote by which paragraph 3 was added to Rule XII. The paragraph reads:

3. Immediately after and before the result of each roll call is ascertained and announced the Secretary shall call the names of the absentees.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary called the roll.

Mr. BRADLEY. I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] who is absent. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] and vote "yea."

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. PAGE] is absent on duty of the Senate to-day. He is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS].

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] is absent on duty appertaining to the Senate. He is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS].

Mr. LODGE. I was requested to announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA]; that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY]; that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]; that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]; that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]; that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]; and that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN].

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 7, as follows:

YEAS—65.

Ashurst	Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Smith, S. C.
Bacon	Gore	Myers	Smoot
Borah	Gronna	Nelson	Stephenson
Bradley	Hitchcock	O'Gorman	Sterling
Brady	Hollis	Overman	Stone
Bristow	Hughes	Penrose	Sutherland
Bryan	Jackson	Perkins	Swanson
Burton	James	Pomerene	Thompson
Catron	Johnson, Me.	Ransdell	Thornton
Chamberlain	Johnston, Ala.	Root	Tillman
Chilton	Jones	Saulsbury	Townsend
Clapp	Kenyon	Shafroth	Vardaman
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette	Sheppard	Williams
Clarke, Ark.	Lewis	Shively	Works
Crawford	Lodge	Simmons	
Dillingham	McLean	Smith, Ariz.	
Fall	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ga.	

NAYS—7.

Lane	Norris	Thomas	Weeks
Lippitt	Reed	Warren	

NOT VOTING—24.

Bankhead	du Pont	Newlands	Robinson
Brandegee	Gallinger	Oliver	Sherman
Burleigh	Goff	Owen	Shields
Colt	Kern	Page	Smith, Md.
Culberson	Lea	Pittman	Smith, Mich.
Cummins	McCumber	Poindexter	Walsh

So the resolution amending Rule XII was reconsidered.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to.

INVESTIGATION OF ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. OVERMAN. I ask the permission of the Senate that the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary may sit during the sessions of the Senate in making the investigation directed by the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and permission is granted.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn until Thursday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, Senators will find upon their desks Senate Document No. 45. It is a comparison of the rates of duty levied by the tariff act of 1909 and the bill H. R. 3321, as passed by the House of Representatives. It also shows the corresponding rates in the chemical, metal, sugar, cotton, and wool bills of 1912, and the equivalent ad valorems in all those measures, based upon the importations for the fiscal years 1911 and 1912.

In explanation, Mr. President, so that there will be no misunderstanding in Senators' comparisons of rates, I want to call attention to the following facts: The 1912 chemical bill passed the other House, but failed in the Senate; therefore the comparisons are made upon the chemical bill as it passed the House. The comparisons are made upon the metal schedule, the sugar schedule, the cotton schedule, and the wool schedule as those bills passed the Senate. In the metal schedule there were only two amendments made in the Senate. They had reference to pig iron and ferromanganese, so that there would have been very little difference in the comparison either with the House bill or the Senate bill. The sugar bill came from the other House providing for free sugar, but it was changed in the Senate. I have therefore made the comparisons of the rates with the Senate bill. The cotton bill was the same, both in the House and in the Senate.

The wool bill came from the House with certain rates, and the Senate passed the bill changing those rates. The bill went into conference, and different rates than those provided in either the House or Senate bill were agreed upon. The comparison is made upon the bill as it was passed by the Senate.

I wanted to make this explanation, so that when Senators compare the rates they may know exactly what bills the comparisons were based upon.

Mr. President, I have had prepared by Thomas J. Doherty, the special attorney, Customs Division, Department of Justice, notes on tariff revision in 1913, being comments on the meaning and effect of the changes in the phraseology of the tariff law made by the bill H. R. 3321 as it passed the House of Representatives, noting the errors therein, and offering suggestions as to the necessity for amendment thereof. I ask that it be printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SIMMONS. What is it the Senator from Utah desires, Mr. President?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say——

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Utah whether it would not be well to print the explanation he has made of this document as a note upon its first page?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nevada suggests that, I can have my explanation printed as a slip and put on the first page of the comparisons. I will gladly do that.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Very well.

Mr. SMOOT. Now, in answer to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], I will state that my request was to have printed as a public document notes on the tariff revision of 1913, compiled by Thomas J. Doherty, special attorney, Customs Division, Department of Justice.

Mr. SIMMONS. Do I understand that the matter is prepared by some official in the Department of Justice?

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Mr. SMOOT. It is.

Mr. SIMMONS. And that it is a criticism of the House tariff bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Well, it is calling attention to the different phraseology of the House bill as compared with the present law, and what effect such change will have upon the items as enumerated in each of the schedules.

Mr. SIMMONS. In other words, it is an argument made by an official in the Department of Justice?

Mr. SMOOT. There is no argument in the document. It is simply a statement of facts as they exist and showing the difference in the phraseology.

Mr. SIMMONS. I object to its being printed as a document until I can have time to examine it.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator from North Carolina that Mr. Doherty was the gentleman who compiled the notes on the tariff in the year 1909. This is simply following out the work that was done by him in the House of Representatives in 1909, and it will give information to every Senator. I say to the Senator now that it would take Senators hours and days and weeks of time to find the information contained in the document if it is not printed.

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not expect, Mr. President, to examine the whole batch of papers which the Senator from Utah has before him; but I think before this document, prepared by a Government official, with reference to a bill which is pending before the Senate, is printed, the majority members of the Finance Committee should have an opportunity to look at and examine it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have no objection, of course, if the Senator wishes to examine the document.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is the only reason I ask that the request for its printing go over.

Mr. SMOOT. I think that every Senator here ought to have this information in considering the tariff bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. I think it is rather a remarkable performance, Mr. President, that an official of the Government should be preparing notes upon the tariff bill without any knowledge of the majority members of the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMOOT. It is only a glossary.

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not mean to say that there is anything wrong in it, but I do mean to say that I think the majority members of the Committee on Finance should have an opportunity to examine it and to ascertain its character.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not the least objection to that.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, with reference to the compartive statement of rates of duty prepared by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] for the minority members of the committee and laid upon the desks of Senators this morning, I have nothing to say except that I think probably the comparison is somewhat inadequate and does not embrace everything that should be contained in a compilation of this character. The majority members of the committee have prepared a similar comparison, which was printed probably 10 days ago, and which I thought had been distributed among the Members of the Senate, but probably it has not yet been sent out. That comparison, I think, is very much more comprehensive than the statement prepared by the Senator from Utah. I am not at all criticizing the statement prepared by the Senator from Utah. I think in the main it follows the line of the statement that we have prepared, but we have added in our statement some things which I think are not embraced in that prepared by the Senator from Utah, and his statement embraces probably one or two matters not embraced in ours.

I am very glad the Senator from Utah has prepared this compilation, because, after the Senate committee has acted upon the tariff bill, there will have to be a revised print, and I should like at that time, in consultation with the minority members, to prepare a revised comparison, so as to embrace all of the different columns and include all the data that are thought necessary in order to advise Senators as to the material matters in connection with the revision of the tariff.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that in this comparative statement he will notice that I have left three columns blank for the purpose of adding to the comparison as soon as the bill is reported to the Senate with the changes which may be made by the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and then, as soon as that is done, I think the comparison will be complete. Of course, I have no idea as to what errors the Senator refers——

Mr. SIMMONS. I did not mean errors. I have not examined the statement, and I do not know whether there are any errors or not; but I said that the Senator's table was not quite so comprehensive as the one which I had caused to be prepared and which has been ready for distribution for 10 days. I will state to the Senator that the tables which I have caused to be prepared contain, in addition to the imports of various articles, the exports of those articles. I notice that in the Senator's statement the column for exports is left blank.

Mr. SMOOT. No; it is only left blank in places where it was impossible to ascertain what the exact exports were, but wherever——

Mr. SIMMONS. I merely ran through the first and second pages.

Mr. SMOOT. Wherever exports were available from the department, they have been embodied in this comparison.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that there are quite a number of headings in the comparison I have submitted that are not found in the comparison referred to by the Senator, but I think there is no question about the result. I think the Senator and I can arrive at an understanding.

Mr. SIMMONS. In the main the tables run together. In ours the exports have probably been sought out a little more diligently than in the Senator's statement, and we have some statistics in ours with reference to the labor cost of various and sundry items which the Senator leaves out of his tables.

What I meant to say, Mr. President, was that after the bill had been acted upon by the committee, so that we could fill in the columns with reference to the rates fixed by the Senate committee, then, following the usual course in such cases, I shall desire to confer with the minority members, and we will make up a comparative statement so as to embrace in it everything that both sides or either side may desire to have included.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Petitions and memorials are in order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WEEKS presented a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Peace Society, favoring the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal law exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, which was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

He also presented a memorial of the Southern New England Textile Club, remonstrating against the passage of the pending tariff bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Board of Trade of Beverly, Mass., favoring an appropriation being made for the purchase of suitable homes for American representatives in foreign countries, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I present a letter from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., transmitting a resolution passed by that body, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 31, 1913.

Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find copy of resolution passed by the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce at the last regular meeting.

Trusting that you can see your way clear to conscientiously support this movement, I beg to remain,

Yours, very truly, HOWARD E. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas the United States, contrary to the custom of the leading powers, does not own buildings in foreign countries for its representatives, with the result that our commercial interests suffer in competition with other nations for the expansion of our foreign trade; and

Whereas we believe that no representative of our Government abroad should be called upon to make expenditures from his private fortune or that it should be necessary for him to have one in order to maintain our dignity in foreign countries; and

Whereas we believe that representatives should reside at a permanent home which our Government should supply, to which our citizens could point with pride, and where they may come and go with the same freedom as that existing at the White House at Washington, and believing that it reflects upon our national dignity for one representative to live in a palace and for his successor to live in a flat, and that neglect to provide residences precludes the Nation from obtaining the services of many eminent citizens: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the United States owning buildings that will reflect credit on the Nation; that will combine the office with the residence, and of such size that representatives may maintain them on pay; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to use their best efforts in supporting any bill that may be introduced to carry out the object of this resolution.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J.

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was already doing good; but it seems that the Congressman wanted further assurance, and he got it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator from Mississippi says, he will permit me——

Mr. WILLIAMS. One minute, and I will.

The whole gravamen of it is that you are hypocritically co plaining that a man is appointed to a postmastership because has done or will do party service, when you have been appoi ing such men for the past 53 years for those reasons.

Mr. SUTHERLAND and Mr. TOWNSEND addressed t Chair.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from M sissippi says, as I understand, that this man has promised, if receives this appointment as postmaster, that he will hereaft run a genuine Democratic newspaper and put the gangsters o of business. What I should like to know from the Senator from Mississippi is if the man is not appointed postmaster whether he intends to run an anti-Democratic newspaper and keep the gangsters in?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is the question which I answered before, the question to which I returned the reply; that is certainly a truism that I did not know. I should like to know how I could know. If the Senator from Utah will tell me how I could know, I may go about ascertaining the information he desires; but so long as I see no roadway to travel I can not undertake to tell him what the end of the road is.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will in a second. I want to answer the question propounded by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND]. The Senator from Utah asked me if this was a promise to carry on that sort of a newspaper. The letter was read, and I suppose the Senator from Utah heard it. I will again quote the language:

> Without entering into any discussion, if Mr. Gee, the editor of the Herald, will agree to run a genuinely Democratic newspaper and will help to put the "gangsters" in both parties out of business, I think he should get the post office.

That is a letter written to somebody else—I do not see to whom—by the Representative; but it was written to somebody else and not to Mr. Gee. Mr. Gee makes this answer:

> Your communication of the 28th—

It seems that the Representative wrote to offer Mr. Gee the office—

> received, and your proffer of the postmastership in Salem is accepted, together with the conditions imposed—

That is, to run a genuine Democratic newspaper, with every possible effort to put the gangsters out. The Senator is just as good a judge as I am of whether or not that is a promise or the acceptance of a condition, or what not.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I was going to suggest to the Senator from Mississippi that if he does not know about it, and neither do I, and perhaps nobody else here, it might be well to investigate it and see what sort of a newspaper this man has been running in the past.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Investigate what sort of a newspaper he would run if he did not run the sort it was thought he was going to run? If that is what you want the investigation for, it strikes me as rather absurd.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes; it might be well to ascertain what sort of a newspaper he has been running in the past to see how much influence this proposition had upon him.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the Senator reminds me of a story I once heard. A little girl cried to her mother, and her mother was excited. She said to her mother, "Come here quick, mamma." Mamma went, and thought the little girl was hurt. When she got there she said, "My child, what is the matter?" The child said, "Nothing now, mamma; but I thought that chicken was dead." The chicken had been lying on its back cooling off in the hot time of the day. "I thought that chicken was dead, and, mamma, if it had been dead I wonder who killed it." [Laughter.]

I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, has it occurred to the Senator that this is a case where, in order to obtain men who will put the gangsters out, you have to buy them? There is clearly an inference in that article that——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, no; there is not.

Mr. TOWNSEND. That this man must be induced, through the promise of a position, before he will do this good thing. The Senator suggested another thing, namely, that I have been in the habit, or have been in the business, of putting Republicans in office, which is true; and I am not complaining in any single instance because Democrats put Democrats into office where vacancies occur. It is not true, however, that I have

POSTMASTER AT SALEM, OHIO.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the following resolution coming over from a previous day.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 94) submitted by Mr. BURTON on May 29, as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested and directed—

1. To transmit to the Senate all papers relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Salem, Ohio.
2. To investigate and inform the Senate whether such postmaster was recommended under an agreement that, if appointed, he would, as a condition of such appointment, publish a Democratic newspaper.
3. To inform the Senate whether it is the policy of the department that postmasters shall devote the whole of their time to the duties of their office; and if so, whether such condition was imposed in the case of this office.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. President, I do not think anybody has any doubt about the purpose of this resolution. It is purely political; it is purely for the purpose of trying to arouse distrust and enmity toward the President and his administration, and therefore, believing that, I move to lay resolution No. 94 on the table.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I second the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. TOWNSEND. On that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. In his absence I desire to withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). Having a general pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and not observing him in the Chamber, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. O'GORMAN (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]. As he is absent from the Senate, I withhold my vote.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when the name of Mr. PAGE was called). I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. PAGE] is absent from the city on business of the Senate, and that he is paired on this question and all other questions that may come up to-day with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS].

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SIMMONS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP]. If he were present, I should vote "yea." In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. STONE (when his name was called). I should like to inquire whether the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that that Senator has not voted.

Mr. STONE. I have a general pair with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. LEWIS (when the name of Mr. WALSH was called). I am requested by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] to state that he is engaged in an emergency matter with a subcommittee. If present, the Senator from Montana would vote "yea."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. I inquire if he has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that the Senator from Pennsylvania has not voted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McCUMBER. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. BRADLEY. I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] to the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] and will vote. I vote "yea."

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The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Ashurst	Hughes	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	James	Newlands	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	Johnson, Me.	Pomerene	Swanson
Chamberlain	Johnston, Ala.	Ransdell	Thomas
Chilton	Kenyon	Robinson	Thompson
Clarke, Ark.	La Follette	Saulsbury	Thornton
Fletcher	Lane	Shafroth	Tillman
Gore	Lewis	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hitchcock	Martin, Va.	Shively	
Hollis	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—23.

Borah	Dillingham	McCumber	Sutherland
Bradley	Fall	Root	Townsend
Brady	Jackson	Sherman	Warren
Brandegee	Jones	Smoot	Weeks
Bristow	Lippitt	Stephenson	Works
Crawford	Lodge	Sterling	

NOT VOTING—35.

Bankhead	du Pont	O'Gorman	Reed
Burleigh	Gallinger	Oliver	Shields
Burton	Goff	Overman	Simmons
Catron	Gronna	Owen	Smith, Md.
Clapp	Kern	Page	Smith, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Lea	Penrose	Stone
Colt	McLean	Perkins	Walsh
Culberson	Nelson	Pittman	Williams
Cummins	Norris	Poindexter	

So the resolution was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS TO SENATORS.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, last Thursday I gave notice that immediately after the disposition of the routine morning business to-day I should move to take up for consideration Senate joint resolution 19. I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 19.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I think it requires unanimous consent to take up a matter out of its order on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. As I understand, morning business is closed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

Mr. SMOOT. I therefore do not ask unanimous consent, but I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 19.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that; but is not the consideration of bills on the calendar in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the Senator from Utah is in order in making the motion, and leaving it to the Senate to decide whether the resolution shall be taken up or not. The Senator from Utah moves to take up and consider Senate resolution 19.

The question being put, there were, on a division—ayes 21, noes 19.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No quorum is present. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Myers	Stephenson
Bacon	Hollis	Newlands	Sterling
Borah	Hughes	O'Gorman	Stone
Bradley	Jackson	Perkins	Sutherland
Brady	James	Pomerene	Swanson
Brandegee	Johnson, Me.	Ransdell	Thomas
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Robinson	Thompson
Burton	Jones	Root	Thornton
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Tillman
Chilton	La Follette	Shafroth	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	Lane	Sheppard	Warren
Crawford	Lewis	Sherman	Weeks
Dillingham	Lippitt	Shively	Williams
Fall	Lodge	Smith, Ariz.	Works
Fletcher	McCumber	Smith, Ga.	
Gore	Martin, Va.	Smith, S. C.	
Gronna	Martine, N. J.	Smoot	

Mr. BURTON. I was requested to announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] are with the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, but they are paired.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah asks for the yeas and nays upon his motion, to take up and consider Senate resolution 19.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. O'GORMAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] and withhold my vote.

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. STONE (when his name was called). I have a standing pair with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BANKHEAD] is absent by reason of sickness in his family. He is paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF]. This announcement I make for the day.

Mr. SIMMONS. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. McCUMBER (after having voted in the affirmative). I transfer my pair from the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] to the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. WEEKS. I wish to announce that the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired with the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA].

Mr. BRADLEY. I transfer my pair from the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] to the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. LEWIS. I desire to announce, on behalf of the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], the imperative necessity of his absence at this time. I desire that announcement to stand for the remaining roll calls.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. LODGE. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is paired with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]; that the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] is paired with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS]; and that the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is paired with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Borah	Dillingham	Lippitt	Stephenson
Bradley	Fall	Lodge	Sterling
Brady	Gronna	McCumber	Sutherland
Brandegee	Jackson	McLean	Townsend
Bristow	Jones	Root	Warren
Burton	Kenyon	Sherman	Weeks
Crawford	La Follette	Smoot	Works

NAYS—32.

Ashurst	Hollis	Newlands	Simmons
Bacon	Hughes	Pomerene	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	James	Ransdell	Swanson
Chilton	Johnson, Me.	Robinson	Thomas
Clarke, Ark.	Johnston, Ala.	Saulsbury	Thompson
Fletcher	Lewis	Shafroth	Thornton
Gore	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Tillman
Hitchcock	Myers	Shively	Vardaman

NOT VOTING—36.

Bankhead	du Pont	O'Gorman	Reed
Burleigh	Gallinger	Oliver	Shields
Catron	Goff	Overman	Smith, Ariz.
Chamberlain	Kern	Owen	Smith, Ga.
Clapp	Lane	Page	Smith, Md.
Clark, Wyo.	Lea	Penrose	Smith, Mich.
Colt	Martine, N. J.	Perkins	Stone
Culberson	Nelson	Pittman	Walsh
Cummins	Norris	Poindexter	Williams

So the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 19.

TARIFF ON SUGAR.

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President and Senators, there has been so much agitation recently about the tariff on sugar, so much misconception, and so many erroneous ideas concerning sugar that I feel it my duty to trespass on the time of the Senate this afternoon to explain one or two phases of this very important subject. It is so complicated that I shall not attempt to go into it fully at this time, leaving that for some future occasion.

In view of the recent strictures of the President about lobbies, I beg to say that I know of nothing improper which has been done by friends of the rice and sugar producers of Louisiana, or of any other items in the pending tariff bill, and I am delighted that a Senate committee is conducting a searching inquiry into all kinds of lobbies. If there has been anything corrupt, I sincerely hope the offenders will be discovered

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SALARY OF CLERK TO COMMITTEE OF BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 67, increasing the salary of the clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency to $3,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a resolution which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 67, increasing the salary of the clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency to $3,000.

Mr. JONES. That is a very important matter, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. OWEN. There has been no intervening business since the Senator last made the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair holds that business has intervened. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Gronna	Newlands	Shively
Bacon	Hollis	Norris	Simmons
Brady	James	O'Gorman	Smith, Ariz.
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Oliver	Smith, Ga.
Burton	Jones	Owen	Smoot
Catron	Kenyon	Perkins	Stephenson
Chamberlain	Kern	Pomerene	Sterling
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette	Ransdell	Stone
Clarke, Ark.	Lane	Robinson	Thornton
Crawford	Lea	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Fall	Lewis	Shafroth	
Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	
Gore	Myers	Shields	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. OWEN. I ask that my motion be put, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order of Business No. 17, being Senate resolution No. 67. [Putting the question.] The motion is agreed to. The Secretary will report the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 67), as follows:

Resolved, That the clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency, whose employment was authorized by resolution of March 17, 1913, be paid at the rate of $3,000 per annum from miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. JONES. I desire to offer an amendment to the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington offers an amendment to the resolution, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add, at the end of the resolution, the following words:

And all Senators now having less than three employees shall be allowed an additional employee, to be paid at the rate of $1,200 per annum from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair that amendment can not be now entertained. The Revised Statutes provide that hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The Chair recalls that during the Sixty-second Congress this same motion was made as an amendment to a proposition which came from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, when the then presiding officer, Vice President Sherman, decided, and properly decided, in the opinion of the present occupant of the chair, that no proposition which imposed a charge upon the contingent fund of the Senate could be entertained without having first been referred to that committee.

Mr. JONES. I desire to suggest that this matter has been referred to that committee, and has been reported back by the committee to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There may have been a similar proposition referred, but it was not the same. It did not come in the form of an amendment; and, furthermore, it has been reported adversely.

Mr. JONES. It was not reported from the committee in the form of an amendment; that is true.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair rules that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to say that I did not quite understand what was the decision of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair decided that it was not competent to propose an amendment which imposed a charge upon the contingent fund of the Senate without the proposition having first been submitted to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Chair is right in that position, but, as I understand, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] took the position that the matter had already been before the committee. If such is the case, then, of course, it presents another question entirely.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not understand that this particular amendment has been before the committee.

Mr. OWEN. It has not been sanctioned by the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. "Sanctioned" means authorization for the payment of the money; it does not mean the consideration of a resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair limits the ruling to the fact that this particular amendment was never considered by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The amendment is, therefore, ruled out of order.

Mr. SMOOT. To that I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution which has been read to the Senate.

Mr. JONES. I desire to ask the Senator from Oklahoma what necessity is there for the passage of this resolution?

Mr. OWEN. The necessity for its passage is that the Committee on Banking and Currency has a very important task to perform—a duty of vast importance. Its correspondence is extremely large, and the difficulties of that committee are obvious. There are 24 committees that are better supplied with clerical assistance than is that committee. This matter has been reported on by the Committee on Banking and Currency and has further been reported on by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. JONES. Does not the Senator from Oklahoma think that the committee should hire what additional help it needs?

Mr. OWEN. It does not require additional employees.

Mr. JONES. Then, what is this resolution for?

Mr. OWEN. It is for the clerk of that committee.

Mr. JONES. Is it for the increase of his salary?

Mr. OWEN. It is.

Mr. JONES. Why should not any increase that is necessary be paid by the chairman of the committee?

Mr. OWEN. The chairman might do that, and if it were necessary to do it he would be willing to do it.

Mr. JONES. Why should not the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate require him to do it?

Mr. OWEN. I call for the regular order.

Mr. JONES. I have the floor.

Mr. OWEN. The Senator from Washington did not have the floor. I had the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has forgotten which Senator had the floor.

Mr. JONES. I understood the Chair was putting the question on the adoption of the resolution when I asked for recognition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington is right. The Senator from Washington has the floor.

Mr. JONES. I will yield to the chairman of the committee, if he desires.

Mr. OWEN. The chairman of the committee has nothing further to say with regard to the matter.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I have secured from the Senator the information which I desired. It seems to me that if it were necessary to pay this clerk something additional it probably would be proper to require the opulent Committee on Banking and Currency to pay whatever was necessary in addition to what the Senate has already allowed. It seems to me if some Senators are required to pay out of their own pockets for clerical assistance to discharge the public duties imposed upon them, that other Senators might well do the same thing, and especially when, as I understand, this committee has a clerk who is now receiving $2,500 per annum. Apparently his wages should be raised; but it would seem to me, if we are going to practice the economy of which the Senate seems to be in favor thus far, that wherever an increase is needed by some clerk of a committee the chairman of the committee should pay that increase.

I simply desired to call that situation to the attention of the Senate. I have no doubt that this committee needs this help; I have no doubt that the clerk of this committee is worth his pay, that he ought to have it, and that it ought not to come out of the pocket of the chairman of the committee or of the members of the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

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THE TARIFF (S. DOC. NO. 45).

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, when I asked a few days ago for the printing of Senate Document No. 45, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] requested me to have a note printed and made part of that document. I have that note and also a supplement to Senate Document No. 45, showing the items in all of the schedules that fall in the basket clause under the present law and which are enumerated specifically in the Underwood bill. I ask, Mr. President, that the matter be printed as a supplement to Senate Document No. 45.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request of the Senator from Utah will be granted, unless there is objection.

Mr. JONES. I desire to object, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington objects.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SMOOT. If morning business is concluded, I call for the regular order, which is the calendar under Rule VIII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

Mr. BACON. Unless there is something very special, I desire to move an executive session. There are executive matters of importance that we should dispose of.

Mr. SMOOT. The only reason I have called for the regular order is that we have not at this session taken up the calendar; but if the Senator desires an executive session, I will not object.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I guarded what I said. I said if there was anything special I would not make the motion; but in a general way there are important matters which demand immediate attention in executive session; and, therefore, unless there is something very urgent I would insist upon the motion.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think there is anything very urgent, Mr. President, and therefore I will withdraw my request if the Senator wishes to move an executive session.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on next Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Indiana that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. KENYON. I will suggest to the Senator to make it Monday. There are a number of Senators who will be compelled to leave Washington Monday night in connection with the West Virginia investigation, and they have some matters which they would like to bring up on Monday.

Mr. KERN. I should like to accommodate the Senator from Iowa, but the consensus of opinion on this side is that more Senators will be accommodated by adjourning to Tuesday rather than to Monday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa has the right to move to amend the motion of the Senator from Indiana if he sees proper to do so.

Mr. KENYON. If adjourning to Tuesday will accommodate a greater number, I will not object, for I believe in the rule of the greater number.

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

Mr. MYERS. What is the motion?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion made by the Senator from Indiana is that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock p. m. The question is on that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RICHARD H. WILSON.

Mr. MYERS. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 9, being the bill (S. 662) for the relief of Col. Richard H. Wilson, Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army. That is a little bill which has been twice favorably reported by the Military Committee. It passed the Senate unanimously at the last session, and it was pretty fully and satisfactorily explained at that time by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], the then Senator from Montana, Mr. Dixon, and a number of others. I ask unanimous consent now to have it put on its passage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 662. Is there objection?

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, while this bill ought to pass and was reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs when I was a member of that committee, yet I am satisfied that the delay of a short while will not prevent early action in the House, and therefore I will have to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. MYERS. Then I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill the objection of the Senator from Washington to the contrary notwithstanding.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill named by him notwithstanding the objection of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. SMOOT. I hope the Senator from Montana will not do that, because I asked for the regular order, which is the calendar under Rule VIII——

Mr. MYERS. Well, I appeal to the Senator from Washington to withdraw the objection. I should like to ask the Senator from Washington what is the objection?

Mr. JONES. I will say to the Senator that I stated I had no objection to this bill; that it is a meritorious measure; that it was reported favorably from the Military Committee when I was a member of it; and that I favored it——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. JONES. But that a delay of a few days will not prevent early action in the other House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The debate is out of order. The motion is not debatable. The Senator from Montana moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 662. The question is on that motion.

Mr. JONES. I have the floor, Mr. President, I understand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has the floor now.

Mr. JONES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ASHURST (when his name was called). The country respects this body only in so far as it respects itself. I am here.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the calling of the roll. The following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hughes	Norris	Simmons
Bacon	James	O'Gorman	Smith, Ariz.
Brady	Johnson, Me.	Oliver	Smith, Ga.
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Owen	Smoot
Burton	Jones	Perkins	Stephenson
Catron	Kenyon	Pomerene	Sterling
Chamberlain	Kern	Ransdell	Stone
Clark, Wyo.	Lane	Robinson	Swanson
Clarke, Ark.	Lea	Saulsbury	Thompson
Fall	Lewis	Shafroth	Thornton
Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hitchcock	Myers	Shields	
Hollis	Newlands	Shively	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. MYERS. Is my motion now in order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is. The Senator from Montana moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 662.

Mr. MYERS. If the Senator from Utah desires to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of the calendar, I am willing to withdraw the motion I have made. I have no desire to put this bill ahead of three or four others. I should like to know the status. I will inquire whether the Chair was about to proceed to a call of the calendar?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair was about to put the motion of the Senator from Montana, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 662.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator from Montana that I have not the least objection to the consideration of this bill. But a few moments before he moved for its consideration I asked that we proceed with the regular order, which was the calendar under Rule VIII. His bill would have been reached in a very few minutes. At the earnest request of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], stating that the Senate had some special business to attend to in executive session, I withdrew that request to proceed to the consideration of the calendar under Rule VIII in order that the Senator might move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

I will say to the Senator from Montana that, after withdrawing a demand for the regular order, I think it unfair for him now to insist upon taking up a bill that would have been considered under the regular order within a very few minutes indeed. After stating that, Mr. President, the Senate can do as it pleases. I do not think it was a proper proceeding to take, after I had yielded to the request of the Senator from Georgia to withdraw my motion in order that the Senate might proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I desire to disclaim being responsible for the action of the Senator from Utah in withdrawing his motion. I interposed no objection to his motion. If he

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The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate having receded from amendment No. 2 to House bill No. 2441, the bill stands passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STONE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up House bill 1917, the Indian appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1917) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments.

Mr. STONE. I ask that the formal reading of the bill may be dispensed with, and that the amendments of the committee may be acted upon as they are reached in the reading.

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

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 2, line 9, after the word "law," to strike out "$220,000" and insert "$200,000," so as to read:

For the survey, resurvey, classification, appraisement, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and under any other act or acts providing for the survey and allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; and for the survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and lands to be allotted to Indians under authority of law, $200,000, to be repaid proportionately out of any Indian moneys held in trust or otherwise by the United States and available by law for such reimbursable purpose and to remain available until expended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection——

Mr. LANE. There is a matter concerning this which I should like to have explained. I am not familiar with the procedure here as to the way the bill is to be considered. Is each clause to be considered by itself?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is now being read for action on the amendments of the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will inquire if the proposed amendment of the committee has been read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The first amendment has been read. The Chair was inquiring whether there was any objection to the amendment. Is there objection to the amendment?

Mr. LANE. To what amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To the amendment on page 2, line 9.

Mr. LANE. The amendment reducing the appropriation from $220,000 to $200,000?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the amendment.

[Mr. LANE addressed the Senate. See Appendix.]

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Gallinger	Lewis	Sherman
Bacon	Gore	McCumber	Shively
Bankhead	Gronna	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Brady	Hitchcock	Myers	Smoot
Bristow	Hollis	Norris	Sterling
Bryan	Hughes	O'Gorman	Stone
Burton	Jackson	Owen	Thomas
Catron	James	Page	Thompson
Chamberlain	Johnson, Me.	Pittman	Thornton
Chilton	Johnston, Ala.	Poindexter	Townsend
Clapp	Jones	Robinson	Vardaman
Clark, Wyo.	Kern	Root	Williams
Crawford	La Follette	Saulsbury	Works
Dillingham	Lane	Shafroth	
Fall	Lea	Sheppard	

Mr. THORNTON. I desire to announce the absence of the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] from the Chamber on account of illness. I ask that this announcement stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-eight Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

Mr. STONE. It is growing late, and I wish to ask unanimous consent that the bill before the Senate be made the unfinished business of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It becomes that on the adjournment.

Mr. STONE. If that is the case——

Mr. SMOOT. Automatically, under the rules.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It will be the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be the unfinished business on adjournment.

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KERN subsequently said: I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed that when it adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock m.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock m.

The motion was agreed to.

RECEPTION OF HON. LAURO MULLER.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, Dr. Lauro Muller, the secretary of state of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, is in the anteroom. I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished visitor be invited to enter the Chamber, and for that purpose that the Senate take a recess of 10 minutes so that he may have an opportunity of being presented to the Vice President and Senators.

I may add that the distinguished Brazilian comes to this country on an errand of comity and friendship. I know he will be gratified with the opportunity to meet the Members of this Chamber, and I may confidently assert that Senators will be glad to meet him.

The order submitted by Mr. O'GORMAN was read and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, Dr. Muller, be admitted to the privileges of the floor of the Senate, and that to enable the Members of the Senate to exchange courtesies with him the Senate do now stand in recess for a period of 10 minutes.

The Senate thereupon took a recess for 10 minutes, during which time the Senators paid their respects to the distinguished visitor. At the expiration of the recess (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate was again called to order by the Vice President, who said:

I am directed by Dr. Muller to extend his thanks to the Members of the Senate and his appreciation of the courtesy extended to him, and although I do not understand the language in which he spoke, yet I will express his words in Hoosier language, which are that he considers this a red-letter day of his visit to this Republic.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. 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. After 50 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 6 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, June 17, 1913, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 13, 1913.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Willard D. Vandiver, of Missouri, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., in place of Oscar L. Whitelaw, whose term of office expired by limitation May 31, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Milton A. Miller, of Oregon, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon, in place of David M. Dunne, superseded.

MINISTERS.

William E. Gonzales, of South Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Cuba, vice Arthur M. Beaupré, resigned.

Benjamin L. Jefferson, of Colorado, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Nicaragua, vice George T. Weitzel, resigned.

Edward J. Hale, of North Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Costa Rica, vice Lewis Einstein, resigned.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Otto R. Meyers, of North Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Dickinson, N. Dak., vice William A. McClure, term expired.

Harry L. Gandy, of Wasta, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice Myron Willsie, term expired.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Wade H. Fowler, of Ross, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Douglas, Wyo., vice Nathaniel Baker, removed.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Chaplain Washington W. E. Gladden, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be chaplain with the rank of captain from June 8, 1913.

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State which I have the honor to represent, together with my colleague, justifies the moment that I will occupy upon this subject.

I think parliamentary history reminds us in somewhat facetious tone that when Edmund Burke was making his contest for the seat at Bristol he was accompanied by his colleague, a Mr. Barksdale; and, after having made a most eminent and excellent presentation of his position, Mr. Burke concluding the oration, Mr. Barksdale rose and, conscious he could add nothing that would illuminate the subject, said, "I say ditto to Mr. Burke."

I am content, after hearing the splendid argument of my colleague and the reasons advanced by him, to add my approval to his observations and say "ditto" to my distinguished colleague, and give my approval and support to the motion of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, in my judgment the two Houses of Congress have been differing for some weeks or months about a matter of very little consequence. I do not think it makes very much difference whether this board of managers consists of 5 members or of 11. As the Senator from Illinois has said, it will make very little difference so far as the matter of expense is concerned.

If I had my way about it there would not be any board of managers. They have never amounted to very much, anyhow. We know something about that out in California. The conditions in the Pacific Home were such that I thought it my duty to call upon the Senate to order an investigation of the conditions in that home. That was done, and a very careful and thorough investigation was made of the home by a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs. It showed a very deplorable condition of things. The old men in that home who were practically—whatever we may call it—objects of charity had been sorely neglected. They had their local manager living at Pasadena, near by; but for some reason their comfort was not properly looked after. I do not know who should be held responsible for it, but the fact existed and was clearly demonstrated by the investigation I have mentioned. As a result of that condition of things a bill was introduced at the last session by one of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, proposing to transfer this home to the War Department, where, in my judgment, all of them should be.

I should much rather see an amendment, if any is to be made here at all, abolishing the board of managers entirely and transferring the management and control of these homes to the War Department, where I believe these old men would be better cared for than they are now.

So far as this particular question is concerned, I think it is a matter of very little consequence, as I said in the beginning; but I hope Congress will yet reach such an understanding of the conditions existing that it will transfer all of these homes to the War Department.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion made by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN] that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 2 to House bill 2441.

Mr. BURTON. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I was not in the Chamber when the Senator from Virginia made the explanation. Do I understand that it is proposed to recede from the Senate amendment, and that the House provision, reducing the number of members of the board of managers from 11 to 5, will stand if the motion of the Senator from Virginia prevails?

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. That is correct. I make the motion for the reason that we are holding up appropriations to the amount of $116,000,000, that the departments of the Government insist they need daily, and that the public service is being injured by the delay, all owing to the simple difference between 5 managers and 11 managers of these homes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER], who is absent from the Chamber. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CLAPP (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. Not observing him in the Chamber, I withhold my vote for the present.

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. JAMES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. McCUMBER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question if present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. THORNTON (when Mr. RANSDELL's name was called). I wish to announce that the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] is absent from the Chamber on account of illness.

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when Mr. WARREN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. WARREN] is unavoidably absent from the city. He has a general pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER].

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]; but believing for good reason that he would vote just as I shall on this question, I will take the liberty of voting. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. SIMMONS. I vote "yea."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have a pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BACON. The senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] is absent upon business of the Senate, and I have agreed to protect him while he is engaged on that business. For that reason I withhold my vote, not knowing how he would vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MARTINE], that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], and that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] is paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES].

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—46.

Ashurst	Hollis	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Hughes	Norris	Smoot
Bradley	Jackson	Owen	Sterling
Bristow	James	Pittman	Stone
Bryan	Johnston, Ala.	Poindexter	Thomas
Chilton	Kern	Robinson	Thompson
Crawford	La Follette	Root	Thornton
Fall	Lane	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Fletcher	Lea	Shafroth	Williams
Gore	Lewis	Sheppard	Works
Gronna	McLean	Shively	
Hitchcock	Martin, Va.	Simmons	

NAYS—12.

Brady	Clark, Wyo.	Johnson, Me.	Page
Burton	Dillingham	Jones	Sherman
Catron	Gallinger	McCumber	Townsend

NOT VOTING—38.

Bacon	du Pont	Overman	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Goff	Penrose	Stephenson
Brandegee	Kenyon	Perkins	Sutherland
Burleigh	Lippitt	Pomerene	Swanson
Chamberlain	Lodge	Ransdell	Tillman
Clapp	Martine, N. J.	Reed	Walsh
Clarke, Ark.	Nelson	Shields	Warren
Colt	Newlands	Smith, Ariz.	Weeks
Culberson	O'Gorman	Smith, Md.	
Cummins	Oliver	Smith, Mich.	

So the motion of Mr. MARTIN of Virginia was agreed to.

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Whereas we believe that representatives should reside at a permanent home which our Government should supply, to which our citizens could point with pride, and where they may come and go with the same freedom as that existing at the White House at Washington; and believing that it reflects upon our national dignity for one representative to live in a palace and for his successor to live in a flat, and that neglect to provide residences precludes the Nation from obtaining the services of many eminent citizens: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the United States owning buildings that will reflect credit on the Nation, that will combine the office with the residence, and of such size that representatives may maintain them on their pay: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to use their best efforts in supporting any bill that may be introduced to carry out the objects of this resolution.

We, J. L. Lockhart, president, and Albert Gunderson, secretary, of the said Pierre Commercial Club, of Pierre, S. Dak., do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the minutes of a meeting of the members of the said Pierre Commercial Club held at its rooms in the city of Pierre, S. Dak., on the day first above named.

THE PIERRE COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Pierre, S. Dak.
By J. L. LOCKHART, *President.*
By ALBERT GUNDERSON, *Secretary.*

The petition presented by Mr. POMERENE was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Preamble and resolutions adopted by the board of directors June 11, 1913.

Respecting an improved banking and currency law for this Nation, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce believes as follows:

First. That it is of the utmost importance and interest to all classes of our people that a banking and currency law should be promptly enacted, which will be automatically responsive to the tides and volume of the business of this country, and which will furnish for the use of business an abundance of stable credit and more uniform discount rates than is possible under our present laws.

Second. That popular confidence in the absolute and constant stability of our banking and currency system would result in incalculable benefits to all classes of our people.

Third. That great injury always follows undue drawbacks and interference with the business enterprise, genius, and resourcefulness of our people, and that as far as possible it is the solemn duty of Congress to prevent them.

Fourth. That assurance that such legislation is to be consummated before the adjournment of the present session of Congress would quickly stimulate enterprise and remove the existing and, we believe, unwarranted commercial lethargy, which is prejudicial to every citizen and to every industry.

Fifth. That while imperfections are to be anticipated in so complex a subject, these do not justify longer delay in enacting such a law, for the reason that corrections can be made as experience may suggest.

Sixth. That past financial panics were largely due to the neglect of and would be hereafter largely prevented if this important subject were properly settled.

Seventh. That our people generally have exhausted the study of this proposition, are ripe for, expect, and want such legislation.

Eighth. That no other subject before this Nation is so insistent and potential for good or harm.

Ninth. That new fields of trade expansion at home and abroad throughout the world invite and press attention upon American enterprise, and that success in these fields demands facilities at least as good as those enjoyed by our powerful rivals: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, That His Excellency the President of the United States and the Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, petitioned to do all which in their power lies to take up and promote the reform of our banking and currency system at the present extra session of Congress.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce is hereby authorized and instructed to invite similar action to this by all commercial bodies of the United States.

[SEAL.] M. C. WILKINS, *Executive Secretary.*

Mr. CATRON. I have three communications which have reference to matters in connection with the tariff, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JONES. In view of the consent I have given with reference to other matters, I shall make no objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico.

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

FRANK A. HUBBELL CO.,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., June 9, 1913.

Hon. T. B. CATRON,
United States Senator from New Mexico,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to respectfully protest against the enactment of that portion of the income-tax bill which taxes the net income of mutual life insurance companies.

I hold a policy in one of these companies and know that this tax must necessarily come out of the funds of policyholders, although I understand that this is not the intention of those who drew the bill. Nevertheless it is true, as there are no other funds in a mutual company from which the tax can be paid.

It seems entirely unfair to reduce the tax on jewelry and other such luxuries and then make up the loss by taxing the small policyholders of the country.

This is evidently a blunder in the bill, and I hope you will use your influence to have it removed.

Very truly, yours, FRANK A. HUBBELL.

TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION,
San Antonio, Tex., April 25, 1913.

Hon. THOMAS B. CATRON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As members of the executive committee of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, each of us having had from 20 to 30 years' personal knowledge of the Angora-goat raising business in Texas, and some of us not having owned a goat during the last past several years, and the majority of the members of this committee being of lifelong Democratic political affiliation, and this committee being unanimous in the opinions herein expressed, having only the welfare of our country under consideration, and wishing to encourage the upbuilding of the Angora-goat industry, respectfully wish to make known to you the needs of the Angora-goat raisers and request your influence with your committee and with Congress as a whole in an effort to induce the retention of the present 12 cents per pound import duty on mohair (alpaca and camel's hair) and the separation of mohair into a separate schedule from wool when formulating a new tariff law, for the reasons here below stated:

First. The present 12 cents import duty on mohair should be maintained in order to something near equalize the difference between the cost of labor and grazing privileges in this country (which constitute so largely the cost of producing mohair here) and the cost of labor and grazing privileges in Turkey and South Africa (the only other mohair-growing countries), where the cost of these requisites is but a trifling portion of the cost of same in this country, as is shown by all authoritative information bearing on this subject. Under the 12 cents per pound import duty the goat stock of the United States, nearly all of which are Angoras, increased from 1,870,599 head in 1900 to 2,915,125 head in 1910, being an increase of 55 per cent, as is shown by the census reports. The United States is now producing annually about 6,000,000 pounds of the 13,000,000 pounds of mohair estimated to be annually consumed in the United States, which puts the industry on a highly competitive basis, and from which the Government realizes a large amount of revenue. Reducing the import duty on mohair to a 20 per cent ad valorem rate, as has been proposed in the tariff bills that have passed the House the last two sessions of Congress, would reduce the selling price that the grower of mohair in this country would receive about 7 cents per pound. Any considerable reduction of the present rate of import duty on mohair will, in our opinion, not only stop the increase of the Angora-goat stock of this country, which has developed so rapidly during the last past 15 years, but will force the goat raisers out of business by reason of the business becoming unprofitable, causing the industry to dwindle and cease to exist. And when once allowed to perish it will be very slow reviving the flocks, owing to the laws prohibiting the exportation of the Angora goat from Turkey and South Africa, the only foreign countries possessing Angora goats of desirable quality. In addition to these facts, if we allow the Angora flocks of the United States to decrease, there will be danger of our manufacturers of mohair having to submit to the demands that will be liable to be made by monopolies controlling the mohair clip of the world, of which the people of the United States are rapidly coming to consume a very large proportion.

In addition to these facts, the proper development of the angora flocks will enable the people to utilize the nonirrigable portions of the semiarid districts of our southwestern country, where angoras thrive best, more advantageously than can be done by using it for any other kind of live stock.

Another reason why the present 12 cents per pound import duty on mohair should be maintained comes of the fact that the fabrics made from mohair constitute mainly what are termed luxuries, for the use of the well-to-do and wealthy element, who should be required to contribute most largely to the revenues required by the Government.

In addition to these reasons for maintaining the industry, we call your attention to the fact that the proper development of our angora-goat flocks will not only enable us to avoid having to pay an exorbitant price for mohair eventually—in case our flocks are allowed to go to waste, by reason of the business becoming unprofitable from want of the necessary consideration at the hands of Congress—by reason of the business of producing mohair becoming controlled entirely by South Africa and Turkey, but the goat stock of this country, properly increased, will annually produce tens of thousands of tons of choice meat of the healthiest kind at a less cost to the people than it can be produced from any other source, helping to check the advancing prices of meat.

Now, as to why mohair should be given a separate and distinct schedule from wool when formulating a tariff law, as was argued by the delegate from this association who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee in December, 1908, "Mohair should no more be scheduled with wool, when formulating a tariff law, than silk should be." The fabrics produced from mohair are worn or used by people receiving good salaries and the wealthy element almost exclusively, and are properly considered articles of luxury, and should be taxed as are luxuries. We realize that there must be levied on mohair fabrics a rate of import duty that will compensate the manufacturer of mohair for the amount of duty levied on the hair required to produce similar fabrics, otherwise he must likewise go out of business, and our growers of mohair, so long as they tried to continue in the business, would be compelled to depend on a foreign market for their mohair, which would place them on a flat footing with the mohair growers of Turkey and South Africa, which would quickly destroy the Angora goat industry in this country.

We earnestly desire and hope for your active and vigorous support of the views herein expressed.

Very respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SCHREINER,
President Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association.
ALFRED GILES, *Secretary.*
C. B. HUDSPETH,
B. L. CROUCH,
JAMES MCLYMONT,
M. W. LITTLEFIELD,
IKE T. PRYOR,
Executive Committee.

TEXAS SHEEP & GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION,
San Antonio, Tex., April 25, 1913.

Hon. THOS. B. CATRON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have read a considerable portion of the arguments made before the Committee on Ways and Means on 27th and 28th of

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January (hearings on Schedule K, wool and manufactures of wool) in favor of free wool, or in support of a 20 per cent ad valorem rate of import duty on wool. And while we accord to the witnesses entire sincerity in their beliefs in the opinions they expressed and assertions they made to that committee, bearing on the sheep industry relative to the needs of the industry, the cause of the increase and decrease of the sheep stock of the United States during the last past 50 years, it causes us very great regret to know that gentlemen who occupied most time discussing the subject made numerous assertions to the committee that compels us to believe that their knowledge of the business of sheep raising in the trans-Mississippi States is wholly superficial, and that their statements and assertions concerning the business were erroneous, misleading, and valueless to that committee in forming its conclusions as to the recommendations it should make to Congress concerning the woolgrowing industry. Speaking to you as members of the executive committee of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association, each of us having had from 25 to 45 years' practical personal knowledge of the business of sheep raising in Texas in no small way, and having a superficial knowledge of the business throughout the United States, and some of us not having owned a sheep in the last past several years, and our committee being composed of Democrats and Republicans of lifelong political affiliation, the majority of this committee being of lifelong Democratic political affiliation, each and all having only a desire for the welfare of our country as a whole, and all concurring in the views herein expressed, we have to advise you that any serious departure by Congress from the conclusions compelled to be drawn from the report of the Tariff Board, as to the rate of import duty that should be levied on wool in order to something near equal the difference between the cost of producing wool in this country and in competing countries, will have a disastrous effect upon the sheep industry in Texas and of the United States as a whole.

Replying to the inquiry as to the cause of the failure of the farmers and ranchmen to maintain the 47,274,000 sheep in the country in 1893, we have to advise you that the recommendation made by President Cleveland in May, 1893, that raw material (which was considered as embracing wool) be put on the free list and that enacting the Wilson tariff law in 1894 admitting wool free of import duty caused the business of woolgrowing to become so unprofitable that the sheep stock was sent to the slaughterhouses and neglected to such an extent that the Democratic Secretary of Agriculture—Mr. Morton—reported the country as possessing only 36,819,000 sheep on January 1, 1897. During the free-wool years 1895–96 the records show that wool sold in the producing markets for about or less than one-half the prices obtained for the same class of wool during several years last preceding the adoption of the free-wool policy. It is unnecessary to recite here the ruinously low prices for which choice flocks of sheep were sold during the free-wool years by reason of the disastrously low prices of wool and the bankrupt condition to which a large percentage of former owners were reduced. The hereabove stated statistical facts, with the natural inferences to be drawn therefrom, supply all necessary evidence as to that feature of the case.

The 23 per cent decrease of the sheep stock during the application of the free-wool policy, as shown by the above statistical statements, which decrease occurred most largely in some of the best breeding districts—Texas, for example, decreasing her stock by more than 38 per cent, as shown by our State comptroller's reports—left the country at the close of the free-wool policy with her numbers of female sheep so depleted that it has been impossible for the farmers and ranchmen to supply the demands of the people of the United States for mutton and make more than temporary increase of the depleted numbers. While the Government reports show an increase of the 36,819,000 at close of the free-wool policy in 1897 to 39,852,967 sheep of shearing age in 1900—the latter number being the census report—the census report of 1910 shows 39,644,046 sheep of shearing age. The decrease that has occurred in recent years comes of the increased slaughter of sheep for domestic consumption, and especially the increased consumption of lambs of 3 to 6 months' age.

Our country possesses all the conditions requisite to enable it to successfully sustain such a number of sheep as would be necessary to supply all the clothing wool required by treble the present population. Texas alone has the capacity to successfully sustain, under the pasture system which she is now adopting, thirty or forty million sheep, and, in our opinion, would, in reasonable length of time, come to possess that number, if assured of an import duty on wool something near equal in amount to the difference between the cost of production in the United States and in competing countries. In addition to producing such necessary supply of clothing wool, a stock of sheep of such numbers would be of inestimable value as a necessary aid to maintaining the fertility of the soil of the farms of our country.

The striking off of the present 1½ cents per pound import duty on fresh meat, admitting mutton from Argentina, New Zealand, and Australia free, would also have a severely detrimental effect on the sheep industry, as it is from the sale of mutton, in addition to the fleece, that the farmer and ranchman are enabled to remain in the business of sheep raising, receiving only small compensation for their labor and money invested in same.

The frequent recurrence of the agitation of a free-wool policy deters tens and tens of thousands of farmers and ranchmen from engaging in growing sheep. The sheep industry is conducted on such a small margin of profit that any serious decrease of the amount of import duty levied on wool that the Tariff Board's report shows should be levied to equal the difference in cost of production here and in competing countries will affect the industry disastrously, particularly the merino flocks of the trans-Mississippi country, and especially the flocks located in the semiarid Southwest, and cause the present rate of decrease of the sheep stock to be rapidly increased, causing a still greater shortage in the necessary meat supply of our country, especially of mutton, which is the healthiest meat and equally as nutritious as beef.

We further wish to call your attention to the exhibit on page 4071, in part No. 20, tariff hearings January 28, entitled "Number of sheep in Australia, 1891 to date," which shows the fact (astounding to the unacquainted) that the sheep stock of Australia, the greatest woolgrowing country of the world, decreased from 106,421,068 in 1891 to 72,040,211 in 1901, and from 72,040,211 in 1901 to 53,668,347 in 1902. While the report does not show that the disastrous decrease was caused almost wholly by death from starvation, caused by drought, nevertheless drought was the cause. The facts shown in that statement, showing the sudden decrease in the sheep stock of Australia, should be sufficient to warn Congress and the people as a whole of the danger of allowing the United States to fail to become self-supplying in her necessary quantity of clothing wool.

We earnestly solicit your influence to defeat any proposition by Congress looking to a serious departure from the convictions herein expressed.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SCHREINER,
President Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association.
ALFRED GILES, *Secretary.*

Executive committee: B. L. Crouch, C. B. Hudspeth, James M. Symond, Geo. Richardson, J. R. Hamilton, Geo. W. Littlefield, Ike T. Pry, O. J. Woodhull.

Mr. NEWLANDS presented sundry petitions of citizens of Summit, Silverton, Mehama, Hubbard, Creswell, Eagle Point, Glendale, Stayton, and Marquam, in the State of Oregon, and engaged in the industry of goat raising, relative to the duty on mohair, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Winnemucca, Lovelock, Lovelock Valley, and Elko, all in the State of Nevada, and of the Hamilton Commercial Club, of Nevada, remonstrating against wool, cattle, and meat being placed on the free list, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Alton, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of Illinois, remonstrating against the adoption of certain proposed changes in the customs administrative law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine presented a memorial of the State Federation of Labor of Maine, remonstrating against the importation of cigars free of duty from the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Topsfield, Me., remonstrating against a reduction in the duty on print paper and wood pulp, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented a memorial of Dirigo Lodge, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, of Augusta, Me., remonstrating against a reduction in the duty on print paper and wood pulp, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented a memorial of the State Federation of Labor of Maine, remonstrating against the importation of cigars free of duty from the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented resolutions adopted by State Branch No. 18, United National Association of Post Office Clerks, of Bath, Me., favoring the adoption of certain changes in the postal laws relative to the examination of clerks in the postal service, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the bill (S. 48) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report (No. 65) thereon.

Mr. OWEN. From the Committee on the Library I report back favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute the bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress. This matter was before the Senate in the preceding Congress. I think there is no objection to it on the part of anyone, and I shall be glad to have present consideration of the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understood the Senator from Oklahoma to say that this is a substitute for the bill which he introduced.

Mr. OWEN. It is a substitute for the bill which I introduced, No. 1240.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I should like to inquire if it is identical with the bill that was reported favorably from the Committee on the Library at the last session of Congress?

Mr. OWEN. I understand it is identical.

Mr. GALLINGER. So far as its present consideration is concerned, I shall have to object. I want to examine the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the calendar.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I desire to introduce a bill by request.

Mr. JONES. I ask that it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The introduction of the bill will go over, under objection. There are on the Secretary's desk certain bills which have been read the first time. They will be read a second time and referred.

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5. That there should be legislation which shall bring such national banking commission into cooperation with similar commissions organized by the respective States.

6. That legislation should be enacted which will gradually diminish the percentage of the reserves of the country banks permitted to be deposited in reserve city and central reserve city banks, to be used there for purposes of speculation instead of exchange.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement in connection with the resolution.

I believe immediate action should be had regarding banking laws. I think, however, that instead of organizing 15 regional reserve associations, composed of both national and State banks within certain banking zones, it would be better to organize a reserve association in each State composed of the banks, both national and State, within such State, thus accommodating our economic to our political divisions. Provision can be made for some of the smaller States by allowing the banks in such States to join the associations of adjoining larger States until they reach a certain population.

It is, of course, desirable that the reserve associations should include both the State and the national banks. One-half of the banks of the country are State banks, and one-half of the deposits of the country are in State banks. Any system intended to establish security in our banking system must include both halves and not simply one half.

It would not, in my judgment, do to put in one association the banks of half a dozen different States, with all their differences in banking laws and regulations. It is inconvenient enough to have in one association banks created and regulated by two different sovereigns without multiplying the number of sovereigns. It would be much easier to bring the national sovereignty into harmony with a single State sovereignty in a reserve association than with three or four State sovereignties.

If this were a Nation without State lines the economic zone might be the best, but as long as we have a Nation of sovereign States the economical lines should conform to the State lines. This is so now with reference to both transportation and banking. We have our national railroad commission and our State railroad commissions. We have our national comptroller's office and we have our State banking commissions. We will doubtless have trade commissions organized under both national and State laws, and in all this legislation the economic lines conform to the State lines.

I believe that the future of our Government depends upon the exercise, not the disuse, of State functions. There may be some inconvenience, but unless the State functions are exercised concurrently with the national functions the former will gradually sink into disuse, and we will have some day a centralized Government at Washington over three or four hundred millions of people—a Government that will be absolutely unwieldy and subversive of everything like home rule.

Mr. President, I ask that the resolution may lie on the table for the present. I wish to give notice that at the next session of the Senate I will speak upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

PRICE OF OIL IN OKLAHOMA.

Mr. OWEN. I submit a resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The resolution (S. Res. 109) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce is directed to make a thorough investigation into the price of oil in Oklahoma and report to the Senate whether or not the price is artificially fixed below the general market level in the United States, quality and transportation considered; and if so, by whom such prices are fixed and the method by which it is done.

Mr. OWEN. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. JONES. I ask that it may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

Mr. OWEN. I ask that it lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

ESTATE OF EDWARD B. BELL.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 112), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the Senate to the executor, administrator, or legal heirs of Edward B. Bell, late a member of the Capitol police force, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

UNITED STATES AGAINST THE CHANDLER DUNBAR WATER POWER CO.

Mr. BURTON. I desire to introduce a resolution to provide for printing additional copies of a Senate document and ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Printing.

The resolution (S. Res. 111) was read and referred to the Committee on Printing, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 10,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 51, Sixty-third Congress, first session.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. OWEN. I have a resolution which I should like to offer.

The resolution (S. Res. 113) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XIX of the standing rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 6. That the Senate may at any time, upon motion of a Senator, fix a day and hour for a final vote upon any matter pending in the Senate: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not be invoked to prevent debate by any Senator who requests opportunity to express his views upon such pending matter within a time to be fixed by the Senate.

"The notice to be given by the Senate under this section, except by consent, shall not be less than a week, unless such request be made within the last two weeks of the session.

"For the foregoing stated purpose the following rules, namely, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XXII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXXV, and XL, are modified.

"Any Senator may demand of a Senator making a motion if it be made for dilatory or obstructive purposes, and if the Senator making the motion declines or evades an answer or concedes the motion to have been made for such purposes the President of the Senate shall declare such motion out of order."

Mr. OWEN. I ask that the resolution may lie on the table for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would inquire whether this is the same amendment to the rules that was proposed heretofore by the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. OWEN. It is a modification of the amendment proposed heretofore. It is a substitute for it.

Mr. JONES. I desire to ask whether or not that can be done under the rules without previous notice?

The VICE PRESIDENT. This is only notice of the fact.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire to record the fact at this point that when the resolution comes up for consideration I shall move its reference to the Committee on Rules.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over and be printed.

GOOD ROADS.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I have a communication here from the president of the National Good Roads Association containing short extracts from speeches relating to good roads which I was requested to have printed in the RECORD. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

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

INTERNATIONAL GOOD ROADS CONGRESS, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, FEBRUARY 22–27, 1915.

2. Address by Gov. Joseph M. Brown, of Georgia, on good roads in that State.

3. Address of Bishop Charles Edward Cheney on good roads as relating to church attendance.

4. Paper by C. Gordon Reel, State superintendent of highways, New York.

5. Paper by William Bradburn, consulting engineer, Houston, Tex.

6. Resolutions adopted by Illinois State and interstate good roads convention, February 12, 1912.

7. Address by Maude E. Jones, secretary National Good Roads Association.

8. Address by Miss Alma Rittenberry, chairman Jackson Memorial Highway Commission, Birmingham, Ala.

9. Resolutions adopted by various woman's clubs of Illinois.

10. Some Illinois women's clubs affiliated with National and Illinois State good roads associations.

11. Leading editorials and resolutions.

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OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GOOD ROADS CONGRESS, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 22–27, 1915.

By invitation of the Panama-Pacific Exposition management and the League of California Municipalities the 1915 International Good Roads Congress will be held under the auspices of the International Good Roads & Automobile Association and the National Good Roads Association at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, during the opening week of the exposition, February 22–27, 1915.

Delegates, both men and women, are invited from every nation, State, and city, and all correspondence should be addressed to the secretary at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., United States of America.

From September 16 to 21, 1901, there was held in the city of Buffalo the first International Good Roads Congress, the call for which was issued from the headquarters of the National Good Roads Association at Chicago. Participation by delegates from foreign countries was invited, and such invitation was transmitted by the Department of State to the diplomatic officers of the United States throughout the world and through them communicated to the ministers of foreign affairs, with the request that it be given publicity for the information of organizations and individuals who might be interested.

April 27–29, 1903, the second International Good Roads Congress assembled at St. Louis. Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, invited all civilized Governments to send delegates. Eleven foreign Governments were represented, and on April 29 Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; Hon. William Jennings Bryan; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, head of the United States Army; and many other dignitaries addressed the congress.

In 1904 the third International Good Roads Congress was held in St. Louis during the progress of the World's Fair. Many foreign Govern-

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ments and more than 100 railway companies sent representatives. Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, represented the Government and presided at one session.

On the tenth anniversary of the first congress the fourth International Good Roads Congress was held in Chicago, September 18–October 1, 1911, and, as in the case of each of the three preceding congresses, invitations were transmitted by the Department of State to all foreign Governments, and there were official delegates in attendance from 40 States and countries.

The fifth International Good Roads Congress was held in Chicago February 26–March 2, 1913, and was made memorable by the participation of officials of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the pledge of the president of this great organization, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, that the 1,000,000 members of the general federation will lend their hearty aid to the cause of good roads both in the Nation and in the several States.

The importance of this great movement for good roads is being recognized as never before, and when the women of all nations add their influence to that of the press, school, and church a victory will have been won greater and more far-reaching in effect than any other within a generation, for it is a matter of tremendous importance that in the United States alone bad roads are directly responsible for the loss of a billion dollars a year. Surely the saving of this stupendous sum constitutes an economic question of vast importance.

When the agricultural production alone of the United States for the past 13 years totals nearly $100,000,000,000—a sum to stagger the imagination—and it costs more to take this product from the farm to the railway station than from such station to the American and European markets, and when the saving in cost of moving this product of agriculture over good roads instead of bad would have built a million miles of good roads, the incalculable waste of bad roads in this country is shown to be of such enormous proportions as to demand immediate reformation and the wisest and best statesmanship.

Great as is the loss to transportation, mercantile, industrial, and farming interests, incomparably greater is the loss to women and children and social life, a matter as important as civilization itself; and the truth of the declaration of Charles Sumner, 50 years ago, that "the two greatest forces for the advancement of civilization are the schoolmaster and good roads," is emphasized by the experience of the intervening years, and points to the wisdom of a union of the religious, educational, commercial, transportation, and industrial interests of all nations in aggressive action for permanent roads and streets.

INTERNATIONAL GOOD ROADS & AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.
NATIONAL GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION,
ARTHUR C. JACKSON, *President.*
Miss MAUDE E. JONES, *Secretary.*
Mrs. EDWARD L. MURFEY, *Treasurer.*

GOOD ROADS IN GEORGIA.

(By Joseph M. Brown, governor.)

More road improvement work has been done in Georgia during the past five years, I believe, than in any other single State. More will be accomplished during the next five years, and if the present pace continues—and every indication is that it will be increased—in 15 or 20 years we will have public roads that will compare favorably with the boasted ones of Europe.

Approximately 5,000 adult male convicts are now at work building roads throughout the State. More than a million dollars a year is being spent in their maintenance, the employment of skilled labor, and for equipment.

The present system of road building was inaugurated five years ago. Since that time farm-land values have increased from 25 to 100 per cent, largely due to the betterment of rural conditions by the development of good roads. More substantial road work was done during that period than during the previous half century.

It has been found that every dollar put in road work comes back manyfold in added values. Therefore the public is in hearty sympathy with the movement.

Address of Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, at the concluding session of the fifth International Good Roads Congress, Chicago, March 2, 1913.

It is a generally acknowledged fact that the country churches all over the United States are suffering because of several causes, such as, for example, the steady drift of population to the cities and the lack of that sort of association on the part of the young people which has proved so great an influence for good in the churches of our great towns. That the construction of such roads as one sees in England and on the Continent of Europe would have a beneficial effect in this regard can not be doubted.

Taking into consideration that Robinson Crusoe on his desert island was hardly more isolated from all human fellowship than is the individual or the family in an Illinois farmhouse, when a bog of the black mud of the prairie is the only pathway to the next neighbor's home, it is easy to see that a regular and prompt attendance upon public worship becomes almost an impossibility during a large part of the year. I am firmly convinced that the prosperity and usefulness of the scattered churches in our own State would be vastly increased if access to the place of worship were rendered not only easy, but attractive, by the comfort afforded by really good highways. In England small country churches are filled with worshipers even when the weather is far from agreeable. The reason lies in the fact that people of means can drive—whether in a motor car or a horse-drawn carriage—over a road like the best pavements of our American cities; and the people who possess but little of this world's goods can indulge the Englishman's love of walking without so much as muddying their footgear.

I am also persuaded that when we ask the question why such marvelous success attended the propagation of the Christian religion in the first three centuries, one factor is generally overlooked. Let us remember that it took but 300 years to send the religion of Jesus Christ into almost every nook and corner of the vast Empire of Rome.

We account for this in various ways. Some tell us that it was owing to miraculous powers exercised by the early disciples. Others, that the first preachers were enabled to speak in the dialects of the lands to which they carried the message, without having acquired these tongues by study. Still others regard it as proven that the higher spiritual character of those who professed the new religion commended it in an irresistible way to the heathen population of the empire.

The question which I would like to suggest is whether we have not left out of the reckoning a preparation for the spread of Christianity, which the emperors themselves had been making before Christ was born. God used the ruling powers and the politicians of Rome, without their knowing it, to carry out Divine plans and purposes. They "builded better than they knew." Just as our Government built the first Pacific railway as a political necessity, in order to bind the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts together, so for purely political and military ends did Rome bind by her wonderful roads and remote religions of the empire to the imperial city. But what they did from merely human and selfish considerations was overruled so to advance the cause of Christ's religion that in 300 years it had overspread all the lands of the wide domain of the Cæsars, and a professing Christian put on the purple and ascended the imperial throne. We congratulate ourselves when the pavement of our cities outlasts the wear of a dozen years. But there are highways in the open country of Europe, which Roman engineers constructed nearly or quite 2,000 years ago, which are in constant use to-day. In his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire Gibbon tells us that "mountains were perforated and bold arches flung over the broadest and most rapid rivers." From the imperial city as a center, perfectly built roads extended like the spokes of a wheel to the most distant parts of the empire.

Address before fifth International Good Roads Congress, Chicago, February 26, 1913, by C. Gordon Reel, State superintendent of highways of New York.

In bare figures, at the close of business on December 31, 1912, we had in New York 3,578 miles of highways completed and 1,627 under contract, which will give the State 5,205 miles assured. There is now $2,423,000 unobligated of the original $50,000,000 bond issue, which, at an average of $10,000 per mile, will procure 242 miles, or give, with the total obligation of the money devoted to highways to date, 5,450 miles.

Good-roads work was begun in New York State in 1898 and was carried on by the State engineer with varying success until 1905, when the demand for public improved highways became so great that a referendum act was passed by the legislature, and at the following election the people appropriated $50,000,000, to be raised by the sale of bonds, and the proceeds devoted to the construction of improved highways.

The work was carried on under the State engineer until 1908, when Gov. Hughes established the highway department, under a so-called nonpolitical highway commission made up of three members. In 1911 the department was reorganized by Gov. Dix, who placed the work under a commission also made up of three members, a superintendent of highways, to hold office at the pleasure of the governor (which office I now hold), the State engineer, an elective office, and the superintendent of public works, appointed by the governor. Again this proved unsatisfactory, principally on account of the divided responsibility and also because the two members who were also heads of other large departments could not find time to properly study the immense problems constantly to be confronted. In fact, they found it impossible to even attend the meetings of the commission, an average of four meetings being called to one actually held during the past year. Another drawback to this plan was that no sooner had a superintendent become thoroughly familiar with the work than he was liable to be replaced upon a change of administration, the term of the governor of New York being two years.

Upon Mr. Sulzer becoming governor an immediate change of plan was adopted. The senate has just passed a bill again completely reorganizing the department. Under this all highway work will be under one head, a highway commissioner, who, being appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, serves for a term of five years and can only be removed by the governor upon charges proven of inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office.

There are 80,000 miles of public roads in New York. About 11,000 of these are designated as being State and county highways, and the remainder town highways. The actual road building is carried on by three deputies, who are experienced highway engineers and practical road builders. The first deputy has charge of actual construction work, the second deputy has charge of maintenance and repair, and the third deputy has charge of the 69,000 miles of town roads not in the State and county system.

When the first bond issue was passed the idea was to divide the mileage equitably amongst the different counties, each county selecting its own particular system and paying part of the cost. It soon developed that this would result in a disjointed and unworkable good-roads plan as regards the State as a whole. Therefore a system of through trunk lines was established between the centers of population, the entire cost of building to be borne by the State.

It has been my endeavor to complete these through routes, and within a year I have placed under contract or now have plans prepared for a letting in March which will give at the end of the construction season of 1913 completed highways from New York City along the eastern line of the State to Albany; from New York City on either bank of the Hudson to Albany and then on to the Canadian border line; from New York through the southern tier of counties to Lake Erie; from Albany to Buffalo; from Albany to Binghamton; etc. These, with the county systems which are now being built, also with a reference to the State routes, will form a completed network very shortly which will not only cover our own State but meet the main traffic routes from the neighboring States and Provinces.

The town highways are being steadily improved, so as to act as feeders; for however perfect the State and county system highways may be, if a farmer has to haul his produce over from 3 to 5 miles of the ordinary country road they are practically of no use to him. Of these roads on December 31 we had 3,500 miles macadamized, 8,500 improved as gravel roads, 50,000 miles shaped, crowned, and standardized as to width, and the remaining 6,000 miles put in safe condition for travel, which is remarkable, considering that the executive cost for the supervisors of this class of work by our bureau of town highways is less than one-fourth of 1 per cent.

We are building the State and county highways 16 feet in width and of a standard thickness of 9 inches. Although there have been 16 different sets of specifications in use, it is my intention to cut these down to 5 standard types of construction, viz:

Plain macadam.
Water-bound macadam with hot-oil treatment.
Asphalt macadam—penetration.
Mixed asphalt macadam and bitulithic.
Concrete and brick.

Ranging from $5,000 to $25,000 per mile. These, of course, to be used as to the traffic requirements.

The maintenance problem is to-day the most difficult that confronts us. With hundreds of miles of roads built to meet conditions that have materially changed with the increased motor traffic many hitherto perfectly satisfactory roads would go to rack and ruin in a very few

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the Indians as to the proper care of forests; for the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women housekeeping and other household duties, and for furnishing necessary equipments and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary; for the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; and to superintend and direct farming and stock raising among Indians, $400,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not, as to timber, apply to the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 4, after the words "public lands," to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$5,000," so as to make the clause read:

For witness fees and other legal expenses incurred in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the question of title to lands allotted to them, or the right of possession of personal property held by them, and in hearings set by United States local land officers to determine the rights of Indians to public lands, $5,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of attorney fees.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 1, after the words "purpose of," to strike out "conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine" and insert "determining," and in line 7, after "$50,000," to insert: "*Provided*, That $10,000 of this appropriation may be used for the employment of clerks and other assistance in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior in this class of work," so as to make the clause read:

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., pp. 855–866), and the regulations thereunder prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, $50,000: *Provided*, That $10,000 of this appropriation may be used for the employment of clerks and other assistance in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior in this class of work.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not rise to oppose the amendment, but I will suggest that it should read "the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs." I think the Department of the Interior should precede the bureau. It is simply changing the phraseology.

Mr. STONE. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that amendment to the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. STONE. I offer an amendment to the bill which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. In line 10, page 9, after the word "work," strike out the period and insert a colon and the following:

Provided further, That the provision in the act of August 23, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 396), prohibiting the employment of personal services in the Indian Office other than those specifically provided for by law, shall not apply in the expenditure of this appropriation.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like to ask the reason for the amendment. I do not recall now what the original law was. I am asking for information.

Mr. STONE. There is a provision in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill of last year to this effect:

For the fiscal year 1914 and annually thereafter estimates in detail shall be submitted for all personal services required in the Indian Office, and after the end of the fiscal year 1913 it shall not be lawful to employ in said office any personal services other than those specifically appropriated for in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, except temporary details of field employees for service connected solely with their respective employments.

Now it is proposed to change that law—it is undoubtedly subject to a point of order—by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, without reference to it, to provide clerks for this particular bureau. It can not be done without that change.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I understand the situation to be that an estimate has been made for this work by the Department of the Interior. I understand that this work is provided for by preceding law; that the estimate for the services to carry out that law has been provided for and appropriated for in the legislative bill; and that the $10,000 of the $50,000 is to be distributed to other employees than those for whom appropriation has been already made.

Mr. STONE. Other than those to whom the appropriation would be distributed in payment of salaries and furnishing compensation.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Let me ask the Senator a question for information. Was not an estimate made by the department for this particular work in accordance with the statute the Senator has just read?

Mr. STONE. Yes. The estimate is in this language:

For the purpose of conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., pp. 855–866), and the regulations thereunder prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, $100,000: *Provided*, That $10,000 of this amount may be used for clerk hire in the Indian Bureau.

The amount appropriated in the bill is $50,000, and it is provided that $10,000 of that may be used for a temporary force in the bureau. There are a great many of these claims pending. I think something like 40,000 are pending; and the officials of the bureau think the business would be greatly expedited and more efficient service had if they should be permitted to employ efficient clerks and experienced people to do this work. It is temporary in its character.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I shall not make the point of order, because I am not sufficiently well informed upon the subject. Undoubtedly the Senator's statement is perfectly clear to those who understand Indian affairs, but I confess I can not see the necessity of segregating that portion of the appropriation.

Mr. CLAPP. It is necessary, because the department does not feel that otherwise it could use this fund, or any part of it, for that work, which the department thinks is very important, in view of the accumulation of these cases in the office. Officials of the department appeared before the committee, and, feeling that this prohibition applied to the act of holding the hearings, in order to have justification and full authority for using part of the appropriation in the office, asked for this separation.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Yes; but the committee has struck out that part of it that relates to the holding of hearings and has put in two the estimate of the department as to the appropriation.

Mr. STONE. Oh, no.

Mr. CLAPP. No; the committee substituted the word "determining" for the words "conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine." We struck that out and substituted the word "determining." But even then the department, subject as this department and all departments are to the criticism of using funds for purposes other than those for which they were specifically appropriated, asked that this separation might be made, so that there would be no question of its authority.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Do I understand the fact to be that there are not now in the Indian service, upon the annual roll, those who are capable of making this investigation?

Mr. CLAPP. Not enough.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. STONE. I yield.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I do not understand the situation exactly as the Senator from Minnesota does. My understanding of the situation is that under the law the department has no authority to employ anybody outside of the department to do any special work. As the chairman of the committee has said, these cases involving the determination of the minor heirs have piled up to a very large extent. It is a serious problem with the department and the Indian Office to-day. Under the old custom that has heretofore existed, and that was sought to be continued by an amendment by interested parties, lawyers would take the cases of these infants and endeavor to determine them in the courts at tremendous expense. As compared with the determination of the claims of white infant heirs, the expense was something like two or three times as great.

Now, we come down to this proposition: We appropriate $50,000 for this work. That is probably sufficient; but the department, in the very nature of things, on account of the amount of work that has piled up, can not do that work with the amount of force it has on hand. It is not a question of the competency of the force there so much as it is a question of absolute inability, because of lack of time, to do the work. Feeling, as the department does, that it would have no right to take any part of this sum to employ help outside of the department, it asks that this especial provision be made for $10,000 of the $50,000 in order that it may hasten the work and complete it as it is proposed to have it completed under the provision itself.

Mr. CLAPP. That is just what I said, except that it is more explicit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 11, after line 6, to insert:

To increase the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from $5,000 to $7,500, $2,500.

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Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee the reason for that increase of salary.

Mr. STONE. This bureau is perhaps the most important bureau connected with any of the departments. It has a larger amount and a greater variety of subjects to deal with. The commissioner is responsible for the proper conduct of a vast number of trusts, involving nearly a thousand million dollars—$900,000,000 at least—and it requires the services of an unusually capable man properly to conduct the affairs of the bureau.

There was a question in the minds of the members of the committee whether, if an increase should be made in the salary of this particular commissioner, there would not be a clamor for increases in the salaries of other commissioners. But, in the judgment of the committee, the importance of the other commissionerships as compared to this is not such as to put them on terms of equality. We felt that we could well afford to increase this salary with a view of securing the services of a man of large experience and business ability, the services of such a man being very essential, and the committee therefore unanimously recommended the increase.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the addition of $2,500 to the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will accomplish the purpose which the chairman has in mind I, for one, will not object for a moment.

Mr. STONE. We hope so; we think so.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I desire to say, however, that unless there is a marked development along the line of increased efficiency, I doubt the wisdom of this increase; and I have to take issue with the Senator as to the fact of this being the most important of the commissionerships. I think all the commissioners of this kind, the heads of bureaus, are paid $5,000 per annum. I think the Commissioner of the General Land Office is paid $5,000 per annum. Of course that is an office that deals not with Indian affairs but with the affairs of hundreds of thousands of white American citizens. While I dislike to see a discrimination made between those two offices, which perhaps are of equal importance and which perhaps handle an equal amount of funds, and certainly have to do with very valuable matters, in the hope that the one may follow the other, I shall not object to this. I think the efficient management of both of these offices requires men who are worth $7,500 per annum.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, it was rather as I suspected, that this is a beginning, and no doubt, later on, all the commissioners will ask for an increase in their salaries.

Mr. STONE. I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. CHILTON. I say I have not any doubt that this is the beginning; and if you make a break in it you are going to have all these people come to Congress to have their salaries increased. There are a few of us here who think we should have a little deliberation before we increase these salaries. As far as I am concerned I do not care to discuss it. We might stand here and discuss it until dark, and we will hear the same contention made. It is simply a lot of people at the head of these bureaus who want to have their salaries increased, and they will come here later demanding an increase if this is granted. As far as I am concerned I am opposed to it. We can get a competent man for $5,000. I could furnish 50 from West Virginia who would be glad to take these positions for $5,000 and who are as competent as those now in charge.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I wish to ask the Senator from West Virginia if the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has not already been appointed at a salary of $5,000?

Mr. CHILTON. I understand so.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I am opposed to any raise of the salary.

Mr. CHILTON. I rose for the purpose of saying that I want a vote by yeas and nays on this amendment. I shall at the proper time ask for the yeas and nays upon the amendment. I do not think we ought to increase the salary. I do not think there has been any good reason given.

Mr. STONE. Before the vote is taken or any discussion had, if there is to be further discussion, it has been suggested to me that at the end of line 8 the numerals "2,500" should be stricken out and the numerals "7,500" inserted.

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President.

Mr. CHILTON. That would give him a salary of $12,500.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to call the Senator's attention to the fact that in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act we appropriated $5,000 for the salary of this officer, and I understand it is the object of the committee now to increase it $2,500. If so, the amount as stated here is correct.

Mr. CLAPP. That is right.

Mr. CHILTON. Unless they want him to have $12,500 it is right.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is all right as it is.

Mr. STONE. Word was sent to me by an official at the desk that it was wrong.

Mr. SMOOT. I know there was $5,000 appropriated for the salary of this officer.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. We have already appropriated $5,000.

Mr. CLAPP. And $2,500 is added.

Mr. CHILTON. I make the point of order against the amendment that fixing the salary of this officer at $7,500 is a change in existing law and has no place in this appropriation bill.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, ordinarily I would not be in favor of increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to $7,500. In this case I do favor it. The man who takes this office makes an important pecuniary sacrifice to take it. When you come to consider the enormous amount of property, the large interests which are involved in this office, the complicated character of the work, the delicate work that is to be carried out in the office in dealing with the Indian people, I do think that this increase is abundantly justified.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. OWEN. Certainly.

Mr. CHILTON. I just want to ask the Senator a question. I do not understand what he means by saying that the gentleman accepted the office at a sacrifice. He knew what the salary was when he did accept it, did he not?

Mr. OWEN. I assume that he did.

Mr. CLAPP. I should like to ask that Senators might take us into their confidence by speaking so that we could hear them.

Mr. OWEN. I did not hear what the Senator from Minnesota said.

Mr. CLAPP. I suggested that the Senator from Oklahoma and the Senator from West Virginia take the balance of the Senate into their confidence by speaking sufficiently loud so that we could hear them.

Mr. OWEN. I have tried to speak loud enough to be heard.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the property of the Indian tribes directly under the supervision of this office amounts to $900,000,000. It is a gigantic sum, and these great properties have not been sufficiently developed to be yielding any proper income to the Indians for whom we are called on to make these large appropriations every year.

Take the case, for instance, of the Yaquina Indians. They have an estate valued at $28,000 apiece, amounting to something over $130,000 for a family of five. In this bill we are appropriating money for the support and civilization of those Indians when they have a gigantic estate which is producing nothing whatever because of the inefficiency of the management of this Government. The reason why the property has not been well managed, I think, is because in too large a degree these important offices are in the control of gentlemen of good manners, of moderate experience, of ability and capacity, who want the office rather than take the office for the purpose of rendering an important public service. I think that the office ought to be made more attractive, so that it might be occupied by men who are able to earn at least as much outside of the Government service as they do in the Government service.

The reason why I think in this case the increase is justified is because the present incumbent is well worth it, and far more, and because I believe that I favor increasing this salary, believing that out of his work the Government will save the amount many times over in the appropriations which are annually made here. Take the case of the Yaquina Indians, with a fortune of $125,000 to $130,000 to a family, producing nothing whatever. Every single one of the Yaquina Indians ought to be able to make a living out of the timber on that reserve. They ought to have their own sawmills; they ought to be getting out that timber with their own labor; they ought to be making an independent fortune out of that property, and if they had the proper advice and the proper counsel and the proper support they would be doing that very thing.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. For information, will the Senator state who is the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs? I think he was recently appointed.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. Cato Sells, of Texas.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator knows him to be a very competent man?

Mr. OWEN. I do. I know him.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like to ask the Senator how much Mr. Sells has had to do with Indian affairs? I ask just for information.

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Mr. OWEN. I think, answering the question in the spirit of the question——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The spirit of the question——

Mr. OWEN. I say, better than all is a free, capable mind. I do not think he has been an Indian agent or an Indian inspector.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I want to say to the Senator that the spirit of the question was not at all hostile.

Mr. OWEN. I did not take it so. I was simply about to say that I think his experience justifies the expectation that he will handle this office with efficiency.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Do I understand the Senator to believe that a man with little or no experience in Indian affairs is better qualified to deal with the situation?

Mr. OWEN. It depends on the length of time he has been connected with it. If you take a man like James McLaughlin, who has been in the service 38 years and whose conclusions are drawn in his book, My Friend the Indian, I would say yes. If you take a man from Massachusetts who has been on a junketing tour in an Indian tribe for the purpose of nosing out something sensational to come back home and exploit his own virtues on at the expense of other people, I say no.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I still am uninformed. I wanted to ask the Senator his view——

Mr. OWEN. I will give my view.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. And to ask who would probably make the most efficient Commissioner of Indian Affairs of two men of equal ability, one of whom had experience in connection with those affairs and the other who had not. Which one would probably render the most efficient service? Without knowing anything in regard to the familiarity of Mr. Sells——

Mr. OWEN. Any man who has lived in the western part of the country, who knows the condition of the Indians and has a sufficient knowledge of the Indian's characteristics to know what the problem is. It must depend on a man's sense, upon his high character, upon his penetration, upon his intellectual ability.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Will the Senator inform us just how great Mr. Sells's experience has been in that direction?

Mr. OWEN. With regard to Indian management, I do not think he has had anything particular to do with the management of Indians, but he has had a good deal to do with the management of men. He has been able to handle men of all kinds very well, I am told.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not know Mr. Sells, and I do not know what his occupation is at the present time. When I did know him——

Mr. STONE. I have known Mr. Sells for many years. He formerly lived in Iowa. He was a lawyer there and a very successful man of business. He has been in Texas for some years and has been a very successful man there in business affairs. He is a man of high character, of rather striking intelligence, and familiar with large affairs.

I agree with my friend from Oklahoma that it is not necessary that a man should have had large, direct experience in the management of Indian affairs to make a good Indian Commissioner. It may be that the Senator from Oklahoma is right when he says that it is well to take a man from the field outside who has not been connected very much with Indian affairs and put new life and new blood and new thought into the administration.

The Senator from Wyoming has not had, I imagine, much direct experience in the management of Indian affairs, but I would think that the Indian Bureau, the Interior Department, and the country would be most fortunate to secure a man of the intelligence, force of character, and general judgment of affairs that characterize the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I simply wanted to say that for many years I have known nothing particular about Mr. Cato Sells. I knew of him in my earlier life. As the Senator says, he is a man of broad mind and good judgment in great affairs. He was at one time, I think, the chairman of the Democratic State committee in Iowa, and if he can manage the Indians in his administration now with one-half the ability that he managed the Democrats in Iowa he will surely make a success in this office.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the point of order made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON] is no longer available, because when a point of order has been discussed upon the merits of the proposition involved in the amendment all right to make the point of order is waived. That is one of our precedents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to know for its information whether in the act creating the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs the salary was fixed?

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from West Virginia, I sincerely hope that he will withdraw his point of order on this question. This particular item was considered by the Committee on Indian Affairs. Everyone here knows that there is no bureau where the commissioner at its head experiences more difficulty than the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

I admit that the amendment is subject to the point of order made by the Senator from West Virginia. While it may be true that the gentleman who has been appointed to this responsible position is willing to sacrifice his time for the present salary, and while it is also true, as the Senator from West Virginia said, that there are many men who would accept it at the present salary, there are many men who would be glad to accept it at $1,000, perhaps. But the question is, Will they do the work that they are required to do?

I have been a member of various committees in both Houses of Congress, but never have I experienced as much difficulty in solving the problems that come before a committee as upon the Committee on Indian Affairs.

As this is such a responsible position, requiring exceptional ability and a great deal of work, I hope that the Senator from West Virginia will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, when I stated my objection to this amendment and made the point of order I did not know who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, nor do I care who he is. I am willing to concede that he is a man of ability and character, perfectly competent to discharge the duties of the office. I do not intend to be drawn into a discussion of the fitness of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He should be a man who is competent; he should not be appointed unless he is competent; and he should not accept unless he can discharge the duties of the office well. I am speaking to the principle of continually prying up the salaries of these officials after they have accepted the office with a fixed salary. We know how this has been going on. I want to stop it, and I shall insist on my point of order.

In response to what the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] has said, I have only this to say: Having addressed the Chair in the usual way to get his attention and made my point of order, and having then exhausted my powers as a Senator, I can not stop other Senators from addressing the Chair and speaking upon the main question. That is a matter for the Chair to take care of. It would seem to me that we are in a very peculiar position from a parliamentary standpoint if a point of order shall be made and then Senators can talk the point of order out until it becomes itself out of order. I hope there is no such ruling.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will again inquire as to whether, when the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created, a salary was fixed by the statute?

Mr. CHILTON. I am unable to answer the question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair makes the inquiry for the purpose of ruling on the point of order.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not the statute here with me, but necessarily there must have been a salary fixed in the act creating the office.

Mr. CHILTON. I take it so.

Mr. SMOOT. At the time of the passage of the act for the creation of the office a salary was fixed with the office.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, there is an appropriation made in the legislative appropriation bill each year to pay the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as the salaries of other executive officers are paid, and the appropriations made will cover the salaries fixed by law.

Mr. SMOOT. That is the case, no doubt.

Mr. STONE. I have no doubt that is true.

Mr. SMOOT. Every year in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill a sum is appropriated covering the amount fixed by law for the salaries of all the departmental officials, and among them, of course, is the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is not the inquiry which the Chair is making. The Chair has no doubt that the salaries are always included in the appropriation bill, but the query is whether when the office was created the salary was fixed.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the President will permit me, section 462 of the Revised Statutes provides that—

> There shall be in the Department of the Interior a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be entitled to a salary of $3,000 a year.

That statute was passed the 9th of July, 1832, and is the statute creating the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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Mr. STONE. Then the salary has been increased by the appropriations for that purpose?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The salary has been increased from time to time, I understand, in the annual appropriation bill. The appropriation has been in excess of the salary originally fixed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Now, upon the point of order of the Senator from West Virginia——

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, before the President rules I wish to say that I share the sentiment of those Senators who have requested the Senator from West Virginia not to insist upon his point of order. As a rule I shall stand beside the Senator in resisting increases in salaries, especially unnecessary increases, but, in my judgment, we need a $7,500 man as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I think in this instance we have a $7,500 man appointed to that station. I believe that it would be a source of great economy and that his services will entitle him to this compensation. I think this ought to constitute an exception to the Senator's rule and to my rule.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, complaint is very often heard that it is impossible to have the business of this Government conducted as private business is conducted. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has charge of property approximating $900,000,000 in value all over the western portion of the United States. At any rate, it covers a great variety of business. If this was a private business matter, there would be no question of a salary of $25,000 or more accompanying the duties of the office of the commissioner. The corporation or business interest receiving such services, if they were properly rendered, would consider $25,000 a very moderate amount.

I think if the Government will get good men and pay good men something like a commensurate salary, the complaint so often made heretofore that we can not get our business attended to in a businesslike way might, to some extent at least, be obviated. I join the Senators who have expressed themselves in the sincere wish that the Senator from West Virginia will withhold his point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair finds that on January 13, 1881, the Presiding Officer, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, decided the question that an amendment was not in order, was not good, after debate had proceeded upon the merits of the amendment. There seems to have been no appeal from the decision of the Chair. The Chair as now constituted does not believe that ruling was correct. The Chair believes that in the course of the discussion on an amendment a fact may arise which indicates that a point of order should be made and should be sustained by the Chair. The Chair believes that this is general legislation, intended to increase the salary of an office where the salary is fixed by statute, and that it can not be done over an objection upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire simply to make an observation in response to a suggestion made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. Those of us coming from Eastern States have always hesitated to take any prominent part in the discussion of Indian affairs or any matters relating to the public lands, for the reason that naturally we are not as well informed as western men. I have, however, to some extent heretofore, as I have to-day, taken an interest in the Indian appropriation bill, and I shall continue to do so as long as I remain a Member of this body.

I regretted to hear the Senator from Oklahoma sneeringly allude to men from Massachusetts who go out West nosing around and coming back and making reports on Indian affairs. It is not a proper characterization of some men in Massachusetts as well as in other States of the East.

We all remember the great services that Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, rendered this country in relation to Indian affairs. We all remember that of the entire membership of this body Senator Dawes was looked upon as an authority for years and years, and that the work he did was of inestimable value to the people of this country.

We also, some of us, remember the work that Senator Platt, of Connecticut, did—that man of sainted memory, standing, I think, in one of these seats here, perhaps the one I occupy now, for years a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, sometimes protesting against remaining on that committee. I say we all remember the work that man did and the great services he rendered the Government. He came not from Massachusetts, but from the contiguous State of Connecticut. He had as deep an interest in the welfare of the Indians of this country as any man who ever lived, and he rendered service that we ought not to minimize in our consideration of Indian questions.

We also remember Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania. I think the last speech he made in the Senate was a eulogy on the Indians, a speech coming from a man who seldom spoke, that brought tears to the eyes of some Members of this body. His devotion to the cause of the Indians was of a character that some of us remember and are glad to pay tribute to on this occasion.

I recall, Mr. President, the fact that when Mr. Cornelius Bliss was appointed Secretary of the Interior from the State of New York there was great trepidation in the minds of many men lest he should bring to the consideration of the great questions in that very important department of the Government narrow views on questions that more directly concern the Western States and the representatives of the Western States. Yet, Mr. President, there is not a western Senator here to-day who is familiar with the work that Mr. Bliss did in that great department who will not agree with me that the Government never had a more efficient, a more capable, and a more broad-minded Secretary of the Interior than Mr. Bliss.

Mr. President, I say this partly in apology for presuming to take any part in the consideration of the bill to-day. I do not pretend to be familiar with the details of Indian legislation or of the management of the Indian Office, but I do, Mr. President, assert here and now that I have just as deep an interest in the welfare of those wards of our Nation as any man has, no matter what State he represents.

I hope that hereafter in the discussion of this question we will not draw the geographic line and say that men living in the East must be debarred from investigating these subjects and expressing their opinions any more than shall Senators from the Western or Southern States of the Union.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has sustained the point of order upon the proposition that the amendment of the committee is general legislation on an appropriation bill. The reading of the bill will proceed.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 11, after line 8, to insert:

For the purpose of making thorough inquiry into conditions in the Indian service, with a view to ascertaining any and all facts relating to the conduct and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and of recommending such changes in the administration of Indian affairs as would promote the betterment of the service and the well-being of Indians, there is hereby constituted a commission, to be known as the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, to be composed of three Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate from the membership of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker from the membership of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives. The said commission be, and is hereby, directed, authorized, and empowered to examine into the conduct and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and all its branches and agencies, their organization and administration. The commission shall have power and authority to examine all books, documents, and papers in the said Bureau of Indian Affairs, its branches or agencies, relating to the administration of the business of said bureau, and shall have and is hereby granted authority to subpœna witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, and to demand any and all books, documents, and papers of whatever nature relating to the affairs of Indians as conducted by said bureau, its branches and agencies. Said commission is hereby authorized to visit any Indian agency, school, institution, or other establishment under the jurisdiction and control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Department of the Interior, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and all other officers connected with the administration of Indian affairs to aid the said commission and furnish all available information that may be demanded by said commission.

The investigation hereby provided for shall be conducted by said commission as speedily as possible, and the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of such commission shall be reported to Congress at the second session of the Sixty-third Congress. Said commission is hereby authorized to employ such clerical and other assistance, including stenographers, as said commission may deem necessary in the proper prosecution of its work: *Provided*, That stenographers so employed shall not receive for their services exceeding $1 per printed page. The sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the said commission. Within 10 days after the appointment of the members of the commission they shall proceed to elect a chairman and secretary, and the funds hereby appropriated shall be paid out on the order of such chairman and secretary, and a full, itemized account of all such expenditures shall accompany the final report of the commission when submitted to Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire to ask the chairman of the committee if he has any objection to striking out, on page 11, in lines 18 and 19, the words "from the membership of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs," and, in lines 21 and 22, to striking out "from the membership of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives"?

I assume that very likely the members of this commission, if it shall be appointed—and I do not object to it—will be selected from those two committees as a rule, but it might occur that for good and sufficient reasons some Senator outside of that committee or some Member of the House of Representatives outside of that committee ought to go on that commission.

I will say for myself, Mr. President, that I would not go on the commission if I received the appropriation that is included in this item; so, I do not speak from any personal consideration; but I think it is well in selecting the members of such commissions to let the matter remain open for the Vice Presi-

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not thrive there to any very great extent; that, in fact, people there are immune to a large extent; and we are in the habit of sending our patients from the East to New Mexico to be cured.

Mr. FALL. Exactly. The proposition here is to send Indians from all over the East, from the various reservations, to this hospital for treatment.

Mr. GALLINGER. That being the case, I really think the item ought to go into the bill.

I made a great—if I may use the word—fight some years ago to secure an appropriation for the establishment of a sanatorium in New Mexico for the treatment of white tubercular patients from all parts of our country. I was backed up vigorously and valiantly by the medical profession, but I did not succeed in getting the appropriation, and the project failed. I met then a good deal of opposition to that project from the people in New Mexico, who did not want tubercular patients sent into their territory, as I recall; and I sympathized, to some extent, with that feeling.

I am glad that the Indians are to be provided for, and possibly before my term ends—which is not very far in the future—I may renew the effort to find a place in that salubrious State where we can establish a sanatorium to which, the Government giving us some help, we can send poor patients from the East who, if they are to get relief, must get it from a change of climate. I shall very cheerfully vote for the proposed amendment.

Mr. CATRON. Mr. President, I think it is possible that the Senator from New Hampshire who has just finished speaking may have forgotten a little. I was a Delegate in the lower House when he made the effort which he speaks of making. His first effort was to have turned over to the country for such a hospital the military reservation which was in the city of Santa Fe, called Fort Marcy. He will remember now that I made strenuous objection to a reserve of that kind being placed right in the city of Santa Fe, and suggested to him that there was an abandoned reservation at Fort Stanton which could be taken up, and he did take that up.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes.

Mr. CATRON. I think the reserve was established there afterwards. I do not know positively, but I am under the impression that it was done, at large expense.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think they established a sanitarium there for the marines of the Navy.

Mr. CATRON. Not for the people generally?

Mr. GALLINGER. Not for the people in whom I was more particularly interested.

Mr. FALL. That is true.

Mr. CATRON. I do not think the people will seriously object to a properly established sanitarium for that purpose for the people at large, provided it is within due limits. We recognize that we have the best climate in the United States for that purpose.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 41, line 20, after "$16,500," to strike out "which said sum shall be reimbursed to the United States by the Navajo Indians, and shall remain a charge and lien upon the lands, property, and funds belonging to said Navajo Indians until paid in full," so as to make the clause read:

For the construction of a bridge across the San Juan River at Shiprock, N. Mex., on the Navajo Indian Reservation, to be immediately available, $16,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 2, after the words "New Mexico," to insert "to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior," so as to make the clause read:

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, $2,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "North Dakota," section 16, page 43, after line 17, to strike out:

For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and pay of superintendent, $26,500; for general repairs and improvements, $5,000; for addition to barn, $2,500; for dairy cows, $1,000; in all, $35,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 22, to insert:

For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and pay of superintendent, $35,200; for general repairs and improvements, $3,000; for beautifying and improving school grounds, $1,000; for gymnasium and playground equipment, $1,500; for cement walks, $1,000; for addition to barn, $4,000; for dairy cows, $1,000; for school building, $30,000; in all, $76,700. Of the above amount all shall be immediately available except the amount appropriated for education and support of pupils and for general repairs and improvements.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 7, to insert:

For examination of the land embraced in Sullys Hill Park to determine whether it contains valuable minerals, $1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. GRONNA. May I have the attention of the chairman of the committee for a moment? I think a mistake has been made here. I believe the committee allowed $500 for this purpose. If so, I wish that to be corrected.

Mr. STONE. I think that is an error.

Mr. GRONNA. It should be reduced to $500.

Mr. STONE. It ought to be $500.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What is Sullys Hill Park? Is it an Indian reservation?

Mr. GRONNA. It is a Government park.

Mr. STONE. I move that "$1,000" be stricken out and "$500" inserted.

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

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the amendment as amended is agreed to I wish to get a little information. I will ask if Sullys Hill Park is in an Indian reservation or whether it is entirely separate from an Indian reservation?

Mr. GRONNA. About the year 1902, I think, approximately 780 acres of Indian land were set aside as a Government park. Before that time a survey or examination was supposed to have been made to ascertain whether or not there were any minerals in what was called Sullys Hill. The Indians have been dissatisfied with the examination. The Committee on Indian Affairs looked into this matter very thoroughly, with the assistance of Commissioner Abbott. We found that no borings, no examination, had been made except by citizens of the State—so-called prospectors. Personally I do not think there are any minerals in those hills, but the Indians believe there are minerals there. We have been told that the borings can be made for the small amount of $500, and the commissioner and the committee thought it would be money well expended.

Mr. GALLINGER. I presume the Senator has answered my question, and yet I do not quite comprehend the situation. Is this a part of an Indian reservation at the present time.

Mr. GRONNA. At the present time it is a small Government park. It belongs to the United States, but it is right in the Fort Totten Reserve.

Mr. GALLINGER. Why is not the Geological Survey the proper body to make an investigation of this kind?

Mr. GRONNA. I will say to the Senator that the Geological Survey will make this investigation.

Mr. GALLINGER. Has not the Geological Survey $500 lying around loose somewhere that it could appropriate and use for that purpose?

Mr. GRONNA. No; I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire that we looked into that matter very thoroughly.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no objection. It is a small item.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, under the head of "Oklahoma," section 17, page 44, after line 15, to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to sell upon such terms and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe the unused, unallotted, unreserved, and such portions of the school and agency lands that are no longer needed for administration purposes, in the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, the proceeds therefrom, less $1.25 per acre, to be deposited to the credit of said Indians in the United States Treasury, to draw until further provided by Congress 5 per cent interest, and to be known as the Kiowa Agency hospital fund, to be used only for maintenance of said hospital: *Provided*, That by and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the county commissioners of Comanche County for the benefit of said county shall, for 90 days from and after the passage and approval of this act, have the preference right to buy at $1.25 per acre a suitable 160-acre tract of land to be used for county poor-farm purposes.

The hospital heretofore authorized to be constructed on the Fort Sill Indian School Reservation, Okla., for the benefit of the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes in that State, by the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 529), is hereby made available for any members of the Caddo, Wichita, or other Indians in the State of Oklahoma, under the jurisdiction of the superintendent in charge of the Kiowa Agency.

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Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like to ask one question in regard to that amendment. I hardly understand what it means, and I ask for information. Does this amendment dispose of all of the unused, unallotted lands of these four tribes? It would seem to be so indicated. If that is true, I should be glad to be informed by the chairman, or somebody who is familiar with it, as to the extent of these lands. The amendment seems to grant authority to dispose of all the lands except those that have been given in individual allotments.

Mr. STONE. The purpose of the amendment, as I understand, is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell the unused, unallotted, and unreserved lands, and such portions of the school and agency lands as are no longer needed for administration purposes, embracing about 2,000 acres altogether.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. About 2,000 acres, and not much more than that?

Mr. STONE. I will ask the Senator from Oklahoma if that is not correct?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; there are about 2,000 acres. Nearly all their land was sold. Some of it was turned back, and there are some odds and ends there that the department thought ought to be cleaned up, and they want to use them for a hospital for these people.

Mr. STONE. I can read what is said in the report, if the Senator is not satisfied.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Oh, I am perfectly satisfied. I simply desired a little information.

Mr. STONE. The matter is very fully discussed in the report.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 45, after line 16, to strike out:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion to extend each of the deferred payments on the town lots of the north addition to the city of Lawton, Okla., one year from the date on which they become due under existing law: *Provided*, That no title shall issue to any such purchaser until all deferred payments, interest, and taxes have been made as provided in the act of March 27, 1908 (35 Stats, 49), and the act of February 18, 1909 (35 Stats., 637).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 10, after the name "Edward Welch," to insert "*Provided*, That the lands heretofore or hereafter purchased for said Fort Sill Indians shall be subject to the provisions of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats. L., 388), as amended, and trust patents shall issue to said Indians in accordance with the said act of February 8, 1887, and the amendments thereto," so as to make the clause read:

For continuing the relief and settlement of the Apache Indians now confined as prisoners of war at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma, on lands in Oklahoma to be selected for them by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War, $100,000, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be immediately available: *Provided*, That allotments may be purchased in Oklahoma for the widow of George Wrattan, interpreter for the Fort Sill prisoners of war, Martin Grab, and Edward Welch: *Provided*, That the lands heretofore or hereafter purchased for said Fort Sill Indians shall be subject to the provisions of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., p. 388), as amended, and trust patents shall issue to said Indians in accordance with the said act of February 8, 1887, and the amendments thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Senate, I desire to offer an amendment to come in as a new paragraph after the paragraph just read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will pardon me, unless he very much desires it, I suggest that it would be better to complete the committee amendments before individual amendments are offered.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have no objection to following that course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will continue the reading of the bill.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, under the subhead "Five Civilized Tribes," section 18, page 50, line 24, after the date "nineteen hundred and thirteen," to insert "and the sum of $10,000, to be paid out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds, is hereby appropriated for the completion of the work," so as to make the clause read:

That the act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 67), being "An act to provide for the sale of the surface of the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to provide that the classification and appraisement of such lands shall be completed not later than December 1, 1913, and the sum of $10,000, to be paid out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds, is hereby appropriated for the completion of the work.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 3, to insert:

For settling land suits in eastern Oklahoma, $25,000, reimbursable from fees which may be imposed in such cases by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to approve any deed or contract or adjustment heretofore made by or between the parties to such suits, regardless of date, in the following cases:

Where the purchase or contract or settlement was made in good faith, without fraud, and the allottee actually paid the reasonable value of the land; or where a sum sufficient to make up the reasonable value of the land, in addition to the amount already paid to the allottee, shall be paid to the United States superintendent for the Union Agency; or where the adjustment shall be made upon such terms of settlement as the Secretary of the Interior may deem just, proper, and equitable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; and upon such settlement suit, if any, instituted at the request of the Secretary of the Interior shall be dismissed without court costs to the defendant.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, unless I can get satisfactory information concerning this proposed amendment I shall make the point of order against it. I wish first to inquire how many of these suits are to-day in controversy, and whether or not they are in the courts at the present time.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will refer to the report accompanying the bill he will find a departmental letter addressed to me, as chairman of the committee, covering this subject. The Secretary of the Interior states, in the fourth paragraph of the letter, that he understands there are over 20,000 of these suits. Then he proceeds to say that additional legislation is imperative to preserve to the Indians the rights which would have been theirs had the agreement and laws of Congress been strictly complied with by these defendants, and so forth.

Mr. GALLINGER. And it is proposed at one fell swoop, in an appropriation bill, to settle 30,000 cases that are now in controversy or in the courts?

Mr. TOWNSEND. And now ready for judgment.

Mr. GALLINGER. And now ready for judgment, as I understand.

Mr. STONE. Twenty thousand, not thirty thousand. The proposed appropriation is $25,000. The Secretary says:

I am of opinion, however, that the amount proposed to be appropriated, $10,000, is entirely inadequate.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] has offered an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill which has been referred to the committee. That amendment I caused to be transmitted to the Secretary for a report upon it, and the letter which I am reading came from him in response. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma was for an appropriation of $10,000. The Secretary says that he is of opinion that $10,000 will be inadequate, and he proceeds to say:

If I am charged with the duty of adjusting these numerous and important suits, I would want to appoint a board or committee of three competent persons to act for the department in the field in the prosecution of the work. To do this we should have an initial appropriation of at least $25,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, this matter manifestly ought not to be in an appropriation bill. Here are 20,000 or 30,000 suits—I do not know how many. There are large sums that will go to attorneys in these cases when they are settled, I presume, unless they are held on a contingent fee and they are defeated in the courts. I have here a Senate document entitled "Indian lands in Oklahoma. Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relative to the allotment of and taxes on certain Indian lands in Oklahoma; also relating to conveyances and the cancellation of conveyances, deeds, and mortgages thereon," which treats to some extent of this question.

In view of the fact that these cases are so numerous and, I apprehend, of considerable importance to somebody, I am quite unwilling that 20,000 or 30,000 suits should be settled by the Secretary of the Interior by a stroke of his pen. I therefore make the point of order that this is general legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 56, after line 2, to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to designate and set aside not to exceed 4 sections of the unallotted lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, said reservation being for the purpose of providing land on which to build a sanatorium or sanatoria for the benefit of said tribes of Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, after line 20, to strike out:

All contracts, written or verbal, purporting or intended to authorize any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to represent any of the Five Civilized Tribes or any member or members thereof in respect to

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be printed, and pending.

Mr. STONE. It will be the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Further amendments may be offered for printing.

Mr. OWEN. I submit an amendment to the amendment for printing, and give notice that I shall offer it at the proper time. It is as follows:

On page 57, at the end of line 24, strike out the period and add a comma and the following:

"And no contract made with any person claiming citizenship in any Indian tribe, where such contract affects the tribal funds or property in the hands of the United States, or the fee is to be paid from the claimant's portion of tribal funds or property, shall be valid, nor shall any payment for services rendered in relation thereto be made, unless the consent of the United States has previously been given."

Mr. MYERS. I offer an amendment to the bill, for the purpose of having it printed, and ask that it may lie on the table until reached.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection, the amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 50 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 6 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, June 18, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 17, 1913.

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

Thomas Nelson Page, of Virginia, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy, vice Thomas J. O'Brien, resigned.

ENVOY TO SWITZERLAND.

Pleasant A. Stovall, of Georgia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland, vice Henry S. Boutell, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Andrew J. King, of Montana, to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho, in the States of Montana and Idaho, in place of John G. Bair, whose term of office expired by limitation June 14, 1913.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Cato D. Glover, of Gadsden, Ala., to be register of the land office at Montgomery, Ala., vice Nathan H. Alexander, term expired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. Daniel D. Pullen, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Carey H. Brown, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, promoted.

Second Lieut. Oscar N. Sohlberg, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. William F. Endress, promoted.

Second Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, promoted.

Second Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. Thomas H. Emerson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, promoted.

Second Lieut. David McCoach, jr., Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. Roger G. Powell, promoted.

Second Lieut. James G. B. Lampert, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. John N. Hodges, promoted.

Second Lieut. Philip B. Fleming, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, promoted.

Second Lieut. John W. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Mehaffey, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from February 28, 1913, vice First Lieut. William A. Johnson, promoted.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be captains with rank from June 15, 1913, after three years' service.

First Lieut. Albert S. Bowen, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Roy C. Heflebower, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. George M. Edwards, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. George B. Foster, jr., Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Casper, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Henry Beeuwkes, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Edward M. Welles, jr., Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Condon C. McCornack, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. William H. Thearle, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Glenn I. Jones, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. George W. Cook, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Charles C. Demmer, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Charles T. King, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. William H. Allen, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Larry B. McAfee, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Adam E. Schlanser, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Carl E. Holmberg, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. John P. Fletcher, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph E. Bastion, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. John T. Aydelotte, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Taylor E. Darby, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Thomas C. Austin, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Mark D. Weed, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Edward D. Kremers, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Charles W. Haberkampf, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Harry R. Beery, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. James R. Mount, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Royal Reynolds, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. James S. Fox, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Felix R. Hill, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Ralph G. De Voe, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. John A. Burket, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Wibb E. Cooper, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. William L. Sheep, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Edgar C. Jones, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Arthur O. Davis, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Floyd Kramer, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Edward L. Napier, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. W. Cole Davis, Medical Corps.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1913:

George H. Emmerson,
George E. Brandt,
Robert O. Baush,
John C. Hilliard,
Karl F. Smith,
Owen St. A. Botsford,
Donald T. Hunter,
Henry B. Le Bourgeois,
Cleveland McCauley, and
Leslie C. Davis.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 11th day of June, 1913:

Edward A. Schumann, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Robert L. Payne, jr., a citizen of Virginia.
Bruce Elmore, a citizen of Washington.
Charles C. Ammerman, a citizen of the District of Columbia.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 13th day of June, 1913:

William B. Hetfield, a citizen of New York.
Frank H. Haigler, a citizen of Colorado.

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CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 17, 1913.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALASKA.

Frederick M. Brown to be judge of the district court of the District of Alaska, to be assigned to Division No. 3.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

George E. Welter to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Portland, Oreg.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Edward C. Barnes, Evergreen.
J. W. Barnes, Prattville.
J. F. Beatty, Atmore.
Clarence Byrd, Opp.
Josephine Carlisle, Girard.
W. H. Cleere, Haleyville.
J. W. Horn, Brantley.
Richard C. McCarty, Slocomb.

ARKANSAS.

H. R. Cantrell, Mansfield.
Stephen R. George, Magazine.
L. J. Miller, De Witt.

COLORADO.

F. F. Reinert, Fort Morgan.
Bruce Russell, Yuma.

GEORGIA.

Thomas K. Dunham, Darien.
Hattie F. Gilmer, Toccoa.
Martha E. Gorham, Crawfordville.
Josephine Hilliard, Union Point.
John N. King, Rochelle.
A. J. Lovelady, Ball Ground.
L. F. Maxwell, Cornelia.
W. A. Talley, Milltown.

HAWAII.

A. H. Silva, jr., Kahului.

IDAHO.

C. W. Greenough, Cottonwood.
Charles L. Hollar, Kellogg.

INDIANA.

Charles F. Bardonner, Cicero.
Charles E. Couch, Sheridan.
James F. Harding, Brownsburg.
William B. Vestal, Greencastle.

KANSAS.

Edward Corrigan, Effingham.
Viola Hamilton, Altamont.
Marion E. Henderson, Haven.
E. C. McDermott, Spearville.
Thomas O'Mara, Colony.
Eugene Skinner, Cherokee.

LOUISIANA.

George D. Domengeaux, Breaux Bridge.
Harry J. Geary, Lake Charles.
J. H. Houck, Gibsland.
Frank G. Hulse, Delhi.
John R. Nash, Logansport.

MAINE.

Ned W. Coombs, Castine.
Ireneé Cyr, Fort Kent.
Reuben A. Huse, Kingfield.
Milford A. Waite, Canton.

MICHIGAN.

Charles W. Cargo, Bellevue.
M. S. Carney, Decatur.

MINNESOTA.

Amos F. Avery, Stewart.
George A. Blackmun, Hancock.
H. L. Buck, Winona.
Martin Christensen, Barnum.
Herman N. Dahl, Minneota.
E. L. Flaten, Moorhead.
John Flynn, Carlton.
Nels E. Hawkinson, Grove City.
Edward Hurley, La Crescent.
J. S. Jacobson, Elbow Lake.
C. E. Jude, Maple Lake.
W. P. Lemmer, Belgrade.
Paul D. Mitchell, Brooten.
Walter W. Parish, Rushford.
C. H. Phinney, Herman.
Joseph H. Seal, Melrose.
Charles L. Skaug, Crookston.
Emanuel Yngve, Cambridge.

MISSISSIPPI.

C. W. Bolton, Pontotoc.
David Walley, Richton.

MISSOURI.

W. L. Hixson, Billings.
L. M. Hutcherson, Warrenton.
Louie L. Jobe, Bloomfield.
Louie C. Mattox, Cuba.
William C. Murray, Doniphan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Irving H. Hicks, Contocook.
Horace C. Phaneuf, Nashua.

OHIO.

H. E. Kinzly, Nevada.
Frank V. Lantz, McArthur.
Byron C. Porter, Kinsman.

OKLAHOMA.

J. M. Ennis, Antlers.
Francis M. Reed, jr., Afton.
Charles J. Townsend, Idabel.
Robert E. Lee Woods, Duncan.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James G. Downward, jr., Coatesville.
E. Howell Fisk, Dalton.
Stephen L. Hennigan, Old Forge.
William F. Johnston, Westgrove.
D. J. Kyle, Harrisville.
Joshua P. Lamborn, Berwyn.
Shepherd M. Lash, Herminie.
G. B. Livingston, Conneaut Lake.
Junius W. U. McBride, Beaver.
John D. Moore, Oxford.
W. H. Portser, Saltsburg.
John H. Rahn, Schwenkville.
T. Cheyney Scott, Malvern.
Samuel G. Shannon, Norwood Station.
Oscar Wolfensberger, Lemoyne.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Rush O. Fellows, Bellefourche.
O. M. Iverson, Hudson.

TEXAS.

John J. Ball, Orange.
Ralph H. Barnett, Hereford.
Myrtle C. Bradshaw, Roxton.
Kate G. Burke, Crosbyton.
W. H. Cook, Henrietta.
M. C. Fields, Lott.
J. W. Gaskin, Jacksboro.
W. B. Hutchison, Tulia.
F. P. Ingerson, Barstow.
George P. Knight, Stephenville.
Henry L. Luckett, Toyah.
John W. Miller, Dilley.
Charles B. Moore, Lovelady.
J. L. Noel, Pilot Point.
T. J. Oden, Lindale.
B. C. Sanford, Plainview.
G. W. Smith, Sonora.
Annie Stryker, Woodville.
Green B. Taylor, Pecan Gap.
Henry Van Geem, Eastland.
J. W. Winsett, Higgins.
T. P. Woodward, Yoakum.

WASHINGTON.

F. A. Kennett, Prosser.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wirt A. French, Princeton.
Harry B. Moore, Ronceverte.

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I hope that some time during the session we shall be able to take up this great question, first, of giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to aid the courts in the dissolution of these great railway systems where a dissolution is decreed by the courts to be necessary; second, giving that commission the preliminary power of inquiring into the question as to whether these great systems have violated the Sherman Act and, without litigation, requiring them to make adjustments that will relieve them from the charge of an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade; then, if the corporation should still remain recalcitrant, itself bringing suit in court and conducting the case there as an ally of the Attorney General and as an equal of the Attorney General's office in the administration of the law.

So far as interstate trade is concerned, I hope we shall organize a great commission of experts analogous to the Interstate Commerce Commission that will inquire into the problems of interstate trade just as that commission has inquired into all the problems of interstate transportation, and that, without the power to fix prices, can inquire into practices that are in restraint of trade, and, without the clumsy procedure of the courts, give prompt relief to the people of the country, thus bringing the corporations of the country into line with the law without the tedious process of suits in court, and without the failures of justice which thus far, without attaching responsibility to anyone, simply by reason of conditions that were difficult of control, have resulted in decrees that were without satisfaction either to the parties concerned or to the American people.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I would not halt the favorable consideration of this resolution if I could. Yet I can not help wondering where we are going to end in this investigation if we undertake to chase down every newspaper interview and newspaper rumor that comes to our attention. Perhaps it is well to let the dance go merrily on and engage the attention of the Senate during the summer months in a matter that a committee now has under consideration.

I notice that Judge Lovett says that he has not seen any of these men and that he does not believe they could have done what it is represented they said to somebody they could do. I apprehend that when Judge Lovett is brought before this committee it will be found that some irresponsible men have said to some other irresponsible men that there was somebody in Washington who could do great things for this corporation if he was only engaged to do them. That is my notion about what the result will be so far as summoning Judge Lovett before this committee is concerned.

It is very probable that to-morrow there will be another newspaper interview stating that somebody has said to somebody else that there is a lobby in Washington that can do something for some other enterprise, good or bad; and, of course, we will send that to this committee, which is working so assiduously and honestly to ferret out the evil doings on the part of the so-called lobby in Washington. I fear that if we continue along those lines, instead of accomplishing a great good we may bring this whole matter into disrepute.

As I said in the beginning, I have no objection to the passage of the resolution. Indeed, having been offered, it ought to pass; and there is a bare possibility that some information may be obtained that will be of value to us. But the fact is that at the present time there is nothing before the Senate relating to the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad. There is not even a resolution, and it is a rare thing for us to be without a resolution on some subject. There is not a proposition of any kind here relating to it; and I can not help seriously thinking that we are chasing something the result of which will not be of any great importance either to the Senate or to the people of the country.

If it be true that certain men have been engaged in this business so far as this great corporation is concerned, it is of some interest to the country to know that fact; and yet I can not, for the life of me, understand precisely what we can do about it if we ascertain that to be the case. If they have made these propositions to Judge Lovett, or through other parties to him, concerning this matter, they must relate to some prior occurrence or some prior condition; because, as I have said, at the present time there is nothing at all before the Senate concerning the subject.

That is all I care to say about this matter, Mr. President. I really hope we will be careful in loading down this committee with so much extraneous matter that they will find it utterly impossible to accomplish the task which was first given to them to do. Already the chairman says we must extend the time for the hearings, and of course we will do that if the committee asks for it; but it seems to me we ought to keep the matter within reasonably circumscribed lines and try to ascertain the facts that were first called to the attention of the Senate by the Chief Executive, and determine whether or not the suggestions made were well grounded.

I shall vote for the resolution, but I am somewhat fearful that Judge Lovett may disclaim his interview. That very often happens. I presume the Senator from Nebraska, who is a very diligent Senator and a very frank Senator, has not taken the trouble to ascertain whether or not Judge Lovett admits that he gave out the interview. We have had so many interviews in the newspapers one morning to be denied the next that I am somewhat afraid that when we come to investigate this matter we will find that the interview is a newspaper "fake." It may not be so. If it is not, of course no harm can come from getting all the information that is possible; but I can not see that very much good will come from it in any event.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I am really surprised that the Senator from New Hampshire should take the view that he does and belittle the proposed investigation. This is not a rumor of some man telling some other man something. We have pending in the Supreme Court of the United States a suit perhaps as important, and involving as much money and as many people, as any case that ever was brought to that court, in which the reorganization of two of the greatest railroad companies in the world is involved. That suit is now pending there.

The president of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. makes this statement and this charge. It is not any ordinary charge, picked up on the street, as the Senator from New Hampshire would have us believe. If it be true that this sort of thing is going on, involving the settlement of that great litigation, involving the honor of Members of Congress and of members of the Cabinet, and particularly the Attorney General's office that has direct connection with this litigation, then it seems that whether we can do anything or not we ought to know what the truth is, and the country ought to be given an opportunity to know all there is in it. When we know what there is in it, it will be time enough to decide whether we can or whether we want to do anything. Perhaps publicity will be sufficient. That is the greatest cure of all, after all.

I should like to say to the Senator from New Hampshire that I have had no direct communication with Mr. Lovett. If it had not been that we had a committee now appointed that it seemed to me was peculiarly equipped for this investigation, I, perhaps, would have communicated with him before I introduced the resolution. But this statement is couched in language inclosed in quotation marks, and purports to give the exact language of Mr. Lovett and the charges that he makes. If an investigation should show certain conditions, the matter might, perhaps, become a subject of inquiry by the Supreme Court of the United States. I take it that if the things are true that are charged by Mr. Lovett, it may develop that the parties guilty of them are guilty also of contempt of the highest tribunal in the land.

It seemed to me that there was only one thing for the Senate to do when it had a committee now investigating this question, and that was immediately to inquire into this charge, which, in my judgment, is more severe and more important than anything that so far has been brought to the attention of the committee or that has been charged in connection with the investigation.

Personally I shall be glad if it shall develop that there is nothing in it. For the honor of our country and our fellow citizens I would rather there were no truth in the charge; so I shall not be displeased if it develops that such is the case. But the Senate, with a committee now investigating lobbyists, can not afford to let pass this particular charge, coming from the source that it does, the president of a great railroad company now involved in litigation in our own Supreme Court.

Mr. WORKS obtained the floor.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me a word——

Mr. WORKS. Certainly; I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I simply want to assure the Senator from Nebraska that I have no disposition to belittle this matter at all. If the Senate wants to investigate this newspaper allegation, certainly I, as I said in the beginning, have no objection to the passage of the resolution.

The Senator calls attention to the fact that this matter is before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senator surely does not believe that any man would approach the head of a great railroad corporation with the suggestion that if he employed certain men the decision of the judges of the Supreme Court could be in any way influenced in determining a great case?

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Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator yield to me there?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not think that at all; but the Senator must remember that the Attorney General of the United States represents the United States in that litigation.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. I take it that if the Attorney General agreed to a proposition of reorganization by the railroad companies the court itself would agree to it, and would enter the proper order. So I presume that if there is anything in this charge, it means that the people have influence, either directly or indirectly, with the Attorney General or those attorneys representing the Government in the suit. Since it speaks of Congressmen, I suppose they expect to reach other officials through Members of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I recall the fact that a good many years ago it was said of a certain gentleman that he took contracts to deliver the votes of Senators on certain bills. He sat in the gallery and had a contingent fee in the voting of a particular Senator. If the Senator chanced to vote his way, he got the fee, and if he did not he did not lose anything; but he never communicated with the Senator. We can readily see how that might happen.

The present Attorney General has made a great reputation for himself. He is a great lawyer, and, as I have read his accomplishments before the courts, he has never failed to do his duty in the cases that have come before him before he became Attorney General. I think it would be rather love's labor lost for anybody to undertake to influence that gentleman's views on a great question of this kind through some local attorney, who perhaps was gambling on the decision that might be reached in this case.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not believe it is a question as to whether the Attorney General could be influenced. That is not the real gist of this investigation, as I understand it. I am not claiming that he could be influenced. If there are people who are making propositions of that kind, that they can influence public men, even though all the claims be without foundation, their conduct is even more detestable, in my judgment, than that of the man who can make good his representation.

Mr. GALLINGER. I quite agree with the Senator on that point, Mr. President, and I agree with the Senator that every rascal ought to be hunted down and punished, but it is a great big task when we undertake to accomplish that result.

I content myself, Mr. President, by simply adding that I have no disposition to obstruct or defeat this resolution, but I felt like uttering a warning word as to the path we are entering upon and expressing a little wonderment as to precisely where we are going to come out at the end of the journey.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STONE. I desire to know what question is before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS].

Mr. STONE. Is that under consideration?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is under consideration by unanimous consent.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, we have entered upon this investigation, and I think it should be made thorough and complete. But I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire that we ought to be careful and not load down the investigation by running out after newspaper reports of what may have occurred. I do not regard this particular matter as seriously as the Senator from Nebraska seems to do. There is no intimation in the interview which took place on the part of Judge Lovett that any effort had been made to influence Congress or the Department of Justice. It is a mere statement that some people he had not been willing even to see had pretended to him that they had influence in certain directions. Still I have no objection to entering upon that matter to find out what the fact is with respect to it.

But, Mr. President, I have never believed that the courts of this country should have taken upon themselves the duty or obligation of reorganizing these corporations after they have been declared to exist in violation of law. I do not believe that that responsibility should be placed in the first instance upon the Attorney General. I do not believe that the Supreme Court of the United States should be called upon to determine how these corporations shall be reorganized or that they should take upon themselves that responsibility. In my judgment, when these combinations are decreed to have existed in violation of law and a decree dissolving them has been entered by the court, they should be left to reorganize themselves, and if they fail to do it the decree will stand against them as declaring that they are exercising their powers in violation of law.

When this course is taken, and the Attorney General, acting in a capacity that I do not believe he ought to act in at all, consents that these corporations may reorganize, and that consent is accepted by the Supreme Court of the United States, the result is that we have a corporation or a number of corporations organized in such a way that nobody can inquire in the future as to the legality of the combination as authorized by the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. I believe it is a great mistake.

Why should the Supreme Court of the United States help to organize corporations that it has held are acting in violation of law? But, Mr. President, we have entered upon that course, mistakenly I think. Some may have claimed that they have some influence with the Attorney General in order to bring about a reorganization satisfactory to the railroad companies. If so, I think it is entirely proper to inquire into that question.

There is nothing now before Congress relating to that subject, but there may be. I think it is quite possible that in view of the course taken by the Supreme Court of the United States it may be necessary for Congress to legislate with respect to this very question. And it is a very important one.

I agree thoroughly with the Senator from Nebraska that the subject matter of the interview on the part of Judge Lovett is a very serious and important one. But what has been said by him with respect to it does not seem to me to be of very much consequence. Yet I am not going to enter any opposition to the resolution, because as it has been introduced I think it should be followed up and the investigation made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRICE OF OIL IN OKLAHOMA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 109, submitted by Mr. OWEN on the 17th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce is directed to make a thorough investigation into the price of oil in Oklahoma and report to the Senate whether or not the price is artificially fixed below the general market level in the United States, quality and transportation considered; and if so, by whom such prices are fixed and the method by which it is done.

Mr. OWEN. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma on what theory he thinks the Department of Commerce should inquire into the price of oil within the State. It does not seem to me, as I gathered the sense of the resolution, that it applies to commerce between the States, but only as to the price within the State of Oklahoma.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the State of Oklahoma has a large oil field and gas field, an extension of the great field discovered in Kansas, and which has since then extended to Texas. There are three pipe lines running from that field to the seacoast—one to the Gulf near Beaumont, one to New Orleans, and one to Bayonne, N. J., by way of Whiting, Ind. The price of oil in Oklahoma has been as low as 32 cents a barrel and then 40 cents a barrel. Recently it has increased. It is now selling approximately at 88 cents a barrel, while oil of like quality is selling for almost a dollar a barrel more in Pennsylvania. The transportation by pipe lines is very cheap. It is perfectly obvious that there is some mysterious power fixing the price of that oil regardless of the question of quality and the cost of transportation. It is of great interest to the people of the United States in dealing with this oil. It is an interstate commodity which is being shipped by these pipe lines across the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and other States to the seaboard. It is of great importance to the people who use oil to know why it is that this price is artificially fixed and by what method.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The question I wanted the Senator to answer was whether or not the oil from the wells in question is being transported from the State of Oklahoma to other States.

Mr. OWEN. By interstate pipe lines. It is an interstate commodity by pipe lines going out of our wells to the seaboard.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Then I can see some foundation for it.

Mr. OWEN. The Department of Commerce have the machinery by which this inquiry can be easily and economically made. I thought that was the proper place where the inquiry should be made.

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Mr. SUTHERLAND. I have no objection to the resolution whatever if the article is being transported from the State of Oklahoma to another State.

Mr. OWEN. It passes right out of these wells by three interstate pipe lines to the seaboard.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. When the Senator speaks of the price of oil does he refer to the price paid by the owners of pipe lines to the owners of the oil wells?

Mr. OWEN. Yes, sir; as well as to the prices paid by anyone in the field for crude oil.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Not to any retail price which may exist in the State of Oklahoma?

Mr. OWEN. No; the wholesale price only.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator if he will not agree to amend the resolution so as to have it read:

The price of oil in Oklahoma which enters into interstate commerce.

Mr. OWEN. I have no objection.

Mr. GALLINGER. So that we might not have it appear that we are investigating a State matter. If the Senator will accept that amendment, I will offer it.

Mr. OWEN. Let it read "transported by interstate pipe lines."

Mr. GALLINGER. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will so modify the resolution.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I will say that my only anxiety was that we should not set a precedent for examining purely a State matter.

Mr. OWEN. In line 3, after the word "Oklahoma," insert "transported by interstate pipe lines."

Mr. STONE. Question!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce is directed to make a thorough investigation into the price of oil in Oklahoma transported by interstate pipe lines and report to the Senate whether or not the price is artificially fixed below the general market level in the United States, quality and transportation considered; and if so, by whom such prices are fixed and the method by which it is done.

INVESTIGATION OF ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. BRISTOW. I should like to call up Senate resolution 102.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent to call up and dispose of Senate resolution 102. The Secretary will read it.

Mr. STONE. When was this resolution presented?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is on the calendar.

Mr. BRISTOW. I should like to say to the Senator from Missouri that the resolution provides for the expenses of the lobbying committee. There has been no provision made yet for paying the expenses, and the financial clerk can not pay any of them until the resolution is passed.

Mr. STONE. I have no objection to the passage of the resolution, but we have just had up one resolution which ought to have been passed in a minute, and it took an hour of useless discussion.

Mr. BRISTOW. I think this resolution will pass in half a minute, if the Senator will allow it to be considered.

Mr. STONE. I am afraid if the Senator gets up the resolution we will have another hour expended in that way, and I want to go on with the appropriation bill. Can not the Senator from Kansas let it go over until to-morrow?

Mr. BRISTOW. If it leads to any discussion I will withdraw it. I think it could have been passed by this time. There is no objection to it that I know of.

Mr. STONE. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 102, reported by Mr. WILLIAMS from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate on the 10th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the investigation of the charge of a "lobby being maintained in Washington," ordered by the Senate under resolution of May 29, 1913, be paid out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary or the chairman of the subcommittee thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The committee proposes to add at the end of the resolution the words:

To employ a stenographer at a compensation of not to exceed $1 per printed page.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRISTOW. I move to amend the resolution by striking out in line 5 the words "miscellaneous items of the."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 5, before the words "contingent fund," strike out the words "miscellaneous items of the."

Mr. SMOOT. I merely wish to ask the Senator a question. Is not that language usually in such resolutions? Such resolutions generally provide that the money shall be paid out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund.

Mr. BRISTOW. The financial clerk advised me that it was unusual, and that the words ought to be stricken out. I simply moved the amendment at his suggestion, so that the resolution might be in the usual form.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought the resolution was in the usual form. I may be mistaken, however.

Mr. BRISTOW. No; it is not in the usual form.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Kansas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 2319) authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to Spain. It is an emergency bill. It simply provides for raising the legation in Spain to an embassy. It was reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, as the representative of the United States, an ambassador to Spain, who shall receive as his compensation the sum of $17,500 per annum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Indian appropriation bill be now laid before the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1917) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending amendment is that offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] to the amendment of the committee on page 57. The amendment to the amendment will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. On page 57, at the end of the proposed committee amendment at the bottom of the page, it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That the foregoing provision shall not apply to contracts made with or services rendered any Indian who is a citizen of the United States, has severed his tribal relations, and has been or is the owner in fee of lands under grant from the Government of the United States.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, the reading of the amendment proposed by the Committee on Indian Affairs will disclose the sweeping and drastic nature of its provisions. It reads:

No contract made with any Indian, where such contract relates to the tribal funds or property in the hands of the United States, shall be valid, nor shall any payment for services rendered in relation thereto be made unless the consent of the United States has previously been given.

We know something of what is meant by the term "Indian" as used in the statutes relating to Indians and the Indian service or Indian affairs, and we thus know who will be included within the sweeping provisions of this amendment. Depending upon conditions, as I understand, any person having somewhat any trace of Indian blood in his veins is an Indian within the meaning of the Federal Statutes. Of course tribal relations and the question of adoption into an Indian tribe sometimes determine, indeed, whether one having a small trace of Indian blood in his veins is in fact an Indian; but I think it is generally conceded that all those who have one-fourth Indian blood in their veins are Indians under all statutes and decisions, State or Federal.

Among the part-blood Indians and, I may say, among those that are full-blood Indians there are men who are most intelligent and well qualified to enter into any contract respecting their individual property or respecting any tribal funds or property over which the Government has control. Many Indians, as

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we know, have occupied the highest positions; their presence has graced the Chamber of the Senate as well as that of the House of Representatives. Yet under the sweeping provisions of this amendment no Indian can make a contract relative to any tribal fund or any tribal property. It makes no difference what his necessities are, what his qualifications are, or what would suit his convenience, he is unable to make a contract in regard to that property unless he has the consent of the United States.

Mr. President, by reference to section 2103 of the Revised Statutes, we find the most sweeping provisions in regard to contracts made with Indian tribes or with Indians who are not citizens of the United States. Section 2103 provides:

SEC. 2103. No agreement shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indians not citizens of the United States, for the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value, in present or in prospective, or for the granting or procuring any privilege to him, or any other person in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands, or to any claims growing out of or in reference to annuities, installments, or other moneys, claims, demands, or thing, under laws or treaties with the United States, or official acts of any officers thereof, or in any way connected with or due from the United States, unless such contract or agreement be executed and approved as follows:

The statute then provides that the contract shall be executed in writing and in duplicate; that it shall be executed before a judge of a court of record and bear the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It further provides—

that it shall contain the names of all parties in interest, their residence, and occupation; and if made with a tribe, by their tribal authorities, the scope of authority and the reason for exercising that authority shall be given specifically; that the contract shall have a fixed limited time to run, which shall be distinctly stated.

The judge before whom such contract or agreement is executed shall certify officially the time when and place where such contract or agreement was executed, and that it was in his presence, and who are the interested parties thereto, as stated to him at the time—

And so forth.

And then provision is made that any contract made in violation of the provisions of this statute shall be null and void. So, then, in any action by an attorney, for example, upon a contract made with an Indian not a citizen, the showing that the statute had not been complied with would be a complete bar in any court to the action thus brought. Any excess which may have been paid on an unauthorized contract over and above the amount approved by the Secretary and commissioner can be recovered back. Besides this, any person receiving money from an Indian contrary to the statute is liable to criminal prosecution. So we see that here is ample protection given all Indians not citizens of the United States. Nothing could give them greater protection than this statute.

With reference to Indians who are citizens of the United States the amendment which I have proposed reads:

Provided, The foregoing provision shall not apply to contracts made with or services rendered any Indian who is a citizen of the United States, has severed his tribal relations, and has been or is the owner in fee of lands under grant from the Government of the United States.

This proposed amendment to the committee amendment goes further than to simply provide that Indian citizens of the United States may be able to enter into such contracts. It provides that before the citizen may make such a contract he shall be the owner in fee of lands under grant from the United States.

I submit, Mr. President, that when a patent has been issued first in trust to an Indian for a period of 20 or 25 years, he not to receive the patent in fee for all that length of time, unless the Secretary of the Interior shall within that time find him a competent Indian and, in his discretion, issue the patent to him before the expiration of 20 or 25 years, that when he has thus proven his qualifications to receive a patent he has also proved himself competent to make and enter into a contract affecting his interest in tribal funds or tribal property.

It may be asked, Mr. President, what the objection is to requiring that the consent of the United States be previously given? Suppose, for example, it is an adverse claim against the United States, an attempt upon the part of some Indian to establish his rights in an allotment or to tribal funds, he must get the consent of the adverse party before he can make a contract with an attorney to institute the proceeding against the United States to enforce his rights.

How shall the consent of the United States be given? Shall it be given by an act of Congress, or is the consent of the Secretary of the Interior to be deemed the consent of the United States? The amendment as proposed by the committee does not say in what way the consent of the United States shall be obtained. An emergency may arise, and the necessity for immediate or speedy action exist on the part of this qualified Indian to make a contract with an attorney to institute proceedings in his behalf, and yet under the committee amendment no proceedings can be instituted until the matter has been presented to the Secretary of the Interior, and perhaps a hearing had before he will determine whether or not to give his consent to the making of a contract or an agreement.

It may be claimed, Mr. President, that this is not meant to guard the rights of qualified and competent Indians, but only to guard the rights of those who are citizens of the United States, but who are incompetent to make a contract. There may be now and then an Indian not competent to safely contract, but I think, Mr. President, in regard to contracts of this kind that public sentiment now has something to do and will in the future have something to do in Oklahoma, in South Dakota, and in other States of the Union where there are Indians in regard to the kind of a contract that any attorney or agent may make with the Indians, and public sentiment itself will have much to do in preventing contracts that work oppression and hardship upon the Indians. I believe that in a comparatively short time this matter will take care of itself, especially in the limited class of cases to which my amendment applies, and that in these it will be a rare thing to hear of an unjust contract made in relation to Indian funds or property.

So, Mr. President, here is a simple amendment providing that any Indian who is a citizen of the United States and has severed tribal relations, who has a home of his own, of course, and has received a patent to Government land may be enabled to enter into a contract. While now and then the amendment proposed by the committee may protect some one, yet it will work or is apt to work an injustice to a great number of Indians. We do not educate, we do not ennoble the Indian by always saying that he is irresponsible and that he must be under a condition of tutelage or wardship to the Government. The way to ennoble and educate the Indian is to make him feel his responsibility and put him more fully on his own resources, and surely when he is qualified and competent after 20 or 25 years at any rate to receive a patent to Government land under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior he should then be given the right that any other citizen possesses—the right to make and enter into a contract in regard to his property, be it property in the custody of the Nation or property aside from that.

So, Mr. President, after reading section 2103 of the Revised Statutes and sections following and seeing how all Indians not citizens and how all tribes are there protected, and then noting the safeguard here in regard to Indian contracts and the qualifications that must be possessed by any Indian before he can enter into any contract with relation to his tribal property, I can not help but think that this amendment should prevail.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I have no desire to take up any time in further argument of this matter, but I do desire to correct one or two statements which are in the RECORD of yesterday. For instance, during the course of my remarks I referred to a tax case recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and it seemed to be the impression of one of the Senators from Oklahoma that the regular tribal attorneys were responsible for the result in that case. I hold in my hand the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the October term, 1911, in the case of Choate and others against Trapp, secretary of the State board of equalization, and others. I merely desire to call attention to this case, Mr. President, for the purpose of showing that it was brought under a contract by the celebrated lobbyist, McMurray, and put through the Supreme Court of the United States. The case to which the Senator from Oklahoma referred was one of limited character, affecting taxes on homesteads alone, which was, however, passed upon in the Choate case and went off on an opinion of five or six lines of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I made the statement as to how this case was won, and I said that something like $21,000,000 were saved to the Indians by the services of this lobbyist. I desire to call attention to the Supreme Court decision in the case for the purpose of verifying my statement.

I made a statement also that the fees paid to certain lobbyists which were spoken of as so enormous had been passed upon by more than one tribunal. In the case of McLish against Shaw and others in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the matter of the fees was passed upon. It was not necessary for the decision in the case, but nevertheless the judge in rendering the decision in that case did refer to the services which had been performed and passed upon the amount of the fee as being reasonable.

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

Ashurst	Fall	Lippitt	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Fletcher	McLean	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Gallinger	Myers	Smith, S. C.
Bradley	Goff	Norris	Smoot
Brady	Gore	Owen	Sterling
Brandegee	Gronna	Perkins	Stone
Bristow	Hitchcock	Pittman	Sutherland
Bryan	Hollis	Poindexter	Thomas
Catron	Hughes	Pomerene	Thompson
Chamberlain	James	Robinson	Thornton
Chilton	Johnston, Ala.	Shafroth	Tillman
Clapp	Jones	Sheppard	Vardaman
Clark, Wyo.	Kern	Sherman	Williams
Colt	La Follette	Shively	Works
Crawford	Lane	Simmons	
Dillingham	Lea	Smith, Ariz.	

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when Mr. PAGE's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. PAGE] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when Mr. WARREN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. WARREN] is unavoidably absent from the city.

Mr. CLAPP. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I understood that awhile ago there was a rule adopted here that after the first call of the roll a Senator could not explain the absence of a colleague until a second call. I observe that the Secretary is about to report the result of the call. If I am in order, I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. NELSON] is unavoidably detained from the Chamber upon business of the Senate. I wish this announcement to stand for all the roll calls of the day.

Mr. GALLINGER. I take the liberty of announcing that the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is detained from the Senate by protracted illness.

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. I wish this statement to stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-two Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now recurs upon the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. I offer an amendment, to follow line 24, page 57, which I had printed in the RECORD yesterday, on page 2047:

And no contract made with any person claiming citizenship in any Indian tribe, where such contract affects the tribal funds or property in the hands of the United States, or the fee is to be paid from the claimant's portion of tribal funds or property, shall be valid, nor shall any payment for services rendered in relation thereto be made unless the consent of the United States has previously been given.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The amendment of the committee was adopted?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. This is proposed as a substitute for the amendment?

Mr. OWEN. No, sir; as an addition to it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I desire to ask the chairman of the committee whether it would not be well to consider the committee amendments first?

Mr. STONE. I made that suggestion some time ago, and we have proceeded on that theory. I suppose it would be just as agreeable to everyone.

Mr. OWEN. I would just as soon defer offering my amendment until after the committee amendments have been disposed of, but while attention was on this subject I thought I would dispose of it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. My only purpose was that I thought there were one or two committee amendments that might be disposed of, while this one might perhaps cause some discussion.

Mr. STONE. I should prefer to go on.

Mr. OWEN. Very well; go ahead. I will withdraw my amendment for the present.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I could not hear the conversation that just took place, and I am not able to understand just what the program is at present. Is it to act simply upon the committee amendments at this time?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Yes; and to defer the presentation of others until the committee amendments have been disposed of.

Mr. STONE. The suggestion that I made, which seems to have been generally concurred in, was that we proceed first with the committee amendments, until we reach the end of the bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. After the committee amendments have been acted upon, the bill from the first part through will be open to such amendments as Senators may desire to offer?

Mr. STONE. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will. The Secretary will continue the reading of the bill.

The reading of the bill was resumed, beginning with line 1, page 58.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 59, after line 4, to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to make a per capita payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians entitled thereto of $100 each, and to the Cherokee citizens entitled thereto of $15 each, out of the tribal funds of said nations now on hand, and to cover the expense of making said payment the said Secretary is authorized to use not to exceed $10,000 out of the interest which has accrued from the funds of said tribes on deposit in the State and national banks of the State of Oklahoma.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to make a point of order against that paragraph.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi will state his point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is that it is general and new legislation upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. OWEN. Before the Chair passes upon that matter——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. OWEN. I do not think that this item of the bill can be properly construed to be general legislation. I call attention to the precedent on page 54 of Gilfry's Precedents, published by the Senate:

The Century Dictionary says:

"General legislation, that legislation which is applicable throughout the State generally, as distinguished from special legislation, which affects only particular persons or localities.

"Local legislation, local statute, such legislation or statute as is in terms applicable not to the State at large, but only to some district or locality and to the people therein."

Bouvier (vol. 1, p. 877): "General law (legislation), laws which apply to and operate uniformly upon all members of any class of persons, places, or things, requiring legislation peculiar to themselves in the matters covered by the laws." "Statutes which relate to persons and things as a class. Laws that are framed in general terms, restricted to no locality, and operating equally upon all of a group of objects which, having regard to the purpose of the legislation, are distinguished by characteristics sufficiently marked and important to make them a class by themselves. * * *

"'General,' with reference to the subject matter of the statute, is synonymous with 'public' and opposed to 'private,' but with reference to the extent of territory over which it is to operate, is opposed to 'local' * * * and means that the statute to which it applies operates throughout the whole of the territory subject to the legislative jurisdiction." * * * "Further, when used in antithesis to 'special' it means relating to all of a class instead of to men only of that class." * * * "In deciding whether or not a given law is general, the purpose of the act and the objects on which it operates must be looked to. If these objects possess sufficient characteristics peculiar to themselves and the purpose of the legislation is germane thereto, they will be considered as a separate class and legislation affecting them will be general, but if the distinctive characteristics of the class have no relation to that purpose of the legislature, or if objects which would approximately belong to the same class have been excluded, the classification is faulty and the law not 'general.' The effect, not the form of the law, determines its character."

In this case this proposed appropriation is of moneys which have been pledged to these people by the statutes of the United States, which agreed to pay to them the proceeds of certain property held by the United States in trust for them for distribution. This amendment, therefore, is "carrying out previous existing law." It is not changing existing law, but carrying out existing law. It is not general legislation, but it is special, belonging only to this particular group of people, paying to them that which is confessedly due to them by the United States, and due to them under a treaty agreement.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I do not think it is necessary to argue the point. The Century Dictionary and Bouvier's Law Dictionary do not establish the rules of the Senate. This is general legislation on an appropriation bill. It applies to the Choctaw and the Chickasaw Indians, the Cherokee Indians, and all the Indians in the State of Oklahoma, and it is new legislation which is not a part of the appropriations for the support of the Indians in any sense.

That is all I desire to say.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I should like to have inserted in the RECORD a statement of the attorneys representing the Choctaws and Chickasaws in regard to this matter.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The Atoka agreement between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians and the United States is found in section 29 of the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495–513).

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In regard to the tribal funds in the hands of the United States held in trust for these Indians it provides as follows:

"It is further agreed that all of the funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal governments shall cease, so far as the same may legally be done, and be appropriated and paid, by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose, to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted) per capita, to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands."

By the same act the tribal governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were continued for eight years from March 4, 1898.

The act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), is the supplemental agreement entered into between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and the United States, which was approved and ratified by the tribes on September 25, 1902. This agreement was negotiated with the tribes by the Dawes Commission for the purpose of providing a comprehensive scheme for the enrollment of their members, the allotment of their lands to them in severalty, and the final winding up of their tribal affairs. Sections 27 to 44 of this agreement provide specifically how the rolls of citizens shall be made. Section 35 provides that:

"No person whose name does not appear upon the rolls prepared as herein specified shall be entitled to in any manner participate in the distribution of the common property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, and those whose names appear thereon shall participate in the manner set forth in this agreement."

Section 14 makes provision for the disposition of the surplus tribal property and provides how it shall be distributed. This section is as follows:

"14. When allotments as herein provided have been to all citizens and freedmen, the residue of lands not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, if any there be, shall be sold at public auction under rules and regulations and on terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and so much of the proceeds as may be necessary for equalizing allotments shall be used for that purpose, and the balance shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and distributed per capita as other funds of the tribes."

The Atoka agreement and the supplemental agreement, while providing the exact manner in which the rolls of citizenship of these two tribes should be made, did not provide a time for the completion of this work. It, of course, was necessary that some definite date be fixed for the completion of these rolls in order that the remaining tribal property undistributed could be disposed of and the proceeds paid over to the Indians whose names appeared on these rolls. Accordingly, the act of Congress, approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), was passed. It is entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes." Section 2 of this act set a time for the completion of the rolls of citizenship, which provision is as follows:

"*Provided*, That the rolls of the tribes affected by this act shall be fully completed on or before the 4th day of March, 1907, and the Secretary of the Interior shall have no jurisdiction to approve the enrollment of any person after said date."

The act further provided for the disposition of all of the tribal property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, except the coal and asphalt segregation, which was reserved from sale until further action by Congress, largely on account of conditions existing at that time, which seemed to make the sale of this segregation unwise for business reasons.

Section 16 provided "that when allotments as provided for by this and other acts of Congress have been made to all members and freedmen of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Tribes, the residue of lands in each of said nations not reserved or otherwise disposed of shall be sold by the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, and the proceeds of such sales deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the respective tribes."

Section 17 provided "that when the unallotted lands and other property belonging to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Tribes of Indians have been sold and the moneys arising from such sales or from any other source whatever have been paid into the United States Treasury to the credit of such tribes, respectively, and when all the just charges against the funds of the respective tribes have been deducted therefrom, any remaining funds shall be distributed per capita to the members then living and the heirs of deceased members whose names appear upon the finally approved rolls of the respective tribes, such distribution to be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior."

There was great delay in carrying out the provisions of this act as to the disposition of the tribal property of the several tribes. However, at this time nearly all of the unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes have been sold, with the exception of the so-called timber segregation, which was reserved from allotment by Executive order, embracing about 1,300,000 acres, and the coal and asphalt segregation, embracing about 450,000 acres, the latter of which can not be sold until further action by Congress.

From the time of the passage of the act of July 1, 1902, which was the supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, these Indians have been led to hope that their tribal affairs would be speedily wound up and the money derived from their tribal property would be paid over to them for the purpose of improving their allotments, as promised by the Atoka agreement. That Congress had the same idea, i. e., that the tribal affairs of these Indians should be speedily wound up, is evidenced by the appropriation act for the year 1908 (35 Stat., 91), where, in making an appropriation for this work, it provided as follows:

"For the completion of the work heretofore required by law to be done by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, $143,410, said appropriation to be disbursed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to so disburse this appropriation as to complete said work by July 1, 1909."

A similar provision was placed in the appropriation act for the year 1909 (35 Stat., 804), which is as follows:

"For the completion of the work heretofore required by law to be done by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, $140,000, said appropriation to be disbursed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to so disburse this appropriation as to complete said work by July 1, 1910."

Notwithstanding these express provisions of Congress directing the completion of this work, the sale of the unallotted tribal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes was not completed until the spring of this year, and the timber reserve and coal and asphalt segregation, embracing lands worth many millions of dollars, are still withheld from sale.

In the appropriation act for the year 1911 (36 Stats., 1070), it was provided:

"That the net receipts from the sales of surplus and unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, after deducting the necessary expenses of advertising and sale, may be deposited in national or State banks of the State of Oklahoma, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, such depositories to be designated by him and under such rules and regulations governing the rate of interest thereon, the time of deposit and withdrawal thereof, and the security therefor as he may prescribe. The interest accruing on such funds may be used to defray the expenses of the per capita payments of such funds."

The members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes have never objected to depositing this money in banks, as provided by this law, but they think that it ought only to be left in the banks while it is in process of being collected, and that as soon as a sufficient amount is on hand it should be paid out to the Indians entitled thereto. This provision is quoted principally for the purpose of showing by the last clause thereof that it was the intention of Congress that it should be paid out per capita as soon as a sufficient amount was on hand to warrant doing so.

The funds belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians now in the hands of the United States Government are as follows:

CHICKASAW.	
In the Treasury	$603,460.06
On deposit in State and national banks	852,939.88
Total	1,456,399.94
CHOCTAW.	
In the Treasury	1,918,798.69
On deposit in State and national banks	2,274,439.19
Total	4,193,237.88
Grand total	5,649,637.82

The unallotted lands of these two nations which has been sold during the last two years brought a total of $10,137,094.85, of which there has been paid by the purchasers $4,891,310, leaving a balance due on deferred payments of $5,245,784.85.

In the hearings before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Sixty-second Congress, third session, on H. R. 26874, pages 313 and 314, J. George Wright, Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, February 8, 1913, testified that the property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes undisposed of was worth approximately as follows:

Sale of surface of coal and asphalt lands	$4,000,000
Value of mineral deposits in coal and asphalt segregation	12,000,000
Value of timber reserve	3,500,000
Total	19,500,000

Adding to this the total cash now on hand, $5,649,637.82, and the deferred payments still due on the sale of the unallotted lands, amounting to $5,245,784.85, makes the total tribal property of these two tribes amount to $30,395,422.67.

At the same hearing Mr. Wright testified that it required yearly for the tribal government and schools of the Choctaw and Chickasaws the following amounts:

CHOCTAW.	
Tribal officers and attorneys	$25,000
Tribal schools	85,000
CHICKASAW.	
Tribal officers and attorneys	20,000
Tribal schools	32,000
Total	162,000

There are about 27,000 persons enrolled as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes entitled to share in these funds, and a payment of $100 per capita, as provided by the present Indian appropriation bill, will amount to approximately $2,700,000. If this payment is authorized, there will still remain over $27,500,000 worth of tribal property yet undisposed of.

The deferred payments on the unallotted lands are all due and payable not later than November 15, 1914.

Since 1902, when the supplemental agreement was entered into, and in which the promise was made that a speedy settlement would be made with these Indians, the following per capita payments have been made to them:

	Per capita.
1904, town-site money	$40
1906, town-site money	35
1908, town-site money	20
1911, from general funds	50

Mr. OWEN. I will not detain the Senate further than to read the language of the previous statute to which I referred—Thirtieth Statutes at Large, page 495—in regard to the tribal funds in the hands of the United States held in trust for these Indians. It provides:

It is further agreed that all the funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal government shall cease, so far as the same may legally be done, and be appropriated and paid by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), per capita to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands.

So this appropriation is in pursuance of existing law, and is just as much a proper part of this bill as any of the appropriations in the Indian appropriation bill carrying out existing treaties with other tribes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The title of the bill is "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914." I do not think there is any doubt about the point of order.

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Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am very strongly opposed to this provision in the bill. If it shall be determined that the point of order lies, I shall have nothing to say about it. If, on the contrary, it is ruled that the point of order does not lie, then I will take the privilege of discussing the proposition at some length.

I will call the attention of the Chair and the Senate to the fact that last year a similar point of order was made against a similar provision. It was made by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. That point of order was debated at considerable length, and the then Vice President suggested that in view of the fact that there was such a wide difference of opinion on the part of the Senate he would avail himself of the privilege to submit the matter to the Senate. This he did, and by a small majority the Senate decided that the point of order was well taken, and the provision went out of the bill last year.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Is the point of order being made to the amendment that is printed in the bill, or is it a point of order made against an amendment now offered by the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; it is made to the amendment of the committee inserted in the bill.

Mr. STONE. On page 59.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In this connection I wish to say just a word in explanation. I would have no objection to this legislation if it were fair and included all the people who ought to be entitled to share in this fund. I should vote for a bill to do that very readily and very quickly; but the committee has left out of all consideration, in my opinion with great injustice, some thousand or more Choctaws in the State of Mississippi, who by the fourteenth article of the Dancing Rabbit treaty of 1830 were guaranteed their rights to every privilege of the Choctaw Nation, except a share in the annuities. The treaty expressly provides that if they still remain in the State of Mississippi they shall be members of the Choctaw Nation and share in every privilege except that.

Persons who claim under this article—

I read a part of the fourteenth article—

shall not lose the privilege of Choctaw citizens, but if they ever remove they shall not be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

That is the only exception. Now, no act of Congress can abridge that treaty right nor has the Choctaw Nation ever asked that it should be abridged. Nothing except a new treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation would have any effect upon this question. The tribe has never attempted to abridge or change in any way the Dancing Rabbit treaty, which was effected under Andrew Jackson's régime.

Congress has already treated these people very unfairly. I secured some legislation in the House some years ago, and under that legislation Congress went some distance to do them justice, but it required that they should move to the Indian Territory, as it was at that time, in order to be entitled to their rights as citizens of the Choctaw Nation.

Not only is it true, Mr. President, that the treaty expressly reserved to them their rights as citizens of the Choctaw Nation, but if there had been no treaty to that effect it is a general principle of law that citizenship in barbarous or semibarbarous tribes, as they were at that time, is a matter of blood relationship and not a matter of geographical boundary. That has been the case at all times. After some rights had been given these people Congress took the matter up later. The first statute passed was this:

Said commission shall have authority to determine and identify the Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under article 14 of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, September 27, 1830, and make report to the Secretary of the Interior.

That was in 1893, I believe; it was in my first or second term in Congress I know.

Then later on, in 1902, Congress passed some other provision and, amongst other things, used this language:

The application of no person for identification as a Mississippi Choctaw shall be received by said commission after six months subsequent to the date of the final ratification of this agreement, and in the disposition of such application all full-blood Mississippi Choctaw Indians and the descendants of any Mississippi Choctaw Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, who receive a patent to land under the said fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, who had not moved to and made bona fide settlement in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country prior—

Prior—

to June 28, 1898, shall be deemed to be Mississippi Choctaws entitled to benefits under article 14 of the said treaty of September 27, 1830, and to identification as such by said commission, but this direction or provision shall be deemed to be only a rule of evidence and shall not be invoked by or operate to the advantage of any applicant who is not a Mississippi Choctaw of the full blood, etc.

This act of Congress said that no person should be enrolled "whose ancestors had not received a patent from the Federal Government." The Dancing Rabbit treaty entitled these people upon certain proof to receive a patent. A man by the name of Ward was sent down there. It was a notorious scandal at the time, so much so that the Congress of the United States subsequently acted upon the matter. A commission was sent down to investigate what this man had done, and it was reported that his action was in every way discreditable and wrong. He remained drunk all the time, and after he had made up a file of the people who were entitled to entries of 160 acres of land on loose foolscap paper he used a great deal of it for shaving paper later or tore it up. It was a regular scandal.

Now, then, this cunning law with the language which I did not notice at the time, put upon the statute books at the instance and under the approbation of a noted law firm in the State of Oklahoma—the Indian Territory it was at that time—thus confined the Mississippi Choctaws to the descendants of only 143 Mississippi Choctaws. This man Ward had managed to lose or destroy or drunkenly misplace the names of all except 143 of them, and those 143 or the descendants of them are now the only ones who can apply under that law as it was.

We tried to get in the Indian Affairs Committee an amendment to this amendment so as to include these people. I did not draw it up there, but left it to be worded, and it was worded in a bill introduced by the Representative from the sixth district of the State of Mississippi, Mr. HARRISON. That, if it came in here at all, would come in at about this place.

On page 59, line 7, after the word "Indians," I would put in something like I suggest, and if the committee would do that I would be very glad to withdraw the point of order, but otherwise we are in this fix.

Here you are distributing the dividends of a concern without permitting a part of the stockholders to be entered upon the list as stockholders and to receive their share of the dividends. If you begin it, you will go through with it little by little until there will be nothing left, and then the Mississippi Choctaws could get no relief at all, unless they got it by going back and disturbing the allotments in the Territory, because they would have to sell the lands that have been allotted in order to get the money for them. So it is in the interest of the Indians there as well as of the Mississippi Choctaws that their rights should be considered before this is passed upon. The language that I would put in at the place designated would be this:

Including such Mississippi Choctaws as have established or may prior to January 1 next establish their right to be registered or listed as Choctaws; and the Secretary of the Interior shall make rules and regulations whereby evidence may be taken within that time to determine what persons in Mississippi are by blood entitled to be enrolled as Choctaws under article 14 of the treaty of 1830 between the United States and the Choctaw Nation.

I thought it due to myself to explain why I made the point of order, because I do not want to be understood as objecting to the distribution of this Indian fund among the Indians, provided that everybody who is entitled to a part of the distribution shall have a proper day in court.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the Senator from Mississippi permit me a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Are there a number of these Choctaws in the State of Mississippi related to these Oklahoma people and do they not enjoy any Government aid or participate in any way in the tribal fund?

Mr. WILLIAMS. None.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I ask for information.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And they are all blood Choctaws; and, by the way, they are a very interesting and a very honest folk. I was telling the committee the other day that if you send a white man or a negro to split rails for you you have got to count your rails before you pay for them; but you never have to count the rails made by a Mississippi Choctaw. They are the most honest people I know of, and they deserve a great deal of sympathy.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I ask the Senator how many of these Choctaws are in the Senator's State?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am informed there are about 1,600 of them; but I do not know.

Mr. CRAWFORD. They have no reservation there?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; they have no reservation. I will state to the Senator that Andrew Jackson was very anxious to get all the Indians west of the Mississippi River. The United States Government sent people down there, who used money and who used whisky and who used everything else, until a majority of the Choctaw Nation agreed to go west of the Mississippi River; but they lived in the Yiogehnougheny, the Leaf, and the Pearl River bottoms, where almost the best fishing and the best hunting in the world was, and a great many of

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them would not go. They could not get this treaty through without putting on it the fourteenth article, permitting those who did not want to go to remain in the State of Mississippi. That treaty never could have been effected unless the fourteenth article had been adopted; and here is the way it reads:

Each Choctaw head of a family, being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States, shall be permitted to do so by signifying his intention—

By the way, they never did become citizens of the State, because Mississippi never made them citizens; they were inhabitants. It reads:

Each Choctaw head of a family, being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States, shall be permitted to do so by signifying his intention to the agent within six months of the ratification of this treaty, and he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of 640 acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey; in like manner shall be entitled to one-half that quantity for each unmarried child which is living with him, over 10 years of age, to join the location of the parent. If they reside upon such lands intending to become citizens of the States for five years after the ratification of this treaty, in that case a grant in fee simple shall issue. Said reservation shall include the present improvement of the head of the family, or a portion of it. Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of Choctaw citizens, but if they ever remove they shall not be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

Now, that is the treaty.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator, Mr. President?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I would like to know if those who remained in Mississippi took advantage of the grant made under the fourteenth article of the treaty?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very few of them did so. This man Ward was sent down there. Then the United States Government, hearing of this agent's action, sent a board of commissioners to investigate. Here is a part of their report:

From the great mass of proof offered to the board, there can be no doubt of the entire unfitness of the agent for the station. His conduct on many occasions was marked by a degree of hostility to the claims calculated to deter the claimants from making application to him. His manner to the Indians coming before him for registration was often arbitrary, tyrannical, and insulting, and evidently intended to drive them west of the Mississippi against their will and in violation of the letter and spirit of the treaty.

The agent of the Government, Col. Ward, unfortunately so managed this business that it is left almost entirely to oral testimony to prove the names of those who applied for registration within the six months and the signification of their intention to remain and become citizens of the States. That he kept a book, about foolscap size, containing two or three quires of paper, and which was almost filled with the names of persons registered, is proved, and it is also proved that this book was afterwards partially torn up and used as shaving paper, etc.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIAMS. One word further. I want to get the date when this commission made its examination. The agent was sent down there in 1831. I thought I had the date when the commission made its examination.

After making these investigations Congress passed a law in 1842 allowing such Mississippi Choctaws as wanted to go out West scrip and things of that sort to be used in locating land, showing that Congress recognized the injustice. The act passed in 1902 was most shrewdly worded. I was in Congress at the time, and I did not then see any joker in it, but the joker came to the front after a while. Every Mississippi Choctaw thought that after he was enrolled by the Dawes Commission he would be entitled to final enrollment. Then along comes the act of 1902 and knocks the ground out from under him entirely. I am informed, though of that I am not certain—I am told by one of my colleagues in the other House that the act which contained these jokers probably was prepared, and if not, it was submitted to and approved, by the man who was employed to keep the Mississippi Choctaws from being enrolled.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him now?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I have some curiosity to know as to the sixteen hundred and odd Choctaws in Mississippi, who apparently have never received any aid, have not participated in the tribal funds, and have not inherited any of the Oklahoma grants, in what condition they are. Are they self-sustaining to-day? Have they made any progress, or are they paupers?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Some of them own their little homes, and some of them are tenant farmers. A great many of them do job work of various kinds. They get out shingles, get out boards, and get out rails, but they do not do any regular work. I repeat that a great many of them own their little homes and have owned them for quite a long while, but only 143 of them out of over 4,000 in Mississippi at that time who remained in Mississippi because of the action of this man Ward, ever came into their right to 640 acres of land. Congress long afterwards had the matter investigated and found that it was by the fault of this man, but the rolls were so confused that the wrong could not be remedied.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Mississippi is giving us information concerning the Mississippi Choctaws. Has the Senator looked into the question as to whether or not the Cherokee Indians who are not on the roll, who are likewise named in this amendment, have a large number of children who will be deprived of their rights?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I know nothing about that. The Dancing Rabbit treaty applies only to the Choctaws. The Chickasaws, the Seminoles, and the Creeks have nothing to do with that, nor were any of those people in my State. So I know nothing about them.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think an investigation will determine——

Mr. WILLIAMS. There were only two tribes of Indians in Mississippi—the Chickasaws, who lived up in the northern part of the State, and the Choctaws, who lived in the southern and eastern part of the State. The Chickasaws went West upon a different treaty, and they all went. Those who left, at any rate, had no treaty rights.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, not only did the act of June 20, 1898, confirming the agreement between the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, and the United States provide that the proceeds of these lands might be made per capita, but under the treaty of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., p. 641), it is provided——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the treaty to which the Senator is now referring the so-called McMurray treaty?

Mr. OWEN. I do not know of any McMurray treaty.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It was referred to in the other House. What is the date—1902?

Mr. OWEN. July 1, 1902.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; that is the act I said was so cunningly worded.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, it is the agreement of 1902 pledging a per capita—I am not referring to the Mississippi Choctaws' case at present, but only to the treaty pledge of a per capita.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; the Senator is referring to a treaty and not to an act of Congress.

Mr. OWEN. I am referring to a treaty between the Choctaws and the Chickasaws and the United States, enacted by Congress in a statute and then ratified by a vote of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. It appears on the statute books, approved July 1, 1902, from which the Senator made a quotation a while ago; but the quotation which I desire to make has no reference to his discussion. I am merely pointing out that that agreement by its terms in article 14 provided that the proceeds of this property should be paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws per capita as of the roll. The language is this:

And the balance shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and distributed per capita as other funds of the tribes.

This so-called Indian appropriation bill on its face and in its caption provides that it is "a bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes," and so forth.

This amendment, therefore, is germane; it is for carrying out existing law; it is not general legislation; and the point of order is not well taken.

The Mississippi Choctaws, for whom the Senator from Mississippi pleads, by the same act of July 1, 1902, in sections 41, 42, 43, and 44, I believe, were recognized in a limited way; that is to say, they were permitted, under certain conditions, to be identified and enrolled for participation in the distribution of these funds. The history, in brief, of the Mississippi Choctaws, is this: These original Indians had the right, under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, to membership in the Choctaw Tribe if they should remove west, but they did not move to the Choctaw country west, and all the original parties of 1830 are dead. The present claimants are claiming as the descendants of Mississippi Choctaws who did not move west.

Seventeen years ago the Congress of the United States determined to close these tribal governments and distribute the property. Congress then passed an act providing for the making up of the rolls of the Five Tribes.

It was provided that it should be done by the Dawes Commission, headed by the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a man of great ability and high character, who was much re-

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spected by the Indian people because of his friendship for them. They began making these rolls and worked at them for 10 years, and finally, after 11 years, they concluded the making of the rolls in 1907.

Six years ago, March 4, 1907, the rolls were concluded by act of Congress approved April 26, 1906. After having been a matter of very tedious discussion, and appeal after appeal for 11 long years, Congress closed the rolls, because it was believed that the 100,000 Indian citizens of that country had a right to their peace at some time; and it took 11 years before the rolls were closed. When the Choctaw-Chickasaw agreement of 1902 was passed it was found that the Mississippi Choctaws not having any English patronymics, having no names as in white families, but each individual having an Indian name, keeping no proper record or registry of births or deaths and no proper family record, the full-blood Mississippi Choctaws, descendants of the Choctaw ancestors of 1830, were unable to furnish any proof adequate to convince the commission that they were actually entitled to enrollment; but, as a matter of grace and as a matter of compromise, the agreement of July 1, 1902, provided that those who were full-blood Choctaw Indians, upon proof of that fact, might be enrolled for allotment if they would within a limited time comply with the conditions of this agreement and move to the Choctaw and Chickasaw country west.

I thought the conditions were onerous; I thought they were unfair; but they were the conditions imposed by the United States Government and by the Choctaw-Chickasaw people, and they had a legal right to impose these conditions.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the Senator pardon me?

Mr. OWEN. Just a moment, if the Senator pleases. They were conditions imposed by the United States as the conditions of this grant, and as a condition of the waiver of the demand for evidence sufficient to show that they were entitled to be enrolled.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, if the Senator will pardon me, the Senator remembers, of course, the act in which he and I both were somewhat concerned, the first act recognizing these men. The act of 1902 not only made the conditions which the Senator has mentioned, but it provided, furthermore, that these Choctaws must prove that they were descendants of people who had received land grants from the Federal Government. Is not that true?

Mr. OWEN. I do not think it is the whole truth. I have already stated the facts, and the right to prove descent from a patentee was an additional right to the full-blood rule of evidence.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair must ask Senators to address the Chair, so that the Chair can hear what is being said. The Chair expects to rule upon this matter and can not hear what is being said.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well; it is rather difficult, however, to address the Senator to whom I have been speaking and at the same time address the Chair.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, the argument now going on has no relation whatever to the point of order, and the Chair loses nothing by not hearing.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I want merely to call attention to the language of the act of 1902. My recollection is—I will have the act here in a moment—that it is confined to those who can prove that they were descended from somebody who received patents to land.

Mr. OWEN. There was such a provision, but the primarily important provision in the bill, under which most of them were admitted, was that if they should prove that they were full-blood Choctaws they might be construed to be fourteenth-article claimants and might remove West for allotment. In addition, it was provided that those who could prove that they were the descendants of some one who received a patent might also remove and be allotted. What the Senator from Mississippi has stated is, of course, true, that there were only a few of the original ancestors who got patents, but many of them got scrip, and scrip was construed by the Secretary, Ryan, as the same as patents.

Mr. WILLIAMS. One hundred and forty-three patents were issued.

Mr. OWEN. Practically a negligible number, but very many received scrip; but all that does not bear upon the point before the Chair. The only matter before the President of the Senate is, Is the point of order well taken?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to ask the Senator from Oklahoma how this money got into the banks of the State of Oklahoma. Was it by a treaty between these tribes and the United States?

Mr. OWEN. Some of the money belonging to the Choctaws and Chickasaws went into the banks by act of Congress authorizing it to be placed there, and a large part of it is in the Subtreasury of the United States at St. Louis. There is only a part of it in the banks in the State of Oklahoma, and that is there earning interest.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Was it put into the banks by virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; a part of the fund was deposited on interest by permission of act of Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. And the residue was deposited under treaty stipulations or agreements?

Mr. OWEN. About $3,000,000 are on deposit in the subtreasury at St. Louis, and out of this money in the subtreasury at St. Louis, I take it, the per capita can be made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Now, the Chair desires to inquire whether, under the treaty, there was any stipulation that this money was to be divided among the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; under the fourteenth article of the treaty of July 1, 1902, which I read a few moments ago.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator refers to article 41.

Mr. OWEN. No; I mean article 14. I read it, and I will read it again.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is all right; it is article 41 in the act of Congress.

Mr. OWEN. The Senator is talking about a different matter entirely, not the per capita. I will read article 14. It is as follows:

> 14. When allotments as herein provided have been made to all citizens and freedmen, the residue of lands not herein reserved or otherwise disposed of, if any there be, shall be sold at public auction under rules and regulations and on terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and so much of the proceeds as may be necessary for equalizing allotments shall be used for that purpose, and the balance shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and distributed per capita as other funds of the tribes.

So that this is carrying out an existing law and an existing treaty and is entirely germane to and proper under this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will pardon me, I have now the act to which I referred. This is the act of 1902, and this is the language which is used:

> The application of no person for identification as a Mississippi Choctaw shall be received by said commission after six months subsequent to the date of the final ratification of this agreement, and in the disposition of such application all full-blood Mississippi Choctaw Indians and the descendants of any Mississippi Choctaw Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, who received a patent to land under the said fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, who had not moved to and made bona fide settlement in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country prior to June 28, 1898, shall be deemed to be Mississippi Choctaws entitled to benefits under article 14 of the said treaty—

The Dancing Rabbit treaty.

In other words, this act was so cunningly worded that only the descendants of these 143 people whose names Ward left on his torn list could make any proof at all that they were Mississippi Choctaws. Only they shall be deemed to be Mississippi Choctaws, entitled to benefits under article 14 of a solemn treaty entered into by the United States Government; and in that treaty it was expressly said that these people who remained in Mississippi should have all the privileges of Choctaw citizenship, except that they were not to share in the annuity.

I say this amendment is general legislation—very general at that—and that it is new legislation, and that so far from carrying out existing law it is in contravention of a solemn treaty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that the citation of authorities from Bouvier's Law Dictionary is not of any value in construing the rules of the Senate. The definitions have to do with constitutional enactments with reference to general and special and public and private legislation. But from the statement made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], accepting that to be the fact about the matter, that this is money which is to be distributed in accordance with treaty stipulations, and the title of the bill providing that it is for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, the Chair holds that it is not general legislation. Whether or not it is germane to the subject matter of the bill, however, is a question that, under section 3 of Rule XVI, should be submitted to the Senate and decided without debate.

The question is, Is the amendment germane to the bill? [Putting the question.] The ayes seem to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

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Mr. CLAPP (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. In his absence, perhaps I should withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. DU PONT (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. As he is not in the Chamber, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (when Mr. PERKINS's name was called). The senior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] is paired with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN].

Mr. SMITH of Maryland (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when Mr. WARREN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. WARREN] is absent from the city. He is paired with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER].

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], but I am satisfied that if he were here he would vote as I shall vote. I therefore take the liberty of voting. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JONES. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] is detained from the Chamber on important business. I desire this announcement to stand for the rest of the day.

Mr. COLT (after having voted in the affirmative). I am paired with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY] and therefore desire to withdraw my vote.

Mr. JAMES. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CHILTON. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I came into the Chamber since the calling of the roll began. I am informed that the roll call is on a question of parliamentary law submitted by the presiding officer to the Senate for its decision. Since I have not heard the argument, and do not know just what the point is, I desire to be excused from voting.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am paired, but I understand my pair, if present, would vote the same way that I do, and therefore I will vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Ashurst	Fall	Martin, Va.	Sheppard
Bacon	Gore	Myers	Sherman
Bankhead	Gronna	O'Gorman	Shively
Borah	Hitchcock	Owen	Smith, Ariz.
Brady	Hollis	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	James	Poindexter	Sterling
Catron	Jones	Pomerene	Stone
Chilton	Kern	Robinson	Thompson
Crawford	Lea	Shafroth	Works

NAYS—15.

Bradley	Gallinger	Lippitt	Tillman
Brandegee	Goff	Ransdell	Vardaman
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Smoot	Williams
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette	Thornton	

NOT VOTING—45.

Burleigh	Jackson	Oliver	Smith, Mich.
Burton	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Stephenson
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Page	Sutherland
Clapp	Lane	Penrose	Swanson
Clarke, Ark.	Lewis	Perkins	Thomas
Colt	Lodge	Reed	Townsend
Culberson	McCumber	Root	Walsh
Cummins	McLean	Saulsbury	Warren
Dillingham	Martine, N. J.	Shields	Weeks
du Pont	Nelson	Simmons	
Fletcher	Newlands	Smith, Ga.	
Hughes	Norris	Smith, Md.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate decides that the amendment is germane to the subject matter contained in the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I now offer an amendment to the amendment, which I send up to the Secretary's desk, except that I shall ask the Secretary to read it as being inserted after the word "each," on line 7, instead of after the word "Indian."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 59, line 7, after the words "$100 each" and the comma, it is proposed to insert:

Including such Mississippi Choctaws as have established or who may, prior to January 1 next, establish their right to be registered or listed as Choctaws, and the Secretary of the Interior shall make rules and regulations whereby evidence may be taken within that time to determine what Choctaws in Mississippi are by blood entitled to be enrolled as Choctaws under article 14 of the treaty of 1830 between the United States and the Choctaw Nation.

Mr. OWEN. I make the point of order against that item.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What is the point of order?

Mr. OWEN. The point of order is that it changes existing law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If it changes existing law at all, the paragraph to which it is an amendment changes it.

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Because the paragraph says that this money shall be distributed amongst these people. All that is provided by this amendment to the committee amendment is that in determining who are the distributees, such of the Mississippi Choctaws as have established or shall establish their rights shall be considered. I agree with the Senator from Oklahoma that it is general legislation and new legislation; but it having been ruled that the paragraph itself is not general legislation and not new legislation, necessarily this extension of the meaning of the paragraph can be neither.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is not sustained.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not want to detain the Senate, Mr. President; but there are some Senators present now who were out of their seats when I offered the amendment. I merely want to say that if the amendment which the Secretary has just read is adopted, it will be carrying out article 14 of the Dancing Rabbit treaty, or give an opportunity for it to be carried out, in good faith; and that if the amendment is not adopted, this fund will be distributed without giving these people who are entitled to their share in it under article 14 of the Dancing Rabbit treaty any opportunity to share in it at all. I have worded the amendment so that the Secretary of the Interior shall fix the rules and regulations under which they are to present their claims and under which it is to be determined what persons in the State of Mississippi are Choctaws under the provisions of article 14 of the Dancing Rabbit treaty. I have fixed it so that it must be done before the 1st of January next. Surely that is asking very little.

I hope the amendment will be carried, or if the amendment is not carried then when it comes to a vote upon the committee amendment that the committee amendment will be voted down as a piece of arrant, patent, obvious, plain, and unmistakable injustice and in violation of treaty rights.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. OWEN. I should like to ask the President of the Senate to consider a moment Rule XVI. I am sure that the Chair did not fully appreciate the fact that the laws of the United States have closed these rolls. They were closed by an act of Congress April 26, 1906, as of the 4th of March, 1907. This proposal reopens those rolls. It opens Pandora's box. It is the most vicious piece of legislation I ever heard of. After the rolls affecting 100,000 people have been closed for over six years by act of Congress that an amendment paying a part of the money due to the people on the registered rolls should then be reopened by an item of this character on an appropriation bill, when the rules of the Senate forbid it, is incomprehensible. I am sure that the Chair did not realize that the laws of the United States forbade these rolls to be opened to any new names after March 4, 1907.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the junior Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. OWEN. I yield very gladly to the Senator.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator from Oklahoma says that this is a vicious piece of legislation. Who suffers an injustice by reopening these rolls?

Mr. OWEN. The people who have been promised the fund.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Is it not a fact that the Choctaws of Mississippi are equally entitled to a share in this benefaction?

Mr. OWEN. My answer to that is that they are not; that they were given the opportunity by the act of July 1, 1902, under certain conditions imposed by Congress, and they did not comply with the conditions and were therefore barred from the rolls.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Does that affect their moral right?

Mr. OWEN. We are not discussing moral rights. We are discussing the law of the land.

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Mr. VARDAMAN. I think we ought to consider the moral right. This is a lawmaking body, and if a wrong has been done to them it occurs to me that this is the place where that wrong should be corrected.

Mr. OWEN. This is not the place, on an appropriation bill, to correct wrongs done in years past in treaties passed by Congress.

Mr. VARDAMAN. But the Chair has held that this amendment is in order.

Mr. OWEN. The original committee amendment is in order, because the treaty itself provided for the payment of this money to the men on the registered rolls. It is carrying out existing law and an existing treaty. The amendment to the amendment changes existing law and is not in order under Rule XVI.

Mr. VARDAMAN. But the Chair has decided that the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Mississippi is in order.

Mr. OWEN. I am calling the attention of the Chair to the fact that the laws of the United States closed these rolls on March 4, 1907, and that this is changing existing law by an amendment on an appropriation act.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma that a right which surely belongs to the Choctaws of Mississippi should not be defeated by invoking a mere technicality.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair ruled originally that in the opinion of the Chair this was not general legislation, upon the statement of the Senator from Oklahoma that it was a treaty matter, not some statute of the United States, that fixed the question.

The Chair would have ruled that it was general legislation if the Chair had known any statute of the United States had anything to do with it. The Chair having ruled that it was general legislation and the Senate having decided that it is germane to this matter, the Chair now declares that the amendment is in order.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, it is with great reluctance that I am compelled to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained? Are the yeas and nays called for?

Mr. OWEN. No.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained? All in favor of sustaining the ruling of the Chair will say "aye." [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it. The ruling of the Chair is sustained.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a single word at this point. I regret that the amendment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi does not go further, because I think there are other Indians besides the Mississippi Choctaws who should be included in this distribution. But as to the Mississippi Choctaws, I want to say a word, and I find my warrant for saying it in a lengthy report of last year, long after the statute was enacted that the Senator from Oklahoma lays such stress upon. It is a report signed by Joseph W. Howell, assistant attorney, who made a very exhaustive investigation. It will be found in Senate Document No. 1139, Sixty-second Congress, third session. Mr. Howell said:

> In respect to the Mississippi Choctaws I find that there was an error of construction on the part of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes which must have caused many children to lose the rights of citizenship.

That is a recent declaration by an officer of the Government, who gave a very exhaustive investigation covering 140 pages. Mr. Howell concludes by saying:

> I have attempted in this report to state all material facts fully and fairly as the same are known to me, and it is my conclusion that there are many persons, some of whom are full-blood Indians, who are entitled to enrollment as citizens or freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes who have failed to secure the right to share in the lands and moneys which are justly theirs, and that such failure is chargeable in a large measure to the laws and to the administration of the laws relating to the subject.

Mr. President, I have no doubt in my own mind that the Mississippi Choctaws who are not enrolled and who have a right to enrollment ought to be included in this distribution. I am equally of the opinion that there are a large number of Cherokees who are not now enrolled and who are likewise entitled to enrollment and to a distribution of these funds. To my mind it will be a great injustice to pass the amendment that has been submitted by the committee and which has been ruled as being germane to the bill and in order.

If the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi is agreed to, I will endeavor, before the bill goes into the Senate, to draft a more comprehensive amendment, including other Indians who, I think, are equally entitled with the Mississippi Choctaws.

For the present, Mr. President, I am content with saying just those few words. Unless the amendment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi, which I shall hope will be enlarged, is agreed to, I trust the Senate will reject the amendment of the committee.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I regret exceedingly to have to take a position here against the position taken by the Senators from Mississippi. This is an old matter. It has been considered often by the committee. I for one would vote to reject the original amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma rather than in this way and without proper restraints and limitations open up this question of the rolls in Oklahoma. There are some 48, I think, who it is generally conceded——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator pardon me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator listened to my amendment, he saw that it only opens up the rolls until the 1st of January next.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes; but as the Senator from Oklahoma well said, it is the opening of Pandora's box in Oklahoma. There is no question in my mind but that there are, I think, 48 entitled to enrollment in Oklahoma who were not enrolled owing to the sudden closing of action by the department at the end of the time fixed by the law for enrollment. There is another group there, as I now recall, of about one hundred and fifty odd who have a very strong claim. A good deal has been said before the committee and a good deal may be said in favor of the claim of the Mississippi Choctaws, but I do believe that it would be a serious mistake in this bill to open up these rolls in this general way without language more carefully guarded. Rather than see the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi prevail I for one will vote against the amendment reported by the committee and championed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, this is a matter of such vast importance that it will necessarily lead to a long discussion. It will be necessary to call to the attention of the Senate the various laws which have been passed by Congress in connection with the matter. I have in my hand, for instance, a memorial of the Choctaw and Chickasaw chiefs, a book of 44 pages, bearing upon the rights of the Mississippi Choctaws alone. That is only a part of the Choctaw citizenship question. There were altogether about 200,000 applicants for citizenship in the Five Tribes of Oklahoma.

If this question of these citizenship rolls is to be submitted in this fashion, by an item making a change in the existing law by putting this amendment upon the per capita provision brought in by the committee, it will require considerable discussion. The item offered by the Senator from Mississippi is a totally different matter. It means not a per capita or recognized citizens, but an opening up of the roll of citizenship. It means the providing for the taking of evidence with regard to the claims of certain persons to be enrolled after those persons have already had their claims adjudicated. If this matter is to be disposed of in this way, it will be far better, as the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] says, to have this item with regard to the appropriation of the per capita go out of the bill and let this matter come up on a proper procedure, let it be referred to a proper committee, and let it be there discussed and considered and reported to the Senate. To take snap judgment in this way, when the Senate is not really advised as to the scope of it, would be a fatal error, in my opinion.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma if the circumstances recited by the Senator from Mississippi about the misconduct of the Indian agent—Ward, I believe his name was—and his failure to perform his duties properly or to perform them at all in part were ever presented to the Dawes Commission and considered by them before the final report was made and the final rolls concluded?

Mr. OWEN. Oh, yes; fully. That was before the authorities in every case.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Was the misconduct of this man Ward investigated and considered by the Dawes Commission?

Mr. OWEN. It was. That action was in 1830. It was nearly 100 years ago when this man Ward failed to make a proper register of the Choctaws. This fault was amended by Murray and Vroom in 1840. Under the authority of the act

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of Congress of July 1, 1902, the Mississippi Choctaws were not required to prove ancestry or anything else where they could show they were full-bloods and observed certain conditions by which they might have citizenship in the Choctaw country. They did not avail themselves of the right given by Congress, and therefore were by their own action barred from the Choctaw rolls.

Now, not desiring this matter to be disposed of in this way, I should like to move to lay the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi upon the table.

Mr. STONE. Oh, no; there is no need to do that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I should like to hear the opinion of the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs as to this matter. He is perfectly familiar with it, and I think, on behalf of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he should express his opinion about it.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, this matter was brought before the committee during the consideration of the pending bill and was fully considered. The senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] and one of the Representatives in the House from that State in whose district I understand most of the Mississippi Choctaws reside——

Mr. WILLIAMS. A good many of them.

Mr. STONE. Appeared before the committee and discussed at considerable length the very question now before the Senate. In addition to that, an attorney who is interested in opening up these rolls appeared before the committee and also spoke at considerable length. In other words, there was a somewhat exhaustive hearing.

Not only that, Mr. President, but during my service of something over 10 years on this committee I think I am safe in saying that the question of opening up these rolls has been before the committee at every session of Congress. It is not new, therefore.

Mr. President, with all respect to the Chair and the Senate, I take leave to say that the ruling just made against the point of order made by the Senator from Oklahoma is—I will not say indefensible, but unfortunate. A treaty with an Indian tribe when adopted by Congress is nothing more nor less than a law of Congress. It is in effect—and has been so ruled—a statute; it has the force and effect of a statute. But in addition to that a statutory provision adopted in 1902—a deliberate statute of the United States—provided that these Indians we are now talking about in Mississippi or anywhere else—Choctaws—might have the privilege under the requirements and limitations of that statute to make their claims and secure their rights, but that at a certain date thereafter—March 4, 1907—the rolls should be considered as closed.

Mr. President and Senators, as I have said, this is an old question. It has been dragging along through the Congress for years and years, and I have thought, as others have, that there ought to be an end to it at some time. The Congress thought so and made statutory provision to bring about a final conclusion and an end to it, March 4, 1907, being fixed as the date.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator a moment?

Mr. STONE. Yes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I should like to know, for my own satisfaction, what notice was ever given to the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi of the act of 1902 which enabled them to avail themselves of the benefits of the law? I understand that sometimes these notices are given in such a way that not only can the white people of the country not understand them but that the Indians as well can not understand them, and I should like to know if the Indians down in Mississippi ever had any notice at all?

Mr. OWEN. The matter was one of general notoriety, and a great many of these Indians under the act of Congress applied. There were 1,600 of them actually enrolled, and all of them had an opportunity. It was a matter of such general notoriety that they could not possibly have failed to know.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The 1,600 were enrolled prior to the act of 1902 and not under that act, as I understand.

Mr. OWEN. They were enrolled under the act of 1902, and not before, although there was an enrollment before, which did not prove valid. On the 4th day of March, 1907, the roll of 1899 was declared invalid by the Secretary of the Interior, a new roll having been made under the act of 1902.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; but those were the people who had been enrolled then under the Dawes Commission and who are on the roll now.

Mr. OWEN. The enrollment of 1899 was declared invalid by Secretary Hitchcock.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I do not state it as a fact, for I do not know with certainty, but I would be almost willing to venture to state as a fact that the Mississippi Choctaws have been represented in some form by attorneys before the Committee on Indian Affairs for 10 years or more. Of course, I can not recall the details of these matters, but I can well recall that session after session of Congress attorneys have been before the Indian Affairs Committee concerning this very business. They assumed to represent—and I presume did represent—the Mississippi Choctaws. My friend from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] was for some years chairman of that committee, and he knows that to be the fact. So, when this statute was passed, in 1902, Mr. President, aside from the general policy universally accepted that a public statute passed by Congress or a legislature gives general notice to everyone, these people had special representatives who, for fees to be derived for their services, were interested in giving notice. At any rate, the law was passed.

It is writ into the statute books of this day. The rolls were closed, and now, six years after the rolls have been closed, it is proposed by the amendment offered by my friend from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]—and there is no Senator in this body whose wish I would be more reluctant to antagonize—to open the whole door again, notwithstanding the appeals of the Indians in Oklahoma who have been begging Congress on bended knees for years and years to fix some time and some way to settle their business affairs, so that they might know what they own and so that the property might be disposed of and distributed amongst them. At last, after years of struggle, the matter was determined. The time limit expired six years ago, and now you propose to again reopen the whole question on an appropriation bill.

Mr. President, these Indians have about $7,000,000——

Mr. OWEN. Thirty million dollars.

Mr. STONE. In cash?

Mr. OWEN. In cash or in its equivalent.

Mr. STONE. No; but they have some $7,000,000 in money.

Mr. OWEN. That is right; they have about $7,000,000 in cash.

Mr. STONE. These Indians have about $7,000,000 in money to their credit in the Treasury of the United States or under the supervision of the Treasury of the United States in bank depositories.

If this amendment should be agreed to, it will take about $2,000,000 of that money to make the distribution to these Choctaws, leaving approximately $5,000,000 of the cash possessions of this tribe still in the hands of the Government as a trust fund. In addition to that——

Mr. OWEN. And $25,000,000 of property more.

Mr. STONE. In addition to that, the Senator from Oklahoma says that they have a large estate. He states that it amounts to $25,000,000. At any rate, the total of their tribal possessions in lands and money—of course, outside of the money, to some extent it is an estimate—but they will have money to the amount of $7,000,000 or thereabouts, and other property of the value of approximately $25,000,000. Now, here is a proposition to take $2,000,000 under the circumstances I have detailed out of the moneys in the Treasury of the United States and distribute them to these Indians.

Mr. President, if it is the judgment of the Senate that these rolls should be again opened, it will entail another long, tedious hearing and struggle. I do not know what the result will be; I am measurably indifferent as to that. If these people are entitled to share in these interests, undoubtedly they should share in them; but there must be an end to things. Statutes of limitation are passed with a view to composing and ending things. The law of 1902 was, in fact, a statute of limitation. It fixed a date after which the rolls were to be closed; but if they are to be reopened, then I insist that it ought to be done with great care and deliberation. If the judgment of the Senate, yielding to the persuasive argument of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], is that they should be reopened, then I prefer to have the provision under consideration, the amendment of the committee, go out of the bill until Congress can have time to deliberate upon the matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I do not want the Senate to misunderstand me. I am not fighting the distribution of this money. I am merely contending that the right distributees shall have a chance at it. It is not fair to put my amendment in any other attitude than that. Nor am I undertaking to inaugurate what the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] called a long and tedious something or other. I am merely undertaking to say that they shall have until the 1st of January next, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may

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prescribe, the opportunity to establish their rights as Choctaws by blood under article 14 of the Dancing Rabbit treaty.

Senators say the Mississippi Choctaws "had their day in court." Mr. President, what sort of a "day in court" was it for the Choctaw Indians, very many of them illiterate, to be required to prove 100 years after the fact that they were the descendants of ancestors who had received patents of land from the United States Government? Moreover, what sort of a "day in court" was it, when you consider the fact that, under the manner in which this man Ward had conducted the duties of his office, only 143 of them had ever received such patent out of over 4,000 who were at that time in the State of Mississippi? I do not want my argument misrepresented here.

Nor is it true that the Mississippi Choctaws ever waived anything; nor is it true that the Mississippi Choctaws by their own action ever consented to the act of Congress to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. OWEN. I will ask the Senator from Mississippi if it is not a fact that when Murray and Vroom made an inquiry into the neglect of Agent Ward as to the enrollment of these Indians for patent they did not make a thorough and exhaustive examination into the matter and award the Mississippi Choctaws scrip? And is it not also a fact that those who received scrip were treated by the department in fixing Choctaw citizenship as if they had received patents?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it is true that subsequently Congress, in recognition of the great wrong which had been inflicted, did partially right it. They did say that such of the Choctaws as would go west to the Indian Territory should receive scrip; but article 14 of the Dancing Rabbit treaty had guaranteed to those people certain rights if they remained in Mississippi, and Congress never remedied the wrong, except to the extent of issuing scrip to some of them to go to the Indian Territory. That scrip was turned into land. Those who received that scrip never had anything to do with this matter at all. They went to the Indian Territory, and the descendants of those who went to the Indian Territory and secured land are now the very people who want to keep this money and not give any of it to the descendants of those who remained in the State of Mississippi.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] says that those people have $7,000,000 in cash. That is what is the matter. They want to put it all into their own pockets and not let the Mississippi Choctaws have any of it.

Talk about the Mississippi Choctaws having "a day in court" and about certain conditions being imposed on them! The Senator said that they might have the privilege under the act of 1902 to come in and by a certain time establish their rights; and yet the act of 1902 gives them, when you sum it up, the poor privilege, and nothing else, of proving that they were the descendants of men who had received patents of land from the United States Government. Anybody who knows the Mississippi Choctaws knows that it would be impossible for a Mississippi Choctaw to prove who was his ancestor in 1830.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. OWEN. I want to ask the Senator from Mississippi if he does not recall that the agreement of 1902 not only provided for those who could prove that they were the descendants of patentees, but also provided for those, whether or not they could prove they were the descendants of patentees, who could establish the fact that they were full-blood Choctaws and then were willing to move to the Choctaw country west and comply with the conditions of residence? Were they not, in fact, taken care of by section 41 of the agreement of July 1, 1902?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I will read the provision, and then, I presume, the Senator can understand it. This, I suppose, is the part to which the Senator refers. It provides:

All persons duly identified—

And, by the way, this proves that I was right a moment ago in saying that those who did go upon the roll went there prior to the act of 1902, and all the act of 1902 did was to confirm them as being there—

All persons duly identified by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes—

That was the Dawes Commission—

under the provisions of section 21 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), as Mississippi Choctaws entitled to benefits under article 14 of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation concluded September 27, 1830, may at any time within six months after the date of their identification as Mississippi Choctaws by the said commission, make bona fide settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and upon proof of such settlement to such commission within one year after the date of the said identification as Mississippi Choctaws shall be enrolled by such commission as Mississippi Choctaws entitled to allotment—

And so forth.

In just that far, and that far only, is it true that any Choctaw could have had any right there unless he proved that he was the descendant of somebody who received a patent of land in 1830.

Congress had already sent the Dawes Commission there. The Dawes Commission had enrolled those people as being Mississippi Choctaws. A citizen's court, I believe, or some other court, found that those enrollments were not final and they invalidated them. Congress said that as to those Indians enrolled by the Dawes Commission they should be placed upon the roll; but now let us go on and see what sort of a chance it gave the remainder of them. It is for the remainder of them I am fighting here. Listen to this:

The application of no person for identification as a Mississippi Choctaw shall be received by said commission after six months subsequent to the date of the final ratification of this agreement, and in the disposition of such application all full-blood Mississippi Choctaw Indians and the descendants of any Mississippi Choctaw Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, who receive a patent to land under the said fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, who had not moved to and made bona fide settlement in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country prior to June 28, 1898, shall be deemed to be Mississippi Choctaws.

You talk to me about giving these Indians "a day in court." Suppose they had not been required to prove that they were descendants of somebody who got a patent? There were only 143 of those patents. Suppose you had said to those people—I am not reflecting upon them, but they are altogether without knowledge of the law—"You can have 140 acres of land in the Indian Territory or in Oklahoma provided you prove who your ancestor was in 1830," do you suppose one in a hundred of them could have done it? That is the way they have been treated. My amendment, which is not opening up a long, tedious something or other, is simply this, and that is all there is in it: That there shall be included amongst the distributees those of the Mississippi Choctaws who have hitherto established, or who may, prior to the 1st of January next, establish, their right to be counted as Choctaws, under such rules and regulations as shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior himself. That is all there is to it.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. FALL. As I understand the Senator's point, it is that these Choctaws whom he now wants to see take part in this distribution have not had their day in court. I think a reference to the testimony taken in the hearing at this session of the Senate will show that they were represented by attorneys and that they are now represented by attorneys.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, no; the Senator misunderstood my point. I did not mean that they had not had any lawyers and had not been in court; but I say that the restrictions and conditions thrown around the proof of their rights were such as to amount not to giving them any day in court.

Mr. FALL. Then how could they get back without changing the law in some way? You would have to change the entire law under which these rolls were made up and adopt other restrictions.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This amendment changes it all I want to change it. I just want them to prove that they are full-blood Choctaws.

Mr. FALL. I simply desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that there are other contracts than those that have been referred to in the argument as far as it has gone. There are to-day in the hands of one attorney in the city of Washington, claiming the rights for these Choctaws, contracts with 4,000 persons on the basis of from 25 to 50 per cent of what he can recover. Those contracts are made legal by the action taken here to-day, while the hands of these other Chickasaws and Choctaws are absolutely tied and they can not again employ attorneys. As I say, there are existing to-day in Washington contracts with 4,000 Choctaws. Each allotment is estimated to be worth $8,000 if they can get in on these rolls, or a total of $32,000,000. One attorney here in town would receive under his contracts from 25 to 50 per cent of the amount recovered, as he testified; so that on the basis of 25 per cent of the total he would receive $8,000,000 as his fee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Those are some other Indians. They are not Mississippi Choctaws.

Mr. FALL. A large number of them are. There are over 7,000 claimants altogether, and included among those are the Mississippi Choctaws.

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Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; but the Mississippi Choctaws could not take that much.

Mr. FALL. No; but there are 7,000 claimants.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know what part of the $7,000,000 the Mississippi Choctaws will get if this is carried out, but I suppose perhaps they may get $300,000 or $400,000 as their share. I do not know exactly what it will amount to.

Mr. FALL. May I ask the Senator how many there are?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I say, that depends entirely upon how many there are.

Mr. FALL. Is it not a fact that it is claimed by the attorneys that there are something like 4,000 who would receive benefits under the provisions of the Senator's amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know; but if it is claimed, that is not my understanding of the fact. That must include those in other States than Mississippi, because there are not 4,000 Indians in Mississippi.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. The statement was made by Representative HARRISON before the Committee on Indian Affairs that there were 4,172 who were identified and who he claimed were entitled to be enrolled, but when the final rolls were made up they were left off and were not included.

Mr. FALL. That is correct, Mr. President. The mistake of the Senator from Mississippi, if he will allow me, is that in his argument he has in mind only the Mississippi Choctaws remaining in Mississippi; but the treaty Mississippi Choctaws in Mississippi and in Oklahoma aggregate something over 4,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That may be.

Mr. FALL. Those are the people that would recover $32,000,000 worth of property and whose attorneys would divide from $8,000,000 to $12,800,000, and they can do it under the action of the Senate to-day.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yielded to the Senator for a question. Mr. President, perhaps the Senator is right in saying that the phrase "Mississippi Choctaws" would cover some Choctaws in Oklahoma, and perhaps in Arizona or somewhere else. I do not know. But it is utterly absurd to leave the impression that out of a total of $7,000,000 to be appropriated here these Mississippi Choctaws are going to get $32,000,000. They could not do that. They will get their proportion. I do not know how many Choctaws there are, all told. About how many are there?

Mr. OWEN. There are 27,000 Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, if there were 4,000 of these, they would have four twenty-sevenths; so you can figure that out. But I do not want the Senate to misunderstand the plain proposition.

The plain proposition is—and that is all there is to it—that there shall be included among these distributees such Mississippi Choctaws as have already established, or can by the 1st of next January establish, their right to be classed and listed and enrolled as Choctaws. Nobody can dispute the fact that the fourteenth article of the Dancing Rabbit treaty reserved to them all the privileges of Choctaw citizenship, save in the one respect which was excepted, to wit, a share in the annuity. That is a plain case, and I could not make it any plainer if I spent a week in talking about it.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I call attention to Rule XVI, and I wish to read it:

All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except the following bills, which shall be severally referred as herein indicated, namely:

I invite the attention of the Presiding Officer particularly to this part of the rule, and would be glad if he would read it.

The bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors, to the Committee on Commerce * * *; the Indian bill, to the Committee on Indian Affairs; * * * and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill—

The provision offered by the Senator from Mississippi would increase the appropriation already adopted by the Senate to the extent of $100 apiece for every individual who might be so enrolled, and therefore is obnoxious to Rule XVI, and I make the point of order against it. The proposal of the Senator from Mississippi is not saved by anything in the remaining part of the rule, which provides:

or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law—

There is no existing law that it is proposed to carry out—

or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the departments.

The proposal of the Senator from Mississippi is not in pursuance of an estimate of a department. It has not been moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate. It does not propose to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution; and it does propose to increase the appropriation by $100 per capita for every one who can be added to the rolls. Therefore it is obnoxious to Rule XVI. I make the point of order under Rule XVI.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it strikes me as a most remarkable contention that a provision in a bill which proposes to distribute certain moneys belonging to the Indians can be construed as being an appropriation. It certainly is nothing of the kind. We are not appropriating money out of the Treasury. We are simply distributing, or it is proposed to distribute, certain moneys belonging to the Indians in the custody of the Government, some of which is deposited in banks in the State of Oklahoma.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And all my amendment does is to say that a certain plan shall be pursued in ascertaining who are the distributees.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is all. It is not an appropriation at all.

Mr. OWEN. I make the point of order under Rule XVI.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was informed originally by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] that this amendment was to carry out a treaty stipulation, and so the Chair held that it was not general legislation. Had the Chair at that time been advised of all the facts which subsequently appeared in the argument, the Chair would have ruled that this amendment was not germane to the bill. Not being a baseball umpire, but simply desiring to rule correctly, the Chair believes he will withdraw all former rulings and hold that the amendment of the committee to the bill is not germane. From that an appeal may be taken, if desired.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I have no objection to that. The truth is, I should be very glad to have it all go out under the circumstances, and that would end it; but the Senate has decided that it is germane.

The VICE PRESIDENT. I do not mean germane; I mean under the first clause, which puts upon the Chair the duty of ruling.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That it is general legislation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That it is general legislation. That duty is put upon the Chair.

Mr. STONE. On that theory it is all right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is the duty of the Chair to rule upon the question whether or not it is general legislation. Whether or not it is germane is for the Senate to determine. The Chair rules that it is general legislation.

Mr. STONE. And the Chair rules out the committee amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules out the committee amendment. The Secretary will continue the reading of the bill.

The reading of the bill was resumed, beginning on line 18, page 59.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 59, after line 13, to insert:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend from Choctaw tribal funds the sum of $500 for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Green McCurtain, late deceased chief of the Choctaw Nation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Utah," section 22, page 65, after line 6, to strike out:

For continuing the construction of lateral distributing systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes, in Utah, and to maintain existing irrigation systems, authorized under the act of June 21, 1906, to be expended under the terms thereof and reimbursable as therein provided, $50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Washington," section 33, page 66, line 21, after the word "hundred," to insert "and fifty," and in line 23, after the word "superintendent," to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$60,000," so as to make the clause read:

For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash., including repairs and improvements, and for pay of superintendent, $60,000, said appropriation being made to supplement the Puyallup school funds used for said school.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, after line 15, to strike out:

For a commission to investigate the necessity and feasibility of procuring impounded waters for the Yakima Indian Reservation or the construction of an irrigation system on the Yakima Indian Reservation to impound the waters of the Yakima River, Wash., for the reclamation of the lands on said reservation and for the use and benefit of the Indians of said reservation, such an amount as may be necessary to be paid as hereinafter directed: *Provided*, That said commission shall consist of two members of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to be appointed by the chairman of said committee and two Members of the

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House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and said commission shall have full power to make the investigation herein provided for and shall have authority to administer oaths, take testimony, incur expenses, and do and perform all acts necessary to determine upon a definite plan for the construction of said proposed irrigation system and shall report to Congress thereon on or before the first Monday in December, 1913: *Provided further*, That one-half of all necessary expenses incident to and in connection with the making of the investigation herein provided for, including traveling expenses of the members of this commission, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives and one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers therefor signed by the chairman of the said commission, who shall be designated by the members of the said commission.

And to insert:

That for the purpose of constructing storage reservoirs to impound flood waters of the Yakima River to provide for the total diversion of 516,000 acre-feet of stored water and natural flow during each irrigation season at the reservation gates for the irrigation of 120,000 acres, more or less, on the Yakima Indian Reservation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $900,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in said works by the Reclamation Service.

That the lands within the project on the Yakima Indian Reservation owned by Indians in fee or otherwise to the extent of 64,000 acres, estimated to be necessary for the support of Indians allotted within the project, for which a water supply of 400 cubic feet per second of time is required, shall receive water free of any and all cost or charge on account of said storage works.

That other lands under Indian ownership to the extent of 38,000 acres additional, more or less, shall bear the proportionate acreage cost for providing said storage waters in the river, except that portion of said waters provided for in the preceding paragraph, which proportionate cost shall be a charge and lien against the undivided tribal property of the allottees thereof, to be paid on such terms and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

That the claims for water of the owners of the remaining area of 18,000 acres, more or less, of irrigable Indian land, the Indian title to which has been extinguished, shall be equitably adjusted by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That any payments by owners of said lands on account of said storage works shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

That the owners of irrigable lands within the project shall pay the proportionate cost of the distribution and drainage systems upon such terms as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That no steps for the enlargement of the storage or distribution works for the benefit of the lands in the Wapato unit, as herein provided for, or for deliveries of water thereto in excess of the deliveries appropriate under the limitation to 147 second-feet, shall be undertaken until at least 80 per cent of the allotted and a like per cent of the patented lands of said unit shall have been pledged by the allottees or owners thereof for the repayment of the cost of the works, nor until all other claims for or arising out of water rights shall have been properly waived by the allottees or owners so pledging their lands, and no benefit from the works constructed on the faith of such pledges shall accrue by enlarged deliveries of water or otherwise to any lands within the unit not so pledged with waiver.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, on page 69, line 7, I move to strke out the word "four" and insert the word "eight."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 69, line 7, before the words "hundred cubic feet," it is proposed to strike out "four" and in lieu thereof to insert "eight," so as to read:

That the lands within the project on the Yakima Indian Reservation owned by Indians in fee or otherwise to the extent of 64,000 acres, estimated to be necessary for the support of Indians allotted within the project, for which a water supply of 800 cubic feet per second of time is required, shall receive water free of any and all cost or charge on account of said storage works.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to make a brief explanation of the amendment, Mr. President.

As originally drawn, this amendment provided for the free irrigation of 32,000 acres of land allotted to Indians on the Yakima Reservation. But, subsequently, here in the Senate, after quite a full discussion, and by agreement between the opposing contentions in the matter, the 32,000 acres was increased to 64,000 acres, but the amount of water was not increased.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will pardon me, speaking for the committee, I will accept the amendment.

Mr. POINDEXTER. It simply doubles the amount of water, because the amount of land was doubled.

Mr. JONES. I desire to add that the same provision was in the amendment I introduced May 7, and I think it was inadvertently made "4" instead of "8."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. I see the committee has made the amount $900,000. The estimate was $1,800,000.

Mr. STONE. Yes; that is right.

Mr. JONES. Would the chairman have any objection to amending the amendment so as to give the amount estimated by the department? If it stands as it is it will simply require an additional amount hereafter.

Mr. CLAPP. I will say to the chairman that the Senator from Washington is correct. The estimate was $1,800,000.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I will consent as far as I am concerned and let it go into conference, where we can consider it.

Mr. OWEN. I make the point of order on that.

Mr. JONES. I suggest that the point of order comes too late. The amendment has been agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. I will reserve the point of order if necessary until the bill comes into the Senate. If it is in order now, I will make the point of order now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order must be sustained.

Mr. STONE. The point of order is sustained?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It must be sustained under the rule.

Mr. JONES. That does not go to the part of the amendment striking out the provision of the House.

Mr. STONE. If the point of order is sustained, I move that the provision of the House be restored.

Mr. JONES. If the Senator from Oklahoma insists upon the point of order, I should like to have the House text restored.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order was on the amendment to the amendment seeking to change $900,000 to $1,800,000. That was the only point of order the Chair sustained.

Mr. STONE. Then it is left at $900,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. At $900,000.

Mr. OWEN. I now make the point of order against the entire proposal, under Rule XVI.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator state the reason why the amendment is not in order under Rule XVI?

Mr. OWEN. It is not estimated for by any proper department, it is new legislation, and it is general legislation upon an appropriation bill. Otherwise it is all right.

Mr. STONE. If this is going to lead to debate——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is not sustained. It was in the bill originally as it came from the House and is simply changing the language. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading the bill was continued.

The next amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was, on page 71, line 23, after the word "thirty-five," to insert "and the sum of $500 is hereby appropriated to the Colville Indians for reimbursement," so as to make the clause read:

That the patent in fee heretofore issued in the name of Deborah A. Griffin, June 30, 1906, for lots 1 and 2 and the northeast quarter southeast quarter, section 6, and lots 1 and 2, section 5, township 36 north, range 27 east of the Willamette meridian; and a similar patent issued in the name of Mary J. Griffin, November 21, 1910, for the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and lots 5, 6, and 9 of section 31, township 37 north, range 27 east of the Willamette meridian, all situated in Okanogan County, Wash., be, and the same are hereby, confirmed and declared valid, notwithstanding the previous allotment of a portion of this land under Moses agreement allotment No. 35, and the sum of $500 is hereby appropriated to the Colville Indians for reimbursement.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Wisconsin," section 24, page 72, after line 15, to strike out:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to sell the merchantable timber on all unallotted lands within the Bad River Reservation, Wis., under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, the net proceeds derived therefrom to be distributed per capita among the unallotted members of the band and deposited to their individual credit as individual Indian moneys are now deposited, and subject to expenditure for their benefit under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however*, That said lands shall be allotted to unallotted members of the band under existing laws; said allotments to be made subject to the sale of the timber and distribution of the proceeds as herein provided: *Provided further*, That patents for said allotments shall not issue until the merchantable timber has been cut and removed from the lands allotted, whereupon the title to such timber as remains on the lands allotted shall then pass to the respective allottees with the issuance of patents for their allotments: *And provided further*, That before said per capita distribution is made the Secretary of the Interior shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed to, make a roll of the names of the Indians who are entitled to receive allotments on the Bad River Reservation, Wis., and said per capita payments shall be made in accordance with the roll herein provided for after the same has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, after line 9, to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 26. Before any funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Indian service are obligated, encumbered, or expended, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to obtain from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to obtain from the superintendents of Indian agencies and from other officers under whose jurisdiction the expenditures are authorized to be made, a detailed estimate of amounts required for each purpose, which estimates made by each such officer shall show an analysis of the proposed cost or expenditure within his jurisdiction, the estimated cost of each activity or class of work, project, or purpose, so subdivided as to show the estimated cost of administration, operation, upkeep of property, new or additional property and equipment, and other expenditures. And with respect to each of the foregoing subjects, there shall also be reported the estimated expenditure for salaries and wages; for services other than personal, such as transpor-

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tation, telegraph and telephone service, advertising, etc.; for materials, supplies, equipment, lands and buildings, as well as the estimated amount to be expended for such specified purposes as support, payment of treaty obligations, etc.

Upon these estimates having been received it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior the amounts to be allotted for each activity or class of work, project, or purpose, and on such recommendation he shall itemize for each said activity or purpose the amounts to be allotted for administration, operation, upkeep of property, cost of new properties and equipment, and other expenditures in relation thereto; and the Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon make allotments in the same detail, which allotments when made will have the same binding force upon the superintendents of Indian agencies and other officers under whose jurisdiction the expenditures are to be made as if said allotments were detailed items of appropriation, with this exception: That in case it may be desired to modify or change any of the allotments so made, such modification or change may be made upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the same manner as the original allotment, and when so made shall have the same binding force: *And provided further*, That this requirement shall not operate to prevent the incurring of obligations and the payment of the same within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, prior to the time when such allotments are made, but the obligations incurred and the payments made within said fiscal year shall be included and applied against the allotments when made.

To the end that Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may have before them the information necessary for an intelligent consideration of estimates for appropriations, as well as estimates for allotments, accounts shall be kept in such form as to provide a complete analysis of all expenditures under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which analysis shall show the total amounts expended by each superintendency or other organization unit each month, analyzed in such manner as to show the cost of each activity or class of work, project, or purpose, for administration, operation, upkeep of property, cost of additional property and equipment, and other expenditures, and each of these subjects further analyzed so as to show the amounts expended for salaries and wages, services other than personal (such as transportation, etc.), materials, supplies, equipment, and in the same detail and classification as is required for the purpose of submitting the detailed estimates as a basis for allotment of the appropriation above described.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to submit to the Secretary of the Interior each month a comparative summary statement of cost which shall enable him to know not only by monthly comparison the amounts expended by each agency or other jurisdiction, subdivided by activities or classes of work, projects, or purpose carried on by them, but also the amounts expended by monthly, quarterly, and annual totals for the whole service for schools, irrigation, health, and the various other classes of activities or purposes conducted or contributed to at public expense, and in submitting estimates for appropriations to Congress it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make available to Congress all of the comparative summaries of cost, as well as the schedules of detail supporting each of the said summaries of cost, so arranged that they may be considered in relation to the estimates which are submitted with the request for further appropriation; and in like manner, when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall make request of the Secretary of the Interior for allotment or for amendment or change of prior allotment, the data of expenditures shall be so arranged and submitted that they may be considered in comparison with allotments or modification of allotments.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to have returned to him by the several agencies under whose jurisdiction the expenditures were made, such physical and operation statistics and other data as will enable him to determine and to have stated the cost of performing each class of service or kind of work in terms of standards of cost, which shall be established as a basis of judgment as to efficiency and management of economy of result. The cost or expenditure, together with the operation and other data thus obtained under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and in the detail above described, shall be included in and made a part of the annual report of said bureau, which shall be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress in printed form on or before the 1st day of December following the closing of the fiscal year for which the report is made. To the end that the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be provided with the facilities for keeping accounts and making the reports and estimates in the manner herein described, a further sum of $12,000 is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of making the changes in methods and procedure necessary to carry the requirements of this act into effect. And this amount may be expended as a special fund for the employment of experts to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior without certification to the Civil Service Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRAWFORD. On page 61, line 11, I move that "$5,000" be stricken out and "$10,000" inserted. I will send to the desk and ask to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the superintendent of the Indian school at Flandreau, for which this appropriation is made, showing the necessity for the increase.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the Senator permit me just a word to finish my statement?

Mr. STONE. I was going to accept the amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I did not receive the letter until it was too late to present the matter.

The matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
United States Indian School, Flandreau, S. Dak., May 28, 1913.

Hon. COE I. CRAWFORD,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You are no doubt aware of the fact that I have returned to the Flandreau School, succeeding Dr. L. F. Michael here on the 14th of February last.

I find in making a thorough examination of the plant that there are very much needed improvements that should be made next year, and which can not be very well made with the $5,000, which, I understand, the Indian appropriation bill now carries for repairs and improvements for this school.

A new gymnasium is being erected and the steam plant extended, so that in order to give satisfactory service, additional boiler capacity must be furnished. In order to arrange for this additional boiler capacity, the boiler house will have to be enlarged, the roof raised, and the building generally improved. I wish also to install a 100-horsepower high-pressure boiler for developing power to operate our new electric-light plant, which I have recently purchased.

For a great many years we have been pumping our water by steam, but now that we are to have a larger electrical plant, I am satisfied that we can save not less than $800 a year if an electric pumping apparatus were installed.

I am therefore writing you to see whether it will be possible to increase the amount allowed by the House for general repairs and improvements to $10,000 while the bill is before the Senate.

In justification of this request, I would state that the Indian bill has carried $5,000 for general repairs and improvements at this place for a number of years. However, during the past two years only $4,464 were expended and $5,536 turned back to the Treasury. It will therefore readily be seen that the school has not used the appropriation to which it was entitled, and I believe that if this amount can again be secured for us that I can put the plant in excellent condition.

I know that I am rather late in making this request and do not know but the bill may have passed through the Senate before this will reach you. However, I will greatly appreciate any efforts you may be able to make toward securing us the $10,000 for repairs and improvements for the coming fiscal year.

Thanking you in advance, I am,
Very respectfully,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The SECRETARY. On page 61, line 11, strike out "$5,000" and insert in lieu "$10,000," and in the total strike out "$66,500" and insert "$71,500," so as to read:

For support and education of 365 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Flandreau, S. Dak., and for pay of superintendent, $61,500; for general repairs and improvements, $10,000; in all, $71,500.

Mr. STONE. I accept the amendment. The committee agrees to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP. At the bottom of page 25, I move to insert the item I send to the desk. I will state that it is the case of Stanley, who was killed in an outbreak in California. The Senate put it on the Indian appropriation bill at the last session, but it went out in conference. I now move that it be inserted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 25, after line 26, insert:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to Mrs. May Stanley, widow of Will H. Stanley, late superintendent of the Soboba Indian School in California, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty; also to pay for medical and other necessary expenses, including funeral and administration expenses incurred in connection with the death of said Will H. Stanley and the shooting of Seiso Serrano, Indian policeman, $1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. STONE. Let the amendment be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP. On page 39, line 2, after the word "respectively," I move to insert "and the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak."

I will state that this provision allows a number of Indians to go to the Court of Claims simply for a finding of fact. It does not establish any judgment.

Mr. STONE. Let the amendment be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that the amendment of the committee having been agreed to, the vote must be reconsidered if the amendment is to be changed.

Mr. CLAPP. I move pro forma to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 39, line 2, in the committee amendment, after the word "respectively," and the comma, insert "and the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP. On page 64, after line 15, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 64, after line 15, insert:

To reimburse Eugene H. Baldwin for traveling expenses incurred by him under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in returning to his home at Syracuse, N. Y., from Pierre, S. Dak., where he was employed as supervisor of construction and furloughed indefinitely, because weather conditions would not permit of any construction work, $39.69.

The amendment was agreed to.

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Mr. NELSON presented a resolution adopted by the Commercial Club of Sauk Center, Minn., favoring a reduction in the rate of postage on first-class mail matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Northern Minnesota Development Association, favoring an appropriation for the construction of drainage ditches, roads, and fire breaks upon those portions of the ceded Chippewa lands still owned by the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. ASHURST. On May 29 I introduced a joint resolution, being Senate joint resolution 40, appropriating funds to pay expenses of all those delegates to the conference in this city of landowners and water users under the several reclamation projects. Since introducing that joint resolution I have received a resolution unanimously adopted by the board of governors of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, remonstrating against the appropriation or use of any part of the reclamation fund for the purposes contained in the joint resolution. I ask that the remonstrance be referred to the Committee on the Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

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

Mr. PERKINS presented a resolution adopted by the Berkeley Open Forum, of Berkeley, Cal., favoring the enactment of legislation prohibiting the use of the mails by any concern dealing in stock-exchange gambling, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. LODGE presented memorials of 4,496 textile overseers and operatives, citizens of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed wool and cotton schedules in the pending tariff bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WEEKS presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1593) granting an increase of pension to Leucrecia M. Hodge, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1592) granting a pension to Robert Richards, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 2241) granting a pension to Eliza F. Andrews, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. NELSON:

(By request.) A bill (S. 2573) for the relief of the estate of William Stanley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2574) granting an increase of pension to John J. Schneller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 2575) for the relief of the estate of Edward J. Spaulding (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 2576) for the relief of John Q. Adams; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 2577) to regulate the franking privilege; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2578) granting an increase of pension to John How; and

A bill (S. 2579) granting an increase of pension to John J. Porter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2580) regulating the use and occupation of buildings along alleyways in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 2581) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 2582) granting a pension to Rudolph Kals; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 2583) to regulate lobbying and the employment and registration of legislative counsel and legislative agents, defining legislative counsel and legislative agents, and prescribing penalties for the violation of the provisions herein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2584) for the relief of James L. Wallace, his heirs or assigns; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 2585) for the relief of Henry B. Freeman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 2586) for the relief of Mollie Quirk; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

(By request.) A bill (S. 2587) to provide for the organization of the unemployed into an industrial army of the United States, and the maintenance of same; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 2588) for the relief of Napoleon Le Clerc; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2589) for the relief of Peter McKay; and

A bill (S. 2590) to reimburse Charles C. Crowell for two months' extra pay in lieu of traveling expenses; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2591) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kuster; and

A bill (S. 2592) granting a pension to Mary A. Tozier; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 2593) making an appropriation to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and

A bill (S. 2594) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit funds belonging to Indian tribes in Oklahoma in the banks of said State; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2595) for the relief of the estate of William Kelly;

A bill (S. 2596) for the relief of Katherine A. Smith;

A bill (S. 2597) for the relief of James Jackson; and

A bill (S. 2598) for the relief of Valentine M. C. Silva; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 2599) for the relief of the estate of Augustine McIntyre; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2600) for the relief of Moses Harris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2601) for the relief of the estate of Napoleon B. McLaughlen and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 2602) for the relief of Mary R. P. Robins; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2603) granting an increase of pension to John Ryan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 2604) granting an increase of pension to Eva D. Peck (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2605) granting an increase of pension to Laura Garriett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2606) granting an increase of pension to Celestia A. Beebe (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Johnson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 46) authorizing the delivery to the proper authorities of the city park in the city of Aberdeen, in the State of Washington, two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 47) authorizing the delivery to the Dan McCook Post, No. 105, Grand Army of the Republic, of one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 48) to continue in effect the provisions of the act of March 9, 1906 (Stat. L., vol. 34, p. 56); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OWEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) for the maintenance, management, protection, and improvement of Platt National Park, Okla. (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

Mr. WORKS. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask to have read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and importation of distilled liquor containing alcohol, except for mechanical, scientific, and medicinal purposes under proper regu-

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lation by Congress, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas the consumption of strong alcoholic liquor is increasing at an alarming rate, thereby undermining the public morals, inflicting disease and untimely death upon many of our citizens, and blighting with degeneracy their posterity, thus threatening the integrity and life of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States: After the last article add a new article, as follows:

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"SECTION 1. The sale, manufacture, and importation of distilled liquor containing alcohol, except for mechanical, scientific, and medicinal purposes, under proper regulation by Congress, shall be prohibited in the United States on and after a period of three years next succeeding the ratification of this article by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I have long been convinced that the only way to deal effectually with the liquor traffic is to prohibit the manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquors. But I have realized that such an extreme measure of reform could not be accomplished at one stroke. It would confiscate or destroy the value of too much property and throw too many men out of employment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I dislike very much to call for the regular order of business, but we on this side of the Chamber have reasons for holding a short session of the Senate to-day.

Mr. WORKS. I am going to make only a brief statement.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If we make distinctions at all, every Senator who desires to debate a matter should have equal opportunity. I especially dislike to object when my friend from California is addressing the Senate, but I do call for the regular order.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I was only desiring to make a statement, which will not take five minutes, to accompany the joint resolution which I have introduced. However, if the Senator is willing that I may print this matter in the RECORD——

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am perfectly willing.

Mr. WORKS. I will be very glad to accept the suggestion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not only perfectly willing, but will be very glad to have the Senator do that. If we play favorites, it will not do.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, is it proposed by the Senator to print his remarks in the RECORD without reading?

Mr. WORKS. That is what I proposed to do in case there was objection.

Mr. OVERMAN. I prefer that we should not break the old rule which has obtained here for years, and that the Senator should proceed with his remarks rather than that there shall be printed in the RECORD remarks that were not made on the floor of the Senate. I should certainly object to that.

Mr. WORKS. I said to the Senator from Mississippi that what I was about to say would not take five minutes—not so long as the time we have consumed in the discussion of the matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I dislike to be put in the attitude of insisting upon the enforcement of a rule and then making an exception for the benefit of one Senator; but, inasmuch as the Senator from California has begun his remarks, I will withdraw my objection to his proceeding. I, however, give notice that I shall insist upon the regular order as soon as he has finished.

Mr. WORKS. I am greatly obliged to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. President, the joint resolution I now offer affects only the manufacture, sale, and importation of distilled liquors, the most dangerous and life destroying of their kind. This method of reaching this great evil was not devised or first thought of by me. It is the conception of Mr. S. Benson, now a resident of my State, but formerly of Oregon. He has been a large employer of men, and has witnessed the devastating effect of alcoholic liquor on laboring men, especially of the lower grades, destroying their efficiency and often their lives. He is a man of large means, and is devoting a liberal portion of it to the effort to remedy the evil. Objection may be made that this proposed amendment, if adopted, will deprive men of their property and their employment and the Government of part of its revenue. This is to weigh money and property against health, happiness, and life. But considering it from this material point of view its effects will not be nearly so serious as most people would suppose.

Mr. Benson has, at his own expense, employed Mr. E. E. Coovert, an able and competent lawyer, to gather data relating to the manufacture and sale of liquors, capital invested, number of men employed therein, and other information bearing on this important question. Mr. Coovert has performed this service. I have his statement of the facts and figures on the subject. It shows, to begin with, that for the year ending June 30, 1912, 178,249,985 taxable gallons of distilled spirits were produced in the United States, not counting brandy and other liquors produced from fruit, the largest in the history of the country. This, in view of all the efforts made to suppress and curtail the traffic, is a startling, an appalling fact. Out of this the Government has realized the handsome sum of $146,715,203 on whisky and alcohol and $2,694,264 on brandy, or a total of $149,409,467. The showing for the first 10 months of the fiscal year of 1913 is still worse. The increase for that time over 1912 is 6,552,848 gallons, thus increasing the revenue of the Government by $7,208,133.59 over last year. I know it seems hard to give up this large revenue. But after all it is no better than blood money. The wrecked lives of the victims of strong drink, the widows and orphans it has made, and the crowded prisons and asylums should cry out against this attempt for hire to legalize a business so terrible in its consequences. Besides, if the cost to the Government and the States in prosecuting and caring for criminals, made so by alcoholism, and the paupers and insane that must be cared for as a result of the use of alcoholic drinks were deducted, probably there would be no gain, but a positive loss to the public. Let this be as it may, whatever loss shall accrue to the Government from the taking away of the tax on distilled liquors should be made up by an increased tax on fermented liquors by which it could easily be borne, and I believe would be willingly.

The statement of facts to which I have referred shows a surprisingly small amount of capital invested and number of men employed in the manufacture of distilled liquors. The amount invested in distilleries is only $72,450,000, while in breweries there is invested in the manufacture of malt liquors $671,158,000, and in wineries $27,908,000, making a total investment not affected by this proposed amendment of $699,066,000. The number of men employed in breweries and the wine industry in 1911 was 54,579, while in distilleries it was only 6,437. There is other interesting data in this statement of Mr. Coovert that I will submit to the Senate in a moment.

It appears that the sacrifice of property and deprivation of employment will be comparatively small if this amendment is adopted.

Mr. President, this proposed amendment is not just as I would have submitted it if I had drawn it on my own account. It excepts from its effects liquors used for mechanical, scientific, and medicinal purposes. I do not believe that alcohol or distilled liquors are necessary for any of those purposes. I would make no such exceptions. I would make the prohibition absolute. But others will not agree with me, and I have, for the present, deferred to the views of others who are earnestly seeking this legislation. I hope it may receive the early consideration and conscientious attention of Congress.

I ask to make the statement of Mr. Coovert a part of my remarks, without reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, permission to do so is granted.

The statement referred to is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1913.*

DATA IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION PROHIBITING MANUFACTURE, SALE, OR IMPORTATION OF DISTILLED LIQUORS.

(By E. E. Coovert.)

Proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and importation of distilled liquor containing alcohol after a limited period, say, of three years, after the ratification by the States, excepting for mechanical, scientific, and medicinal purposes under proper regulation of Congress, and giving Congress the power to enforce the same by proper legislation, the idea being not to interfere with the manufacture of fermented liquors, but placing upon such liquors the burden of supplying the revenue lost to the Government by reason of the suppression of the distilleries.

The following data will show this plan to be feasible, and from an economic standpoint highly desirable, eliminating entirely the moral equation.

CONSUMPTION OF WHISKY INCREASING.

On page 10 of the Report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, we find that 178,249,985 taxable gallons of distilled spirits were produced in the United States, not counting brandy and other liquors produced from fruit. This is the largest in the history of the country, and exceeds all previous productions by 2,847,590 gallons.

The amount withdrawn from the bonded warehouses, which measures the amount consumed of such distilled spirits, not counting fruit brandy, was 133,259,147 gallons. This exceeded the withdrawals of the year previous by 1,200,511 gallons.

The amount of revenue paid to the Government for the year 1912 for whisky and alcohol was $146,715,203, and for brandy $2,694,264.

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A bill (S. 2638) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel Tucker, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 2639) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 2640) waiving the age limit for appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Paymaster's Clerk George W. Masterton, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 2641) granting an increase of pension to James Rolfe (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 2642) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Britton, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of South Carolina:

A bill (S. 2643) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in the banks of the cotton-growing States the amount of money now held in the Treasury accruing from the sale of seized cotton; also the amount of money collected on cotton as a revenue tax; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2644) for the relief of Frank E. Garrett and others; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2645) for the relief of William E. Farrell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 2646) to provide for a site and the erection of a public building at Starke, Fla. (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

(By request.) A bill (S. 2647) for the relief of A. Purdee; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2648) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Merical; and

A bill (S. 2649) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Thornberg (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 2650) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit funds belonging to Indian tribes in Oklahoma in the banks of said State; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BRYAN (by request):

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) to authorize the appointment of Thomas Green Peyton as a cadet in the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) authorizing the delivering to the town of Somerset, Ky., of one condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 54) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion, to be held at Brunswick, Ga., in July, 1913; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. JONES. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed to the pending tariff bill. I should like very much to have it referred to the Democratic caucus, but I am unable to find anything in the rules permitting such a reference. So I move that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

EGYPTIAN COTTON (S. DOC. NO. 113).

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a copy of a report by J. S. Williams, chairman, and Clarence Ousley, subcommittee to study the production and marketing of Egyptian cotton, made to the American commission to investigate such agricultural credit and cooperation. It is estimated that the cost for printing the report will be about $30.74. I ask that it be printed as a public document.

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

FREDERICK WILLIAM RAIFFEISEN (S. DOC. NO. 114).

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a copy of an address by David Lubin, delegate of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture, delivered before the American commission on the occasion of its visit to the monument and house of Raiffeisen, the father of the rural-credit system, near Coblenz, Germany, June 12, 1913. The estimate furnished for the printing of this address is $17.86. I ask that it be printed as a public document.

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

STATUE OF ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. SMITH of Michigan) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 4), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Zachariah Chandler, presented by the State of Michigan to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for the purity of his life and his distinguished services to the State and Nation.

Second. That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the governor of the State of Michigan.

Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. SMITH of Michigan) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Zachariah Chandler, presented by the State of Michigan, 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Michigan.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Mr. LIPPITT submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 120), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be directed to furnish, for the use of the Senate, detailed information:

First. To show how the figures referring to cotton goods in the table on page 39 of the report of the Department of Commerce entitled "Foreign Tariff Systems and Industrial Conditions" were obtained; and

Second. To establish, if possible, the correctness of the statements that it takes 504 horsepower in the United States to add the same value to cotton goods as 114 horsepower does in the United Kingdom, and that 47 wage earners in the United States add as much to the value of cotton goods as 255 do in the United Kingdom.

SENATE FOLDING ROOM.

Mr. OVERMAN. I submit a resolution which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 121) was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue to rent for a period not to exceed 2 months from July 1, 1913, and at a rental not to exceed the sum now being paid, the warehouse now occupied as storage rooms for the folding room of the Senate on B Street SW., the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. I desire to have the accompanying letter read.

There being no objection, the letter was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
SERGEANT AT ARMS,
June 26, 1913.

Hon. LEE S. OVERMAN,
Chairman Committee on Rules, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: The lease on warehouse used as Senate folding room, located at First and B Streets SW., expires on June 30, 1913.

It has been impossible to comply with the law requiring vacation of said building by that time, for the following reasons:

None of the old buildings located in blocks lately purchased by the Government could store the immense volume of documents in the warehouse, and further, this is in conflict with another section of the law that provides for the demolishing of all buildings in these blocks, beginning July 1, 1913. The Senate Office Building has not available space sufficient to store the same, and until such time as the large surplus can be disposed of I recommend that the occupancy of warehouse be continued.

I find that there are 461,214 miscellaneous documents and pamphlets, in sets and single volumes, old, and to the credit of no one—much of the stock consisting of old departmental reports, dating as far back as 1870.

There are over 350,000 old documents remaining to the credit of Senators, which have either been overlooked or are valueless.

The Government Printing Office has over 300,000 documents to deliver to the Senate, and there is no available room for storing the same in this warehouse.

I understand that there are 110,000 Yearbooks alone to be delivered.

The above is respectfully submitted for your information and consideration.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES R. HIGGINS,
Sergeant at Arms United States Senate.

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DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. OVERMAN. I introduce a resolution bearing on this subject and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 122) was read as follows:

Resolved, That certain old documents and pamphlets now in the Senate folding room known as "surplus documents" and not credited to the account of any Senator shall be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms as follows:

First. From a schedule thereof to be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms each Senator shall be entitled to select and distribute such of said documents and pamphlets as he may desire, the same to be taken from the Senate folding room within a period of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution. At the expiration of that period of time the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to dispose of the residue of said documents to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government which may desire the same, or to sell the same as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That said surplus documents and pamphlets shall be subject to the order of Senators in the order in which applications therefor are filed with the Sergeant at Arms.

Second. That certain obsolete documents and pamphlets in the folding room, described in a schedule prepared under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms now to the credit of Senators and which are seldom drawn upon and for which there is little demand, be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms as follows: At the expiration of eight months from the date of the adoption of this resolution such of the said documents and pamphlets as are not disposed of and taken from the folding room by the Senators to whom they are credited shall be disposed of by the Sergeant at Arms to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government or be sold as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That none of the documents and pamphlets provided to be disposed of by this resolution shall be hereafter returned to the Senate folding room from any source.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask the Senator from North Carolina to allow the resolution to go to the Committee on Printing, and I will state briefly why.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have no objection to the reference of the resolution to that committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the reference is made I am going to suggest that it might be well if it were enlarged so that the Sergeant at Arms might communicate with each Senator and ask what documents to his credit he is willing to surrender.

Mr. OVERMAN. That the resolution provides for.

Mr. GALLINGER. It does provide for it?

Mr. OVERMAN. It provides that each Senator shall be consulted, and also that a catalogue of the documents shall be made and a statement submitted to each Senator, and that the documents Senators do not desire shall be sold as waste paper.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is very proper, because I know I have more than a thousand documents that I should like to get rid of.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say to the Senator, however, there are only about a million documents now, and we have this same matter occurring every two or three years. We have had thousands of tons of these documents sold as waste paper. If we could only get the other House to act upon the printing bill which the Senate has already passed, every particle of this difficulty would be obviated.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE.

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 124), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That 10,000 additional copies of the hearings before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage be printed for the use of Senators.

HEIRS OF ANGELO ALBANO (H. DOC. NO. 105).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the case of Angelo Albano, an Italian subject, who, on September 20, 1910, was, while in custody on a charge of crime at Tampa, Fla., seized by an armed mob and killed; and I recommend that, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of the liability of the United States, Congress make suitable provision for the heirs of the Italian subject thus killed, the proceeds to be distributed by the Italian Government in such manner as it may deem proper.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 26, 1913.*

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 1967. An act regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STONE. I submit a report of the committee of conference on House bill 1917, the Indian appropriation bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, after the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed upon, it was left to some secretaries and clerks to write it up and to prepare it. I have just been informed that by some oversight one of the items has been left out. I apologize to the Senate, and ask to withdraw the report for the time being, that the item to which I refer may be inserted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report is withdrawn.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Let the bill be read for information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on the Library report to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That there is hereby created a bureau to be known as the legislative drafting bureau.

SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the direction of an officer, to be known as the chief draftsman, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without reference to party affiliations, and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. He shall receive a salary of $7,500 per annum, and shall hold office for the term of 10 years unless sooner removed by the President upon the recommendation of the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, acting jointly.

SEC. 3. That there shall be in said bureau such assistants as Congress may from time to time provide. They shall be appointed by the chief draftsman solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties.

SEC. 4. That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress, or of 8 Members of the Senate or of 25 Members of the House of Representatives. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress acting jointly may, from time to time, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of the said bureau, including provision for drafting and revision upon such other requests as may be deemed advisable.

SEC. 5. That the chief draftsman shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the said bureau, and shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report as to the affairs of the said bureau for the preceding fiscal year, which shall include a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures.

SEC. 6. That the Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to establish in the Library of Congress a division to be known as the legislative reference division of the Library of Congress, and to employ competent persons therein to gather, classify, and make available in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof and to the legislative drafting bureau, and to provide in his annual estimates for the compensation of such persons, for the acquisition of material required for their work, and for other expenses incidental thereto.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STONE. I desire to present the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would inquire whether the Senator from Missouri desires to have the conference report reread or whether the particular omitted item can be pointed out to the Secretary and that be read?

Mr. STONE. I would be perfectly satisfied if I could have consent to have the complete report printed in the RECORD.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator from Missouri ask that the conference report be considered to-day?

Mr. STONE. I shall ask to have it considered now.

Mr. GALLINGER. As the report was read it occurred to me that it contained a great deal of new matter that had not heretofore been considered by either House. I may be mistaken about that, but, if that be so, I think we ought to have the privilege of looking at the report.

Mr. STONE. I do not think there is very much new matter in the report. There are very slight increases in the appropriation.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course, the Senator from Missouri is aware of the fact that under the rule of the Senate there ought to be no new matter in a conference report.

Mr. STONE. Does the Senator mean new matter in the appropriation bill?

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Mr. GALLINGER. I refer to any new matter that has not been considered heretofore by either of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. STONE. I had supposed that if the Senate desired to increase an appropriation or to decrease an appropriation it could do so, and I had supposed that even if other matters, legislative in their character, had been agreed to in the Senate and referred to the committee of conference, that committee would have jurisdiction to take up those amendments and to dispose of them even by way of amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I fear the Senator from Missouri misunderstood me. What I meant to suggest was that matter not heretofore considered and incorporated in the House bill or put into the bill as an amendment in the Senate could not properly, under our rules, be incorporated in a conference report, and I stated that I feared that there was a good deal of such matter in the Senator's conference report.

Mr. STONE. Does the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire go to the point of supposing that the conference committee has inserted in their report entirely new matter in no wise connected with the bill as it was sent to them?

Mr. GALLINGER. I should consider that it was altogether irregular and beyond the power of the conference committee to do that.

Mr. STONE. The conference committee has done nothing of that kind, I will say to the Senator. No new matter not considered either in the House or in the Senate has been introduced. There have been some little changes in clauses that were referred to the conference committee; that is to say, the House would recede or the Senate would recede with an amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. That undoubtedly is entirely proper if the amendment was not entirely original matter.

Mr. STONE. I think I feel warranted in assuring the Senator that there has been introduced no new matter not entirely appropriate.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am not going to be insistent or technical about the matter; but as the report was being read I caught a list of the salaries or appropriations for some purpose that occurred to me had not heretofore been considered. Am I correct as to that?

Mr. STONE. I do not know to just what the Senator refers. There is nothing of that kind, so far as I know.

Mr. GALLINGER. I appreciate the importance of having action on this bill, and, upon the statement made by the Senator from Missouri that I am laboring under a misapprehension in that regard, I will not object to the present consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the passage of the bill. I wish to make a correction of an error that I committed when the bill was last under consideration in the Senate, when I characterized the first item of appropriation in the bill as covering a deficiency. In this I was mistaken. The deficit, it seems from the report, occurred in that item the year before. The report and the justification which were handed to the committee this year to accompany the bill in their consideration of that measure called attention, in a small way, to another deficit which exists in the appropriation of $300,000, amounting to one-third thereof. So far as I can ascertain from reading the report, there is no mention made of the matter; and I wish to call attention to the irregularity, to say the least, of the Senate providing for deficits in current appropriations without having full information concerning such deficiencies and the assumption of legislative authority by the executive department in appropriating money from the public funds without authority from the legislative branch of the Government to do so. It may be necessary, and at times it may be the wise thing, perhaps, for the department to act in this way, but it should not do so without giving Congress full and detailed justification concerning the matter.

The item to which I refer will be found upon page 33 of the report of a hearing held on December 2, 1912, before a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and has to do with the present appropriation providing for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies. Matters are urgent. The necessity for these appropriations is actually existent. I am not trying to interfere with the passage of the bill, but I do want to call attention to what seems to me to be a sort of carelessness which has grown up upon the part of certain departments of the executive branch of the Government, in that they do not do full justice or courtesy to the legislative branch in the way of giving the legislative branch full information concerning the necessity for the appropriation of public funds. I consider such information to be a matter of vital importance and absolutely necessary. I say this in no spirit of criticism of any Member of the Senate or House or of the Indian Committee; yet it seems almost to have grown into a custom, for I find traces of it in several different appropriations.

I make this statement to correct an error which I made the last time we discussed the bill, and to call the attention of this body to the necessity of demanding full justification for all appropriations, more particularly of expenditures which have been made without authority. Appropriations covering deficits should specifically state that they are made for that purpose.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, has the Senate entered upon the consideration of the conference report?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands. There was no objection.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I shall not make any objection to the consideration of the conference report. I understand that a portion of it has been read. I should like to ask for information as to two items, one Senate amendment 28 and the other Senate amendment 29, on page 53 of the Senate print. I should like to know, for my own information, just what was done in regard to those items, and what sums they now contain.

Mr. STONE. As to those items, amendments 28 and 29, the Senate conferees receded.

Mr. FALL. And the action of the House still stands as it was? Mr. President, I am willing to take any responsibility that is necessary for my own——

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him for a moment, the Senate conferees receded with an amendment.

Mr. FALL. The usual procedure, of course, would be to have this conference report printed. There will not be many more bills passed in this way, Mr. President.

Mr. STONE. Amendment No. 28 is as follows:

For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and for pay of superintendent, $68,600; for general repairs and improvements, $5,000; new buildings, $15,000; in all, $88,600.

Mr. FALL. And as to 29?

Mr. STONE. Amendment 29 is as follows:

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and for pay of superintendent, $51,900; for general repairs and improvements, $6,000; for girls' dormitory, $18,000; in all, $77,500.

Mr. FALL. Did the chairman leave out an item of $1,600 for waterworks, or is it in the report? I ask because this is the only source of information I have.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I will withdraw the report, as I find another mistake in it. I will bring it up again to-morrow.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor, and I wish to occupy it for just one moment. I have no desire to retard in any way immediate action upon this bill or its passage. I am a member of the committee, however, and one of the Senators who must pass upon this matter, and the chairman of the committee is the only source of information I have.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee, if the Senator from New Mexico will yield for that purpose, whether this conference report can not be printed, so that Senators may have the advantage of knowing what it contains?

Mr. STONE. Yes; I will ask now to have the report printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understood the Senator to withdraw the report.

Mr. STONE. It ought to be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. SMOOT. Not if it is withdrawn.

Mr. STONE. I withdraw it, and it had better not be printed at all until it is corrected.

Mr. FALL. I think that by far the better course, Mr. President. Then we will know what is in the report.

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest to the chairman of the committee that it may be printed for the use of the committee. In a matter of this importance Senators would like to have an opportunity to know what it contains, especially those of us who have devoted a good deal of study and consideration to the bill.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I can easily do that. I will now go to the committee room myself and go over the manuscripts and see that the report is correct. When that is done I will have it printed on the order of the committee.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, may I ask what has become of the Indian appropriation bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is in the hands of the chairman of the conferees on the part of the Senate. The conference report has been withdrawn.

Mr. GRONNA. With the request that it be printed in the RECORD?

Mr. OWEN. It will be printed by the order of the committee.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will be compelled to rule that nothing can be printed when there is nothing before the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. There was so much confusion that I was not sure what had been done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri said he would have it printed when finally prepared.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1240, to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to give a little more consideration to the bill for which present consideration is asked by the Senator from Oklahoma, and I shall be constrained to object this morning. I assure the Senator that in the near future I shall be quite willing to have it brought up and discussed. I do not believe in the bill, and I have some observations to make concerning it, but I would rather not make them this morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will remain on the calendar.

DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I desire to call up Senate resolution 103, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado asks for the immediate consideration of a resolution which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 103) reported by Mr. SHAFROTH on the 18th instant from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That Senate resolution adopted on the 20th day of February, 1885, providing for furnishing to Senators pamphlet printed copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I do not see that there is a report upon the resolution. It is quite important, and I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado if a report has been submitted?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; not a written report. The committee considered the resolution, and ordered me to report it favorably, just as reports are usually made upon matters referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course generally resolutions referred to that committee are those calling for the payment of money for some particular item that is needed immediately. This resolution proposes to change existing law, and I think there ought to be a written report upon it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The committee has had this matter under consideration for some time, and Senators have discussed it for some time. It is not complicated. It is simply a question as to whether we shall keep in force an old resolution, passed in 1885, which provides that there shall be furnished to each Senator copies of the Supreme Court decisions, at a cost of 80 cents per printed page. The committee thought that was an outrageous price, and therefore that the resolution ought to be annulled.

Mr. SMOOT. I agree with the Senator that 80 cents per printed page is an outrageous price, but I should like to ask him if the price thus charged is not taken into consideration with the contract itself, and whether it is not virtually an advance upon the contract rather than a direct charge upon these few additional copies?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will say to the Senator that I was told by the clerk of the Supreme Court that the contract which the printers have with the Supreme Court provides for a charge of $2.95 per printed page, and that this is an additional charge. It seemed to me that that price was very high, but we had no jurisdiction over that subject, it being contained in a general appropriation bill.

Mr. SMOOT. So that I may be understood by the Senator, he having looked into this question later than I, I will state my understanding is that in order that these copies shall be delivered to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives ahead of the regular printing provided by law, the additional price, which is an exceedingly high price, is paid for them, but that it is taken into consideration with the general price that would have been charged if they had all been printed at one time. Has the Senator looked up that question?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; but the price for the copies is so outrageous that it seems to me it can not be taken into consideration as a part of the general price for publishing all of the Supreme Court decisions.

I want to say to the Senator that I do not believe one Senator out of fifty reads these decisions. I have asked a number of Senators, and I have not found one who has said that he has read the decisions, or any considerable number of them. In fact, I have failed to find a Senator who said he had read a decision.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that I have read a decision.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I admit there may be a few; but the Senator will concede that when any important decision is rendered by the Supreme Court, somebody rises in the Senate or in the House and asks that it be made a public document. What is the necessity of having copies of the pamphlet edition distributed to each Senator when there is no general use of them? It may be that a few Senators do read them.

The thing that called our attention to this matter was a bill which was rendered, and which I hold in my hand now, providing for payment for these decisions from February 6, 1913, to April 30, 1913. It amounts to $468.80, at the rate of 80 cents a page. I want to say to the Senator that the West Publishing Co. prints in pamphlet form every one of the decisions of the Supreme Court; and we could subscribe for each Senator for that entire edition, which they issue in pamphlet form, at a less annual cost than the amount of this one bill for three months. We can get them for $5 a year. They are sent in pamphlet form soon after the decisions are rendered, and after the pamphlet forms are delivered they are bound, and there is sent to each for nothing a permanent bound edition. For this same amount of money a volume of the temporary pamphlets and the bound volume for an entire year can be furnished to each one of the Senators.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Why could not these pamphlet copies be printed at the Government Printing Office at cost?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will tell the Senator why. It is understood that the Justices of the Supreme Court desire that the decisions shall be printed by some person in whom they have entire confidence, so that there shall be no "leak" as to the decisions.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Could not that be arranged at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know. At any rate, that is their reason. In order to make any change it would be necessary to go and make some kind of negotiations. At any rate, they do not seem to want the Government Printing Office to publish the decisions.

It seems to me that if we want to have copies of the decisions furnished to the Members of the Senate, the best thing to do is to subscribe for a copy of the decisions for each Member of the Senate, to be furnished by the West Publishing Co. Then you will get every decision in pamphlet form soon after it is rendered, and you will also get a bound volume containing the decisions for the entire year, for the $5 which will have to be paid to the West Publishing Co.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President——

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I desire to ask the Senator if it is not a fact that the Senators who take pleasure in reading the decisions of the Supreme Court do not keep the pamphlets in such a condition that they can refer to them when they want them, and in the final analysis they go to the Supreme Court or to the Library in order to get a decision to read?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not believe there are half a dozen Senators who have copies of these temporary decisions in such form that they can turn to a decision, where there are some 20 or 30 pamphlets together. I have asked a number of Senators what they do with their copies of the decisions, and they have said: "I let them accumulate until I get quite a bunch and then I send them to John Jones, an attorney in my town." I have asked a number of Senators whether they have read the decisions, and I have failed yet to find one who had read the decisions.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator forgets that this Senator told the Senator from Colorado the other day that he did read them as they came out, and that he considered the publication of them in this form to be very valuable.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not remember it, if that is the case; but I am satisfied that no considerable number of Senators read the decisions, and it seems to me that the price is entirely too high.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. May I interrupt the Senator? The Senator will remember, when this matter was up some days ago,

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State of Washington the tract of land actually used by them as a tribal burial ground, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $250, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out this provision."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amendment proposed insert the following:

"SEC. 26. On or before the 1st day of July, 1914, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a system of bookkeeping to be installed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which will afford a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and allotments and by units of the service, showing for each class of work or activity carried on the expenditures for the operation of the service, for repairs and preservation of property, for new and additional property, salaries and wages of employees, and for other expenditures. Provision shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior for further analysis of each of the foregoing classes of expenditures if, in his judgment, he shall deem it advisable.

"Annually, after July 1, 1914, a detailed statement of expenditures, as hereinbefore described, shall be incorporated in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress on or before the first Monday in December.

"Before any appropriation for the Indian service is obligated or expended, the Secretary of the Interior shall make allotments thereof in conformity with the intent and purpose of this act, and such allotments shall not be altered or modified except with his approval.

"After July 1, 1914, the estimates for appropriations for the Indian service submitted by the Secretary of the Interior shall be accompanied by a detailed statement, classified in the manner prescribed in the first paragraph of this section, showing the purposes for which the appropriations are required."

And the Senate agree to the same.

WM. J. STONE,
H. L. MYERS,
MOSES E. CLAPP,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

JOHN H. STEPHENS,
C. D. CARTER,
CHAS. H. BURKE,
Managers on the part of the House.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 1966. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909; and

H. R. 6282. An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes.

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT VETERANS TO GETTYSBURG, PA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution received this day from the House of Representatives, which the Secretary will read.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) appropriating $4,000 to defray traveling expenses of soldiers of the Civil War now residing in the District of Columbia, from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., and return, was read twice by its title.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution just laid before the Senate.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I do not know that I have any objection to that joint resolution, but on yesterday I gave notice that I would call up Senate joint resolution No. 43 at the close of morning business, not, however, to interfere with the consideration of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. KERN. This is a joint resolution to appropriate $4,000 to pay the expenses of certain veterans to the Gettysburg celebration.

Mr. FALL. I have no objection whatever to that.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I simply want to say to the Senator that I think the proper procedure would be to have the joint resolution referred to the committee and let the committee speedily report it to the Senate. Joint resolutions and bills coming from the other House are always referred to a committee. If the Senator from Indiana has no objection, I think that would be the proper course to pursue as to this joint resolution. I think it can be reported back from the committee in a very few minutes as I know of no objection whatever to it.

Mr. KERN. To what committee should the joint resolution be referred?

Mr. SMOOT. To the Committee on Appropriations, I think.

Mr. KERN. The chairman of that committee is not now present.

Mr. BRISTOW. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Indiana if this joint resolution provides for paying the expenses of the veterans in the District of Columbia to Gettysburg and return?

Mr. KERN. I understand that is the purpose of the joint resolution.

Mr. BRISTOW. Why should the expenses of the veterans in the District of Columbia be paid any more than those of veterans living in the States?

Mr. VARDAMAN. The States have made similar provision as to their veterans.

Mr. KERN. The States have done so.

Mr. BRISTOW. If the States have paid such expenses, then, of course, I think the District should do so; but if the National Government pays the expenses of veterans from the District, it seems that all veterans in the States ought to be treated in exactly the same way.

Mr. KERN. I am quite sure that the Indiana Legislature has made an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the veterans living in that State.

Mr. GALLINGER. Most of the States have done so.

Mr. KERN. Most of the States have done so. The Southern States have also made appropriations for this purpose.

Mr. NORRIS. The joint resolution provides that one half the expenses shall be paid out of the District funds and the other half out of the Government funds.

Mr. BRISTOW. It is the same as though it came from a State treasury.

Mr. NORRIS. The same as if it came from a State.

Mr. VARDAMAN. If the Senator from Indiana will pardon the suggestion, I will say, in reply to the question of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW], that almost all of the States of the Republic have paid the expenses of the veterans attending the Gettysburg reunion. Mississippi is paying the expenses of her representatives there, and almost all the States in the Republic, so far as I know, are paying such expenses. I think the District of Columbia should pay the expenses of the veterans from this District.

Mr. BRISTOW. I have not the slightest objection to that. All I wanted was for the veterans in the States to have exactly the same treatment as the veterans in the District will receive.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. I am not going to object to the present consideration of the joint resolution, but I want it distinctly understood that this is not to be considered as a precedent established by the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) appropriating $4,000 to defray the traveling expenses of soldiers of the Civil War now residing in the District of Columbia from Washington to Gettysburg, Pa., and return.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That to defray the traveling expenses of all honorably discharged soldiers of the Civil War, and of all soldiers of the Confederate Armies who rendered honorable service therein now residing in the District of Columbia, from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., and return, to enable such soldiers to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held at Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1913, there is appropriated, one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, the sum of $4,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

That such appropriation shall be expended by a commission, consisting of the Secretary of War, Col. Thomas S. Hopkins, past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, and Capt. D. B. Mull, ex-commander of the United Confederate Veterans, of a post in Georgia, residents of the District of Columbia.

That said commission is authorized to adopt such rules for the determination of the persons entitled to transportation hereunder as they may deem proper.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS' REUNION, BRUNSWICK, GA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution received this day from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

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The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' reunion, to be held at Brunswick, Ga., in July, 1913, was read twice by its title.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, a couple of words have been left out of that joint resolution which it ought to contain, and, if there is no objection, I should like to have the joint resolution taken up and acted on now and to offer an amendment of two or three words to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the present consideraton of the joint resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator if the consideration of the joint resolution is a matter of urgency, or whether it might not go over without injury to anyone?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I understand that the tents will be needed probably next week, though I am not sure about it. The joint resolution says in July, but the exact date in July I do not know.

Mr. GALLINGER. The only point I would make is the same as that made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] a moment ago, that if there is time to refer the joint resolution to a committee and have it reported back, it would be a better method of legislative procedure.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Then, I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. I desire to ask for the adoption of an order to print 25,000 copies of the proposed currency bill for distribution, 10,000 to go to the document room and 15,000 to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the order.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That there be printed 25,000 additional copies of Senate bill No. 2639, "A bill to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording a means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes," of which 10,000 shall be placed in the Senate document room for distribution and 15,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator if he has an estimate as to the cost of this printing?

Mr. OWEN. It comes within the $500 limit, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator assures me that the expense will be under $500, and therefore I have no objection.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oklahoma will yield to me, I should like to inquire of the Senator if he would not be willing to change his resolution so as to provide for the printing of a larger number of copies.

Mr. OWEN. The resolution now provides for 25,000 copies.

Mr. NORRIS. I am satisfied that 25,000 copies will not come anywhere near supplying the demand.

Mr. OWEN. We could easily enlarge the number afterwards from the plates, if necessary.

Mr. NORRIS. Has the Senator made any inquiry——

Mr. OWEN. I will say to the Senator that we can not under the $500 rule go beyond the number provided for in the order.

Mr. NORRIS. Without the Committee on Printing passing upon it.

Mr. OWEN. It would have to go to the Committee on Printing, which would delay the matter, and there is already a very urgent demand for a considerable number of copies.

Mr. NORRIS. I think the Senator will find that we need at least twice that many.

Mr. OWEN. Then there can be a reprint.

Mr. SMOOT. In order to have more than that number printed it would have to be a concurrent resolution, and not only pass the House, but the Senate. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that the House has already ordered 25,000 or 50,000 copies of this bill—I forget which.

Mr. OWEN. Twenty-five thousand copies.

Mr. NORRIS. But those 25,000 copies are not for the use of the Senate, as I understand.

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. NORRIS. The members of the Senate will not be given any of that number.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say, Mr. President, that by a resolution which was passed in the Senate not long ago, I think authority was given to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency to have done what printing was necessary for the committee. Therefore, I suggest to him that if he provides 25,000 copies for the use of the Senate he has authority under that resolution to print whatever additional number the committee may need, and the matter may be arranged in that way better than to have another resolution passed.

Mr. NORRIS. That being true, if the committee has authority to print what they need, why can not the order provide that the whole 25,000 copies shall be for the use of Senators?

Mr. OWEN. I question the authority under that resolution, and that is the reason I ask the Senate now to adopt the order I have presented.

Mr. NORRIS. But 15,000 of the 25,000 copies provided for under the order which the Senator has presented will go to the committee, and will not be for distribution among Members of the Senate.

Mr. OWEN. I will be very glad to have that reversed, so that 15,000 copies will go to the document room and 10,000 to the committee.

Mr. NORRIS. I will be glad if the Senator will do that.

Mr. OWEN. I ask to modify the order in that way.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection the order will be so modified. The question is on agreeing to the order.

The order was agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. I ask to have printed as a Senate document for the convenience of the Senate a statement or abstract prepared in regard to the bill (S. 2639) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes, which was introduced by me on the 26th instant. I ask that the statement be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency to accompany that bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. (S. Doc. No. 117.)

EXPORTATION OF ARMS TO MEXICO.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I gave notice on yesterday that this morning I would call up Senate joint resolution No. 43. I now do that for the purpose of addressing the Senate as briefly as I possibly can upon a subject which I think is of the utmost importance, and which should receive, as it undoubtedly, in my judgment, merits, some immediate consideration in view of the very critical condition of affairs, growing more critical every moment, upon our southern border.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution called up by the Senator from New Mexico.

The Secretary read the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 43) to repeal the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, authorizing the President to prohibit the exportation of arms, etc., as follows:

Whereas the provisions of the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, authorizing the President to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions of war under certain circumstances, and the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 14th day of March, in the year 1912, under the authority of said resolution, have been and are now being so construed by the authorities charged with the enforcement of the same as to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions of war to one or more of the contending factions in the Republic of Mexico and to authorize and permit such exportation of arms and munitions to one or more of such contending factions; and

Whereas there has been for more than two years last past continuous strife and armed conflict between various contending factions within the Republic of Mexico and the different States thereof; and

Whereas the enforcement of such law and the proclamation putting same in effect has, as is shown by the evidence taken by the Senate committee under Senate resolution 335, Sixty-second Congress, second session, caused attacks upon American citizens residing or temporarily being in Mexico, the destruction of the property of such American citizens, the holding of such citizens for ransom, and has resulted in engendering between such and other American citizens and the great mass of Mexicans feelings of antagonism and distrust, and is destroying the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries; and

Whereas it is the desire of the Government of the United States to remain entirely neutral and to take no part, directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of the Republic of Mexico, and to restore and maintain the friendship and good feeling heretofore existing between the citizens of the two countries: Therefore

Resolved, etc., That the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, amending the joint resolution of April 22, 1898, authorizing the President to prohibit the exportation of arms and materials of war, etc., be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, Senate joint resolution No. 43 provides for the repeal of a resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States on March 14, 1912.

I desire to call the attention of the Senate, first, to the fact that the resolution of March 14, 1912, was evidently adopted under a misunderstanding of the effect of the resolution itself or of the law then in force, which it was sought to amend; second, that the object of the adoption of the resolution at that time, as expressed upon the floor of the Senate, has not only not been attained, but that the results have been diametrically opposed to those which the persons who offered the resolution stated they desired to bring about.

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tures he may have made in the article which gave rise to the investigation, but they have been of so grave a character as to challenge the attention of the entire country. It awaits with no small degree of eagerness information concerning the details concerning the sinister influences which have in the past operated to induce legislation and which may be more or less operative at the present time.

The President simply reflects the sentiment generally prevailing that no longer delay should ensue than the necessities of the case actually require, and that the members of the committee even subordinate other duties to the necessities of carrying on this investigation without delay. Everybody recognizes that it was started with a view to ascertain what influences were operative in connection with pending tariff legislation.

A few days ago all the members of the committee, recognizing that it was desirable to proceed without delay, concluded that the caucus would complete its work last night and that there would then be an opportunity to resume this morning. The caucus did not do so, but the Democratic members of the committee have chosen rather to go on with the work of the investigation than to continue with the work of the caucus.

I think it altogether commendable in the President to indicate, if he did so indicate, that it was perhaps desirable even that other duties should be subordinated and that the investigation should go on, in order that reports of its hearings might be available for the purpose for which the investigation was originally started, namely, to ascertain what influences, if any influences there were, were at work in connection with the tariff legislation that is soon to engage the attention of the Senate.

WASHED PAPER MONEY.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, on several occasions during the past month I have endeavored to have printed as a public document numerous letters I have received on the subject of washed paper money. I have failed in that, and I desire now to read a couple of short editorials on the subject, which I think are very pertinent. With the permission of the Senate, I will first read an editorial from the Washington Post of July 2, 1913, headed "Washed-out money." It is as follows:

WASHED-OUT MONEY.

The specimens of washed money which are beginning to appear in circulation are an imposition upon the patience and good taste of the people. The pittance that may be saved by washing the money is more than offset by the danger of counterfeiting. Who can tell whether a bill is good or not, when the ink is so faded as to make the print illegible? The experiment, judging by the appearance of the bills, is a miserable failure. The Treasury authorities should either see that all washed bills are up to a certain standard, or abolish the new system altogether. Uncle Sam is not so poor that he can not furnish attractive money for the public, and there should be no penny-wise economy that will lower the standard already attained.

Further, I read from the American Banker of May 24, 1913, as follows:

WASHED BILLS AND COUNTERFEITS.

There is a widespread alarm over the probability that the Government laundry will give a tremendous impetus to counterfeiters. Of necessity, the cleansing of a bill takes out some of the color, and so is a partial bleaching process. Crooks engaged in the green-goods business have no difficulty in getting paper of the precise kind used in the production of genuine bills, and while their laundry does not work quite so fast as Uncle Sam, it works full time just the same, and the output of spurious money is liable to reach dangerous proportions.

When the plant for washing soiled bills was first put in operation, bankers warned Government officials that this was a dangerous innovation. Despite this protest, however, the authorities went ahead and increased the capacity of the plant. This was nuts and oranges for the crooks who were steadily increasing their output of green goods which can scarcely be distinguished from the genuine article, even by experts.

Something must be done to root out the counterfeiting gang, but this process, it is feared, will be made more difficult by the large increase in the volume of washed money now coming into circulation.

I have still another editorial on the same subject, taken from the Washington Post, which I shall not read but shall ask to have published in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission to do so is granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[Editorial printed in the Washington Post May 15, 1913.]

COUNTERFEIT CERTIFICATES.

The appearance in general circulation of counterfeit silver certificates printed on official paper, which are so perfectly executed that experts frequently fail to detect their spurious character, goes to justify the fears of the banks that the Treasury's money-washing laundry would give an impetus to counterfeiting.

The washing process as practiced at the Treasury takes as little of the color out of the bills as is compatible with cleanliness of appearance, but quite naturally the fact that washing the money had the effect of bleaching it to a certain extent suggested the idea to counterfeiters that a more thorough bath would put them in possession of a good supply of paper that would pass examination everywhere. As it is rather easy in these days of scientific imitation of engraving, processes and ink making to turn out "green goods" of the proper color, tint, and mechanical perfection, a stock in hand of the virtually inimitable paper is nine-tenths of the battle. Making a $5 bill grow where $1 grew before is simpler, indeed, than making two blades enrich the farmer where one had kept him in debt. The practical immunity from detection is another advantage which commends the new process to the dextrous crook with an aversion for prison life.

The Treasury took the bankers' warning so little to heart that plans for increasing its capacity were carried out, so that now several times as much soiled money can be given a presentable appearance as formerly. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the bill raisers should increase their output in the same ratio, or at all. Doubtless their laundry facilities permit them to take bills in the original green and bleach them to any degree of whiteness wanted.

That the rascals are still at large despite the trap set by the secret service affords an additional cause for alarm, and the adoption of precautions calculated to put an end to such an infringement on the Treasury's exclusive right of production and distribution of the genuine "long green." If subtreasuries and banks can not find it possible to separate the good from the bad, it is conceivable that the proportion of spurious currency in circulation may become a public menace.

PROPOSED LAKE ERIE DAM.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, a few days since the President of the United States transmitted to the Senate a report of the International Waterways Commission relative to the construction of a proposed dam at the outlet of Lake Erie, which I understand was ordered to be printed. There accompanied the report some illustrations in the nature of plate maps. Under the rule of the Senate it requires a special order to have the illustrations printed with the report. I will state that the matter has been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, and I am speaking for the committee. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the accompanying illustrations be printed with the report.

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, the President of the United States in transmitting the report made the recommendation which I read:

Should Congress make provision for the printing of such report as a document the American section of the commission requests that 500 copies thereof be made available for its use.

In pursuance to that suggestion I offer the order I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia submits an order, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That 500 copies of the message from the President of the United States, transmitting the final report of the International Waterways Commission upon the proposed dam at the outlet of Lake Erie (S. Doc. 118, 63d Cong., 1st sess.), be printed, with accompanying illustrations, and delivered to the American section of the International Waterways Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the order. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, just one question. Has the Senator an estimate of the cost of printing the 500 copies?

Mr. BACON. The order does not call for an extra 500 copies.

Mr. SMOOT. They are to come out of the number heretofore ordered printed?

Mr. BACON. It only specifies that that number shall be delivered as indicated, but it does not ask for an increase in the number ordered printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the order will be entered.

ST. LOUIS, BROWNSVILLE & MEXICO RAILROAD.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I submit the resolution which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 125) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission, in connection with its investigation of all the facts and circumstances concerning the purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. and the subsequent receivership of both railroads, as heretofore ordered by resolution of the Senate, also investigate, if it has not the evidence on hand, and report to the Senate all the facts and circumstances concerning the purchase of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad in the State of Texas by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., such information to contain the total cost, directly and indirectly, of the purchase of said St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the method by which same was acquired and the person or persons to whom the purchase price thereof was paid, or who, directly or indirectly, participated in such sale or were benefited thereby, including the total cost of construction of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad and the total amount and value of donations or bonuses contributed in cash or otherwise in consideration of or as an inducement to the construction of said road, the amount paid to all persons, firms, or corporations in consideration of the construction of said railroad, or any part thereof, and the names of any and all persons who were interested in contracts for such construction or who participated in or were benefited by such contracts, directly or indirectly, and any and all other facts tending to show what profit was derived, directly or indirectly, by any and all persons from the construction, operation, or sale of said St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad and by whom derived, and whether, since the construction of said railroad, its operation has been profitable or unprofitable, and, if unprofitable, the reasons therefor.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Texas whether the Interstate Commerce Commission has entered upon this investigation?

Mr. SHEPPARD. It has entered upon the investigation, and this resolution does not enlarge the scope of the investigation. It simply directs particular attention to this one transaction in Texas. I think it would be of value to bring out the facts suggested in the resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. The question I was asking the Senator was not with reference to this particular resolution, but the resolution heretofore passed. I understand there was passed some time ago a Senate resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make the investigation referred to. Was there not?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes; it covers the matter described in my resolution only in very general terms, however. My idea was to direct particular attention to this transaction in the State of Texas.

Mr. NORRIS. But can the Senator tell us how far the investigation has progressed?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. NORRIS. Does the Senator remember the date when the other resolution was passed?

Mr. SHEPPARD. It was something like three or four weeks ago, I am sure.

Mr. NORRIS. It was a Senate resolution, was it not?

Mr. SHEPPARD. A Senate resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADDRESS BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER M'CHORD (S. DOC. 119).

Mr. BORAH. I ask to have printed as a Senate document an address by Hon. C. C. McChord, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, before the Association of Iron, Steel, and Electrical Engineers on the work of the Federal Government for the prevention of railroad accidents and its results.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CHILTON. I should like to ask the Senator the length of the address and what it will cost to print it.

Mr. BORAH. I do not know its length, but I know it covers the subject very fully. I did not undertake to count the pages, because it is a subject of such importance that the lengthier it is the better.

Mr. CHILTON. Usually these matters are attended to by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. I do not see either Senator present.

Mr. SMOOT. Is the whole of the address in the paper sent to the desk?

Mr. BORAH. It is.

Mr. SMOOT. Then there is no question but that it can be printed within the amount provided by law.

Mr. CHILTON. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the address will be printed as a Senate document.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the country to a matter of interest to us all.

In 1908 a joint resolution was passed by Congress authorizing the Department of Justice to institute proceedings of forfeiture against the Oregon & California Railroad Co. Those proceedings were instituted, and resulted in a judgment of forfeiture against the company. Subsequently an act was passed by Congress to withdraw the lands forfeited from sale, settlement, or other disposition until subsequent legislation was had by Congress. Notwithstanding that act, there are agents in the field, throughout the West particularly, selling what purport to be preferred rights to the lands within this grant, although it is not possible for any person to sell preferred rights to them. The result is that through these representations many innocent people are being separated from their money.

Mr. SMOOT. And they are paying from $200 to $500 each.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. They are paying from $200 to $500 for each quarter section. I am constantly in receipt of letters from the Pacific coast, from the Middle West, and some from the East asking me whether or not parties can secure preferred rights to lands within the grant.

Some time ago, not knowing the present status of the suit, I sent to the district attorney at Portland, Oreg., a letter I had received from a man named B. C. Smith, at Carlton, Oreg., asking the status of the forfeiture proceedings and whether he could acquire preferred rights. In answer to Mr. Smith, the district attorney addressed to him a letter explaining the present status of the forfeiture proceedings; and in addition to writing Mr. Smith the district attorney sent me a copy of his letter. I ask to have the letter read and inserted in the RECORD in order that so far as it is possible for Congress to protect these innocent people and prevent others from imposing on them it may be done.

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

The Secretary read as follows:

JUNE 10, 1913.

Mr. B. C. SMITH, *Carlton, Oreg.*

DEAR SIR: Senator GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN has referred to me for attention and reply your valued communication of May 29, 1913, in which you make inquiry concerning the present status of the case of the United States *v.* Oregon & California Railroad Co., and you also ask information as to the manner in which these lands may be acquired by actual settlement thereon.

Replying thereto, you are advised that in the above suit the district court has rendered a decision canceling the patent of the defendant corporation on the ground that the defendant has failed, neglected, and refused to comply with the terms of the grant under which it took and accepted the same. It is understood that the defendant will appeal this case to the circuit court of appeals, and it is contemplated that before the decision shall become final that it will be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is very difficult for us to hazard an opinion as to when the probable final outcome of this case will be, but, under ordinary circumstances, a decision could not reasonably be expected within two years.

In the event that the decision of our district court should be upheld by the Supreme Court, then it will be necessary for Congress to provide by legislation for some manner for the disposal of these lands. It is my opinion that until the case is finally determined and Congress thereafter by legislation provides some method for the disposal of these lands, that it is impossible for any citizen to gain any rights by attempting to acquire them. In this connection I would most urgently advise you not to permit any locator to induce you to pay him any sum of money or any other consideration for locating you upon any of these lands. There are certain people who are now making a business of locating alleged settlers on these lands, charging them a fee therefor, claiming in some instances to have authority for so doing. This office looks with disapproval upon the methods of these men, and it is my opinion that those citizens who pay these alleged locators their fees will simply lose the amount they so pay.

If there is any other information that you desire and that I am in position to furnish you, I assure you that I will be glad to do so upon your request therefor.

Yours, very truly,

CLARENCE L. REAMES,
United States Attorney.

SESSION TO-MORROW AND ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn until to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I desire a unanimous-consent agreement, if possible, to the effect that no business of a legislative or executive character shall be transacted to-morrow, it being the purpose to meet to-morrow simply that we may adjourn over until Monday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and unanimous consent is given.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill S. 1240, to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. All in favor of proceeding to the consideration of the bill will say "aye." [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

There were on a division—ayes 17, noes 9.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll to determine the presence of a quorum.

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

Ashurst	Gronna	Myers	Sheppard
Bacon	Hollis	Newlands	Sherman
Borah	Hughes	Norris	Shields
Brady	James	O'Gorman	Shively
Brandegee	Johnson, Me.	Oliver	Simmons
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Overman	Smith, Ga.
Bryan	Jones	Owen	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain	Kern	Page	Smith, S. C.
Chilton	La Follette	Perkins	Smoot
Clapp	Lane	Pittman	Sterling
Clark, Wyo.	Lea	Pomerene	Stone
Clarke, Ark.	Lewis	Ransdell	Thomas
Fall	Lippitt	Robinson	Thornton
Fletcher	McCumber	Root	Vardaman
Gallinger	Martin, Va.	Saulsbury	Works
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Shafroth	

Mr. CLAPP. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. NELSON] is necessarily absent from the Chamber on business of the Senate. I will let that statement stand for the roll calls of the day.

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Mr. SMITH of Michigan. My colleague [Mr. TOWNSEND] is necessarily absent from the Chamber to-day. I desire this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. SUTHERLAND] is necessarily absent from the city.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. My colleague [Mr. WARREN] is necessarily absent from the city. I desire this announcement to stand for any roll call hereafter during the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-three Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] that the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1240.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I understand that the consideration of the bill is likely to lead to some debate. I realize that my colleagues are desirous of returning to the consideration of matters in conference. For that reason I shall not insist upon the consideration of the bill at this time if the Senator from New Hampshire is going to debate the matter or to obstruct it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Oklahoma that it is my purpose to debate the bill somewhat when it is up for consideration. If it is to be seriously considered, I shall offer amendments to it. I think there is opposition to the measure on both sides of the Chamber.

Mr. OWEN. I withdraw the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill in view of the fact that it will lead to debate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 50 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, July 3, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 2, 1913.

CONSUL.

North Winship, of Georgia, now consul at Tahiti, to be consul of the United States of America at Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, vice Augustus G. Seyfert, resigned.

UNITED STATES JUDGE.

Jeremiah Neterer, of Washington, to be United States district judge for the western district of Washington, vice Clinton W. Howard, whose recess appointment expired March 4, 1913.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Howard Thompson, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia, vice Walter H. Johnson, whose resignation has been accepted.

Charles W. Lapp, of Ohio, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Ohio, vice Hyman D. Davis, who is serving under an appointment by the United States district court.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WYOMING.

Charles L. Decker, of Sheridan, Wyo., to be surveyor general of Wyoming, vice Alpheus P. Hanson, removed.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

J. J. Birdno, of Arizona, to be receiver of public moneys at Phoenix, Ariz., vice Charles E. Arnold, term expired.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Thomas F. Weedin, of Arizona, to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz., vice Frank H. Parker, term expired.

John E. Kelley, of Flandreau, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Pierre, S. Dak., vice John L. Lockhart, term expired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, Infantry, unassigned, to be colonel from June 27, 1913, vice Col. Calvin D. Cowles, Fifth Infantry, retired from active service June 26, 1913.

Maj. Leon S. Roudiez, Thirtieth Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel from June 27, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Frederick R. Day, unassigned, detailed as inspector general on that date.

Capt. Albert C. Dalton, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be major from June 27, 1913, vice Maj. Leon S. Roudiez, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1913:

Harry B. Hird,
Charles C. Ross,
William F. Gresham,
William D. Brereton, jr.,
Victor D. Herbster,
David F. Ducey,
Marshall Collins,
Kenneth Heron, and
Harry G. Donald.

Vernon G. Clark, a citizen of California, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 26th day of June, 1913.

Capt. Hugh Matthews, assistant quartermaster, to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of major, from the 2d day of June, 1913.

Carpenter Frederick G. McKay to be a chief carpenter in the Navy from the 19th day of April, 1913.

Byrd C. Willis, a citizen of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 23d day of June, 1913.

Professor of Mathematics Thomas J. J. See, with the rank of commander, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with rank of captain, from the 25th day of June, 1913.

Professor of Mathematics Frank B. Littell, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 25th day of June, 1913.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Byron Millard to be postmaster at San Jose, Cal., in place of William G. Hawley, deceased.

FLORIDA.

J. M. Crumpton to be postmaster at Clearwater, Fla., in place of Cyrus Lowrey, resigned.

IDAHO.

S. H. Laird to be postmaster at American Falls, Idaho, in place of Orin H. Barber, resigned.

ILLINOIS.

E. J. Cushing to be postmaster at Assumption, Ill., in place of Edward C. Watson, deceased.

Moses Jordan to be postmaster at Christopher, Ill., in place of Frank B. Keen, removed.

P. S. McPherson to be postmaster at Benld, Ill., in place of John R. Caudry, removed.

INDIANA.

George W. Jones to be postmaster at Whiting, Ind., in place of James Nejdl, resigned.

M. A. Thomas to be postmaster at Jasonville, Ind., in place of William O. Nash, removed.

KANSAS.

Herman L. Haasis to be postmaster at Florence, Kans., in place of James S. Alexander, resigned.

Edward F. Hudson to be postmaster at Fredonia, Kans., in place of Thomas C. Babb, resigned.

Gustave Ziesenis to be postmaster at Eudora, Kans., in place of Henry Abels, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

S. Y. Watson to be postmaster at Baton Rouge, La., in place of Edward M. Burnett, resigned.

MINNESOTA.

Edwin E. Lietz to be postmaster at Eyota, Minn., in place of Rollo C. Dugan, resigned.

NEW YORK.

James P. Doyle to be postmaster at Nunda, N. Y., in place of Benjamin E. Jones, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

E. J. Britt to be postmaster at Chadbourn, N. C., in place of Thomas H. Ramsbottom, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Frank J. Callahan to be postmaster at McClusky, N. Dak., in place of Robert J. Saueressig, resigned.

W. O. Lowden to be postmaster at McHenry, N. Dak., in place of George B. Mansfield, resigned.

John W. Schulenberg to be postmaster at Bisbee, N. Dak., in place of John I. W. Durston, resigned.

OHIO.

H. Bernard Thieman to be postmaster at Minster, Ohio, in place of A. W. Herkenhoff, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Herman H. Bradham to be postmaster at Manning, S. C., in place of Eliza Appelt, resigned.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Charles S. Engler to be postmaster at Faith, S. Dak., in place of Robert E. Rogers, resigned.

Charles F. McClung, jr., to be postmaster at Tripp, S. Dak., in place of Lewis A. Fox, resigned.

H. H. Millard to be postmaster at Summit, S. Dak., in place of Charles E. Tenney, resigned.

TEXAS.

J. G. Witherspoon to be postmaster at Crowell, Tex., in place of Jacob A. Wright, removed.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 2, 1913.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Richard Lee Metcalfe to be a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

A. B. Gray to be United States marshal for the district of Nevada.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Willard D. Vandiver to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.

MINISTER.

Benton McMillin to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

J. Butler Wright to be secretary of the embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Fred Morris Dearing to be secretary of the legation at Brussels, Belgium.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Clifford J. Boush to be a rear admiral.
Commander George F. Cooper to be a captain.
Lieut. Commander Christopher C. Fewel to be a commander.
Lieut. William V. Tomb to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Charles R. Train to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward D. Washburn, jr., to be a lieutenant.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):
Edward J. Foy.
Francis W. Rockwell.
Arthur S. Carpender.
Edmund W. Strother.
Oscar Smith, jr.
Haller Belt.
Edward H. Loftin.
John E. Iseman, jr.
William C. Owen.
Francis Cogswell.
Schamyl Cochran.
Philip Seymour.
Charles M. Yates.
William H. Pashley.
Fred T. Berry.
Ernest F. Buck.
Selah M. La Bounty.
William H. Dague, jr.
Paul J. Peyton.
Harry H. Forgus.
Henry D. McGuire.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons:
James A. Bass.
Griffith E. Thomas.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy:
George W. Calver.
John S. Saurman.
William W. Hargrave.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Henry I. Goff, Hartford.

ARKANSAS.

John E. Bradley, Warren.

DELAWARE.

Alfred Lee Cummins, Smyrna.
James J. English, Wilmington.
Rhubert R. German, Delmar.

GEORGIA.

John S. McKenzie, Comer.

INDIANA.

James N. Culp, North Vernon.

LOUISIANA.

J. M. Melton, Bernice.
W. T. Pegues, Mansfield.
T. J. Perkins, De Quincy.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Robert J. Crowley, Lowell.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jesse D. Smith, Poplarville.
Nannie S. Smith, Batesville.

MISSOURI.

James L. Smith, New London.
J. H. Turk, Ash Grove.

NEW JERSEY.

David C. Brewer, Toms River.
Patrick H. Ledger, Stockton.
Ada B. Nafew, Eatontown.
John A. Reddan, Hopewell.
H. G. Stull, Milford.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Finley T. Croom, Burgaw.
W. F. Flowers, Fremont.
C. L. Harris, Thomasville.
O. K. Holding, Wake Forest.
John V. Johnston, Farmville.
Samuel V. Scott, Sanford.
F. L. Williamson, Burlington.
S. P. Wilson, Fairmont.

OKLAHOMA.

A. B. Cunningham, Tahlequah.

OREGON.

H. B. Ford, Bend.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Smith L. Johnston, St. George.

TEXAS.

S. Anderson, Knox City.
Jefferson Johnson, Austin.
B. B. Lanham, Rockwall.
W. E. McKay, Huntsville.
Lula E. Willis, Daingerfield.

VERMONT.

Emerson M. Kennedy, Milton.

WASHINGTON.

Jefferson F. Canon, Tenino.
James O'Farrell, jr., Orting.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Warren D. Cline, Williamstown.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn July 2, 1913.

John P. Colpoys, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Excise Board of the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *July 2, 1913.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father almighty, ever patient and kind, just and merciful, wise and good, we come to Thee with mingled feelings of sorrow and regret, joy and gratitude—sorrow and regret for our past mistakes and sins, joy and gratitude for the auspicious conditions of the present, the hopes and promises for our future. To-day the sun shines on a reunited people, the Stars and Stripes float peacefully over the land. The din of strife, the roar of battle is over, and the men who met in deadly conflict 50 years ago on a great battle field have met in fraternity and good will, rejoicing in the victory for the blue and the victory for the gray—a scene unparalleled in history, one upon which Thou canst look with approval. Grant that its lesson may sink deep into our hearts and be the earnest of an everlasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. This we ask in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, June 28, 1913, was read and approved.

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Whereas these lands, until recent years, were capable of being thoroughly cultivated and utilized for agricultural purposes and were of considerable value to their respective owners and yielded large returns to the counties in which they were located, and to the State of Mississippi, by reason of their assessed valuation upon the tax rolls of said counties and State; and

Whereas the gradual elevation of the flood line and subsequent floods and high water have resulted in the buildings on said lands being floated off the property of said riparian owners, their fences being totally destroyed, their drainage ditches being filled up, their once splendid fields being covered with superinduced additions of earth, sand, gravel, and seeds of noxious weeds, and the assessed values of their respective properties reduced to a nominal figure by reason of the destruction of their productive capacity; and

Whereas this result is entirely due to the construction of levees by the Government on the western bank of the Mississippi River in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, as well as to the nonerection of corresponding levees on the fronts of the lands of these riparians, which said facts are now admitted by the Mississippi River Commission in their report of June 30, 1910 (p. 2937), to wit: "* * * The elevation of the general flood level, which has resulted from the extension of the levee system in recent years, subjects these lands to deeper overflow than they were subject to formerly, or would be subject to now if the levee system were not in existence. * * * The people living in the larger of these overflowed areas have been clamoring for aid in the building of levees to protect their lands for 16 years past. * * * The immediate cause of the injuries complained of is the increased elevation of flood heights. That is the result of the general confinement of flood discharges by the levee system as a whole. * * * The situation is pathetic and distressing in the highest degree. That these people are to be condemned to perpetual inundation, without possibility of relief or redress, for the sake of an improvement for which their fellow citizens are enjoying great benefits, is intolerable to any man's sense of justice." The commission conclude their report from which the above extracts have been made by recommending to Congress three modes of compensation: One is to assist the owners of the inundated lands by helping them to build levees; another is to compensate them in damages for the injuries which they have sustained; a third is to buy their lands and devote them to forestry. (See Report Mississippi River Commission, 1910, p. 2937.)

Whereas under the law as it now exists said riparians are without legal redress against the Government of the United States, and Congress has refused to grant them aid in building of levees after an elaborate presentation has been given to the Sixty-second Congress in 1913: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Congress of the United States is memorialized and requested to pass Senate bill No. 1143, introduced in the Sixty-third Congress, April 7, 1913, "To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the taking of private property and damage thereto as the result of the improvement of the Mississippi River for navigation," to the end that the owners of said riparian lands in the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson may have a right of redress against the Government of the United States for the injuries which they may be able to prove that they have sustained by reason of the construction by the Government of the Mississippi River levee system, as so strenuously demonstrated by the Mississippi River Commission in their said report of June 30, 1910, on page 2937 of said report.

Resolved further, That the Members of Congress of the State of Mississippi are requested and urged to make special effort to carry into effect the purpose of this memorial.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I, the undersigned clerk of the House of Representatives of the said State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of house concurrent resolution No. 4, introduced in the house of representatives by the Hon. David C. Bramlette, jr., representative from Wilkinson County, on June 10, 1913, and passed by the house on June 13, 1913, and sent to the senate under suspension of the rules at once, and passed by the senate on June 13, 1913, as shown by the journals of the said two houses, in extraordinary session assembled.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this June 14, A. D. 1913.

STOKES V. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WEEKS presented a resolution adopted by the Board of Trade of Cambridge, Mass., favoring the reduction of the rate on first-class mail matter to 1 cent, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1583) granting a pension to Sarah W. Loud, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GOFF presented memorials of 115 employees of Mines Nos. 1 and 2, of 200 employees of Mine No. 3, of 203 employees of Mine No. 4, of 105 employees of Mine No. 5, of 222 employees of Mine No. 6, of 166 employees of Mine No. 7, of 87 employees of Mine No. 8, of 192 employees of Mine No. 9, of 85 employees of Mine No. 10, of 154 employees of Mine No. 11, of 144 employees of Mine No. 12, of 11 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 12, of 16 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 11, of 6 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 10, of 22 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 9, of 5 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 8, of 18 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 7, of 11 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 6, of 18 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 5, of 41 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 4, of 46 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 3, and of 13 stock-holding employees of Mine No. 2, all of the West Virginia Coal & Coke Co., in the State of West Virginia, remonstrating against the proposed dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary corporations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

Mr. OWEN submitted a report (No. 73) to accompany the bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress, heretofore reported by him.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WORKS. From the Committee on the District of Columbia I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) providing for a housing commission, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 74) thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Let it be read, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read for information by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a commission of five persons, three women and two men, who shall serve without compensation, to devise plans and the means of caring for and housing the indigent, improvident, and needy population of the District of Columbia, to be known as the housing commission.

It shall be the duty of said commission to ascertain and report to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress, with his own views thereon and any suggestions he may desire to make, the following:

First. A suitable location for a sufficient number of model sanitary houses for the accommodation of such persons as should be cared for under the direction of the National Government.

Second. The kind and probable cost of such suitable houses as may be needed for the proper housing and care of such persons.

Third. The best means of renting or otherwise providing such houses for persons able to make compensation therefor.

Fourth. The best and most practicable way of policing, superintending, and securing proper care and sanitation of such houses, and the grounds provided for their construction, and of improving the moral and sanitary conditions of the people so provided for.

Fifth. Any other data or facts that the commission may desire to submit and suggestions it may desire to make as to the kind of legislation needed to carry out such plan as it may report for the better housing and care of such persons.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I wish to ask the Senator from California if this is a unanimous report from the committee.

Mr. WORKS. It is. It involves an investigation, and does not bind the Government to anything, and does not cost anything.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I understand that it was recommended by the District Commissioners.

Mr. WORKS. Yes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I have no objection to it.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT IN ARIZONA.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I report back from the Committee on Public Lands favorably, with an amendment, the bill (S. 2548) to create an additional land district in the State of Arizona, and I submit a report (No. 75) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. In the original bill certain counties were described. The department has by description of metes and bounds included the same territory. So the committee amendment is only a change in a description of the land, which includes the same territory that was described in the original bill.

The amendment was, on page 1, line 4, after the word "contained," to strike out "in the following-named counties, to wit, Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Gila, Greenlee, and Graham" and to insert:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the State of Arizona; thence north along the boundary line between the States of Arizona and New Mexico to the southeast corner of township 5 north, range 31 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence west along the township line to the southwest corner of township 5 north, range 28 east; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of township 8 north, range 27 east; thence west along the second standard parallel north to the southeast corner of township 9 north, range 25 east; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of said township; thence west along the township line to the southeast corner of township 10 north, range 21 east; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of said township; thence west along the township line to the southeast corner of township 11 north, range 18 east; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of said township; thence west along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line to the southwest corner of township 12 north, range 16 east, when surveyed; thence north along the unsurveyed range line to the northwest corner of said township; thence west along the third standard parallel north to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 10 east; thence south along the range line to the southeast corner of said township; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of township 11½ north, range 11 east; thence south along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line, allowing for the proper offsets, to the southwest

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corner of township 2 north, range 11 east, when surveyed; thence east along the surveyed and unsurveyed township line to the northeast corner of township 1 north, range 15 east; thence south along the range line to the southeast corner of said township; thence east along the base line to the northeast corner of unsurveyed township 1 south, range 15 east; thence south along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line to the northwest corner of township 4 south, range 16 east; thence east along the township line to the northeast corner of township 4 north, range 17 east; thence south along the range line to the southeast corner of said township; thence east along the unsurveyed township line to the northeast corner of unsurveyed township 5 south, range 18 east; thence south along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line to the southeast corner of township 10 south, range 18 east; thence west along the second standard parallel south to the southeast corner of unsurveyed township 10 south, range 1 west; thence north along the Gila and Salt River principal meridian to the northeast corner of said township; thence west along the second standard parallel south to the northwest corner of township 10 south, range 10 west; thence south along the unsurveyed range line to its intersection with the south boundary of Arizona; thence southeasterly and easterly along said boundary to the southeast corner of the State of Arizona, the place of beginning.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendment was concurred in.

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

DISPOSITION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. SMOOT. From the Committee on Printing I report back favorably, with amendments, Senate resolution 122, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. OVERMAN June 26, 1913, as follows:

Resolved, That certain old documents and pamphlets now in the Senate folding room known as "surplus documents" and not credited to the account of any Senator shall be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms as follows:

First. From a schedule thereof to be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms each Senator shall be entitled to select and distribute such of said documents and pamphlets as he may desire, the same to be taken from the Senate folding room within a period of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution. At the expiration of that period of time the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to dispose of the residue of said documents to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government which may desire the same, or to sell the same as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That said surplus documents and pamphlets shall be subject to the order of Senators in the order in which applications therefor are filed with the Sergeant at Arms.

Second. That certain obsolete documents and pamphlets in the folding room, described in a schedule prepared under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms now to the credit of Senators and which are seldom drawn upon and for which there is little demand, be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms as follows: At the expiration of eight months from the date of the adoption of this resolution such of the said documents and pamphlets as are not disposed of and taken from the folding room by the Senators to whom they are credited shall be disposed of by the Sergeant at Arms to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government or be sold as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That none of the documents and pamphlets provided to be disposed of by this resolution shall be hereafter returned to the Senate folding room from any source.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments of the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, beginning in line 11, after the word "resolution" and the period, strike out the text of the resolution down to and including line 4 on page 2 and in lieu of the matter stricken out insert:

Second. At the expiration of six months the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to furnish a list of the residue of said surplus documents to the several executive departments and independent establishments of the Government and to supply their requests for such documents in the order in which application shall be made for a period of 30 days after said list shall have been furnished. At the expiration of the last-named period the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to sell as waste paper all of said surplus documents then remaining in the folding room, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That in case a number of Senators file within 30 days after said schedule is furnished them for a particular document in excess of the number on hand, then they shall be apportioned pro rata among the Senators filing such orders.

Mr. OVERMAN. What change does that make in my original resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. The original resolution had these words:

At the expiration of that period of time the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to dispose of the residue of said documents to the several executive departments, bureaus, offices, and commissions of the Government which may desire the same, or to sell the same as waste paper, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law.

The amendment provides that a certain length of time shall be given to the departments to select what they want, and then, after they have selected whatever they desire, such documents as remain shall be disposed of as stated. In other words, it follows the wording of the law that we now have in disposing of surplus documents in the Government Printing Office itself. The resolution applies to the folding room of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 5, to strike out the first word in the paragraph, the word "Second," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "*Resolved further*."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, lines 6 and 7, to strike out the words "prepared under the direction of" and in lieu thereof to insert "to be furnished by."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 11, before the word "months," to strike out the word "eight" and insert the word "six."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 13, to strike out the first three words in the line, the words "disposed of and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 15, after the words "Sergeant at Arms," to strike out the remainder of the line, all of lines 16 and 17, and line 18 down to and including the word "law," and to insert in lieu thereof as follows:

First. At the expiration of six months the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to furnish a list of the residue of said obsolete documents and pamphlets to each Senator, and to supply their requests therefor in the manner hereinbefore provided for the distribution of surplus documents for a period of 60 days.

Second. At the expiration of the last-named period the remainder of said obsolete documents and pamphlets shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided for surplus documents.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 19, before the word "documents," to insert the words "surplus or obsolete."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think that is substantially my resolution. There are a few minor changes. I hope the resolution will be adopted as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That certain old documents and pamphlets now in the Senate folding room known as "surplus documents" and not credited to the account of any Senator shall be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms, as follows:

First. From a schedule thereof to be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms each Senator shall be entitled to select and distribute such of said documents and pamphlets as he may desire, the same to be taken from the Senate folding room within a period of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution.

Second. At the expiration of six months the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to furnish a list of the residue of said surplus documents to the several executive departments and independent establishments of the Government and to supply their requests for such documents in the order in which application shall be made for a period of 30 days after said list shall have been furnished. At the expiration of the last-named period the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to sell as waste paper all of said surplus documents then remaining in the folding room, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury in the manner provided by law: *Provided*, That in case a number of Senators file within 30 days after said schedule is furnished them for a particular document in excess of the number on hand, then they shall be apportioned pro rata among the Senators filing such orders.

Resolved further, That certain obsolete documents and pamphlets in the folding room, described in a schedule to be furnished by the Sergeant at Arms, now to the credit of Senators and which are seldom drawn upon and for which there is little demand, be disposed of under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms, as follows: At the expiration of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution such of the said documents and pamphlets as are not taken from the folding room by the Senators to whom they are credited shall be disposed of by the Sergeant at Arms as follows:

First. At the expiration of six months the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to furnish a list of the residue of said obsolete documents and pamphlets to each Senator and to supply their requests therefor in the manner hereinbefore provided for the distribution of surplus documents for a period of 60 days.

Second. At the expiration of the last-named period the remainder of said obsolete documents and pamphlets shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided for surplus documents: *Provided*, That none of the surplus or obsolete documents and pamphlets provided to be disposed of by this resolution shall be hereafter returned to the Senate folding room from any source.

STATUE OF ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Mr. SMOOT. From the Committee on Printing I report back with an amendment Senate concurrent resolution No. 5, providing for the printing and binding of the proceedings attending the unveiling and acceptance of the statue of Zachariah Chandler, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to hear some explanation as to why that request should be made. What peculiar reason is there for it?

Mr. SMOOT. I will state to the Senator that it is the usual form of such resolutions. The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] gave notice that at 3 o'clock on July 28, 1913, he would call up Senate resolution 119 and address the Senate relative to the public service of Zachariah Chandler in connection with the presentation of the statue, which, of course, will be placed in Statuary Hall.

Mr. TOWNSEND. The statue is already in position.

Mr. SMOOT. I am informed that it is already in the hall. This is simply such a resolution as we always pass authorizing

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Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. There is a report from the Committee on Public Lands to the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. This seems to be a pretty important matter. I do not want to object to the report of the committee, because I should have been present at the committee meeting, but was prevented.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I will say to the Senator, with his permission, that the only change the bill makes in the present law is that in lieu of the cultivation of a sixteenth of the homestead the second year and an eighth the third year the homesteader is authorized to expend a dollar and a half per acre, so that it gives to him the option either to make improvements on the homestead at the rate of one dollar and a half per acre per annum or to cultivate.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It affects the entry in no other way?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. That is the only change made in the law. The bill is one that was introduced some time ago by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] to relieve the hardship upon the present homesteaders.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon what the bill as reported provides in lieu of that part of the present law which allows the Secretary of the Interior to make provision with reference to cultivation other than that specifically covered by law?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The committee thought those words in the law were useless and they were stricken out, so that the homesteader can either make improvements the second and third year as provided by the present law or make improvements as provided by the proposed amendment.

Mr. JONES. The bill provides specific improvements in place of the discretion now given to the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Yes.

Mr. JONES. Very well.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND EMPLOYEES.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I file a report (No. 72) to accompany the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees. There is quite a demand for this report, and I ask unanimous consent that a thousand copies of it be printed.

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator from Nevada if the committee has already ordered any copies of the report printed?

Mr. NEWLANDS. No. As I understand, the usual course is to print 250 copies of a report. I ask that a thousand copies of this one be printed, because the Senator will understand that there is a great demand for this report, in view of the pending contentions between the railroads and their employees.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection whatever to printing the thousand copies; but I wish to say to the Senator that under the law the committee over which he presides has a perfect right to order a thousand copies, and there is no necessity to have an order of the Senate.

Mr. NEWLANDS. If that is the case, I will call the committee together for that purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 2688) to increase the limit of cost of the United States public building at Grand Junction, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 2690) for the relief of Andy M. Weller (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 2691) for the relief of John P. Roberson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADY:

A bill (S. 2692) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell all unsold lots in the town site of Plummer, Kootenai County, Idaho, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2693) for the relief of Mary Van Deventer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2694) for the relief of Joshua Hawkes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 2695) to provide for the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 2696) to authorize the city of Fairmont to construct and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near the city of Fairmont, in the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2697) amending the acts relating to the granting of pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 2698) for the relief of the estate of Harrison Moulton; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2699) granting an increase of pension to William W. Larrabee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 2700) granting a pension to Mary F. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 2701) for the relief of Pickens Evans Woodson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2702) waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Chief Yeoman R. B. Langsford, United States Navy; and

A bill (S. 2703) waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Yeoman Gerald A. Eubank, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 2704) to regulate commerce among the States and Territories and the foreign nations by prohibiting the sending and the transmission of messages relating to the purchase or sale for future delivery of farm products not intended for actual delivery; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 2705) granting a pension to Mathew Whitfield; and

A bill (S. 2706) granting an increase of pension to Z. S. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 2707) to provide for exchange of lands on reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 2708) granting an increase of pension to Ada Mann (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2709) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin McKimmy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 2710) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 2711) to provide for the acquiring of station grounds by the Great Northern Railway Co. in the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 2712) declaring that all citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives permanently residing in said island shall be citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A bill (S. 2713) for the relief of Thomas Reid; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2714) to authorize the President of the United States to provide transportation and coal-mine development in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

A bill (S. 2715) to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2716) granting a pension to Samuel Rook; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 2717) to change the name of the Indians residing in Robeson and adjoining counties, in the State of North Carolina, who have heretofore been known as "Croatan Indians" or "Indians of Robeson County," to the name "Cherokee Indians of Robeson County"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 2718) granting a pension to Thomas E. Carter (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

A bill (S. 2719) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the destruction of private property and damage thereto as the result of the construction of levees along and other improvements of the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Claims.

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By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2720) to incorporate the National Committee on Prison Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 2721) granting a pension to Creed V. Irvine (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 2722) providing for inspection by officers of the Public Health Service of vessels, vehicles, trains, carriages, or other conveyances, depots, etc., engaged in or used in connection with interstate commerce, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce reasonable rules and regulations to maintain the same in a sanitary condition; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 2723) for the relief of the heirs of Mahaly Fields, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2724) providing for the payment of drainage assessments on Indian lands in Oklahoma;

A bill (S. 2725) authorizing the sale of certain lands to the Dwight Mission School, on Sallisaw Creek, Okla.; and

A bill (S. 2726) for the relief of the Iowa Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

BUREAU OF MINES, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mr. WALSH. I introduce a bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The bill (S. 2689) amending an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913, was read twice by its title.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, inasmuch as it is my purpose to ask for the immediate consideration of the bill when a report is made, I trust the Senate will bear with me while I make a brief statement of the nature of the bill.

On the 4th of March, 1913, the general public buildings bill was passed, including a provision for the erection and construction of certain buildings to be used by the Bureau of Mines in the city of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, upon lands acquired by exchange of lands owned by the Government of the United States with the city of Pittsburgh. Through the lands thus acquired is a deep ravine. Other interests in the neighborhood, jointly with the State of Pennsylvania, have signified a willingness to contribute to the Government a considerable sum of money, about $500,000, for the purpose of filling this ravine, and also for the acquisition of an additional tract of ground amounting to about an acre and a quarter. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to accept any donations that may be made for improving the grounds for the purpose to which they have been devoted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MYERS submitted an amendment proposing to increase the expenditure authorized to be made from the reclamation fund $15,750, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the claims on account of the construction of the Corbett Tunnel and Spillway, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TOBACCO STATISTICS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 127), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate a statement showing in tabulated form for the calendar year 1912 the names and addresses of the 10 largest manufacturers of tobacco, whether smoking, plug, twist, or fine cut, and the number of pounds manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912, and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each for the 12 calendar months of 1912; also the total number of pounds of tobacco manufactured by all manufacturers during the same period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

Second. The names of the 10 largest manufacturers of small cigarettes, together with the number manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912 and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each for said period; also the total number of small cigarettes made by all manufacturers during said period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

Third. The names of the 10 largest manufacturers of large cigarettes, together with the number manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912 and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each during said period; also the total number of large cigarettes made by all manufacturers during said period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

Fourth. The names of the 10 largest manufacturers of cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, together with the number manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912 and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each during said period; also the total number of said cigars made by all manufacturers during said period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

Fifth. The names of the 10 largest manufacturers of cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, together with the number manufactured by each during the calendar year 1912 and the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by each during said period; also the total number of said cigars made by all manufacturers during said period and the total internal-revenue tax paid thereon.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY.

Mr. NORRIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 128), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be instructed to investigate, if it has not the information now in hand, and report to the Senate all the facts and circumstances connected with the proposed issue by the New York Central & Hudson River Railway of 4 per cent mortgage bonds for $107,102,400, for the purpose of taking up outstanding 3½ per cent bonds now existing against said railroad and the stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railways.

That the commission be instructed to furnish the Senate with the date and amount of all said 3½ per cent mortgage bonds, the reason for their issue, when they mature, whether the issuing of the said 4 per cent bonds for the said 3½ per cent bonds will not be an unwarranted and illegal capitalization of said railroads, whether the proposed consolidation of said railroads involved in the said proposed issue of 4 per cent bonds would not be unwarranted and unlawful, and whether the increase of the rate of interest thus proposed by the issuing of said 4 per cent bonds is necessary, even though the consolidation of said railroads is unobjectionable.

HON. K. I. PERKY.

Mr. BRADY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 129), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to the Hon. K. I. Perky the sum of $267.12, being the compensation of a Senator of the United States for 13 days—January 25 to February 6, 1913—during which time he served as a Senator from the State of Idaho.

CLAIMS OF IOWA INDIANS.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 130), which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 8117) for the relief of the Iowa Indians, with the accompanying papers, including Senate Document No. 486, Sixty-second Congress, second session, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact and conclusions of law, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1911, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary."

THOMAS GREEN PEYTON.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) to authorize the appointment of Thomas Green Peyton as a cadet in the United States Military Academy. The joint resolution is very short, and I think it will not detain the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution he has indicated. It will be read.

The Secretary read the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have not had a chance to read the report or to ascertain why the joint resolution should pass. What is the occasion for it? Perhaps the Senator can state it in a few words.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. This young man had been at West Point for two years and a half. Shortly after going there he was operated on for appendicitis, and suffered to some extent from that, and got behind a little. He was dismissed for demerits, but the superintendent says they were insignificant and in matters that did not at all affect his honor. The Secretary of War approves the bill as a proper one.

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator know what the breaches of academy discipline were?

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. The superintendent of the academy says they were very small infractions, such as not folding his blankets properly, and similar little things that did not affect in the slightest his honor, his integrity, or his morality.

Mr. SMOOT. He simply failed, then, on account of demerits?

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. Solely on account of demerits.

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There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, on page 14, after line 17, to strike out:

The name of John McCarthy, late of U. S. S. Ohio and Cambridge, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 8, to insert:

The name of Demmie Inman, widow of Nelson Inman, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 12, to insert:

The name of Gertrude Brown, widow of Robert B. Brown, late second lieutenant Company E, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 16, to insert:

The name of Charles Crismon, late of Capt. Smith's company, Utah Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 20, to insert:

The name of Emily J. Walton, widow of Armstrong Walton, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and read the third time.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I inquire what is the number of that bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senate bill 833, Calendar No. 34.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I do not see the chairman of the committee here, but I should like to ask whoever is in charge of the bill where is the report of the committee?

Mr. SMOOT. There is a report on the bill, and I will say to the Senator, inasmuch as he has come into the Senate since I made the statement previously, that the three pension bills appearing on the calendar reported by the Committee on Pensions were reported by that committee at the last session of Congress and were passed by the Senate and also by the House of Representatives with some five or six amendments. The chairman of the Committee on Pensions of the Senate at this session drew the bills according to the form in which they were passed by the House and were amended in the Senate, and the amendments which have been reported include those which were agreed to by the Senate at the last session of Congress. There are no items in the bill other than those that have been considered and passed upon by this body.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, of course the fact that the bills have been passed before may add some merit to them, but it is a most unusual proceeding for a bill of this length, containing something like 150 names upon it, not to have a line of report accompanying it.

Mr. SMOOT. I am positive that there is a report on the bill, and I will give its number. The report on this particular bill is No. 48; the report on the bill just passed is No. 47; and the report on the third bill is No. 49.

Mr. BRYAN. Has the Senator a copy of the report?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary says there is a report filed of 59 pages.

Mr. SMOOT. I will hand the Senator a copy of the report.

Mr. BRYAN. Very well. Of course, Mr. President, it is too late to discuss the matter, as the bill has practically passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill was passed.

The bill (S. 834) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRYAN. I ask that the bill go over until the report is submitted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the bill will go over.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, I should not like to have it appear that the committee has not made a report on this bill. The report on this bill is No. 49 and is here, if the Senator desires a copy of it.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, of course I should like to see a copy of the report. Copies are supposed to be placed on the desks of Senators. I asked the chairman of the committee the other day where the report was, but he did not know, and I supposed none had been printed. I have had no opportunity to go through this bill, and I want that opportunity; so I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. SMOOT. On that statement of the Senator I will not object to the bill going over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

EDWARD L. KEYES.

The resolution (S. Res. 100) directing the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate to accord a hearing to Edward L. Keyes was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, yesterday when this resolution was called for consideration the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] stated that he desired to secure certain information from the Senator making the report. For that reason I ask that the resolution go over to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

The resolution (S. Res. 97) authorizing the Committee on Commerce or any subcommittee thereof to hold hearings, etc., was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be laid over. It relates to affairs pending before the Committee on Commerce. I am not prepared to take it up to-day. I will ask the Senator in charge of it that it may be laid over until some other day.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is satisfactory to me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

WASHINGTON-OREGON CORPORATION.

The bill (S. 821) authorizing the Secretary of War to relieve the Washington-Oregon Corporation, as far as he may deem advisable in the public interests, from certain conditions in an act entitled "An act granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railroad, and for telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation, in the State of Washington," approved August 9, 1912, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, yesterday my colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] asked that this bill might go over. I have conferred with him about it, but I do not yet know whether or not he is satisfied with the measure. Therefore I shall have to ask that it go over for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION.

The bill (S. 2065) to provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the National Conservation Exposition, to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., in the fall of 1913, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] asked that this bill go over. He is not now in the Chamber. As the provisions of the bill affect his State, I ask that it go over to-day also.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRYAN. Let the joint resolution go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will go over.

RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

The bill (S. 48) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU.

The bill (S. 1240) to establish the legislative reference bureau of the Library of Congress was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill has been once read to the Senate. The Secretary will read the amendment reported by the Committee on the Library.

The SECRETARY. The committee proposes the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That there is hereby created a bureau to be known as the 'legislative drafting bureau.'

"SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the direction of an officer, to be known as the 'chief draftsman,' to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without reference to party affiliations, and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. He shall receive

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a salary of $7,500 per annum, and shall hold office for the term of 10 years unless sooner removed by the President upon the recommendation of the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, acting jointly.

"SEC. 3. That there shall be in said bureau such assistants as Congress may from time to time provide. They shall be appointed by the chief draftsman solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties.

"SEC. 4. That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress, or of 8 Members of the Senate or of 25 Members of the House of Representatives. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress acting jointly may, from time to time, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of the said bureau, including provision for drafting and revision upon such other requests as may be deemed advisable.

"SEC. 5. That the chief draftsman shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the said bureau, and shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report as to the affairs of the said bureau for the preceding fiscal year, which shall include a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures.

"SEC. 6. That the Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to establish in the Library of Congress a division to be known as the 'legislative reference division' of the Library of Congress, and to employ competent persons therein to gather, classify, and make available in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof and to the legislative drafting bureau, and to provide in his annual estimates for the compensation of such persons, for the acquisition of material required for their work, and for other expenses incidental thereto."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] desires to propose some amendments to the bill. Because of his absence I feel constrained, much against my own will, to ask that the matter go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

Mr. BRISTOW. Before the bill is laid aside I should like to make an inquiry, Mr. President. From the reading of the amendment I got the impression that upon the request of the President or a committee of Congress the proposed bureau might redraft a bill. Does that mean that if a Senator should introduce a bill and a committee should report it the bill could be sent to this officer and he could change it?

Mr. OWEN. Oh, no.

Mr. BRISTOW. I got that impression from the reading of the amendment. I thought that would be rather an extraordinary thing.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, no; he will act only in an advisory capacity. It is of the highest importance to both the Senate and the House that we should have a legislative reference bureau here, such as has been found so essential and necessary in other parliamentary bodies. As the matter is going over, however, perhaps it is unnecesary to go further into the subject.

Mr. ROOT. Mr. President, I should like to say a word with reference to what has been said by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW]. I understand this is substantially the same bill that was reported at the last session of Congress.

Mr. OWEN. It is.

Mr. ROOT. I think no change whatever has been made in the bill. It was very fully considered and discussed, after hearings.

The fundamental idea of the bill is to give the benefit of a trained, experienced student in the preparation of bills; not to take a bill after it has been passed upon, but to perform the function which is now performed to great advantage by the officers who are called counsel in the British House of Commons. The idea is to have a more or less permanent officer who is familiar with existing legislation and with the decisions of the courts, who can take a measure that has been drafted with the slender opportunity for examination and research which we have here and see how it fits into the existing laws of the country and what its effect will be under the existing decisions of the courts and suggest better, clearer, more unambiguous, and more effective forms of expression.

This officer would be available for the committees of Congress. We frequently find a committee taking a measure with which it agrees in principle, but which is unsatisfactory in form, and trying to thrash it into shape under great difficulties and without very much satisfaction. Under this bill the committee would be able to send such a measure to this officer to be put into shape in accordance with the instructions of the committee. If any Member of the Senate or of the House wishes to have a bill drafted to accomplish a particular purpose, and no committee is willing to send it to this officer, by having a request made by a specified number of Senators or Members of the House he can secure the rendering of this service.

I think, sir, that this is one of the most important and will be found to be one of the most beneficial steps in advance in the reform of American methods of legislation. A very large part of the litigation and the miscarriages of intention on the part of the lawmakers of the country and the failure of our people to get by legislation the relief which they wish to have and which their representatives in Congress wish to give them comes from the fact that laws are carelessly drawn; that laws are drawn without a sufficient study or a sufficient understanding of what is going to be the resultant of putting them into the same system with existing laws under existing decisions.

We need trained and intelligent assistance in the drafting of laws. I am sure, sir, that the same experience which in a number of our States, notably in Wisconsin and a number of other States, has worked out to a satisfactory conclusion along this line will be duplicated in our national legislation. I feel very strongly that this is a practical measure of reform in legislation.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I can see that such an officer would be very useful, but this is the language that attracted my attention:

SEC. 4. That public bills or amendments to public bills shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress—

And so forth.

The section uses the expression "public bills." I thought a public bill was a bill that might be reported here from a committee. Would the President have a right, under this language, to ask this officer to revise such a bill?

Mr. ROOT. Certainly not. If the President wants to recommend a measure to Congress, he will have a right to call upon this officer to make a draft in accordance with his recommendation. A committee which agrees with the principle of a bill that is proposed will have a right to call upon him to make a draft to give effect to that principle. Nobody has to do anything with it after it is done, and nothing can be done with a bill that is introduced by anyone unless it is upon his own request.

Mr. BRISTOW. Of course, if that is the purpose of the bill I can see that it would be very useful; but I got the impression that "a bill" might be any bill pending.

Mr. ROOT. No. The work that is done has no legal or binding effect whatever. It is merely an assistance of which the committees and other public officers may avail themselves.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, this matter is going over; but with all due deference and the profoundest respect for the author of this bill, and for the distinguished Senator from New York who has so highly commended it, I wish to say that I think it is the most astonishing piece of legislation I have ever heard proposed in this body. If the time has come, or is likely to come, when Senators are going to need a schoolmaster to teach them how to draft a bill, I think it is about time that the Senators who are in such need should retire to their homes, resume their seats on their school benches, and let somebody else come here who is capable of doing such work.

I may overestimate myself, but I am very free and very frank to say that I do not myself need any such assistance. Not only do I not need any such assistance, but I should not be willing to subject myself to any such supervision, to use the mildest term. The idea, that Members of the Congress of the United States, chosen men, who are presumed, at least, whether that presumption is realized or not, to be educated men, men skilled in public affairs, men with knowledge of the existing laws and of conditions of affairs calling for the enactment of new laws, need somebody to supervise them and to put in shape measures which they favor and which they profess to advocate! Why, Mr. President, I can scarcely find words to express my astonishment that such a thing should be proposed in this body.

Now, Mr. President, it may be that such a method of procedure is found convenient in the British House of Commons, but the Senators who cite the British House of Commons in this particular, as in a good many others at other times, fail to recognize the essential and fundamental differences between the House of Commons and either branch of our Congress. The House of Commons is a body from which, in the main, is taken the ministry. There are some few from the House of Lords, but they are generally more ornamental and formal than they are active and efficient members of the ministry. With a few exceptions, they have had some local ones, prominent members from the House of Lords, some premiers; but as a general rule the ministry in England is taken from the House of Commons, and that ministry is but a committee of the House of Commons, so far as it is composed of the members of the House of Commons. It is the executive branch practically, though not nominally, of the British Government; and such being the case, being absolutely responsible to the House of Commons, and without the support of the House of Commons not being able to exist or to continue in power, it is perfectly natural that the great body of the House of Commons takes little or no active part in the framing of legislation. It is done largely by the ministry, and it is a very convenient matter for it, I presume, to have,

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as I understand from the learned Senator from New York, such an agency as it is now proposed to provide us with. The bills are introduced, in a large measure, if I understand correctly, by those who thus represent the House of Commons; and it is for that reason that those matters are known as Government measures, because the Government there is represented by the ministry itself, being a part, in the main and almost exclusively, of the House of Commons. Bills are introduced by them and those who are the supporters of the Government line up behind them. While I do not profess to speak accurately in regard to the matter, I think it is true that few bills of any consequence are introduced in the House of Commons on the majority side except by those who represent the Government in the ministry or by those acting with the approval of the ministry.

That is not the case here, Mr. President. Every Senator here is the equal of every other Senator, and every Senator here is in a position to propose legislation. Every Senator here is in a position to attempt to mold legislation, and no one here, whether he be on the majority side or on the minority side, is clothed with the power to suggest legislation and to frame legislation with the expectation and understanding that it is to be recognized as a measure to be supported in whole by those who favor the dominant party in the legislative body.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. BACON. So it is altogether a different matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I should like to ask the Senator if he does not think it probable that if we had such an officer as this a number of the treaties that have been prepared and reported to the Senate might have been understood by at least the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, all of whom differed as to the meaning of the language used?

Mr. BACON. I will refer the Senator from Oregon to the Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] to answer that question, as he has framed more treaties than any other Secretary of State in half a century, and I may also say that I think among the best that have been framed either before or since that time.

Mr. President, let us go further. Language used by men is necessarily an imperfect vehicle. Necessarily there is frequently ambiguity. Necessarily the opinions of men will differ on the construction of language.

I will say to the Senator from Oregon that I think a careful examination of the treaties which have been made by the Government of the United States, and notably the later ones, which I presume the Senator from Oregon has in view, have been framed with very great care and with a most excellent choice of language, and with as much skill in the avoidance of ambiguity as any other compositions that I know of.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. And not only in the matter of treaties, but if I recall correctly there have been words used in the Sherman antitrust law and other important——

Mr. BACON. Undoubtedly.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. And in other important pieces of legislation which not only the Senate generally did not understand when the bill was enacted into law but which the Supreme Court itself did not understand. So I say, if the Senator will pardon me a moment, if such an officer as this were provided by law to go over and study the use of words and to report to the Senators or Members having bills in charge very much of this misunderstanding might be done away with in the future.

Mr. BACON. I think the Senator will wake up and find himself entirely mistaken in that anticipation. The contrary has been true from the beginning of the world. We have a book we call the inspired book; if that belief is correct, it should have the most accurate and best choice of language. Yet I should like to know where in all the range of spoken or written language the Senator would find any book which has given more controversy as to what it meant, in some particulars at least, than the Bible. That has been true of all propositions. It is true of all statutes which have been enacted into law particularly, and vast libraries full of the decisions of courts construing statutes about which men have differed are the best testimony to the truth of what I now say.

Even the members of the courts themselves differ as to what language means in a particular case. As suggested to me by my friend from Arizona [Mr. SMITH], the greatest of lawyers have with the utmost care drawn wills about the construction of which there has been vast litigation, great consideration by courts, and frequently an absolute overturning of what was the purpose of the lawyer in drawing the will, and I presume there is no lawyer who might not have a similar experience.

But, Mr. President, who could hope that this schoolmaster, whom we propose to provide an office for at the rate of $7,500 a year, could possibly——

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me a moment, who could possibly suppose that he should rise to such a height of perfection in the use of human language that he could bring here compositions about the construction of which there would be no difficulty and no doubt.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. OWEN. I hope to be permitted to suggest to the Senator from Georgia that, if he had read the bill more carefully, perhaps he would not have spoken of this drafting bureau as exercising a supervision over the Senate and being a schoolmaster over the Senate. It is only to be used by those who are not entirely confident of their ability to draft a complicated act in such a way as to comport with every statute that is on the statute book and with every decision that has been reported with regard to it. There are some of us in this body who are not so absolutely sure of themselves in drafting important measures. I took part in reporting this bill, and I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact that he obviously misunderstands the scope and purpose of it.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, of course I do not assume to myself all the knowledge the Senator from Oklahoma suggests this proposed congressional schoolmaster is to have. I do not think within the range between the two oceans he is going to find a man who knows all the laws which have been passed and all the decisions which have been made and who will be prepared when a bill is submitted to him to say whether or not it will in any manner trench upon any other act which has been passed or is consistent with any provision of a statute passed, or whether it is consistent with every decision of the courts which has been made. Those are things which we develop in our discussions here. In our discussions we find out when a bill has been introduced whether it is a proper bill. The test by which a bill is to be judged is whether or not it conflicts with the law already on the statute books and whether, if it does thus conflict, it is one which should prevail and the existing law be set aside. It is in the debates of this body, in the suggestions of ninety-odd Senators, each bringing his modicum of knowledge to the general fund, and by a comparison and examination that we ascertain whether legislation is proper to be enacted or not.

But, this, Mr. President, seems to have a very wide scope in view. This proposed prodigy is not only to be a schoolmaster who is to put bills in proper shape when Senators are themselves not capable of writing good English, but he is to be a wise man, who is not only to exercise that remarkable function, but the greater function of relieving Senators of the necessity of study, of relieving Senators of the necessity of comparing each his view with the views of the ninety-odd Senators and saying, "You can not pass this bill; that would not be according to law. You have not considered such and such a statute; you have not examined such and such a decision. I know it all. You need not examine it. What I tell you you can rely on and act upon." It is now to be done by this remarkable man whom I have denominated as a schoolmaster, but who will be very much greater than a schoolmaster. He would be an all-wise man. He would be the most learned man who was ever seen in this or in any country. If such a man could be found and if, in addition to his great wisdom, his great learning, you could engraft upon him absolute sincerity of purpose and patriotism, he would be a man who should be installed as the lawmaker of this country, and let the gentlemen who are so deficient in the ordinary rudiments of the English language and who are so ignorant of law, that which exists and is found in the statute books and as well in the decisions of the courts, go home, and let this schoolmaster and this all-wise man perform our functions for us.

Now, Mr. President, there is another thing that I want to call the attention of the Senate to. I confess I have not read the bill carefully. If I had seen it before and had had time to reflect upon it, it would perhaps not have astonished me so greatly. I confess that it has absolutely "knocked me off my pins" that there should be such a suggestion in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. LEWIS. Does the Senator say it "knocked him off his pins"?

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Mr. BACON. The Senator from Illinois once lived in Georgia, and he knows what that means. It is a slang expression and possibly I ought not to have used it in this connection. But, Mr. President, aside from this consideration, I may be wrong about it, but it is absolutely irreconcilable, from my point of view, of what our duty is here and what our function is here.

Aside from that, I think the bill is absolutely out of order. It has been introduced here in contravention of the rules of the Senate. If not a technical violation of the rules, it is a violation of the spirit of our rules. Is not this a change, a most radical change, in the rules of the Senate? It is the most far-reaching rule that I have known proposed in the Senate. Was there any notice ever given of any such proposed change of the rules? Was it introduced as a change of the rules? Has it ever been to the Committee on Rules?

Let us see whether it is a change of the rules or not. Under the rules as they now exist any Senator has a right to draft and introduce a bill. Certainly it was a very gross oversight in those who first framed the existing rules to suppose that Senators would be competent for such business.

Mr. OWEN. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. OWEN. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the proposed measure does not prevent a Senator from drawing a bill.

Mr. BACON. I was going to call attention to what I meant by it. I may be wrong about it.

Mr. OWEN. I think, obviously, the Senator has not read the bill.

Mr. BACON. I confess I have not read it all through. I have not read it clear through, but I have read enough to satisfy myself about it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will pardon me——

Mr. BACON. I was about to state——

Mr. WILLIAMS. The bill provides:

That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President.

Mr. BACON. Of course. That is what I was going to call attention to. I presume when it says "President," it means the President of the United States. There is a capital "P" here. And we are going to have the remarkable revolution in this country that when a public bill is to be introduced, the President of the United States is to notify this schoolmaster and this all-wise man to draft a bill and bring it in here. I do not see how, under the language which was read by the Senator from Mississippi, any one of the Senators——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. Pardon me just a moment. I do not see how any one of the Senators, whom our constituents have made such a great mistake about as to suppose for an instant that they knew how to draft a bill or knew anything about the conditions of this country which would justify legislation——

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will pardon me.

Mr. BACON. Yes; I will yield, though I had not finished my sentence.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The bill provides—

That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress, or of 8 Members of the Senate, or of 25 Members of the House of Representatives.

One good thing about it is that it takes 25 of them to 8 of us.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I am raising the question whether or not this is a change of the rules. Is it not mandatory? What are public bills? You may say that a bill for a pension to John Jones is not a public bill, or a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over a river might not be called a public bill. I am not sure about it, especially the latter one, because that concerns the public pretty largely, and affects the question of interstate commerce and all that. But there are private bills.

What are public bills? Of late most of the legislation is enacted under bills introduced which would be classed as public bills. I think the bills that would not be classed as public bills are comparatively few. Yet we come into this Chamber, and I presume if the Senator from New York rose in his place to introduce a bill it would be in order for the Vice President or possibly some Senator to say to the Senator from New York, "Has the Senator from New York submitted that bill to this schoolmaster, to this all-wise man? Was it drafted by him or was it drafted by the Senator from New York?" And if it should be found that the Senator from New York had had the temerity, the self-assertion, the self-confidence to presume to draft a bill and introduce it he would be declared out of order because that schoolmaster had not drafted it or revised it and approved it. That would be about the size of it.

Now, Mr. President, I continue where the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] very properly interrupted me. I do not know that I ought to discuss it now, but certainly I will at the proper time if it ever comes up again, but as the matter has been brought to the attention of the Senate I think it ought to be properly characterized now. Is this or is it not a bill changing the rules of the Senate? Could there be a bill which would more effectively and radically change the rules of the Senate than this bill?

Nobody can question the fact, as I was proceeding to say, that under the present rules each Senator has the right to draft a bill and introduce it in the Senate, and nobody has now the right to ask him whether it was drafted by this remarkable wise man whom you propose to find, and who can not be found. We may find some one who will approach him, but certainly not one who will fill all his great perfections.

Does this bill prohibit a Senator from introducing a bill in the Senate? Will this bill, if enacted into law, change the rule in that regard? There is no doubt about the fact that every Senator now has the right to frame and introduce a bill without reference to this wise man. Will he have that right when the section of the bill read by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] becomes law?

That public bills, or amendments to public bills—

Why, Mr. President, a Senator could not even get up here and say, "I propose at the proper time to offer an amendment" unless he would be subject to the inquiry from the Chair or from a Senator, "Has that amendment been submitted to this congressional schoolmaster? Has he drafted and approved it?" The language is:

That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted——

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. POMERENE. Assuming, without admitting, that the criticisms of the Senator from Georgia are correct, is he not now demonstrating the necessity of some schoolmaster in the drafting of bills?

Mr. BACON. Well, Mr. President, if I were presenting a bill which was imperfect I should say that it was a demonstration; but I am not presenting it. Does the Senator refer to this bill?

Mr. POMERENE. I understood that the Senator from Georgia was criticizing this particular bill.

Mr. BACON. I am.

Mr. POMERENE. And if so, I suggested that he was making a very strong argument in favor of the necessity of some schoolmaster in the drafting of bills.

Mr. BACON. By no means. I think the bill, so far as its composition is concerned, is very properly drafted. I am not criticizing the grammar, or the English, or the composition, or the rhetoric of the bill in any way, but I am talking about what the bill seeks to accomplish. If the language means what it purports to mean, the bill seeks to accomplish the end that a public bill, anything which shall be denominated as a public bill, or anything which shall be considered as an amendment to that which shall be taken as a public bill, shall be drafted by this all-wise man—this $7,500 man.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. BACON. I do.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia at what particular stage of the proceedings the President of the United States might ask for a revision of a bill or of an amendment offered in the Senate?

Mr. BACON. I do not know. I suppose, though——

Mr. WORKS. I understood the Senator to say that the language of this bill was perfectly clear.

Mr. BACON. Well, no; I did not say that. I spoke of the composition of the bill. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] asked me whether I was not demonstrating the fact, by my criticism of this bill, that we ought to have a schoolmaster to draft the bill. I was replying to that when I said that I was not criticizing the rhetoric of the bill.

Mr. WORKS. It strikes me, Mr. President, that section 4 of the bill is exceedingly ambiguous in its terms. I think the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] has suggested what might be the proper construction of it, and yet the Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT], who is certainly as competent as any of us to construe the meaning of language, takes an exactly opposite view of its meaning.

Mr. BACON. It demonstrates, Mr. President, the fact to which I have already alluded, that it is an extremely difficult

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thing for anyone to draft a bill or to write a sentence which, by reason of the imperfection of human language, will not be susceptible to more than one construction.

I am not, however, going to detain the Senate, but I do want to make this point distinctly—for it is a good point, and possibly Senators may feel the necessity, if they wish to pursue this matter, to begin over again—I say this bill proposes a change in the rules. It contains a positive requirement that every public bill and every amendment to a public bill, to go no further—I am speaking of the provision which refers to the President and the committees of the two Houses—that every public bill and every amendment to a public bill shall be drafted by this all-wise man. That is an utter contravention and overthrow of the present rule of the Senate. The rule of the Senate is that whenever an amendment of the rules is proposed notice in writing shall be given at least one day in advance of the purpose to amend the rules, and that thereafter the amendment shall be introduced. Of course it can then be properly acted upon.

Mr. President, it is true that it is proposed to do this by an act of Congress; but, nevertheless, it would be a change of the rules. We do not have the rules of the Senate controlled by acts of Congress, and I understand that the province of the Senate is to frame its own rules, and it is the rule of the Senate to require certain notice to be given of a proposal to amend the rules or to make new rules. This can not be evaded by the passage of a bill.

But, Mr. President, of course this matter, if it ever comes up for discussion, is one which will not be limited to the very superficial examination which I have given to this bill. I think it is utterly indefensible, it is astonishing that it should be proposed, and I never expect to see the day when the bill will be enacted into law.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I have been very much amazed at the criticisms made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON]. The misinterpretation of the bill by the Senator from Georgia is the more surprising because this matter has been before Congress not only during this session of Congress but in the previous Congress. I hold in my hand the report on the bill to create a legislative drafting bureau and reference division, made to the Senate last year, Calendar No. 1051, Report No. 1271, and I shall ask to place in the RECORD the first two pages of that report, which explain very fully the object of this proposed legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, permission to do so will be granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU AND REFERENCE DIVISION.

Mr. ROOT, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 8337:

The Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (S. 8337) to create a legislative drafting bureau and to establish a legislative reference division of the Library of Congress, has considered the same and has given hearings thereon, and now returns the same to the Senate with some amendments and recommends that the bill be passed as amended.

This bill aims to assist the Members and committees of the Senate and House in the preparation and consideration of legislation in two ways: First, by increasing the usefulness of the Library of Congress in furnishing statistics, historical matter, discussions, and systematizing information generally bearing upon legislation. Second, by the employment of persons of experience and special skill in the drafting of provisions, adapted to secure the object sought, consistent with existing laws, conforming to the decisions of courts, avoiding past mistakes, and free from ambiguity and uncertainty.

In both of these respects all that the bill undertakes to do has already been done by some of the States of our Union and by the British House of Commons. The bill reported is the result of applying the experience of Wisconsin, New York, Alabama, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Texas.

The Library of Congress now renders most useful services in furnishing Members of both Houses material useful for the consideration of legislation. The Librarian of Congress has testified that the special organization of a legislative reference division would greatly increase the practical utility of the work now done. He says:

"What we do not do, and what a legislative reference division in the Library would do, is to select out of this great collection—now 2,000,000 books and pamphlets—the material that may bear upon one or another of the topics under consideration by Congress or that are likely to be under consideration, or that come up under particular discussions; extracting, digesting, and concentrating material that will bear upon those questions, to be set aside, available to Congress or to the individual Member of Congress or a committee of Congress. It requires duplication of material; it requires an approach to the material from a different direction from that from which we now approach it. We now have the material in the files of serials, official publications, etc., in its primary form; but such a bureau as this would seek material with reference to one or another of these topics. That distinction is pointed out in the first five pages of my report of 1911."

In the drafting of bills it is proposed to have a competent and nonpartisan draftsman who can render the same kind of service to Members and committees in the framing of measures which Mr. Hinds so long rendered in the House of Representatives upon parliamentary questions. There is a general agreement that there are serious defects prevailing in our legislation, both in Congress and in our State legislatures. These defects arise in part from the fact that many provisions are drafted as matters of first impression. Words are used which seem to the draftsman adapted to accomplish his purpose, but when those words are considered in connection with all the existing laws of which they are made to form a part they may have an entirely different effect from that which was intended, and when they are considered with reference to all the existing decisions of the courts by which they may be construed they are often found to be utterly futile or to produce quite unexpected results. The effect of continually thrusting provisions into the body of the law without considering carefully what is already there is to make a jumble of statutes which creates uncertainty, breeds litigation, and makes the law ineffective. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the drafting of statutes demands exceptional capacity for clear and definite statement, and many very strong and useful legislators have not that capacity. This subject has now been before Congress a number of years. Many bills have been introduced in the Senate and the House. The House committee had very full hearings several years ago and the Senate Committee on the Library has had the benefit of those hearings. The committee transmits herewith as part of this report a printed copy of the hearings taken before it upon which it has based its conclusions.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the bill does not propose in any way to interfere with the right of a Senator to draft a bill and to introduce it, but the only purpose is to authorize and direct the proposed drafting bureau, in charge of a trained student of legislative language and processes, to draft a bill when called on to do so by any of the authorities of the United States. It does indeed——

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I am very much interested in the discussion of the question, and I should like to have the Senator from Oklahoma explain at what stage in the consideration of a bill the President would be authorized to ask for a recasting or a rewriting of the bill.

Mr. OWEN. I am glad the Senator from Mississippi has asked me that question, because it affords me an opportunity to explain the matter. It frequently happens that the President of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws of the United States, in the administration of a law finds some defect in it, and it often happens that he suggests to Congress changes therein; and it has not infrequently happened that the members of his Cabinet have sent to Congress drafts of proposed legislative bills which they thought would meet a certain purpose. We frequently pass upon such matters when a bill is referred from this body to a committee.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I did not want——

Mr. OWEN. Just one moment. When a bill goes to a committee of this body the committee will often send that bill for a report to the executive branch of the Government. The executive branch will frequently make a report upon it and state that the bill is defective in a certain particular and will suggest a new draft. This proposition is only to give the President and the members of his Cabinet an opportunity to get the benefit of the services of the proposed drafting bureau.

Mr. VARDAMAN. But the President could act and operate only through Congress.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, certainly. It is only to make available for the officers of the United States, the President, the Senate, and the other House the opportunity of getting the best expert advice when they are drawing some important measure.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma what meaning he gives to the word "revised" as used in that connection. The bill provides not only that the President, for example, may call for the drafting of a bill, but that he may require that it be "revised." There is no limitation at all upon the time or the occasion or the kind of amendment to a bill that the President may call upon the bureau to revise, except that it shall be a public bill.

Mr. OWEN. I will say to the Senator from California that when a bill has been drafted and it is found to be defective, or is believed to be defective, any person may revise that form and make suggestions of amendment. Anybody may do that, either in Congress or out of Congress.

Mr. WORKS rose.

Mr. OWEN. Just a moment, and I will complete the answer. It is, therefore, no grant of extraordinary power that is proposed, but this drafting bureau may, upon request, revise or redraft the language that has been used by anybody else. Such a bill is, after all, merely a draft; it has no validity and no force until some Senator or some Member of the other House offers it to the body of which he is a Member and submits it for their consideration. Previously to that time it is just so much waste paper, so far as being a bill pending in Congress is concerned.

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If this language be defective, as Senators appear to think, let them revise it within the scope of the meaning which I give to it, which is the true meaning, no matter how variously it may be interpreted on this floor. The very fact that any language used may be interpreted by Senators in more than one way emphasizes the importance and the need of a drafting bureau that shall employ language which, if possible, shall not be capable of a double interpretation.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield further to the Senator from California?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WORKS. I will say to the Senator from Oklahoma that I am not claiming that the language is defective, but the bill certainly provides in express terms that this bureau shall, on the request of the President, revise any bill or amendment. Now, I should like to ask the Senator——

Mr. OWEN. Perhaps it would be better to say the "form of any bill."

Mr. WORKS. Just one moment. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma what right the President of the United States would have to interfere and to have revised an amendment offered to any bill by the Senator from Oklahoma, for example?

Mr. OWEN. None whatever.

Mr. WORKS. But this bill provides for that in express terms.

Mr. OWEN. If it does, change the language.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Suppose the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] introduces a bill; at what stage of the proceedings would the President have a right to call upon this bureau to revise that bill and upon whose communication as to its imperfections?

Mr. OWEN. He would not have that right at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, what does this language mean:

That public bills or amendments to public bills shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President——

Mr. OWEN. It means that if the President of the United States desires to submit a bill upon a certain subject he may appeal to this bureau and use their services in drafting it before he does submit it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The President of the United States has no power under the Constitution to introduce a bill in the Senate or the House.

Mr. OWEN. I do not think the President of the United States has any power to introduce a bill in the Senate or the House. Nobody has ever contended that he has, so far as I know, and nobody ever suggested it except the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Ah, no; I beg the Senator's pardon. The language is:

That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President—

Now, mark you, it says not only "drafted," but "revised."

Mr. OWEN. Yes; both.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If that means anything at all, it means that some existing bill in the Senate or the House which has been already introduced by some Representative or Senator shall be revised by this bureau upon request of the President.

Mr. OWEN. The term "bill" technically, perhaps, might be construed to be a bill after it has been introduced, yet the term is constantly used as applying to a measure which is in process of being drawn. We speak——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. Just a moment. Before the tariff bill was ever introduced at all it was continually referred to as the pending bill before the committee. A bill may be drawn in the committee and may be brought out by the committee as a committee bill, not having been previously introduced in the Senate as a bill. It is only one of the many uses of language where there is more than one meaning. Technically, I agree that before a measure becomes a bill it must first be introduced.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, I will ask the Senator if this provision does not mean "revised" in the sense in which I have explained it, must it not refer to a bill to be originally introduced by the President?

Mr. OWEN. I think perhaps the language there to which the Senator is referring——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. Let me finish.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, go ahead and finish.

Mr. OWEN. I want to be allowed to finish. I think the bill might be better——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators will please conduct the discussion so that others can hear it. The Chair would like to hear a little of it himself.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thought I had obtained the consent of the Senator from Oklahoma to interrupt him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator did not do so by addressing the Chair.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thought that I addressed the Chair before I addressed the Senator.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TOWNSEND. What is the matter now before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar under Rule VIII is the order under which the Senate is proceeding.

Mr. TOWNSEND. But this bill went over, as I understood.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It did.

Mr. OWEN. It went over on request of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I so understood.

Mr. OWEN. And we are now discussing it at length.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I will have to ask for the regular order because I am not hearing much of the discussion, although I am interested in the matter.

Mr. OWEN. I am quite content to have the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. 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. After 15 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 14, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 11, 1913.

AMBASSADOR.

James W. Gerard, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Germany, vice John G. A. Leishman, resigned.

MINISTER.

Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain, vice Henry Clay Ide, resigned.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Edward C. Tieman, of Missouri, to be Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, vice Leander Stillwell.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Clifford J. Boush to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 26th day of March, 1913, to correct the date from which he takes rank, as previously nominated.

Commander George W. Logan to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st of July, 1913.

Lieut. Commander Frank B. Upham to be a commander in the Navy from the 15th day of June, 1913.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Wilfred E. Clarke to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of April, 1913.

The following-named paymasters with the rank of lieutenant to be paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from the 1st day of July, 1913:

George P. Auld,
James S. Beecher,
Henry A. Wise, jr.,
Henry de F. Mel,
John A. B. Smith, jr.,
Felix R. Holt,
Emmett C. Gudger,
Stewart E. Barber,
Howard D. Lamar,
Ervin A. McMillan,
Eugene H. Tricou,
William C. Fite, and
David C. Crowell.

The following-named passed assistant paymasters with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be passed assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from the 1st day of July 1913:

William R. Van Buren,
Raymond E. Corcoran,

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bill printed in document form, as these copies are only to be sent out through the country for information.

Without offering an amendment, I will simply state that it will be understood that the 30,000 copies will be printed in document form at a saving of nearly $2,000.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to inquire of the Senator if in document form it will have an index?

Mr. SMOOT. It will have an index.

Mr. NORRIS. It would be almost worthless without an index. The index will add greatly to its value.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. SWANSON. In the absence of the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN], at his request, I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock on Thursday next.

Mr. SIMMONS. In view of the fact that I gave notice with reference to a proposed meeting of the Senate on Wednesday, I desire to say that after conference with my colleagues on this and the other side of the Chamber, an adjournment until Thursday will be satisfactory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia moves that when the Senate adjourns to-day it shall adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SWANSON subsequently said: I have just been informed by the junior Senator from Indiana that he desires to have a meeting of the Senate to-morrow to offer possibly some amendments to the Erdman Act, which is a very important matter. So I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed that when it adjourns to-day it will adjourn until 2 o'clock on Thursday.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. SWANSON. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution (S. Res. 113) for reference to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That Rule XIX of the standing rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 6. That the Senate may at any time, upon motion of a Senator, fix a day and hour for a final vote upon any matter pending in the Senate: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not be invoked to prevent debate by any Senator who requests opportunity to express his views upon such pending matter within a time to be fixed by the Senate.

"The notice to be given by the Senate under this section, except by consent, shall not be less than a week, unless such requests be made within the last two weeks of the session."

For the foregoing stated purpose the following rules, namely, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XXII, XXVI, and XL, are modified:

"Any Senator may demand of a Senator making a motion if it be made for dilatory or obstructive purposes, and if the Senator making the motion declines or evades an answer or concedes the motion to have been made for such purposes, the President of the Senate shall declare such motion out of order."

Mr. President, the minority veto in the Senate, with its power to prevent the majority from fulfilling its pledges to the American people, should end. The right to obstruct the public business by a factional filibuster must cease. The power of an individual Senator to coerce or blackmail the Senate must be terminated. These national evils can no longer be concealed by the false cloak of "freedom of debate."

Those who defend the antiquated rule of unlimited parliamentary debate do so chiefly on the ground of precedent. The precedents of the intellectual world, of the parliamentary world, are entirely against the preposterous rule which has been permitted to survive in the United States Senate alone. What are the precedents of other parliamentary bodies.

PRECEDENTS.

The precedents in the State of Maine and in every New England State, in every Atlantic State, in every Gulf State, in every Pacific State, in every Rocky Mountain State, in every Mississippi Valley State, and in every State bordering on Canada are against unlimited debate or the minority veto. In both the senate and house of every State the precedent is to the contrary.

The precedent is against it in New Hampshire.

The precedent is against it in Vermont.

The precedent is against it in Massachusetts.

The precedent is against it in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

What Senator from the New England States will venture to say that the precedents of every single one of the New England States are unsound, unwise, and ought to be modified to conform to the superior wisdom of the Senate rule?

The precedent is against it in New York, and in Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. What Senator upon this floor representing these Commonwealths will venture to say that the people of his State have adopted a false standard of parliamentary practice which they ought to abandon for the superior virtue of the minority veto established in the Senate by an archaic rule of 1806?

The precedent in North Carolina, in South Carolina, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Florida, in Mississippi, and Tennessee is against it. Will the Senators from these States say that the parliamentary rule and practice of their own States, which they have the honor to represent upon this floor, are unwise and not safe and should be modified to comply with the superior rule of the minority veto?

The precedents of Louisiana, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Montana, of the Dakotas, of Nebraska and Kansas, are all against this unwise practice of the United States Senate.

The precedents of Colorado, Wyoming, and Minnesota, of Idaho, of Nevada, of Arizona and New Mexico, and of the great Pacific States—Washington, Oregon, and California—provide for the closing of debate and are against the evil practice which still remains in vogue in the United States Senate.

Why, Mr. President, the precedent of every city, big and little, in the United States is against the right of minority veto under the false pretense of "freedom of debate."

Every one of the 48 States of the Union, while permitting freedom of debate, has set us the wise and virtuous precedent of permitting the control by the majority. I remind every Senator in this body that in his own State his legislative assembly, whether in the house or in the senate, does not permit a minority veto under the pretense of freedom of debate. It is the rule of common sense and of common honesty.

In the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States the right to move the previous question and limit debate has been wisely and profitably practiced since its foundation.

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS.

The rule of the majority is the rule in all the parliaments of English-speaking people. In the Parliament of Great Britain, in the House of Lords, the "contents" pass to the right and the "not contents" pass to the left, and the majority rules.

In the House of Commons the "ayes" pass to the right and the "noes" pass to the left, and the majority rules. (Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 20, p. 856.)

The great English statesman, Mr. Gladstone, having found that the efficiency of Parliament was destroyed by the right of unlimited debate, was led to propose cloture in the first week of the session of 1882, moving this resolution on the 20th of February, and expressing the opinion that the House should settle its own procedure. The acts of Mr. Gladstone and others of like opinion finally led to the termination of unlimited debate in the procedure of Parliament. In these debates every fallacious argument now advanced by those who wish to retain unlimited debate in the United States Senate has been abundantly answered, leaving no ground of sound reasoning to reconsider these stale and exploded arguments.

The cloture of debate is very commonly used in the Houses of Parliament in Great Britain, for example, in standing order No. 26. The return to order of the House of Commons, dated December 12, 1906, shows that the cloture was moved 112 times. (See vol. 94, Great Britain House of Commons, sessional papers, 1906.)

FRANCE.

In France the cloture is moved by one or more members crying out "La cloture!"

The president immediately puts the question, and if a member of the minority wishes to speak he is allowed to assign his reasons against the close of the debate, but no one can speak in support of the motion and only one member against it. The question is then put by the president, "Shall the debate be closed?" and if it is resolved in the affirmative the debate is closed and the main question is put to the vote.

M. Guizot, speaking on the efficacy of the cloture before a committee of the House of Commons in 1848, said:

I think that in our chamber it was an indispensable power, and I think it has not been used unjustly or improperly generally. Calling to mind what has passed of late years, I do not recollect any serious and honest complaint of the cloture. In the French Chambers, as they have been during the last 34 years, no member can imagine that the debate would have been properly conducted without the power of pronouncing the cloture.

He also stated in another part of his evidence that—

Before the introduction of the cloture in 1814 the debates were protracted indefinitely, and not only were they protracted, but at the end, when the majority wished to put an end to the debate and the minority

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would not, the debate became very violent for protracting the debate, and out of the house among the public it was a source of ridicule.

The French also allow the previous question, and it can always be moved; it can not be proposed on motions for which urgency is claimed, except after the report of the committee of initiative. (Dickinson's Rules and Procedure of Foreign Parliaments, p. 426.)

GERMANY.

The majority rule controls likewise in the German Empire and they have the cloture upon the support of 30 members of the house, which is immediately voted on at any time by a show of hands or by the ayes and noes.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Austria-Hungary, motions for the closing of the debate are to be put to the vote at once by the president without any question, and thereupon the matter is determined. If the majority decides for a close of the debate, the members whose names are put down to speak for or against the motions may choose from amongst them one speaker on each side, and the matter is disposed of by voting a simple yes or no. (Ibid., p. 404.)

AUSTRIA.

Austria also, in its independent houses of Parliament, has the cloture, which may be put to the vote at any time in both houses, and a small majority suffices to carry it. This is done, however, without interrupting any speech in actual course of delivery; and when the vote to close the debate is passed each side has one member represented in a final speech on the question. (Ibid, p. 409.)

BELGIUM.

In Belgium they have the cloture, and if the prime minister and president of the chamber are satisfied that there is need of closing the debate a hint is given to some member to raise the cry of "La cloture," after a member of the opposition has concluded his speech, and upon the demand of 10 members, granting permission, however, to speak for or against the motion under restrictions. The method here does not prevent any reasonable debate, but permits a termination of the debate by the will of the majority. The same rule is followed in the Senate of Belgium. (Ibid., p. 420.)

DENMARK.

In Denmark also they have the cloture, which can be proposed by the president of the Danish chambers, which is decided by the chamber without debate. Fifteen members of the Landsthing may demand the cloture. (Ibid., p. 422.)

NETHERLANDS.

In both houses of the Parliament of the Netherlands they have the cloture. Five members of the First Chamber may propose it and five members may propose it in the Second Chamber. They have the majority rule. (Ibid., p. 461.)

PORTUGAL.

In Portugal they have the cloture in both chambers, and debate may be closed by a special motion, without discretion. In the upper house they permit two to speak in favor of and two against it. The cloture may be voted. (Ibid., p. 469.)

SPAIN.

The cloture in Spain may be said to exist indirectly, and to result from the action allowed the president on the order of parliamentary discussion. (Ibid., p. 477.)

SWITZERLAND.

The cloture exists in Switzerland both in the Conseil des Etats and Conseil National.

Many of the ablest and best Senators who have ever been members of this body have urged the abatement of this evil, including such men as Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri; Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut; Senator David B. Hill, of New York; Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; and Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, of Massachusetts, who introduced resolutions or spoke for the amendment of this evil practice of the Senate. (Appendix, Note A.)

Mr. President, the time has come in the history of the United States when Congress shall be directly responsive to the will of the majority of 90,000,000 of people without delay, evasion, or obstruction. We are in the midst of the most gigantic century in the history of the world, when every reason looking to the welfare and advance of the human race bids us march forward in compliance with the magnificent intelligence and humane impulses of the American people.

We have the most important problems before us—financial, commercial, sociological. Fifteen great propositions of improvement of government were pledged by the recent Democratic platform, and almost a like number were pledged by other party platforms. We have work to do that means the preservation, the conservation, and the development of human life, of human energy, of human health. We have before us the great problems which mean the development of this vast country, and we should have the machinery of government by which to respond with reasonable promptitude to mature public opinion, but the rules of the Senate have been such as to prevent action; the rules of the Senate are such as to prevent action now with regard to the great questions before the country. The rules of the Senate have put the power in the hands of a small faction or of a single individual to obstruct, without reason, and to prevent action by Congress. I favor the right of the majority of the Senate to control the Senate after giving every reasonable freedom of debate to the opposition, so that the people of the country may have both sides of every proposition. But I am strongly opposed to the minority veto, or to a single Senator obstructing and preventing the control of the Senate by the responsible majority.

In a short session of Congress the Senate will appropriate a thousand million dollars in less than 350 working hours. Each working hour means the appropriation of $3,000,000 of the hard-earned taxes taken from the labor of the American people. Every two minutes the Senate averages an appropriation of $100,000 of taxes, and yet, instead of addressing itself to a comprehension of the necessity for such taxes, for such expenditure, a single Senator, or a small faction or a minority, may detain the Senate for hours and for days and for weeks while great questions of public policy wait, leaving the Senate to be thus distracted by filibustering tactics, discussions of immaterial or trivial matters, reading of worthless papers and statistics, last year's almanac—in a deliberate obstruction of the majority by the minority.

EXTREME DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING LEGISLATION THAT IS CONFESSEDLY OF VALUE, EVEN WITHOUT A FILIBUSTER.

Mr. President, before a bill can be passed that is desired by the American people, no matter how worthy, it must first be carefully drawn, submitted to the House of Representatives, and by the House submitted to a committee, and almost invariably such a bill is sent from the committee of the House to the executive department for a report; and when the report comes in it is considered in the committee, and finally and usually, where the majority desires the bill passed, it will be reported back to the House—abundant opportunity having been thus given to discover its weak points or defects.

When it goes to the House it takes its place upon the calendar and awaits the time with patience when it can be taken up on the calendar.

It must be read three times in the House, it must be printed, it is discussed in the House, and, finally, if after having passed every criticism and scrutiny it be approved by the majority of the House, it is signed by the Speaker and finds its way to the United States Senate. When it reaches the Senate it is again sent to a committee, the committee further considers it, and, finally, if a majority favor, it is reported back to the Senate to take its place upon the calendar. And many a good bill has died on the calendar in the Senate because of a single objection to it—what might be called the private right of veto by an individual Senator. If at last it is permitted, by consent, to come before the Senate and does not excite any prolonged debate, it may become a law by reason of a majority vote of those present. But if anywhere along the line of this slow, deliberate procedure any serious objection is raised by a minority, or by a Senator, either can by dilatory motions, by insisting upon hearings, by making the point of "no quorum," by using a Senator's right to object and demand the regular order, by using his position to ask reconsideration and a rehearing, or, perhaps, an additional report from the executive department, and then demanding hearings in the executive department while the report is delayed, and in a thousand other ingenious ways a single Senator, much less a faction or willful minority, can make it almost impossible to pass a bill of great merit. For three years I have been trying to pass a bill to establish an improved organization of the Bureau of Public Health and have been unable to get any action, for or against, by Congress. I only refer to this as an example of many meritorious measures which have never been acted upon, and for which there is a powerful matured public sentiment urgently insisting upon action.

The Senate of the United States has rules for its conduct that make it almost impossible to get a bill through, except by unanimous consent, where a resolute minority is opposed to the passage of the bill. Under the so-called privilege of "freedom of debate," a group of Senators can hold up any measure indefinitely by endless talk in relays and by the use of dilatory motions, making the point of "no quorum" moving to "adjourn," moving to "take a recess," moving to "adjourn to a day certain," reading for an hour or so from Martin Chuzzlewit or

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Pickwick Papers, making the point of "no quorum," moving to "adjourn," making the point of "no quorum," moving to "adjourn to a day certain," moving to "take a recess," moving to go into "executive session," and, under the rules, may read a few chapters of Huckleberry Finn—and this puerile conduct is dignified by the false pretense of being "freedom of debate," when, in point of fact, it is nothing of the kind. It is the minority obstruction and the personal veto under the pretense of freedom of debate, under the *falsc* pretense of freedom of debate, under the ridiculous pretense of freedom of debate, under the contemptible and odious pretense of freedom of debate.

It is not freedom of debate.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. GRONNA. I will ask the Senator from Oklahoma if he does not believe that the defeat of the Indian appropriation bill at the last session of Congress was in the interest of the public?

Mr. OWEN. I think perhaps it was improved by this Congress.

Mr. GRONNA. Is it not true that the Indian appropriation bill which passed Congress at this session is a better bill than the one which was before this body during the last session of Congress?

Mr. OWEN. It is practically the same, but it has been somewhat improved.

Mr. GRONNA. And the bill which was before Congress at that time was defeated by one Senator, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], was it not?

Mr. OWEN. There was a delay of the bill by the Senator from New Mexico which resulted in its defeat.

Mr. GRONNA. If the Senator from Oklahoma will permit me, I will ask if the rules had been changed as he now indicates he would like to have them changed, in his judgment would it have been possible, with a majority for it, to have defeated that bill?

Mr. OWEN. I think not; but a discussion of the conditions in old Mexico which killed the bill was irrelevant and not justified by any public need.

Mr. GRONNA. I desire to ask the Senator from Oklahoma another question. The Senator complains because a certain measure which he has had before Congress for a long time has not been passed. Will the Senator from Oklahoma state to the Senate that a majority of the Senate have been in favor of that particular measure?

Mr. OWEN. It is impossible for anyone to say positively what a majority favor until they are permitted to vote upon a measure; but I have no doubt a large majority did favor it.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I can not comprehend that there is any necessity for protecting a majority. It seems to me that a rule to protect a minority is of more importance to the country than a rule to protect a majority.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I shall not at this moment deflect from my argument to answer the observations of the Senator from North Dakota. I shall do that at a later time, because the matter is going to lead to considerable debate.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I am sorry I interrupted the Senator, but I could not let go unchallenged the statement made by the Senator from Oklahoma when he said it was odious to operate under the rules that we have because certain measures have been held up. I tried to point out to the Senator that the country has benefited under the present rules.

Mr. OWEN. The country has been very greatly harmed under the present rules, as I shall show before this debate concludes. At present I am simply laying a preamble for the consideration of this matter. It is going to take much time. It is going to be debated at considerable length in this body. It is going before the country for the country to determine whether or not men shall be permitted by the people of the United States to stand upon the floor of the Senate and favor the control of the majority by the minority and favor a policy making it impossible for party pledges to be carried out in this Republic.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. POMERENE. It occurred to me that while the Senator from North Dakota had given an instance in which, according to his judgment, a bill was odious and was defeated a number of other very meritorious bills were defeated because of the filibustering tactics which were adopted with reference to the Indian appropriation bill. I have in mind at this moment the sundry civil bill, which involved the expenditure of more than $100,000,000. That bill was defeated in the last minutes of the last session simply because the Senate could not control debate.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, yes; that is true. I will not say there is not the possibility, under some circumstances, of some good ensuing from a vigorous protest by the minority. I am perfectly willing to agree to that. But yielding that point in no way affects the validity of the argument that the majority should be charged with the responsibility of government; and I in no wise modify the comment I have made upon the odious and ridiculous pretense of "freedom of debate" in this body, which has served as a cloak for a minority veto and for improper processes in this body. I say it is not freedom of debate. The minority veto is, in effect, a denial of freedom of debate. A man in charge of an important bill is driven to refrain from debating the bill because he would be playing into the hands of the opponents of the bill, who are trying to kill the bill by exhausting the patience of the Senate by endless volubility and unending dilatory motions.

This thoughtless rule of unlimited freedom of debate was adopted in 1806, when there were 34 Senators, who met together to discuss their common affairs in courtesy and good faith, when only a very few bills were brought before the Senate. They had no conception that unlimited freedom of debate really meant a minority veto. Now that the Senate has 96 Members, representing 90,000,000 people, when its interests are of the most gigantic importance, when its modern problems of stupendous consequence are demanding prompt and virile action, when hundreds of important bills are pending, this hoary-headed reprobate rises up and strikes a posture of inscrutable wisdom and admonishes the world not to touch this sacred principle of unlimited "freedom of debate." The venerable age of this foolish precedent shall not save it from the just charge of imbecility and legislative vice.

The power to obstruct the will of the people by the Senate rules is the last ditch of privilege.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BRISTOW. I desire to inject there that, in my judgment, the rule against which the Senator from Oklahoma is contending has been the rule that has protected the rights of this country far more than the rights of the people have ever suffered. Instead of being the last resort of privilege, it is the hope of the minority when it contends against an injustice.

Mr. OWEN. At a future day I will demonstrate the fundamental error that lies in the argument of the Senator from Kansas, but I can not permit him at present to divert me from my present argument or break into the middle of my sentence with a speech.

In the House of Representatives the party in power with its majority is carrying out the will of the majority, permitting reasonable debate and wide publicity to the views of all Members. But in the Senate, while we have reorganized the committees and have made important improvements in the rules, there still remains the point of unlimited debate, of irrelevant debate, of dilatory motions, whereby the minority can still prevent the action of the majority placed in power by the people. The United States Senate is the only place where the people's will can be successfully thwarted, and here it can be obstructed and denied by delays, by dilatory motions, by irrelevant debate, and unlimited discussion.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator speaks of the transaction of business in the House. Is the Senator prepared to say that a larger proportion of the measures introduced in the House are passed there than is the case in the Senate? Further, is he prepared to say that when we finish a session the House has done more business than the Senate, and the calendar of the House is clearer than that of the Senate, or is the calendar of the Senate clearer than that of the House?

Mr. OWEN. Answering that question, I will say that any large body, such as the House, which introduces, relatively to the number of its members, a much larger number of bills, has a much larger number of bills undisposed of. But that does not in any wise abate the force of the argument I am presenting.

Mr. WARREN. One moment further. As a matter of fact, does not the Senate pass more bills than does the House in a session?

Mr. OWEN. It is much easier for the Senate to pass bills, because of the smaller number of Members of the Senate. It is

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easy to pass unobjected bills in the Senate; and there are a great many bills that are brought up in the Senate that are unobjected bills. But I will say to the Senator that objected bills do not pass through the Senate.

The new majority of the Senate is honestly pledged to the people's cause, and they must carry out their pledges if they wish to retain the approval of the people of the United States.

I am in favor of majority rule.

I am in favor of making the national will immediately effective.

I am in favor of the Senate of the United States having the opportunity to do the things required by our great Nation.

I am opposed to the minority veto.

I am opposed to the discouragement of honest discussion by the invitation to minority filibuster which this rule of unlimited debate invites.

I am opposed to legislative blackmail, which this rule of unlimited debate encourages, for we have all seen the Senate consent to appropriations and important amendments to important bills which ought not to have been made, but which were made rather than jeopardize the bill by the endless debate of a Senator proposing and insisting on an amendment.

The minority veto permits the majority to be blackmailed on the most important measures in order to conciliate the unjust demands of the minority. The time has come to end this sort of unwise parliamentary procedure with its train of evil consequences.

I believe in the freedom of debate. I invite the freedom of debate; but liberty is one thing and gross abuse of liberty is another thing. Freedom of debate is a valuable principle, worthy of careful preservation, for the majority is often instructed by the minority; but freedom of debate is one thing, and uncontrolled time-killing talk and unrestrained verbosity used to enforce a factional veto is another thing.

The amendment to Rule XIX which I have proposed does not prevent reasonable debate by any Senator, but it does permit the majority, after due notice, to bring a matter to a conclusion whenever it has become obvious that the debate is not sincere, but is intended to enforce a minority veto.

Senator Vest, December 5, 1894, well said:

That these rules "coerce the Senators in charge of a bill into silence."

That "with the people of the United States demanding action we have rules here that absolutely prevent it."

That these rules "facilitate parliamentary blackmail."

That the history of the Senate is full of important amendments being put upon important bills, "under the threat that unless placed there the debate would be indefinite and almost interminable."

This rule has brought the Senate of the United States into disrepute, has greatly diminished its influence, has given it the reputation of being an obstructive body; and many men have been led to believe that the Senate was coerced and controlled by a corrupt minority. Certain it is that if a minority can exercise the veto, the corrupt interests of the country could well afford commercially to promote the election of men to the floor of the Senate, so as to obstruct legislation to which they objected.

It is the result of these very rules which has led the people of the United States to demand by a unanimous voice the direct election of Senators, so as to bring public pressure of the sovereign people on individual Members of the Senate, and compel them to respect the wishes of the people, under penalty of retirement from public life.

I pause here to say that for 90 years the people of this country have been trying to establish the rule of direct election of Senators, and it has always been the Senate that has prevented the people from having their will with regard to this matter. Five times the measure passed the House of Representatives, the last two times almost by a unanimous vote of the Members representing the people of this country in the various congressional districts; yet the Senate stood like a stone wall, refusing under these rules to carry out the will of the people of the United States. The same thing has been measurably true in regard to many other important items.

I venture now, Mr. President, seriously and solemnly to remind every Senator upon this floor who votes against this provision, who votes against majority rule in the Senate, who votes against a reasonable control by the Senate itself of its own deliberations, that he will have to answer for such vote before the people of his State, who will in the future elect the Senators by direct vote of the people and who will nominate them by direct vote of the people. And the Senator who by virtue of any precedent or prejudice opposes in this body the free right of the majority to rule will invite defeat by the majority of the people in his own State who surely believe in majority rule and will resent the support of minority rule by their Senators on this floor.

I have no fear of majority rule. I never have been afraid of majority rule. The only thing we need to fear is the rule of the minority by artifice and by wrongdoing. And I say frankly to my colleagues from the South that the black-and-white scarecrow of the force bill is a ghost for which I have no respect. We are entering a new era of majority rule, which will deal justly and generously to rich and to poor alike, and with equal generosity, justice, and mercy to men of the black race, as well as to the men of the white race, or to any other race. We need have no fear of majority rule.

Mr. President, I wish it to be clearly understood that my demand for a change of the rules of the Senate is not at all due to the idea that the adoption of such a rule is necessary in order to pass the tariff bill or any other particular bill pending or to be brought forward. My reason for this demand is that I think the welfare of the Nation requires it; that the right of the American people to a prompt redemption of party promises is involved. The right of the American people to have their will expressed at the polls promptly carried out I regard as an imperative mandate from a Nation of 90,000,000 people, and I think that a Senator who stands in the way of that mandate fails to perceive his duty to our great Nation, and that he should not be surprised if the majority, who will in future nominate Senators and elect Senators, will hold him to a strict account for a denial of the right of the majority to rule.

I remind the Senate that in three years over 30 living Senators who opposed the wishes of the American people for the direct election of Senators have been retired by the people.

PARTY PLEDGES.

The Democratic Party makes certain pledges to the people and appeals to the people for their support upon these pledges promised to be performed; the Republican Party does likewise; yet neither party, if in a majority, can control the Senate so long as the minority veto remains as a part of the rules of the Senate. If this rule is not changed, then both parties in future campaigns should put the following proviso as an addenda to their national party platforms.

Provided, however, That in making the above pledges to the American people it is distinctly to be understood by the people that we make these pledges on the understanding that the opposite party does not forbid us to carry out our promises by obstructing the fulfillment of our promise to you by filibustering in the Senate, in which event we will agree to sustain the right of the opposite party to veto the redemption of our pledges to you, by leaving the rules of the Senate in such a condition that the opposing party may veto our effort to redeem the promises made to you.

If the party trusted by the people is so imbecile as to leave the Senate itself subject to the veto of the defeated party it will deserve future defeat for such perfidious conduct.

The people of the United States have the right to rely upon the party placed by them in power to fulfill the party pledges made to the people, and if the leaders of both parties connive with each other in the Senate to sustain the minority veto under the pretense of "freedom of debate" they will have betrayed the promises made to the people, both expressed and implied. If this rule be not changed so as to establish majority rule in the Senate, and so as to enable either party to carry out its promises to the American people, then neither party responsible for such conduct deserves the confidence of the people of the United States, and the people may well say in regard to party promises made under such circumstances, as said by Macbeth in the witches scene—

> And be these juggling fiends no more believ'd
> That palter with us in a double sense;
> That keep the word of promise to our ear
> And break it to our hope.

With the consent of the Senate I submit as a part of my remarks, without reading them, several resolutions drawn by Senator Vest, Senator Platt, Senator Hoar, and others.

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

Mr. OWEN. Senator Vest, of Missouri, in 1893 introduced the following resolution, the most moderate form of terminating so-called debate (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 45, Dec. 5, 1894):

Amendment intended to be proposed to the rules of the Senate, namely, add to Rule I the following section:

"SEC. 2. Whenever any bill, motion, or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business and the same shall have been debated on divers days, amounting in all to 30, it shall be in order for any Senator to move that a time be fixed for the taking a vote upon such bill, motion, or resolution, and such motion shall not be amendable or debatable, but shall be immediately put; and if adopted by a majority vote of all the Members of the Senate, the vote upon such bill, motion, or resolution, with all the amendments thereto which may have been

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proposed at the time of such motion, shall be had at the date fixed in such original motion without further debate or amendment, except by unanimous consent, and during the pendency of such motion to fix a date, and also at the time fixed by the Senate for voting upon such bill, motion, or resolution, no other business of any kind or character shall be entertained, except by unanimous consent, until such motion, bill, or resolution shall have been finally acted upon."

Hon. Orville H. Platt on September 21, 1893, introduced the following resolution (p. 1636):

Whenever any bill or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business the presiding officer shall, upon the written request of a majority of the Senators, fix a day and hour, and notify the Senate thereof, when general debate shall cease thereon, which time shall not be less than five days from the submission of such request, and he shall also fix a subsequent day and hour, and notify the Senate thereof, when the vote shall be taken on the bill or resolution and any amendment thereto without further debate, the time for taking the vote to be not more than two days later than the time when general debate is to cease, and in the interval between the closing of general debate and the taking of the vote no Senator shall speak more than five minutes, nor more than once, upon the same proposition.

And, among other things, said:

The rules of the Senate, as of every legislative body, ought to facilitate the transaction of business. I think that proposition will not be denied. The rules of the Senate as they stand to-day make it impossible or nearly impossible to transact business. I think that proposition will not be denied. We as a Senate are fast losing the respect of the people of the United States. We are fast being considered a body that exists for the purpose of retarding and obstructing legislation. We are being compared in the minds of the people of this country to the House of Lords in England, and the reason for it is that under our rules it is impossible or nearly impossible to obtain action when there is any considerable opposition to a bill here.

I think that I may safely say that there is a large majority upon this side of the Senate who would favor the adoption of such a rule at the present time.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts (1893), submitted to the committee a proposed substitute, as follows (p. 1637):

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following:

"When any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration for more than one day it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the Senators present, the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without further debate, and the pending measure shall take precedence of all other business whatever. If the Senate shall decide to close debate, the question shall be put upon the pending amendments, upon amendments of which notice shall then be given, and upon the measure in its successive stages according to the rules of the Senate, but without further debate, except that every Senator who may desire shall be permitted to speak upon the measure not more than once and not exceeding one hour.

"After such demand shall have been made by any Senator no other motion shall be in order until the same shall have been voted upon by the Senate, unless the same shall fail to be seconded.

"After the Senate shall have decided to close debate no motion shall be in order, but a motion to adjourn or to take a recess, when such motion shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate. When either of said motions shall have been lost or shall have failed of a second it shall not be in order to renew the same until one Senator shall have spoken upon the pending measure or one vote upon the same shall have intervened.

"For the foregoing stated purpose the following rules, namely, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIX, XXII, XXVII, XXVIII, XXXV, and XL, are modified."

Mr. LODGE, of Massachusetts, also then, as now, Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, supported this proposal, using the following language (p. 1637):

It is because I believe that the moment for action has arrived that I desire now simply to say a word expressive of my very strong belief in the principle of the resolution offered by the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Platt.

We govern in this country in our representative bodies by voting and debate. It is most desirable to have them both. Both are of great importance. But if we are to have only one, then the one which leads to action is the more important. To vote without debating may be hasty, may be ill considered, may be rash, but to debate and never vote is imbecility.

I am well aware that there are measures now pending, measures with reference to the tariff, which I consider more injurious to the country than the financial measure now before us. I am aware that there is a measure which has been rushed into the House of Representatives at the very moment when they are calling on us Republicans for nonpartisanship which is partisan in the highest degree and which involves evils which I regard as infinitely worse than anything that can arise from any economic measure, because it is a blow at human rights and personal liberty. I know that those measures are at hand. I know that such a rule as is now proposed will enable a majority surely to put them through this body after due debate and will lodge in the hands of a majority the power and the high responsibility which I believe the majority ought always to have. But, Mr. President, I do not shrink from the conclusion in the least. If it is right now to take a step like this, as I believe it is, in order to pass a measure which the whole country is demanding, then, as it seems to me, it is right to pass it for all measures. If it is not right for this measure, then it is not right to pass it for any other.

I believe that the most important principle in our Government is that the majority should rule. It is for that reason that I have done what lay in my power to promote what I thought was for the protection of elections, because I think the majority should rule at the ballot box. I think equally that the majority should rule on this floor—not by violent methods, but by proper dignified rules, such as are proposed by my colleague and by the Senator from Connecticut. The country demands action and we give them words. For these reasons, Mr. President, I have ventured to detain the Senate in order to express my most cordial approbation of the principle involved in the proposed rules which have just been referred to the committee.

Senator David B. Hill, of New York (1893), proposed the following amendment (p. 1639):

Add to Rule IX the following section:

"SEC. 2. Whenever any bill or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business and the same shall have been debated on divers days amounting in all to 30 days, it shall be in order for any Senator to move to fix a date for the taking of a vote upon such bill or resolution, and such motion shall not be amended or debatable; and if passed by a majority of all the Senators elected the vote upon such bill or resolution, with all the amendments thereto which may be pending at the time of such motion, shall be immediately had without further debate or amendment, except by unanimous consent."

Only last Congress, April 6, 1911, the distinguished Senator from New York, Mr. ROOT, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be, and it is hereby, instructed to report for the consideration of the Senate a rule or rules to secure more effective control by the Senate over its procedure, and especially over its procedure upon conference reports and upon bills which have been passed by the House and have been favorably reported in the Senate. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 47, pt. 1, p. 107.)

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, before the Senator from Oklahoma takes his seat, will he allow me? I notice that in the early part of his argument he referred to the fact that all, or nearly all, of the States of the Union in their several legislative assemblies limited debate, and he also referred to nearly all the parliamentary bodies of Europe as limiting debate.

Mr. OWEN. As having the right to limit debate.

Mr. POMERENE. In the course of his investigations did the Senator find any parliamentary bodies which do not limit the right of debate?

Mr. OWEN. I did. I found Greece.

Mr. POMERENE. Was there any other country?

Mr. OWEN. I found no other. Canada did have at one time unlimited debate, but since they have become more intelligent they have adopted cloture.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go to the Committee on Rules.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask unanimous consent that an article by Mr. R. C. Milliken concerning banking and currency be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President——

Mr. CLAPP. I rose to the request of the Senator from Colorado. Has it been acceded to?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know whether it was submitted or not. I have asked for unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair inquired whether there was any objection to printing the matter in the RECORD.

Mr. SHAFROTH. If there is any objection——

Mr. CLAPP. I do object for the present. I wish to confer with the Senator further.

Mr. SHAFROTH. All right. Then let it be deferred.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—TARIFF DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

When the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES] was speaking recently on the sugar tariff—see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 19, page 1580—I engaged in a colloquy with him, and in the heat of debate made the following statement:

Mr. ASWELL, a Member of Congress from my State, went out West and made a number of speeches for the party, and in getting his instructions at Chicago from the national campaign committee he was told, so I am informed, that he must not discuss the question of free sugar.

This information was conveyed to me in the haste of the debate by Representative BROUSSARD, of Louisiana, who sat by me.

Within the past week I have been informed by Representative ASWELL that this statement was incorrect, and that he never received any such instructions from the national campaign committee. In fact, he said, to quote his exact words, "I understood that the Baltimore platform was the basis of discussion and so acted without any limitations offered by any person connected with the national campaign committee." Hence, I infer that Mr. BROUSSARD must have been misinformed.

I have also been advised by Postmaster General Burleson that he was in charge of the speakers' bureau at Chicago; that he instructed the various speakers himself; and that none of them was told "not to discuss the question of free sugar."

In view of what these two gentlemen say I am convinced that my statement was erroneous, and hereby correct it.

I also desire to say that no remarks of mine made during the aforesaid debate on sugar, which ran through parts of three days, were intended to impugn the motives or acts of the standard bearer of my party.

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I wish it clearly understood, however, that nothing I have here said is to be construed as changing the main line of argument of my speeches, to wit, that the Baltimore platform did not contemplate or provide for free sugar.

THE TARIFF—PANIC OF 1893.

Mr. THOMAS. I desire to give notice that at the close of the morning business to-morrow I shall speak upon House bill 3321 and the relation of the Wilson Tariff Act to the panic of 1893.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 10 minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, July 15, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 14, 1913.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATIONS.

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, now third secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America to Paraguay and Uruguay, vice Richard E. Pennoyer, nominated to be secretary of the legation at Lima.

Richard E. Pennoyer, of California, now secretary of the legation to Paraguay and Uruguay, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Lima, Peru, vice Alexander R. Magruder.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Charlton B. Thompson, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky, in place of Maurice L. Galvin, superseded.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Charles A. Mansfield, of Williston, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Williston, vice Minor S. Williams, term expired.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Robert T. Menner to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 15th day of June, 1913.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1913:

Richmond K. Turner,
Henry F. D. Davis,
Eugene E. Wilson,
Francis T. Chew,
William R. Munroe,
John F. Shafroth, jr.,
Walter L. Heiberg,
Charles L. Best,
Allan G. Olson, and
John C. Jennings.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 7th day of July, 1913:

William H. Massey, citizen of Nevada, and
David S. Hillis, citizen of Illinois.

Carpenter Theodore H. Scharf to be a chief carpenter in the Navy from the 19th day of April, 1913.

Asst. Surg. Joseph J. A. McMullin to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of March, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 14, 1913.

CONSULS.

North Winship to be consul at Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada.
Nathaniel B. Stewart to be consul at Milan, Italy.

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

James Fay to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York.

Frank S. Terry to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Edward J. Lynch to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Minnesota.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Edward C. Tieman to be Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

POSTMASTERS.

COLORADO.

Clark Cooper, Canon City.

MICHIGAN.

George B. McIntyre, Fairgrove.
Perry H. Peters, Davison.
Harry L. Shirley, Galesburg.
John J. Sleeman, Linden.

TENNESSEE.

O. L. McCallum, Henderson.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *July 15, 1913.*

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. Collins Denny, D. D., of Richmond, Va., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, we acknowledge Thee as the God of our fathers. We thank Thee for the way in which Thou hast led this people. We pray Thee to keep us mindful of the fact that we are constantly needing Thee. Show us the weakness which is so characteristic of us, how readily we yield to temptations to which we are subjected, how greatly we need what Thou alone canst give to us.

And now grant to the men who are here in large and responsible positions all the help they need to fulfill the obligations that rest upon them. And grant also to the people whom they represent that they may be moved with the right spirit to give support and encouragement and loyal fealty to those who are here representing in the Capital of the Nation the great affairs of this people.

Above all, we pray Thee that Thou wouldst make us Thy people, a people after Thine own heart, free from the evil that tears down national life, and clothed with the righteousness that gives perpetual existence to the people who follow after Thee.

May the blessing of God rest richly upon every Member of this Senate, upon the entire National Government, upon the whole people. We ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

CHARLOTTE J. HUSTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 133).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusion filed by the court in the cause of Charlotte J. Husted, widow of Henry Husted, deceased, *v.* The United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MAY STANLEY.

Mr. BRYAN. I am directed by the Committee on Claims to report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 1644) for the relief of May Stanley, and I submit a report (No. 81) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to know from the Senator what the claim is and upon what basis a payment is asked.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Stanley was superintendent of the Indian reservation. There is a very full report prepared by the supervisor sent to investigate the matter.

Mr. GRONNA. We can not hear the Senator on this side.

Mr. BRYAN. I say, the bill is based upon the death of the superintendent of an Indian reservation. The appropriation for the amount carried in the bill was incorporated in the Indian appropriation bill and passed by the Senate, but it was stricken out in conference.

The facts, briefly stated, are that Stanley, the superintendent, when on a visit to the reservation, was murdered. Five or six Indians were tried and convicted for the murder. It seems from this very full report that some of them had formed a conspiracy to murder the superintendent when he came to the reservation. Mr. Stanley lingered after having been shot for 8 or 10 hours. He was attended by physicians and every attempt possible was made to save his life, but he died. The bill includes an appropriation to pay the physicians.

Mr. SMOOT. The House objected to the insertion of it in the appropriation bill?

Mr. CLAPP rose.

Mr. BRYAN. The Senator from Minnesota can state fully about the matter.

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lution. Of course, under the rule, the objection carries it over. I certainly think the rule ought to apply to all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If it will add to the delectation of the Senator, I shall not add even the other one word; but if I am in order, I should like to add it.

Mr. SMOOT. I call for the regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the presentation of concurrent and other resolutions.

COTTON BAGGING AND COTTON TIES.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I submit a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration, if the matter seems to be of sufficient importance.

The resolution (S. Res. 134) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and is hereby, directed to investigate the recent advance in price of bagging used in baling cotton, also the advance in price of ties used in banding or baling cotton, and to report to the Senate at the earliest possible time the cause or causes for said advances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution submitted by him. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the new tariff bill is going to put cotton bagging upon the free list and deal correspondingly with cotton ties, I think this investigation will cause the expenditure of a lot of money without any real justification for it. I therefore object to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Just a moment. I should like to state to the Senator from Mississippi, before he objects, that I have in my hand certain communications which will throw a different light on this question, in view of the fact that even though the tariff bill passes, as we all know it will, it must go over this season.

I have here communications from dealers in bagging throughout the South saying that right now the price has advanced from 2 cents a yard to 2¼ cents, making practically 15 cents a bale advance over the price of 1912. In my State alone that advance will amount to something like $160,000 or $170,000 for the article of bagging alone. In the State of Georgia it will approximate $300,000. Some of the letters I have in my possession indicate that if any relief is to come it must come now; and an immediate investigation might disclose the fact that the production of these articles is entirely controlled by a trust, which furnishes from its mills all the bagging used in this great Republic.

With the consent of the Senate, I am going to read some of these letters. They are short. One of them reads:

Your letter to the Abbeville Hardware Co. came to me, as I have been winding up their business. In reply to your inquiry in reference to the price of cotton bagging, will say that the price will be much higher this season than last, on account of speculators getting control of stocks on hand; and I am of opinion that it will be at least 50 per cent higher than it was last year.

From Florence, S. C., I have this:

In reply to yours of the 8th instant in reference to the price on cotton bagging and ties, the 1912 price on 2-pound bagging delivered was $8.48; ties, 95 cents. The 1913 price on bagging of exactly the same kind is $10.12½, and ties $1.03½.

The writer also gives an itemized statement.

Here is one from another State:

Replying to your favor of the 8th, I beg to say that new jute bagging is quoted 2 cents a yard higher this season than last season; ties about 16 per cent higher.

From Allendale, S. C.:

In reply to your letter of the 8th, cotton bagging is worth this year 10½ cents. Last year it could be bought for 9½.

This letter is from Charleston, S. C.:

Replying to yours of the 8th instant in matter of cotton bagging, would advise that the difference between opening price 1912 and 1913 shows an advance of 2 cents per yard on standard 2-pound bagging. Opening price June, 1912, standard 2-pound, 8¾ cents per yard; July, 1913, standard 2-pound, 10¾. During September and October there was an advance of 1¼ cents per yard, and since opening of the present season, July 1, 1913, there have been two advances, one-fourth of a cent per yard each, or a total advance of one-half of a cent per yard.

From Lynchburg, S. C.:

Your favor under date of 8th instant received and noted. In reply, beg to state that 2-pound jute bagging is about 2 cents higher this year over last. I am unable to account for this advance, except that the price of bagging is controlled by the trusts. I certainly hope you will be able to give us some relief along this line, for it seems that we are entirely at the mercy of the trusts at present.

Here is a letter from Dillon, S. C.:

Your letter to hand regarding cotton bagging. Yes; I have bought my bagging for this season, and it has cost me 2 cents per yard more than I paid for the same brand last year. I bought the same bagging last season at 8¼; this season, 10¼.

Here is another letter from Charleston, dated July 10:

Agreeably to your esteemed favor of the 8th instant, now before us, we have the pleasure of advising you that about this time last year American quality of jute bagging was quoted and sold at 8⅞ cents per yard for 2-pound weight and for Dundee quality 8⅞ per yard for 2-pound weight. To-day's quotations are 10½ per yard for American quality for 2-pound weight and 10 cents per yard for Dundee quality for 2-pound weight.

This letter is from Timmonsville, S. C.:

Replying to your favor of July 8, beg to say that 2-pound new jute bagging is 2½ cents higher this July than it was last July. The opening price was 2 cents higher than last year, but it has since advanced a half cent, and the probability is that it will still go higher.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I hope we may have order in the Chamber.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I have in my hand quite a number of letters covering different portions of the cotton belt. Complaint is coming in that they are——

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I again ask that order may be had in the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators will kindly be in order, and those who are not Senators will please be seated. The Sergeant at Arms will see that the rules of the Senate are enforced.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, a question of order. Does a demand for order include a demand for the regular order? I will ask the Senator from Georgia to enlighten me on that point. If it is a demand for the regular order, of course the Senator from South Carolina is out of order.

Mr. BACON. I presume the Senator from Wyoming understood what I said. I did not use the words "regular order," and I had no reference to the order of business, as the Senator is very well aware.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Then, Mr. President, I call for the regular order.

Mr. BACON. That is another matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, may I be permitted to ask the Senator from Mississippi, in view of the facts I have just stated, if he will not withdraw his objection and let this investigation be made?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is compelled to state to the Senator from South Carolina that the Senator from Wyoming has called for the regular order, and the resolution will go over.

SALARY OF ASSISTANT COMMITTEE CLERK.

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 133), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be authorized to employ one of his three assistant clerks, each now drawing a salary of $1,440 per annum under the act of March 4, 1913, at the rate of $2,000 per annum, the difference of $560 to be paid from miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate, until otherwise provided by law.

SAFETY-APPLIANCE INSPECTION.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 135), which was read and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Whereas there are in the United States approximately 2,300,000 freight and passenger cars, distributed over thousands of tracks in every section of the Union, and only 32 safety-appliance inspectors; and

Whereas the force now employed is evidently inadequate for the proper performance of the duties required, and defective appliances are still producing an appalling loss of life and limb: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to investigate these conditions and report to the Senate the additional number of safety-appliance inspectors necessary to an adequate performance of the work of safety-appliance inspection on the railroads of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 136), which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested to suggest to the nations of the world the appointment of national representatives to attend an international conference, to be held at such time and place as may be found convenient, with a view to bringing about a temporary suspension of the construction of war vessels and implements of war, a general limitation on war preparation, and the promotion of world peace.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I submit a written notice of a proposed amendment to the rules.

Mr. BACON. Let it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

I hereby give notice that during the session of the next legislative day of the Senate, or a later day, I shall offer an amendment to Rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate to the following effect:

(1) Change the paragraph which now reads "A Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to consist of five Senators," so as to read "A Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, to consist of five Senators."

(2) Insert after the paragraph which reads "A Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, to consist of five Senators," a

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new paragraph, to read as follows: "A Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor, to consist of five Senators."

(3) Insert after the paragraph which reads "A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five Senators," a new paragraph, to read as follows: "A Committee on Roads, to consist of 17 Senators."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice will be entered.

REGULATION OF WATERWAYS.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask unanimous consent that 2,000 copies be printed of Senate bill 2739, the river regulation bill, which I introduced yesterday. The committee itself would have the power ordinarily to authorize the printing of 1,000 copies, but owing to the objection of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] to the reference of the bill to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and his contention that it should go to the Committee on Commerce the question of reference is now pending with the bill on the table. I ask unanimous consent that 2,000 copies of the bill be printed, as there is a very great demand for it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What is the bill?

Mr. NEWLANDS. It is the bill for river regulation. The Senator is familiar with the bill, which I have been offering for some time, and which I yesterday introduced again.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is that the bill in which reservoirs and levees and everything else are included?

Mr. NEWLANDS. It includes the whole question of river regulation from source to mouth and of tributaries.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Everything is proportionately harmonized?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How many copies does the Senator wish to have printed?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Two thousand copies.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator does not state whether he wants them for the use of his committee or for the use of the Senate. I think he ought to state in the request that they are for the use of the Senate.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will ask that 500 copies be printed for the use of the committee and the remainder for the use of the Senate.

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

Mr. BURTON. I do not understand that any request is made as to the reference of the bill.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Oh, no.

Mr. BURTON. It is merely as to printing a number of copies.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That is all.

The order as agreed to is as follows:

Ordered, That 2,000 additional copies of S. 2739 be printed, 1,500 for use of the Senate and 500 for use of the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its chief clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND EMPLOYEES.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendments of the House to Senate bill 2517.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees, which were read, as follows:

Page 10, strike out lines 4 to 22, inclusive, and insert:

"The board of arbitration shall furnish a certified copy of its award to the respective parties to the controversy, and shall transmit the original, together with the papers and proceedings and a transcript of the testimony taken at the hearings, certified under the hands of the arbitrators, to the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration is entered into, to be filed in said clerk's office as provided in paragraph 11 of section 4 of this act. And said board shall also furnish a certified copy of its award, and the papers and proceedings, including the testimony relating thereto, to the board of mediation and conciliation, to be filed in its office.

"The United States Commerce Court, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are hereby authorized to turn over to the board of mediation and conciliation upon its request any papers and documents heretofore filed with them and bearing upon mediation or arbitration proceedings held under the provisions of the act approved June 1, 1898, providing for mediation and arbitration."

Page 11, after line 26, insert:

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require an employee to render personal service without his consent, and no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any employee against his will of a contract for personal labor or service."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the amendments.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am not going to object to the request for unanimous consent, but I presume the Senator from Nevada will discuss the changes before the amendments are voted upon.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly. Do I understand that unanimous consent has been given?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No objection has been made.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I wish to state to the Senate that Senate bill 2517, which passed the Senate some days since, represented the views of the railway employees and of the railway carriers, assisted by Mr. Justice Knapp, of the Commerce Court, Mr. Neill, former Commissioner of Labor, and the committee appointed by the Civic Federation. That bill passed the Senate without amendment. In the House certain amendments were presented to the bill, among them two amendments which were to-day adopted. Other amendments became the source of contention between the parties interested.

The bill as it passed the Senate made the bureau of mediation an independent bureau, its members being appointed by the President of the United States, and not connected with any department. The original Erdman Act made the Commissioner of Labor ex officio a member of the board of mediation, but at that time the Bureau of Labor was an independent bureau, not connected with any department, and as independent in its operations as the Interstate Commerce Commission itself. Later on the Bureau of Labor was attached to the Department of Commerce, and later on it was transferred to the newly organized Department of Labor. Thus by operation of law the Bureau of Labor has lost its independent character and has become attached to a political department.

The railway employees and employers were of the opinion that the bureau of mediation contemplated by this legislation should be an independent bureau, as was the mediation board under the original Erdman Act. The Secretary of Labor, however, was of the opinion that to make this bureau of mediation an independent bureau was to interfere very materially with the jurisdiction and the usefulness of the newly organized Department of Labor. The House Committee on the Judiciary shared in that view and adopted an amendment making the bureau of mediation practically a part of the Department of Labor by making the Commissioner of Labor Statistics one of its members.

As a result of this difference of view a conference was held at the White House yesterday, at which Mr. Secretary Wilson was present and at which were also present the committee representing the brotherhoods; the committee of railway presidents; the representatives of the Civic Federation, headed by Mr. Seth Low; Mr. CLAYTON, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House; Mr. MANN, minority leader of the House; and myself, as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. Unfortunately, we lacked the presence, owing to his absence from the city, of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], the leader of the minority in this body.

At that conference these matters of disagreement were fully discussed, and while Secretary Wilson, actuated doubtless by a desire to make his department highly efficient and useful, was desirous that its jurisdiction should not be impaired, he announced his willingness to accede to the sentiment of the majority there present. The result was that there was practically a unanimous expression of view that the independent character of the bureau of mediation should be maintained, but that two amendments, not material to this contention, which had been offered in the House of Representatives, should be added to the bill. Those amendments are now before the Senate for its action.

The first amendment provides simply for the filing of the award of arbitration, and is, in my judgment, an improvement upon the provision contained in the Senate bill, and is intended to perfect the operation of the Senate bill in that particular. It might be well for me to read the first amendment:

The board of arbitration shall furnish a certified copy of its award to the respective parties to the controversy, and shall transmit the original, together with the papers and proceedings and a transcript of the testimony taken at the hearings, certified under the hands of the arbitrators, to the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration is entered into, to be filed in said clerk's office as provided in paragraph 11 of section 4 of this act. And said board shall also furnish a certified copy of its award, and the papers and proceedings, including the testimony relating thereto, to the board of mediation and conciliation, to be filed in its office.

The United States Commerce Court, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are hereby authorized to turn over to the board of mediation and conciliation upon its request any papers and documents heretofore filed with them and bearing upon

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LOWELL.

UNQUALIFIEDLY PROTESTS AGAINST WASHED MONEY.

NORCROSS & LEIGHTON, INSURANCE,
53 Central Street, Lowell, Mass., March 10, 1913.

Hon. JAMES E. MARTINE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of February 28, inclosing article on "Washed money," duly received. Replying to your request for my views, would say:

I would unqualifiedly register my protest against the use of washed money, believing that the paper currency of this country should be of the very best workmanship and never reissued after its once being paid back into the Treasury. The article referred to is well named "The counterfeiters' delight."

Thanking you for giving me this opportunity to express my views, I remain,

Yours, truly, NICHOLAS G. NORCROSS.

BROCKTON.

MAKES WORK OF COUNTERFEITER EASIER.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
Brockton, Mass., March 21, 1913.

Hon. JAMES E. MARTINE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MARTINE: I am glad of the opportunity to express to you my views on the money question. It only requires the application of a little gray matter for any intelligent man to see that by making the engravings coarser and cheaper and washing away the life of the bill it makes the work of the counterfeiter more easy. Changing the size of bills is another serious mistake, as they can not be put up in packages with the large bills and will cause all kinds of confusion and mistakes. The United States is able and should use the finest work of the engravers' art on its money. Educational pictures are especially desirable.

Yours, very truly,

C. S. LUDDEN, *Treasurer.*

NEW BEDFORD.

CONFIDENCE OF PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BE SHAKEN.

SANDFORD & KELLEY, BANKERS,
New Bedford, Mass., April 2, 1913.

Hon. JAMES E. MARTINE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Yours at hand, and in reply we beg to state that we are not in favor of the reissuing of washed money, as we believe that the confidence of the people should in no way be shaken through the possibility of any measure that would make it easier for counterfeiters to ply their profession and circulate their counterfeits. In the rush of business as it is done these days people should not have to stop to examine washed bills; and, further, we are paying too much money to protect the country from the wiles of the counterfeiter to let down the bars at this time, or, in fact, at any time. The Government should go to the limit to protect the handlers of the money which they have issued and in which the people place confidence.

Yours, very truly,

SANDFORD & KELLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, executive clerk, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On July 9, 1913:

S. 2272. An act providing for an increase in the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy after June 30, 1913.

On July 15, 1913:

S. 2517. An act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees.

SALARY OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution No. 132, relative to the salary of the Secretary of State.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I make the point of order that under the rules a motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not debatable.

Mr. BRISTOW. I demand the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GALLINGER (when Mr. BURLEIGH'S name was called). The junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is detained from the Senate on account of protracted illness. That Senator is not paired, and I am going to express the hope that a pair may be arranged so that he may be protected.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. In his absence, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON]. I do not know how he would vote if present, and I therefore withhold my vote. I am in favor of the motion, however, and should vote "yea" if I were at liberty to do so.

Mr. CLAPP (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CRAWFORD (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. SHEPPARD (when Mr. CULBERSON'S name was called). My colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. PERKINS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. STONE (when Mr. REED'S name was called). I desire to state that my colleague, the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], is absent from the Senate on official business in connection with what is known as the lobby committee. He is paired with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia (when Mr. SWANSON'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. SWANSON] is unavoidably absent from the Senate. If present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BANKHEAD (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF]. I learn that he is not in the Chamber, and I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] and the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] are unavoidably absent from the city.

Mr. CHILTON. I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON] to the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BACON (after having voted in the affirmative). The senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] is absent, being on duty with the investigating committee. During his absence I have undertaken to protect him. I rose to withdraw my vote and stand paired with him upon this question, but I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] to the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], and will permit my vote to stand as originally cast.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. SMITH of Michigan] is absent on important business. He is paired with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted in the affirmative, forgetting that I have a general pair with the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON]. Therefore I must withdraw my vote; but if at liberty to vote I should vote in the affirmative.

Mr. GRONNA. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCCUMBER] is necessarily absent from the city. He is paired with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS].

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Pittman	Smith, Md.
Bacon	Johnston, Ala.	Poindexter	Stone
Borah	Kern	Pomerene	Thomas
Bryan	Lane	Ransdell	Thompson
Chilton	Lewis	Robinson	Thornton
Clarke, Ark.	Martin, Va.	Saulsbury	Tillman
Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Shafroth	Vardaman
Gore	Myers	Sheppard	Williams
Hollis	O'Gorman	Shields	
Hughes	Overman	Shively	
James	Owen	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—29.

Bradley	Cummins	Lodge	Sterling
Brady	Dillingham	McLean	Sutherland
Brandegee	Fall	Norris	Townsend
Bristow	Gallinger	Page	Warren
Burton	Gronna	Penrose	Weeks
Clark, Wyo.	Jones	Root	
Colt	Kenyon	Sherman	
Crawford	Lippitt	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bankhead	Goff	Newlands	Smith, S. C.
Burleigh	Hitchcock	Oliver	Stephenson
Catron	Jackson	Perkins	Swanson
Chamberlain	La Follette	Reed	Walsh
Clapp	Lea	Simmons	Works
Culberson	McCumber	Smith, Ga.	
du Pont	Nelson	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. BRISTOW'S resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. LODGE subsequently said: When the vote was taken on the motion to lay the resolution of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] upon the table, I was out of the Chamber, having been called into the reception room. I came in after the call had been finished and voted. I did so in entire forgetful-

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ness of the fact that I had a general pair with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. I could have transferred my pair, I find, to the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH], and thus it could have been covered. I wish to make this explanation because it was my fault, and I very deeply regret it.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I desire to say that our Democratic friends may be able to stop the discussion in this Chamber of this resolution by the action just taken, but they can not convince the American people that a member of the Cabinet can neglect his official duties and go out over the country in other employment when his services are needed in his department in Washington.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. What does the gentleman discuss?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. LEWIS. I demand the regular order.

Mr. BRISTOW. May I inquire what is the point of order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution has been laid on the table, and the Chair holds that its discussion is out of order.

Mr. BRISTOW. I will discuss something else, then.

Mr. LEWIS. I call for the regular order.

COTTON TIES AND COTTON BAGGING.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 134, calling for an investigation by the Secretary of Commerce into the advance of the price of bagging.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, as I was saying, the Senate may dispose of one resolution, but other resolutions appear, and as long as there is freedom of discussion in the Senate a Senator may talk within the rules upon the resolution that is pending.

It would be just as consistent for the Attorney General to take two or three months of his time during the year and engage in the practice of law as for the Secretary of State to follow his private business to the neglect of his duty.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. BRISTOW. For what purpose does the Senator from Montana rise?

Mr. MYERS. I rose to make a parliamentary inquiry. What is the regular order, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution now pending before the Senate.

Mr. MYERS. What resolution is it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has already been stated. It is Senate resolution 134.

Mr. MYERS. I ask for the reading of it, please.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. SMITH of South Carolina on the 15th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and is hereby, directed to investigate the recent advance in price of bagging used in baling cotton, also the advance in price of ties used in banding or baling cotton, and to report to the Senate at the earliest possible time the cause or causes for said advances.

Mr. MYERS. I object to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BRISTOW. I have the floor.

Mr. MYERS. I object to the resolution. Let it go over one day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss at length the resolution that is pending, but I think there is a condition before the country that should demand the attention of Congress and of the administration in power. Can the members of the Cabinet, with business of the highest public importance pending, commanding the most careful and industrious attention of the entire administration, absent themselves from their departments and go about the country in private business for profit and gain, because the salary paid of $12,000 a year is not enough to sustain them, and leave subordinates that draw from $5,000 to $7,000 a year to do the work that they are supposed to be doing?

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. BRISTOW. For what purpose does the Senator from Mississippi rise?

Mr. VARDAMAN. May I ask the Senator from Kansas a question?

Mr. BRISTOW. Certainly.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Are you really apprehensive that the business of the State Department will be neglected by the absence of the Secretary of State?

Mr. BRISTOW. Well, Mr. President, that is a pertinent question.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I hope the Senator will give me a very candid answer to it, because he is always candid.

Mr. BRISTOW. It has been said since this discussion came up that the department was better off with the present Secretary of State away than at home. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. VARDAMAN. What is your opinion about that?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will enforce order in the galleries or clear them.

Mr. VARDAMAN. What is your opinion?

Mr. BRISTOW. I believe that if the present Secretary of State would devote his time and bring to bear on the problems that confront his department his great intellect he could render substantial service to his country. Whether there are men more fitted to perform the duties of Secretary of State, who are holding subordinate positions upon whom the duties now rest, than the Secretary of State himself, is a question which I can not answer, because I am not acquainted with the subordinates. I have endeavored to answer the Senator's question as clearly as I can. I could consume hours of the time of the Senate in the discussion of this question, but I do not intend to do it.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. BRISTOW. I do.

Mr. FALL. I should like to ask of the Senator who is now addressing the Senate, as throwing some light on the question asked by the Senator from Mississippi, if it is not possible that if the Secretary of State had remained in his office attending to his duties the Senate of the United States might not ere this have had an answer to a resolution adopted by this body on April 24, 1913, which so far has been treated with silent contempt?

I refer the Senator to the resolution offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH], reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations, unanimously adopted by this body, April 24, calling upon the President of the United States to furnish to this body information as follows:

Senate resolution 62.

Resolved, That the President is respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause to be transmitted to the Senate:

First. A full list of the names of claimants, if any, and the nature and amount of the claims for damages to person or property made by citizens of the United States of America against the Republic of Mexico and filed or deposited with the Department of State at Washington, D. C., since the beginning of the Madero revolution in Mexico to the present time, together with the statement of fact on which said claims are based.

Second. A full list of the names of all citizens of these United States, if any, who, while leading lawful and peaceful lives in Mexico, have been killed or wounded in Mexico or driven out of Mexico by Mexican soldiers or other armed bands on Mexican soil, together with the facts and circumstances attending such killing, wounding, or forceful deportation.

Third. A full list, if any, of such peaceful citizens of the United States of America as have been forcibly seized and held prisoners for ransom in the Republic of Mexico during the time first mentioned, and what sums of money, if any, have been paid by any person or persons to secure the release of anyone so imprisoned or held.

Fourth. What redress, if any, has been offered by Mexico in the premises, or demanded by the United States of America, and the result of such offer or demand, and what assurance of protection to the lives and property of our peaceful, law-abiding citizens in Mexico does that Republic offer.

Mr. President, I submit the question to the Senator from Kansas as to whether, in his opinion, if the Secretary of State, rather than delivering lectures upon the Chautauqua platform, were to remain in the city of Washington and to attend to his business, it might not have been possible for the Senate to receive ere this the information which it demanded from the department? I presume that when the Senate unanimously requested the information it was with the idea in view that it was of interest to the people of the United States and possibly necessary in the consideration of very grave and important subjects which may at a very early day come before Congress.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I think that if the department had been as industriously managed as it should have been we would have had that information ere this.

I want to say further that it has been the custom for years, when constituents of Members of the House and Senators are about to proceed abroad, to get letters of introduction, in order that our citizens when they are in foreign countries may call upon our consular agents for any information that they might desire. That is what we keep agents in foreign countries for. The American people pay our Consular Service to serve them

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go through the enormously voluminous files of my office to obtain copies of all thereof, and it is, of course, possible that one or two, or even three, purely private messages might have, through some accident or inadvertence, crept into the account, but with the scrupulous care I have used in such matters I shall be inclined to doubt it.

I felt it was my duty to make this statement. The Senate and the country have a right to know the facts and have a right to know what kind of business that was dispatched.

Believing profoundly that I have violated no propriety, no privilege, I shall go forward serenely in the performance of my public duty. In conclusion I may be pardoned if I say that when the time comes for me to retire from the Senate, as come it will some day, I believe my friends will be able to point to a long line of useful things done by me in behalf of the people of my State and in behalf of the people of this Nation. And they will be able, I confidently believe, proudly to point to the fact that I never willfully or deliberately violated a rule or a privilege, and have always striven to promote the physical and moral good of the American people and to defend the cause of virtue and good citizenship, and have resolutely contested for honesty in government and for equal opportunity before the law.

I thank the Senate for its attention.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, just one word. I shall not detain the Senate at all. I simply want to correct what I think might create a misunderstanding throughout the country with reference to the use of the word "frank." I think the word "frank" used in connection with sending telegrams may create the belief that Members are receiving and using complimentary franks as matters of personal favor from the telegraph company. I am quite sure that such is not the case; at any rate it is not the general rule. As I understand these little cards they represent nothing more nor less than evidences of a contract between the Government and the telegraph company that the messages sent by Members shall be paid for, if it is public business, by the Government at the Government rates, and it is a pure business transaction in behalf of the Government, for which the Government pays, and is not at all in the nature of a complimentary frank received by Members.

It would be unjust and unfair to Members, in view of the criticism which generally prevails against their accepting courtesies of that kind from public-service corporations, to have the impression go out that Members are receiving complimentary franks from the telegraph company. I simply desire to correct such a misapprehension.

Mr. JAMES. Not only is not the frank used by a Member of Congress but it is a violation of the Federal statute to use a frank.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It would be a violation of the statute as well.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the Senate agreed unanimously to take up, for the purpose of considering the Finance Committee amendments and possibly other amendments, what is known as the tariff bill.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I feel that I should state, in view of what the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] has said, that, so far as I am concerned, I shall apply the same rule to any conduct of his that I would apply to every other Senator. I should not apply a different rule to him from what I would apply to any other Senator in passing upon any act of the Senator's. If the Senator from Arizona thinks that the telegrams which he has read into the RECORD are public business and should be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States, his conception of the public business is very different indeed from mine.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

Mr. SIMMONS. Now, Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. SIMMONS. However, I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] for a moment.

Mr. OWEN. I merely want to put in the RECORD the statement that the public business of this country is so widely interpreted that Senators upon this floor constantly rise and have printed at public expense documents upon every kind of topic, from the control of insect life affecting vegetation up to the question of international peace. I think the criticism upon the Senator from Arizona has been harsh, and I think he has triumphantly vindicated himself in making his answer. I want that to appear in the RECORD.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I wish to correct one error that seems to be in the minds of Senators. This contract does not say "public business"; it says "official business." So the distinction between private and public business is not the one to be made; it is the distinction between official and unofficial business, whether the unofficial business be public or private. In other words, it is the business transacted by a Senator in pursuance of his duties as a Senator. I merely want that understanding to be in the minds of all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business will be proceeded with.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRISTOW. In regard to the understanding as to proceeding with the bill, I want to inquire if it is the intention of the chairman of the committee to follow the practice that was followed four years ago, to have it understood that the adoption of a paragraph is tentative, and that a Senator may return and offer an amendment to a paragraph and he will not object?

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I have understood that to be the practice.

Mr. BRISTOW. That was the practice; and I simply wanted a clear understanding of the matter.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 2, line 5, before the word "cents," to strike out "four" and to insert "seven," so as to read:

Gallic acid, 7 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 6, before the word "cents," to strike out "two" and insert "one and one-half," so as to read:

Oxalic acid, 1½ cents per pound.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will not agree to that amendment. I want to call the attention of the Senate merely in a few words to the reason why oxalic acid has been made in this country.

The first factory was erected in 1903. Until that time every pound of oxalic acid that was used in this country came from Germany and England, and the consumer in this country paid whatever price the foreign syndicate demanded. Mr. Emery, a gentleman living in Pennsylvania, thought, from the price that the syndicate were asking at that time, that oxalic acid could be made in this country, and started to build a factory. No change in the price of oxalic acid occurred until the first product from an American factory was placed upon the market. Immediately after it was placed upon the market the price was reduced, and reduced not once but reduced two or three times, until the factory was compelled to close. As soon as the factory closed the syndicate immediately again advanced the price. After the owners of the factory had learned that the price had been increased to the old original price which had been asked, they again started the mill and again manufactured oxalic acid. Immediately the foreign manufacturers again reduced the price, and thus forced the closing of the mill.

When we passed the tariff bill of 1909 we gave them a rate of duty of 2 cents, which has kept the mill in operation. I believe, Mr. President, that if this rate of 2 cents is reduced to even 1½ cents, with that one-half cent reduction and the reduction that will be made by the foreign syndicate, it will result in closing the only two mills that we have in the United States.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator yield to a question?

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

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I should be glad to have the Senator from Utah inform me for what this acid is used?

Mr. SMOOT. It is used for dyeing purposes, as a mordant. Let us look at the importation of this article and at what is produced in this country. The importations for the year 1912 were 7,077,462 pounds. The equivalent ad valorem rate of the 2 cents was 40.28 per cent. The ad valorem rate as provided by the House is 30.21 per cent.

Mr. President, I feel that the product of that one industry in this country has demonstrated as much as any other article imported into the United States the necessity for just sufficient protection to keep it running as against the manufacturers in England and in Germany, who control this article by a syndicate; and I hope and trust that the figures I have quoted and the facts I have stated will induce the Senate of the United States not to accept the amendment, and save that industry to this country.

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Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. Mr. President, the reasons why the committee changed the House rate, making a slight reduction, from 2 cents a pound to 1½ cents a pound, were these: By this bill leather has been placed upon the free list as well as manufactures of leather. Oxalic acid is used in tanning; it is also largely used in the textile industries and in laundries. The committee felt that the slight reduction from 2 cents a pound to 1½ cents a pound would be met by the industries established here, and that it was due to the industries which find their products placed upon the free list that wherever we could, we should make a reduction of duties upon the articles which they used. Those are the reasons which influenced the committee in recommending this slight reduction.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have no objection to the statement which the Senator from Maine has made. What he says is absolutely true; but I want to call his attention to the fact that every time oxalic acid has been entirely furnished by foreigners the consumer has had to pay more for it. If this rate of 1½ cents per pound should be the means of closing the two factories in this country, the object of the Senator would be lost, and the consumer in this country will have to pay more for his oxalic acid as soon as those factories are closed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. I can not believe, and the committee could not believe, that so slight a reduction as this will have the serious consequence upon this industry which the Senator from Utah predicts.

Mr. SMOOT. Well, Mr. President, the reduction is equivalent to 10 per cent and over ad valorem, which means a reduction of 25 per cent from the present rate. There is not an oxalic manufacturer in this country who has made 10 per cent per annum on his production.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I inquire if this vote is on an amendment offered by the Senator from Utah.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; the question is upon agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance to change the rate of duty on oxalic acid from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound.

Mr. ROBINSON. Did not the Senator from Utah offer an amendment to that amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He did not. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). I have a pair upon this question and all other questions applying to to-day with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. GRONNA (when Mr. MCCUMBER's name was called). I wish to announce that the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] is necessarily absent from the city. He is paired with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. OLIVER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. TOWNSEND (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Michigan was called). I desire to announce for the day that my colleague, the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], is absent on business, and that he has a general pair with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I inquire whether the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that the Senator has not voted.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I have a pair with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. THOMAS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT], who has not voted. If the Senator from New York were present, I should vote "yea." As it is, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that my colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], is necessarily absent and is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. REED (after having voted in the affirmative). When my name was called I voted. I did not at the time observe the absence of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH]. I take this occasion to say, however, that I do not have a general pair with the Senator from Michigan, but we have had a sort of gentlemen's agreement that whenever one of us was out of town, and sent the other word to that effect, the one remaining would not vote. I did not know that the Senator from Michigan was out of town or I would have recognized the pair. I now transfer the pair to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. WILLIAMS (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] has voted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that that Senator has not voted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, I withdraw my vote, as I have a pair with him.

Mr. CHILTON (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON] has voted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that that Senator has not voted.

Mr. CHILTON. I have a pair with that Senator, but I transfer it to the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES], and will let my vote stand.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—50.

Ashurst	James	O'Gorman	Simmons
Bacon	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Smith, Ariz.
Bankhead	Johnston, Ala.	Owen	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Jones	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Bristow	Kern	Poindexter	Stone
Bryan	La Follette	Pomerene	Swanson
Chilton	Lane	Ransdell	Thompson
Crawford	Lea	Reed	Thornton
Cummins	Lewis	Robinson	Tillman
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Shafroth	Works
Hitchcock	Myers	Sheppard	
Hollis	Norris	Shively	

NAYS—26.

Bradley	Dillingham	Lodge	Smoot
Brady	Fall	McLean	Sterling
Brandegee	Gallinger	Nelson	Townsend
Burton	Goff	Oliver	Warren
Clapp	Gronna	Page	Weeks
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon	Perkins	
Colt	Lippitt	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—20.

Burleigh	du Pont	Penrose	Stephenson
Catron	Hughes	Root	Sutherland
Chamberlain	Jackson	Shields	Thomas
Clarke, Ark.	McCumber	Smith, Md.	Walsh
Culberson	Newlands	Smith, Mich.	Williams

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the amendment proposed in line 5 was adopted while I was engaged. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee why the committee made such an increase over the House rate. The House rate was 4 cents, and the committee has raised it to 7 cents. I should like to know why that was done.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. I will say, in answer to the inquiry of the Senator from Washington, that gallic acid is made from tannic acid; and in view of the rate of duty which was fixed upon tannic acid and the loss in conversion, the committee thought the duty on gallic acid should be raised as it has been raised and reported here.

There are three acids that are related to each other. Gallic acid is made from tannic acid; and another acid in the same list, pyrogallic acid, is made from gallic acid. To cover the cost of conversion and the loss in conversion this increased duty was recommended by the committee.

Mr. JONES. Is that increase particularly for revenue or a compensatory rate?

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. For revenue, and also to equalize the conditions and equalize the cost of conversion.

Mr. JONES. What are the imports of that acid now? Can the Senator tell me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventeen pounds, as given in the handbook.

Mr. JONES. Will the Senator state what the consumption is?

Mr. SMOOT. The present equivalent ad valorem rate is 23.84 per cent; and the 7-cent rate that is provided for in this bill is 1 cent lower than the rate in the present law. It amounts to 22.58 per cent equivalent ad valorem.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 2, line 6, after the words "pyrogallic acid," to strike out "10" and insert "15."

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator in charge of the bill why this large increase of 50 per cent is made?

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. Pyrogallic acid is made from gallic acid, and we have fixed a duty on gallic acid of 7 cents a pound. The loss in conversion is about 60 per cent, we are

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America, at Chicago, Ill., protesting against mutual life insurance funds in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring law to compel the equipment of all road engines with safe and suitable boilers, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, protesting against the prohibitive duty by the Government of Austria-Hungary on cottonseed oil and the duty on colored oleomargarine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring improvement in the living conditions of our seamen; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Charles I. Berg, of New York City, protesting against an amendment by the Senate committee imposing a tax on paintings and statuary less than 50 years old; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the present tax on colored oleomargarine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: Petition of the Scranton Life & Fire Insurance Co., protesting against life insurance funds in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Petition of the Holy Name Societies of the Diocese of Newark, N. J., protesting against the publication of the Menace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *July 26, 1913.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore took the chair and directed the Secretary to read the Journal of the proceedings of the preceding session.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask that the further reading of the Journal may be dispensed with.

Mr. SMOOT. There are only a few Senators here, and I know a number are coming over. It would be better to have the Journal read.

Mr. SIMMONS. I withdraw the request.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will call for a quorum at the close of the morning business, the reading can be dispensed with.

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I do not desire to do that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the Secretary will resume the reading of the Journal.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not insist on my objection. I think, perhaps, we can get a quorum here by the time the morning business is closed, and, if not, I can call for a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Utah to object?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I do not object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NORRIS presented memorials signed by several hundred citizens of Nebraska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FLETCHER. I present certain resolutions from the North Carolina Bankers' Association, and also resolutions from the South Carolina Banking Association, certified by the secretaries, which may be treated in the nature of petitions, and I ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
Henderson, N. C.

"Resolved by the North Carolina Bankers' Association, at Asheville, N. C., July 10, 1913, in convention assembled, That we favor incorporating in bill S. 2639, now pending in Congress, provision for such institutions and facilities as will meet the requirements and demands of our agricultural interests.

"Resolved further, That we commend the efforts of the Southern Commercial Congress in behalf of a system of agricultural credits and cooperation as patriotic and for the public good and deserving our cordial support."

The above resolution was proposed by J. Elwood Cox, Esq., president of Commercial National Bank, High Point, N. C., to the North Carolina Bankers' Association, in meeting assembled, at Asheville, N. C., July 10, 1913, which was read by Mr. Cox and duly passed by a unanimous vote of the convention.

W. A. HUNT,
Secretary North Carolina Bankers' Association.

"Resolved by the South Carolina Bankers' Association in convention assembled at Lake Toxaway, N. C., this July 12, 1913, That we favor such legislation as will provide for such institutions and facilities as will more completely meet the requirements and demands of our agricultural interests.

"Resolved further, That we commend the efforts of the Southern Commercial Congress to establish a system of agricultural credits and cooperation as important and beneficial to the whole country and all the people."

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of resolution passed by the South Carolina Bankers' Association at Lake Toxaway, N. C., on July 12, 1913.

LEE G. HALLEMON.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A bill (S. 2832) granting an increase of pension to Melancton Doren (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 2833) providing for the appropriation of $2,500 as a part contribution for a monument to mark the site of Fort Edward, at Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LEA:

A bill (S. 2835) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle and eastern judicial districts in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. CLAPP. I rise to introduce a bill, and before introducing it I wish to make a very brief statement.

There is a general feeling, in which I share, that there should be some currency legislation at the present session. There is a feeling also that with the debate on the tariff and the time that will be required it is unwise to undertake any general currency legislation at this session.

I am advised that there are $500,000,000 of notes printed already under the law of 1909, and if that law were amended so that instead of requiring 5 per cent interest the first month, with the increase beginning with the second month, the period were extended to three months, during which the 5 per cent tax would run, that law would probably meet any emergency or requirement likely to arise at this time.

For that purpose I introduce the following bill, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

The bill (S. 2834) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws" was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. O'GORMAN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $300 to pay Henry Coster, being the amount found due him as per certificate No. 103913 of the differences of the comptroller, dated June 16, 1913, Navy Department, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. STERLING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF TARIFF BILL.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, there was published in the New York Commercial on the 17th of July an interview with Mr. Downing, who is chairman of the tariff committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, an association consisting largely of the importing interests. Mr. Downing in his interview represents himself as having taken a very active part in the formation of the administrative section of the proposed tariff law we are now considering. The interview is not long, and I should like to have it read and become a part of the RECORD and to call the attention of the lobby investigating committee to the statement of this gentleman.

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The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island presents a certain newspaper article which he asks may be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. LIPPITT. I should like to have it read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read, without objection. The Chair hears none.

The Secretary read as follows:

The importing merchants of New York ought to appreciate what has been done by the merchants' association in their behalf in securing the elimination or modification of the drastic provisions of the administration section. The committee of which I am a chairman did a large amount of work in bringing about these changes. The members of the committee spent 15 days in Washington. They interviewed the President, several members of the Cabinet, and many Members of Congress to explain the necessity for revisions and eliminations in the law which the merchants' association favored.

I was in communication with Chairman UNDERWOOD even before the Ways and Means Committee of the House undertook the preparation of the tariff bill last year, and I was in touch with him during all the time that the Ways and Means Committee were considering the bill. To the great surprise of the business public the Ways and Means Committee, just before presenting the revised bill, saw fit to accept the suggestions made by James F. Curtis, who had been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretary MacVeagh. Mr. Curtis's recommendations were so drastic that their enforcement would have tended to a large extent to nullify the effects of the downward revision of the schedules and would have created complications and hardship, both to the Government and the importing public.

The merchants' association has never taken any action upon the tariff schedules or rates, but it has always made the customs administrative features of the tariff a subject of careful study and attention, regulating as they do the application of the tariff schedules and rates to the three conflicting factors affected. These factors are: First, the Government, for the revenue which the tariff provides; second, the domestic manufacturer, for such protection as the tariff may afford; and, third, the honest importer, for the right to import under such limitations, fairly administered, as the tariff law may prescribe.

We made a thorough analysis of each subsection of the administrative section of the bill, which, as passed by the House, would have made it practically impossible for any importing merchant to carry on his business with any degree of certainty, since he was placed at the mercy of requirements, over compliance with which he could have no control. Practically all of our suggestions have been adopted and we are immensely pleased with the result. In the list of our suggestions was one proposing the appointment of a commission to consider a revision of the administrative portion of the law. I am glad to say that the bill, as reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate, provides for such a commission, and upon its appointment we shall continue our work. When it is remembered that two-thirds of all the imports into the United States are brought in through this port, hardly anything can be mentioned of more importance to the business interests of New York than a reasonable, fair, and practicable tariff administrative law.

Mr. SIMMONS. With reference to the interview——

Mr. LIPPITT. I was only going to ask in presenting the communication that the attention of the lobby investigating committee be called to it. I request that it be referred to the lobby investigating committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is not a standing committee of the Senate and hardly a special committee. However, the Chair will submit the question to the Senate.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Committee on the Judiciary is conducting what we call the lobby investigation.

Mr. LIPPITT. I should like to have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, it will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have no objection whatever to the reference of the communication to the lobby investigating committee; but, so far as the gentleman who is the author of the interview is concerned, I wish to say that this is the first time I have heard of him. I do not say that I have never seen him, because during the time when we had tariff matters up there were hundreds who came to my office, but I do not think I ever heard of this man before. I am sure of that.

Mr. LIPPITT. I am not asking this matter to be referred to the lobby investigating committee because I think there is anything in it that reflects upon any Member of this body or the other branch of Congress. So far as I am personally concerned, I believe that all the gentlemen on the opposite side of the Chamber who have had anything to do with the making of the tariff bill have tried conscientiously to bring in a bill that should conform to their ideas of what a new tariff should be. I am making no personal attack upon anybody in this Chamber or elsewhere.

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not understand the Senator as doing that, but I merely desired to say that I do not know the author of this interview.

EFFECTIVE VOTING (S. DOC. NO. 142).

Mr. OWEN. I should like to ask to have printed as a Senate document a short article on effective voting by C. G. Hoag.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. SMOOT. Let it be stated. I did not hear what the article is.

Mr. OWEN. It is an article on effective voting by C. G. Hoag. It consists of only 10 pages.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE TARIFF HANDBOOK.

Mr. SMOOT. Before the morning business is closed I wish to say that I notice this morning there is a copy of the Tariff Handbook, and on it is printed "the second print."

Mr. SIMMONS. I beg the Senator's pardon, I did not hear his remark.

Mr. SMOOT. I say I notice this morning that there is published a Tariff Handbook, and on it is noted "the second print." I observe that there are quite a number of changes in it from the original print. What I wish to ask the Senator from North Carolina is, which one of the prints he wishes us to refer to in our discussion, if we refer to it at all.

Mr. SIMMONS. The reprint was just handed to me as the Senator took the floor. Of course, Senators can use whichever one they please.

I wish to state that the only change I know of in the book, the only change I authorized to be made, was with reference to the columns carrying the present bill as passed by the House and the bill as reported by the Senate committee. I thought it would be very helpful to Senators, instead of printing the House bill in one column and the Senate bill in another column, without showing in any way the changes made by the Senate committee, to have simply the Senate amended bill printed with a line drawn through the matter stricken out in the House bill and with the matter inserted in the Senate bill in italics.

I discovered that with the two bills in parallel columns and with nothing indicating the changes made in the House bill by the Senate bill it was necessary to read the whole thing over to ascertain what change had been made by the Senate committee. As we found it necessary during the days we have been considering it to have the original bill before us, I thought it would be better to have a reprint and to have the bill as proposed to be amended by the Senate committee in one column and the present law in another column. I thought that would add greatly to the convenience of Senators, and that is the only change I authorized to be made. There may have been some correction of errors discovered by the clerk having the matter in charge. I do not know about that.

Mr. SMOOT. I fully agree with the Senator that the way the bill is printed in the second print is a great improvement over the original or first print.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will state that that is the way I originally intended to have it printed, but through some mistake the clerk did it otherwise, and I merely suggested a reprint for the purpose of making that change.

Mr. SMOOT. My object in calling it to the attention of the Senate was that Senators may know there is a second print, and that in quoting from it we all may quote from the second print.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, we can not hear what is being said. I call for the regular order.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not know but that this is the regular order. If there had not been so much disturbance in the Chamber I am quite sure the Senator could have heard what I said. I believe, Mr. President, that we all ought to use the second print of the document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is further morning business that order of business will be closed. The morning business is closed, and the calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3321.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will continue the reading of the bill.

The SECRETARY. Continuing the reading on page 11, line 6, paragraph 46——

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I feel quite sure that the item which was under consideration when we adjourned last evening was not agreed to. I think the RECORD will show that. It ought to be agreed to. I presume it will be agreed to without objection.

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State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The fifteenth amendment provides:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

It will hardly be argued by anyone that women are not citizens. If they are admitted to be citizens, their legal right to vote is already clearly established by law.

While I believe no constitutional amendment is really necessary to give the right of equal suffrage, yet if it will aid in any way to bring about equal suffrage throughout the United States I am certainly in favor of the proposed amendment. The only reason we have not enjoyed woman suffrage throughout the United States is because the men have originally assumed the right and the power to deprive the women of this legal right of suffrage. In the early days the men in my State, who perhaps were not then as just and chivalrous as they are in this day, met and framed the constitution of the State. In doing so, while under the Constitution of the United States the women were equal citizens with them, they deprived them of their most sacred right of citizenship, that of voting.

I have often wondered what the result would have been had the women assumed this right and met and framed the constitution of Kansas, and deprived the men of the right to vote. I feel that the men judges of the various courts would have held long ago that such action would have been unconstitutional. So if it would have been unconstitutional for the women to have framed the constitution of Kansas and to have deprived the men of the right to vote, I say it is unconstitutional for the men to have met and denied the women of this right and privilege. To use a rather homely, but forcible, familiar expression: "What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander." If it would have been unconstitutional for the women to have done this, it was also unconstitutional for the men. I believe that under the fundamental law of this land and under the highest authority we have—the Constitution of the United States—they are legally entitled to vote, and should not longer be deprived of that right by the men.

I shall gladly support the constitutional amendment, and hope later to take more time to discuss the question from a moral standpoint, whereby it will secure equal justice, nobler purposes, better government, and the highest and purest citizenship. I ask that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, in presenting these petitions of the women of Oklahoma, asking for the adoption of the Senate joint resolution No. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women on the same basis as the suffrage enjoyed by men, I do so in no mere perfunctory way, because personally I strongly favor the proposed extension of the franchise. I believe that it will be better for the Government of the United States, better for State government, better for county government, better for city government, better for the home, better for the safeguarding of the health of the people, better for the safeguarding of the rights, interests, happiness, and general welfare of the children, of the women, and of the men that the women of the Nation should have a right to register their wishes with regard to government upon an equal basis with men.

The reasons for this request on the part of the women in the country are overwhelmingly unanswerable, and the time has come when they must be considered with dignity, with unbiased minds, free from prejudice or passion, in the interest of the welfare of the human race.

What are these reasons? They have been succinctly set forth in the memorial which I had the honor to present (S. Doc. 519, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) and which I had the honor, as a friend of this cause, upon the counsel and advice of the women representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to prepare:

First. The women of the United States are citizens of the United States, entitled by nature to an equal right to enjoy the opportunities of life.

Second. They perform half the work of the United States.

Third. They bear all the children of the United States.

Fourth. They educate these children.

Fifth. They inculcate in these children lessons of morality, of religion, of industry, of civic righteousness, and of civic duty.

Sixth. They deserve to be honored by the children of the country as equal to men in dignity and honor.

Seventh. They pay half the taxes of the United States.

Eighth. They possess half of the property of the United States, or, at least, they are entitled to possess half of the property of the United States by virtue of labor performed and duty well done.

Their property and their right to liberty and to life are subject to law. The law controls the property as well as the rights of the women to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and therefore women should have the right to a voice in the election of Representatives to write the statutes and to execute them.

Mr. President, I do not understand how a man, loving and honoring women, believing in their intelligence and integrity of mind, believing in their moral and ethical sense, believing in their upright character, believing in their right as human beings, can deny these overwhelming reasons justifying suffrage or offer them a Barmecide feast of empty gallantry while denying them the solid food of actual power.

I do not understand how any man, in the presence of God, can deny the validity of these reasons. If you attempt to answer these sound reasons with a sensitive conscience, it seems to me you are compelled to yield to the righteous demand of the women of America.

You well know, as students of history and as students of statecraft, that the right to the ballot is the right protective of every other right, and, knowing this, how will you thus deny women equal opportunity to earn equal wages for equal labor and to protect their own lives and that of their children by the ballot?

Will you suggest that good women will not vote and bad women will vote? This most untrue and unkind suggestion has been emphatically and finally answered by history, which demonstrates that the same percentage of women vote as men, and that the vote of undesirable women is an utterly negligible quantity; that women are not to be regarded as bringing to suffrage a preponderance of evil, but that their vote has brought to the State an important influence in the interest and well-being of children, new and stronger laws for the protection and advancement of the interests of mothers and of girls, new and better laws for the preservation of the public health, new and better laws for decency in administering and beautifying cities, and more worthy candidates by all parties are offered where women vote.

The right of suffrage is justified by every natural right; can not be denied by conscientious, thoughtful, studious men who desire to deal justly with all human beings alike. I greatly desire to see these rights established in order to raise in dignity and power the mothers of this Nation.

No nation ever rises higher than the motherhood of the nation; and the welfare of the Nation is not promoted by denying to the mothers of the Nation the elementary right of suffrage which is essential not only to protect their own rights of life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness, but especially to enable them better to protect their children, the children of the Nation—the boys and girls—who must have charge in a few years of this great Republic. The children of the Nation are taught by women their manners, their morals, and their standards of life, their ambitions, their industry; their good qualities are stimulated by women far more than by men. Women should have the right to protect their children "from the treacherous pitfalls which lie in the pathway of life"; to protect their children against disease and insanitary conditions; to protect their children against the liquor traffic; to protect their children against the brothel; and in protecting their children they will protect as well the men of the Nation and establish in their hearts higher and better standards.

The whole world is beginning to realize the enormous importance of giving greater power to women. Many of our own States have given full suffrage to women within the last few years, including Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, California, Alaska, Washington; and Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah have long given women full suffrage with beneficial results to the school system, and to the charities of the State, to better conditions protecting the lives of the women and children of those States, and no just objection has been found against it where it has been exercised. Full suffrage has been given by many other great self-governing, highly civilized communities, as South Australia, Western Australia, Australia itself, New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, New Zealand, and Finland. Illinois has recently extended suffrage on a large scale, and I want to register my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will recognize its great obligation to the human race in extending

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this measure of justice to the women of America, so that this great Republic may reach the highest ideals of Christian civilization.

I will not appeal to men from a party standpoint or call their attention to the effect which may be expected to follow if either one of the great parties should go so far as to offend the nearly 4,000,000 women who now have the full suffrage in America by contemptuously denying a right so obviously just and so obviously necessary to the welfare, to the progress, and to the happiness of the people of America, but I will remind you that many great groups of men, such as the Farmers' Union, the National Grange, the American Federation of Labor, the Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the last with over 648,000 votes, have declared for this progressive movement; and I remind you also that a great party, with high ideals, casting over 4,000,000 votes last year, has declared for woman suffrage, and that this question can no longer be ignored.

I congratulate the Senate and the country that 22 Senators have to-day publicly expressed their favorable opinion of this reform.

During the delivery of Mr. OWEN'S speech,

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning hour has expired, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside until the Senator from Oklahoma has concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Oklahoma will proceed.

After the conclusion of Mr. OWEN'S speech,

Mr. CLAPP. If the Senator from North Carolina will yield, I think an explanation is due relative to the petition handed in by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], who stated that the petition was not signed by residents or women of his own State.

These petitions were brought here this morning, and the petitioners were met at Hyattsville. In the short time it was impossible to place all the petitions in the hands of the Senators from the particular States. An effort was made there as far as possible to give to each Senator the petitions of his own State, but in the hurry and confusion it was impossible to make the distribution complete.

I have no doubt the Senator will find upon examining the petitions filed with the Senate that there are petitions signed by women of his own State.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I trust the Senator from North Carolina will allow the unfinished business to be laid aside until the rest of the petitions have been presented.

Mr. SIMMONS. I assume that very little more time will be required upon this matter, and trusting that Senators will recognize the fact that two Senators have given notice that they will speak to-day on the unfinished business and will abridge their comments as much as possible I now ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside until all the petitions are presented.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Senator from Connecticut has the floor.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I present several petitions of constituents of mine in the State of Connecticut in behalf of Senate joint resolution No. 1, and ask that they be properly referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I present petitions signed by many estimable ladies from the State of Delaware in favor of the woman-suffrage joint resolution which I ask may be properly referred. I ask that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. STONE. I presented some petitions from women in favor of the amendment relating to suffrage this morning. I have now in my hand some petitions sent to my colleague [Mr. REED], who is not present in the Chamber, being absent on official business. In his behalf I present the petitions. I ask that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I send to the desk certain petitions which have been received from women of Arkansas on the same general subject. I ask that they take the usual course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will be received and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. WARREN. I send to the desk six several petitions favoring the adoption of the constitutional amendment. They are variously signed by citizens of different localities. I ask that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions presented by the Senator from Wyoming will be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. CHILTON. On behalf of some citizens of West Virginia, I present a petition favoring the adoption of Senate joint resolution No. 1. I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. CHILTON. I desire also to present in behalf of my colleague [Mr. GOFF], who is necessarily absent, certain petitions on the same subject. I ask that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. SHIELDS. I present a petition signed by many splendid women of Tennessee in support of Senate joint resolution No. 1. I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petition of the Senator from Tennessee will be received and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I have the privilege of presenting some petitions signed by some of the splendid women and men of Ohio in support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. In doing this I desire to say that at the last constitutional election in the State of Ohio I voted in favor of the amendment granting the right of suffrage to women. It failed by a very substantial vote. If the opportunity presents itself to vote for an amendment to the Ohio constitution on this subject, granting the right of suffrage to women, I shall vote for it again.

I have never had any sympathy with the stock arguments which are used in opposition to woman suffrage, but at the same time, while on my feet, I desire very briefly to present my views upon this subject.

Many people when they discuss the subject refer to suffrage as a privilege, and in one sense of the word it is a privilege. Others speak of it as a right, and in one sense of the word it is a right when it is bestowed. But I have never looked upon the right of suffrage so much as a privilege or a right as I look upon it as a solemn duty. When we speak of the right of suffrage as enjoyed by men, I prefer to look upon it as a duty which American manhood owes to our country, and instead of granting the privilege to vote, if it were in my power, to any class of our citizens who are given the right, I would make it a duty, and I would penalize those who did not perform the duty.

That leads me to this suggestion, and I suggest it rather in the interest of woman suffrage than against it: In the State of Ohio, for instance, it has not yet appeared that the majority of the women there want to vote. I wish they did want to vote; and, if I may be pardoned the suggestion, it seems to me that the very minute the majority of the women of any State show to the men of that State that they want the right to vote they will speedily be given the right to vote.

And that leads to this thought: It has not yet appeared that the women of Ohio or the majority of them want to vote. In some of the Western States it appears that they do want to vote; and in some of the States, as has been suggested by several Senators on the floor to-day, there is no general sentiment in favor of woman suffrage. The question therefore is, Shall the men and women of a State who want to vote have the right to confer upon the women of a State who do not want to vote that privilege or duty, whichever we may call it? And, on the other hand, if the women of a State do not want to vote, should they have the right to prevent the women of another State from voting if they want to vote?

With this thought in mind, and with the hope that the women of the country may some time in the near future have the right to vote if they want to vote, permit me to suggest that the first step in this campaign should be to teach the women to want to vote, and after they have been taught to want to vote the right will be given. I ask that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I present petitions favoring woman suffrage signed by many of the most estimable women of my State and home town. Whatever may be my

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I am very sure that I have not had the necessary time to give to it, and I believe I echo the sentiment of most Senators in this Chamber in saying that they have not had the necessary time to give to this new bill during the present session. The only possible reason for yielding unqualified support to this measure is upon the theory that we are or may be confronted by an emergency; we are urged to hurry upon the theory that as the result of tariff legislation, or because of some possible conspiracy of great money interests, the business world may be in danger. We are advised that this bill should be railroaded through Congress in order to protect the people of the country from the evils that might come.

But, Mr. President, it is easy to see, by a mere reading of the bill, that it is not and can not be an emergency measure, for the reason that it proposes a permanent revolution in our banking and currency system, and also for the reason that it will take at least a year to organize the new reserve banks according to the terms proposed in the bill.

Mr. President, the Senate is in the midst of a tariff discussion. The country has made up its mind upon the tariff and announced it by an election. Congress has about made up the bill for the new tariff. The country is ready for it. I believe the country is not only ready for it, but anxious to have it over and have Congress adjourn and go home and allow the business world to adjust itself to the new tariff conditions. The country has not, however, made up its mind on the banking and currency bill. This revolutionary measure, which has many features that commend themselves to me, is not even understood by Congress as yet, and the country, even the bankers, have not approached an understanding of its provisions or probable effects.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President——

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

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. CRAWFORD. With the emergency currency law in force which is now upon the statute books, under which the Secretary of the Treasury has announced that if necessary he will issue $500,000,000 in currency, and in view of the fact that he has proposed to place money in the Southwest upon security other than United States bonds, does the Senator think it is possible for a situation to arise during the next three or four months in which there would be a currency famine in the United States?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do not, Mr. President. I believe that the courageous and intelligent administration now in power at Washington can use the Vreeland Act to relieve any condition which may arise. Personally I should be in favor of an extension of the Vreeland Act. I should be in favor of a simple amendment to it which would liberalize it to some extent and make it easier for the banks to secure currency under it. But even if that were not done, I think the present form of the law efficient. I am sure the proposed measure can not possibly be looked upon as an immediate relief. Anyone who studies it will readily come to the same conclusion.

Those who think we can pass it one week and that on the following week the country will have $500,000,000 of additional currency with easy credit are woefully mistaken.

Suppose the impossible should happen and this bill should be passed October 1. Would that immediately bring the millenium in the business world? On the contrary, we would then enter upon a period of reorganization in the banking world, and we would be in it for a year.

For instance, the bill provides that within 90 days after it is passed the country shall be divided into 12 districts and each of the 7,000 banks placed in its own particular district for operation. Ninety days are allowed in the bill for this undertaking. Provision is made for hearings to settle controversies as to the boundaries of districts. Twelve cities must be selected. Anyone knows that there will be great contention all over the country for the opportunity to be one of those cities. Anyone knows that the struggles will be very intense and the controversy will be very considerable. The author of the bill has not overestimated the time required when he has provided 90 days for the division of the country into 12 districts, with one of the 12 cities at the head of each district.

Thus three months will have elapsed without any measure of relief. Then it is provided that the banks must subscribe stock or leave the national banking system. How long do the advocates of the bill think it will require for enough banks to subscribe stock to establish 12 of these associations, no one of which shall have less than $5,000,000 capital?

The bill gives to the banks a whole year in which to reach a decision as to whether or not they will enter the new system. I am confident a longer time would be necessary; but suppose, at the very best, enough banks should enter the new system in three months to organize every district in the country, six months would then have elapsed. What is the next step?

The next step is that each district must elect six directors, three others being chosen here at Washington. It would take at least a month for the 7,000 banks to hold these elections, and it is quite likely that a single election will not be sufficient. The bill provides for a second election if in the first election the directors do not receive a majority of the votes—so that another month might be required. But let us assume that only one election is needed.

Then, after that, the directors will naturally meet and organize in each district. It is not overstating the case to say that it will require two months for the directors to organize, to find offices, to secure vaults, to elect officers of these associations, to engage clerks, and to put their forces in working order. They could then receive from the subscribing banks the 10 per cent of their capital which they are required to subscribe.

When they have done that they will have offices without any money with which to operate except the capital subscribed by banks. The banks are given two additional months in which to pay in the 3 per cent of their deposits. When that is accomplished, the 12 associations will be ready for operation.

All these proceedings will require altogether 11 months, as I figure it up. That is the very shortest time possible. Therefore for practically a year the country would not have the benefit of the new bill and would be dependent upon the measures and the means that now exist.

Meanwhile, the 11 months that will have been absorbed in this preparation and this organization will be months of uproar and disturbance in the banking world, months of contention in almost every bank between stockholders as to whether or not they shall go into the system and between the directors in every bank. It is safe to say that this disturbance in the banking world is not likely to prove of benefit to the commercial and manufacturing world. The withdrawal of hundreds of millions of money from existing banks to furnish capital and deposits for the new would compel existing banks to reduce loans and credits, and the new reserve banks could not immediately relieve the situation.

Do advocates of the currency bill in its present form think they can cure any possible disorder that may arise in the commercial and manufacturing world from the passage of the tariff bill by producing disorder and uncertainty in the banking world? They remind me very much of the thought embraced in the childish rhyme:

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He jumped into a bramble bush
And scratched out both his eyes.

Now, when he found his eyes were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into another bush
And scratched them in again.

Do advocates of the passage of this measure at this session as an emergency proposition think that after unsettling business, as must naturally result from a new tariff bill, they can, by unsettling banking conditions, improve those unsettled business conditions?

No, Mr. President; I am strongly opposed to the plan to vote upon a revolutionary change in our banking and currency system at this session under whip and spur. I believe our banking and currency system needs reform; but, after all, it is reasonably good. During the 50 years or more that we have had it this Nation has advanced from a low rank among the nations of the world until now it stands at the very head in banking power in the world, possessing practically one-half of all the banking power of the civilized world. It has not been by accident. The system needs reform, but it is not entirely bad nor critically dangerous.

Mr. President, I renew my decision declining to take the suggestion of my friends in Sarpy County, and I reaffirm my opinion that it would be a great mistake for the Senate, at this session, to pass a revolutionary banking and currency measure in haste and without proper study. I say that, although many of the features of the bill commend themselves to me, I want more time, however, to consider such a serious proposition. I think the Senate wants more time and will not act hurriedly. I am sure we shall be benefited by allowing the country to consider and criticize this bill during the few months we are in recess. We can then return here in December, refreshed by our rest, and ready to take up this great question upon its merits.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I am not surprised at the resolution of the citizens of Nebraska favoring action at this session on the banking and currency bill, but I confess I am greatly sur-

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prised at the attitude of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. To the request of his constituents for action at this special session, as strongly urged by President Woodrow Wilson in his message upon the subject of banking and currency, he responds with a vigorous negative, without giving any adequate reason that justifies his position.

The Senator speaks of this bill as a "revolutionary" measure. He himself introduced, at this very session, a bill to establish regional reserve banks of like character. Yet his bill was not revolutionary, nor was it novel. The bill which has been proposed by me and offered to the Senate, No. 2639, to which reference is made, does not contain any new principles of banking. They are old, as old as the hills; old in stability; old in the experience of the most learned and civilized men upon the globe. They are principles which are found in the Bank of England, which provides the mobilization of the reserves of the other banks of England in its own vaults, and keeps its assets liquid for the purpose of serving commerce and industry—by immediate loans whenever necessary—but not conducted as a money-making bank. The Bank of England has the right to issue legal-tender notes, current throughout the British Empire as legal tender. The Bank of England can enlarge the volume of those notes. By virtue of its great stability, by virtue of its high character, by virtue of its control by public opinion in mobilizing these reserves, and creating some elasticity of currency by raising the rate and thus bringing gold to London—which is the only free gold market in the world—the Bank of England has illustrated and demonstrated the wisdom of the principles of this bill, S. 2639, which is derisively termed by the Senator from Nebraska a "revolutionary" bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I hope my friend from Oklahoma will withdraw or modify that language. I have not referred to the bill in derision at all. I said the bill was revolutionary. I am not sure but that we need a revolution, but I do not think we want it now as an emergency measure without time to consider and discuss it.

Mr. OWEN. The Senator from Oklahoma will not withdraw his designation of the epithet "revolutionary" used by the Senator as derisive.

I happened to receive this morning, Mr. President, a letter from one of the great men of this Nation, learned in economics and learned in finance, a student of finance, Prof. Charles J. Bullock, professor of economics of Harvard University, earnestly approving the principles of this bill. What does he say about this bill? That it is revolutionary? No, sir. That it is unwise and unfit for present consideration? No, sir. That because it can not be put into force for one year, therefore we shall not consider it at all? No, sir. He does not say that. Here is what he says——

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I dislike to interrupt the Senator from Oklahoma, but I do not think the time of the Senate should now be taken up with the discussion of the financial question. I think we should give our exclusive time to the tariff bill, and press it on to a vote. I think we should each avoid——

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I decline to yield further to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Then, Mr. President, I make the point of order that the Senator from Oklahoma is out of order, and can not proceed except by unanimous consent; and I withhold my consent from the further discussion of this subject.

Mr. OWEN. I understood that I had the unanimous consent of the Senate when I began; if I had not, then the point of order is well taken.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is compelled to rule, if the regular order is called for, that the regular order is the introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. OWEN. I give notice to the Senate that I will proceed with my answer to the Senator from Nebraska immediately after the morning hour at the first available opportunity.

Mr. BRANDEGEE and other Senators. Regular order!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petition presented by the Senator from Nebraska will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The regular order is the introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

[Routine business was transacted, which appears earlier in the proceedings.]

THE TARIFF.

Mr. STONE. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may now be laid before the Senate and proceeded with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 3321.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. President, I ask that we proceed with the reading of paragraph 105.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. STONE. Certainly.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I did not care to interfere with the way in which we have taken up the morning hour to-day, because no notice had been given, but it was my purpose before the Senate adjourns to-day, and I had as well do it now as later, to say that my understanding is that no debate is in order during the morning hour with regard to petitions, memorials, bills, or resolutions that may be introduced without unanimous consent; and that from now on, with a view to facilitating the consideration of the tariff bill, which is the measure before the Senate and which is the subject that this session of Congress was called to deal with, I shall object, if some other Senator does not, to any debate except by unanimous consent during the morning hour upon matters that are brought to the attention of the Senate which do not come up regularly for discussion during that hour under the rules.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, without venturing an opinion as to whether or not the Senator will be able to carry out his program, I simply want to say that it is a gratification to me to know that the morning hour has as a rule been consumed by Senators on the other side, and not by Republican Senators.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I think that remark is rather gratuitous. I think that the morning hour has been consumed by both sides of the Chamber, not more I think by this side than by the other side. Possibly this morning more of the time has been consumed by this than by the other side, but we have all fallen into the habit here, and ordinarily it is not a bad habit, of discussing by unanimous consent various and sundry matters that are not properly before the body for discussion.

I do not mean to say that I will carry that rule to an extreme length, but I do mean to say that I will invoke it in every proper and legitimate way with a view to curtailing these discussions which take up practically all the morning hour.

Mr. STONE. I have been informed that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY] desires to address himself somewhat in a general way for a short while on the bill before we proceed to the next paragraph.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Mr. President, I shall not attempt to review the arguments of the gentlemen on the other side of this Chamber. The impatience of the business men of the country with the necessary delay in passing this bill forbids the waste of time which would be necessarily consumed in doing so.

One of those learned Senators has solemnly assured us that the passage of this bill will "place this great Republic at the mercy," whatever that may mean, "of other nations for some of the very necessaries of life, such as sugar, wool, meat, and flour." Take that statement, Mr. President, as a sample of many statements of Republican Senators we might, if we would, review or answer. Is it wise or necessary to answer a multitude of statements of this character? We believe that the industry, intelligence, and energy of our farmers, our business men, our workmen, not inferior to those of other nations, will provide all these things as cheaply in America as anywhere. Beet sugar we will continue to produce under any tariff bill, and should we not we will hardly be said to be at the mercy of Cuba, whose markets are near to us and can not be controlled by a foreign power.

We do not believe that fewer sheep will bear wool in this country or that because we put honest woolen blankets or real woolen garments over or on our people to protect them from the cold, we will put them at the mercy of other nations.

Because, so far as we can by this bill, we loosen up the grip of the Meat Trust on the stomachs of our people, we do not believe that we will place them at the mercy of other nations; nor do we believe that by taking the duty off flour or wheat or potatoes, used solely heretofore to beguile and deceive our farmers, will we destroy the fertility of our fields, the industry of our farmers, or the output of our millers.

Two-thirds the life of a generation, Mr. President, has passed since the people last commanded Congress to reform the tariff. Their direction was disregarded, their hopes made vain, and other seemingly more important issues pressed for settlement or prevented a clear issue being raised. Only after these 20 long years of tariff spoliation, that command for tariff reform

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Myers	Ransdell	Smith, Ariz.	Tillman
Oliver	Robinson	Smith, S. C.	Townsend
Owen	Saulsbury	Smoot	Vardaman
Page	Shafroth	Stone	Warren
Penrose	Sheppard	Sutherland	Weeks
Perkins	Sherman	Thomas	Williams
Pittman	Shields	Thompson	Works
Pomerene	Simmons	Thornton	

Mr. THORNTON. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. JOHNSTON] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber. I ask that this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. CLAPP. My colleague [Mr. NELSON] is necessarily absent from the Chamber on business connected with the Senate. I make this announcement for the day.

Mr. STONE. My colleague, the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], is absent on business of the Senate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. JAMES. I desire to announce the absence of my colleague, the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY], on account of illness.

Mr. GRONNA. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCCUMBER] is necessarily absent on account of illness in his family. He is paired with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SIMMONS. My colleague [Mr. OVERMAN] is detained from the Senate on business of the Senate.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that my colleague [Mr. WALSH] is absent from the Chamber on account of public business.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. CLARK of Wyoming], who is unavoidably detained on public business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, when interrupted by the rules of the morning hour in my reply to the Senator from Nebraska, who denounced the banking and currency bill submitted by me as revolutionary, and so forth, denied the petition of the Democrats of Nebraska praying him to support the Democratic President in the policy of passing banking and currency legislation at this session, I was pointing out the fact that the principles of the bill were older than the Senator from Nebraska; that they were well understood in Europe and America; that they had been thoroughly established by long experience as sound and wise and were indorsed by the most learned scholars. Mr. President, this morning I received a letter from Prof. Charles J. Bullock, professor of economics in Harvard University, one of the most learned men in the United States, indorsing these well-recognized principles as set forth in this bill, which I think is of sufficient importance to be read to the Senate. The letter relates to the banking and currency bill introduced by me—S. 2639. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 4, 1913.*

Senator ROBERT L. OWEN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I was very glad to have had the opportunity last week of discussing with you the general plan of the proposed currency law, and wish to say to you that the more I have studied the plan the more it commends itself to me.

In the first place, the idea of establishing regional reserve banks and placing them under the control of a Federal board seems to be extremely good. This secures as much centralization as it is possible and I think desirable to secure at the present time. A central bank is out of the question; clearing houses do not seem to be good agencies to utilize for this purpose; and the only solution seems to be the establishment of regional reserve banks.

In the second place, the bill provides very wisely and I believe effectually for the mobilization of the banking reserves of the United States, thereby introducing some degree of unity, and therefore a very desirable provision for emergencies, into our hitherto decentralized banking system.

In the third place, the bill will make our currency system more elastic, and will do this in a way that ought to satisfy all schools of currency reform. It seems clear that under this bill currency can not be issued except in response to the legitimate demands of business, and at the same time such issue is under the control of the Federal Government, but in such a manner as to avoid all the dangers which many of us believe attend the issue of money directly by the Government.

In the fourth place, the bill ought to widen and greatly increase the market for first-class mercantile paper, thereby making our banks more serviceable to the commerce and industries of the country and less likely to be drawn into speculation in securities.

Yours, sincerely,

CHARLES J. BULLOCK,
Professor of Economics, Harvard University.

I have read the letter to the Senate because it is one of many commendations by the greatest scholars of the country of the principles of the bill submitted by me (S. 2639); and, with the consent of the Senate, I ask to place in the RECORD a statement of the Bank of England, a statement of the Bank of France, of the Bank of Belgium, of the Bank of the Netherlands, and of the Bank of Germany, all of which act as great reserve banks, intended to provide accommodations to commerce and industry at all times. Not merely sometimes, not merely when money is easy, but when money is tight, when there is a panic on, the Bank of England always accommodates the commerce and industries of the English people. The Bank of France never fails to do so, and the Bank of Germany never fails to do so; but in this country, with our scattered reserves, with no institution charged with the responsibility of caring for the reserves, with the actual reserves forbidden to be loaned at all, with no institution charged with the duty of protecting the commerce and industry of the country by furnishing accommodation on properly qualified classes of paper at all times, we are in constant jeopardy—we are in danger of financial and commercial stringency at any time.

This is not a new matter. I point to these illustrations and I ask permission to put in the RECORD a table of interest charges made by these great Government banks—for they are Government banks. The Bank of England is controlled by public sentiment, and there is not a banker or a broker or a bill discounter on the governing board of the Bank of England. The Bank of Germany is controlled by the Government of Germany, which appoints every member of the curatorium, a supervising board, and appoints every member of the directorium, the managing board of the Reichsbank, which is the Imperial reserve bank of the Empire. In like manner the Bank of France is absolutely managed by the managers appointed by the President of France. He appoints the governor of the Bank of France, he appoints the subgovernor, and he appoints the 188 managers of the Bank of France.

It will be clearly seen by these tables that these reserve banks hold their assets in gold, notes, and liquid paper at all times, so as to make these reserves loanable at all times for the exigencies of commerce.

It will be seen by the interest tables submitted that they are used as Government banks to loan these funds at low rates and at constant rates, with rare exceptions, when commercial credits are seriously impaired.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator says that the Bank of England has no banker upon the board of directors. What is the business of the several men who are upon the board of directors of the Bank of England?

Mr. OWEN. Merchants, business men, and men engaged in commerce, manufactures, and industry. There are upon the board of the Bank of England some men who possibly might be called bankers, but as a matter of fact they are men who are engaged in the discount-acceptance business, as the "residuary legatees," if I might use the metaphor, of mercantile houses who have fallen heir to the handling of that kind of business. Bankers, bill brokers, or bill discounters are not permitted on the board. That statement I make upon the authority of the governor of the Bank of England.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It is a fact, is it not, that the directors of the Bank of England are elected by the stockholders of that bank?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; but only a part of the stockholders vote. The rule of voting is that no stockholder is permitted to vote who does not have £500 of stock, and in that case he is allowed to have only one vote, even if he has £50,000 of stock. So that it introduces the personal equation, and the Bank of England is, in fact, controlled by public sentiment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The Senator is correct in his statement about the qualifications of stockholders who vote for directors as to the amounts which they must hold. But it is true, nevertheless, is it not, that the directors are elected by the men who own stock in the bank?

Mr. OWEN. To the extent and in the manner I have described.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I will ask the distinguished Senator if there is not a very marked difference between that system and one which depends for its capital upon the subscribers of stock, and yet takes away from those subscribers—from the men or institutions which furnish the capital—the right to elect the managers and directors who control the institution which they are compelled by law to capitalize with their own private funds?

Mr. OWEN. Answering the Senator, the member banks of the Federal reserve system elect six of nine directors, three of them in the public interest, however; and therefore do to that

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extent control the Federal reserve bank under the supervision of the Federal reserve board; but, further, I will state that the Bank of England does to that extent disfranchise every stockholder who has not £500 of stock and does disqualify a stockholder who has more than £500 of stock, except that it allows him one vote, and one vote only.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The Senator is right about that, in that one is not an elector until he has this minimum amount of stock. But that is an act of the institution itself and not an act of an outsider owning no stock or financial interest in it, to wit, the Government.

Mr. OWEN. It is true with regard to the Bank of England that it is controlled by public sentiment; but it is a law in Germany and it is a law in France, and that is why I gave all three instances—to show that even when the stock was owned by private stockholders the Government of Germany controls the Bank of Germany from top to bottom; and in France, where the stockholders are private persons, the Government, nevertheless, appoints the managers of the Bank of France.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not wish the Senator to understand that my attitude is not that I do not desire efficient legislation; but I say what I do in order that the Senator may realize some of the difficulties of the situation. For instance, in the State I represent there are no large banks which could use these large reserve banks, but they are compelled to furnish a substantial part of the capital.

Mr. OWEN. Answering the Senator, as far as I am concerned I should be willing to leave the subscription to the stock permissible and not have it compulsory, letting the public subscribe to the stock.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The Senator is very reasonable in showing a disposition to make that concession; but how are these people to know that a bill is to be changed which, as it is drawn and presented and as it is being advocated, compels these people to furnish this money and takes the control out of their hands?

Mr. OWEN. I will answer the Senator by saying that I only rose to give a few brief reasons to show that this was not a "revolutionary" bill; that it was following out the principles which have been proved by experience to be essential and necessary to the welfare and stability of commerce and industry in the German Empire, in France, in Holland, in Belgium, and in England, and therefore that the principles were worthy of full credit. This bill is subject to amendment, as any bill is, and we should all try to make it perfect, not sit still week after week, doing no work to perfect it. I have been giving it all my time day and night, and other Senators, I hope, will help and not turn aside, refusing to study the bill.

I rose only to say that I believe the time for action has come. The mere fact that it will take a year to consider, work out, and put in operation this plan, if it should take so long—I do not think it would take so long—is all the more reason why we should not delay the consideration of the principles of the bill.

Five years ago we established the National Monetary Commission, in 1908, just after the panic of 1907, which was a national cataclysm, an overwhelming national catastrophe. Almost every bank in the United States suspended cash payment. It made the United States ridiculous in the eyes of the world. For five years the National Monetary Commission studied this problem and made constant reports to Congress and to the country in a series of volumes, which were given the widest publicity. For five years the country has been considering the remedy for the terrible conditions which arose in 1907, recognizing the so-called Vreeland-Aldrich bill as purely a temporary and seriously inadequate bill.

And after the National Monetary Commission had gathered together information upon this problem from the ends of the world and had carried on a nation-wide propaganda, they offered the country a bill for its acceptance. Their bill recognized the great principles of "mobilizing the reserves," "providing elastic currency," and a "free discount market for quick commercial paper," but it was fatally defective in giving control of the system to the banks of the country, in violation of the principles of the very banking systems of England, France, and Germany, explanations of which they had submitted to the people of the United States.

The bill was further seriously defective in providing that the banks should issue the currency instead of providing that the United States should issue the currency. The Aldrich bill, in effect, provided for putting the currency in the hands of private persons. The present bill, Senate 2639, includes the well-ascertained, sound principles of "mobilizing the reserves," making them loanable; of "providing elastic currency," and a "free market for qualified short-time commercial paper," but it avoids the mistake of the Aldrich bill by putting the United States in charge of the system itself and giving the United States the control and right to issue the currency required by the national commerce, according to the Democratic national platform.

The principles of the bill submitted to the Senate, S. 2639, have all been worked out in actual practice in England and have been found wise and efficient. The statement of the Senator from Nebraska that this proposed measure is "revolutionary" has no justification. The bill merely adopts principles well ascertained and demonstrated by long experience to be of vital importance and of the highest efficiency. The Senator from Nebraska himself introduced at the beginning of this extra session a bill providing for regional reserve banks, and the fact that his constituents appealed to him to support the Democratic administration in a policy proposed by President Woodrow Wilson in a special message to this Congress, delivered by him in person to the Senate and to the House in joint assembly, seems to be a natural petition for the citizens of Nebraska to make. The Senator has denied their respectful petition and has given his reasons. And what are his reasons?

First. That the bill is revolutionary (but the country knows better).

Second. That it would take a year to put the bill in operation, and therefore he is not willing to consider the bill until next winter, when it will take a year to pass it, if the Senator from Nebraska can find those who sympathize with him in a do-nothing policy.

Third. He suggests that the proposal of this bill, instead of protecting the country from panic, would promote panic, and he gives no reason to justify any such position. The suggestion is arbitrary and unreasonable.

Under the bill the Federal reserve banks would be in operation in six months' time; the bill would immediately put into the use of the commercial world one hundred and fifty millions of current United States public funds; would keep the current collection of revenue available for the national commerce as an additional national reserve; would mobilize the reserves of the Nation and make loanable funds which are now locked up in a strong box as reserves, the law forbidding such reserves to be loaned to the commercial public. The bill proposes that the reserves of the country shall be loanable to the business and commercial interests; the bill provides for the issue of absolutely sound currency in whatever quantity is sufficient to meet the demands of commerce; and the bill, following the precedents of all Europe, is contemptuously described by the Senator from Nebraska as "revolutionary," and the arbitrary suggestion is made by him that it will produce panic instead of preventing panic.

I deem it my duty, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, trusted by my associates with a study of this question, to defend the bill against the attacks of the Senator from Nebraska. As a Democrat, elected on the Democratic platform, I feel bound to respect the policy laid down by the party itself and by Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States and the chosen elected head of the Democratic Party, and more especially so when the thing he asks has been long studied, is well understood, and is of the most urgent importance to the commerce and industry of the United States.

Only by united action can the Democracy deliver the country from the control of the selfish special interests of the country, and I deplore any lack of party harmony and spirit of cooperation and party unity.

I do not say the bill is the last word of human wisdom. I regret to detain the Senate. I am going to take my seat in just one moment. I only wanted to say this much because I did think that after the President of the United States had in person addressed both Houses of Congress in joint action assembled, urging that action should be taken, that request by the administrative branch of the Government ought to receive reasonable respect and a reasonable effort made to comply regardless of private convenience. I want to make as much progress as possible by considering it, not claiming that the proposed draft may not be wisely amended. I think it can be amended in some particulars, and I hope it shall be amended advantageously.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Is it not a fact that in addition to the qualification of £500 invested in stock for a director of the Bank of England it is also necessary that he should hold twenty times the amount of his subscription in stock in the mercantile business of the Empire?

Mr. OWEN. It is.

Mr. SHAFROTH. And is it not a fact also that there is not a single banker upon the board of directors of the Bank of England?

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Mr. OWEN. That is true.

Mr. FLETCHER. May I interrupt the Senator for just a moment?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not want to delay getting to the tariff bill at all; but while this subject is up I should like to suggest to the Senator that the proposition involved in the pending bill is primarily a proposition to promote and increase the facilities of commercial banks. In other words, the pending bill is mainly a banking bill and not so much a currency bill. As the Senator has indicated, I think, by his remarks, it is especially suitable for the needs of commerce and industry.

Mr. OWEN. The Senator is right.

Mr. FLETCHER. I wish to suggest to the Senator that some measure suitable to meet the requirements of agriculture ought to be considered at an early day.

Mr. OWEN. I agree with the Senator, and such a measure is being diligently considered now.

Mr. FLETCHER. The thought in my mind is that we can not supply the needs of agriculture; we can not meet the requirements of the farmers of the country, the men engaged in the great industry which provides a larger producing class than any other industry of the country, by any system of commercial banking; and that in all likelihood we shall have to devise a plan or system separate and distinct from commercial banking and adapt it to the needs of our agricultural interests. I want to commend to the Senator the thorough consideration of that question, because from what study I have given it and from what thought I have bestowed upon it, I am about to reach the conclusion that we shall need to provide a separate and distinct system for financing our agricultural interests.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator from Florida I will say that the agricultural credit system is a matter of vast importance to the agricultural industry of the country, but it involves investment securities; it involves long-time loans which are not quick assets, which are not quickly convertible. It is a system peculiar to itself, which will have to be worked out. The matter has already received a large degree of attention, and is now in process of solution. There will be presented by the 1st of December a completed bill that will suit the needs of the country.

Mr. President, I now submit various statements of the leading great reserve banks of Europe, showing the liquid character of their reserve assets. The securities are all quickly convertible into money, and thus are available and made mobile for the accommodation of commerce and industry.

Bank of England.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Notes issued	£51,241,210	Government debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	7,434,900
		Gold coin and bullion	32,791,210
	51,241,210		51,241,210

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Government securities	£17,507,945
Rest	3,360,154	Other securities	36,211,089
Public deposits (including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt, and dividend accounts)	9,936,777	Notes	22,375,490
Other deposits	49,139,180	Gold and silver coin	912,633
7-day and other bills	18,046		
	77,007,157		77,007,157

Dated January 6, 1910.

J. G. NAIRNE, *Chief Cashier.*

The above is the statement as it appears in the weekly returns.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 6, 1910.

[Arranged so that it corresponds in form with the balance sheets of the other banks given here.]

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital and rest	£17,913,154	Gold coin and bullion and silver coin	£33,703,843
Notes in circulation	28,865,720	Government securities in both departments	28,523,045
7-day and other bills	18,046	Other securities	43,654,989
Public deposits	9,936,777		
Other deposits	49,139,180		
	105,872,877		105,872,877

[NOTE.—All per contra entries, as those of the notes of the banks held by themselves, etc., are omitted, so as to show the real position of the accounts.]

It will thus be observed that the note issues are covered by 62.7 per cent gold.

The public and private deposits are covered in the banking department by 38.3 per cent of notes and coin, nearly all such reserve being in notes, which, measured by actual gold, would make a gold reserve of only about 25 per cent against the deposits.

It will be observed under the tables of interest rates that this narrow margin has been supplemented by frequent changes of the rate of interest to attract gold from other countries when English commerce requires gold, and it would also appear that in 1847, 1857, and 1867 the Bank of England was permitted to issue legal-tender notes against commercial paper in times of panic in order to extend needed loans, restore confidence, and safeguard the commerce and industry of England.

Imperial Bank of Germany.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

[Marks converted as 20 = £1.]

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		
Capital and reserve	£12,458,581	Gold in bars	£16,792,075	
Notes in circulation	98,771,474	German gold coin	21,620,898	
Amount due on clearing and current accounts	33,244,291			£38,412,973
Deposits (not bearing interest)	25,167	Divisional money		10,594,046
Sundry liabilities and reserve for doubtful debts	720,072			49,007,019
Net profits for 1907	1,537,287	Notes of imperial treasury (Reichskassenscheinen)		2,876,243
		Notes of other banks		505,105
		Bills held:		
		Due within 15 days		22,660,590
		Due at later dates		28,939,529
				51,600,119
		Bills on foreign places		6,457,493
				58,057,612
		Loans		8,796,468
		Securities		19,724,627
		Value of real property belonging to the bank		2,849,450
		Sundry assets		4,940,348
	146,756,872			146,756,872

[NOTE.—All per contra entries, as those of the notes of the banks held by themselves, etc., are omitted so as to show the real position of the accounts.]

It will be observed that the Bank of Germany carries 50 per cent of gold against its notes and 37.1 per cent of gold against its notes and deposits, but the Bank of Germany can also issue legal-tender notes against commercial paper of a qualified class.

It will be observed that the Bank of Germany also carries a large volume of quick assets. Thus the Bank of Germany, like the Bank of England and the Bank of France, holds its reserves liquid and always available for loaning for commercial and industrial needs.

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Bank of France.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

[Francs converted as 25=£1.]

LIABILITIES.		
Capital of the bank		£7,360,000
Reserve and profits in addition to capital		1,760,774
Notes payable to bearer in circulation (head office and branches)		197,972,463
Drafs		914,397
Current account with the treasury		7,199,491
Current accounts and deposit accounts:		
Paris	£22,780,727	
Branches	2,721,524	
		25,502,251
Dividends unpaid, etc		1,876,386
		242,465,702

ASSETS.		
Coin and bullion at Paris and at the branches		£175,401,607
Bills due yesterday to be received this day		1,757
Amount of bills:		
Paris	£9,920,192	
Branches	18,886,626	
		28,806,818
Advances on securities:		
Paris	6,332,241	
Branches	14,478,603	
		20,810,944
Advances to Government (laws of June 9, 1857; June 13, 1878; Nov. 17, 1897)		7,200,000
Government stock reserve fund		519,230
Disposable funds, Government stock		3,985,234
Immovable funds, Government stock (law of June 9, 1857)		4,000,000
Amount appropriated to special reserve		336,298
Office and furniture of the bank and buildings at the branches, etc		1,463,814
		242,465,702

[NOTE.—All per contra entries, as those of the notes of the banks held by themselves, etc., are omitted, so as to show the real position of the accounts.]

This table shows that the Bank of France carries 88 per cent in coin against notes, the coin including both gold and silver, however, and carries 75 per cent of coin against notes and deposits. Its authorized issue of notes is 5,800,000,000 francs, or £232,000,000, which leaves a margin of over £35,000,000, or $175,000,000 margin of notes, besides the quick assets which it constantly carries, just as the Bank of England does.

The need for large cash reserves in France is due to the fact that the check system (currency) against deposits is not developed in France as in England and in the United States.

Bank of the Netherlands.

BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1909.

[Guilders converted as 12=£1.]

LIABILITIES.		
Capital		£1,666,667
Reserve		435,955
Notes in circulation		22,798,206
Transfers		173,200
Current accounts		539,849
Discount on—		
Inland bills	10,521	
Foreign bills	3,060	
		13,581
Sundry liabilities		59,598
Net profit for distribution		90,360
		25,777,416

ASSETS.		
Coin, bullion, etc		£13,665,502
Inland bills		3,514,247
Foreign bills		1,550,309
Loan accounts		4,144,246
Advances on current accounts		1,882,021
Investments:		
Capital		332,062
Reserve		432,708
Sundry assets, buildings		255,721
		25,777,416

[NOTE.—All per contra entries, as those of the notes of the banks held by themselves, etc., are omitted so as to show the real position of the accounts.]

This bank carries gold against its notes of 58 per cent and gold against notes and deposits of 57 per cent, its deposits being very small.

National Bank of Belgium.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

[Francs converted as 25=£1.]

LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid up	£2,000,000
Reserve fund	1,444,899
Notes in circulation	32,275,122
Current accounts	4,028,662
Stamp duty, share of profits due to the Government, employees' superannuation, provident funds, dividends due, etc	1,029,776
	40,778,459

ASSETS.		
Specie and bullion		£6,326,529
Bills discounted (bills in Belgium, £19,738,332; foreign bills, £7,421,639; total, £27,159,971)		27,159,971
Securities due for collection		193,849
Advances on Government securities		2,056,765
Government and reserve fund securities		3,418,343
Securities for current accounts, etc		1,623,062
		40,778,459

[NOTE.—All per contra entries, as those of the notes of the banks held by themselves, etc., are omitted so as to show the real position of the accounts.]

The Bank of the Netherlands carries 58 per cent of gold against its notes and 57 per cent of gold against its notes and deposits. This bank only carries a very small line of deposits.

The National Bank of Belgium carries 19 per cent of gold against its notes and 17 per cent of gold against its notes and deposits.

The three great banks of England, France, and Germany, as above mentioned, practically provide the gold accommodation needed by western European commerce, the two latter banks, however, serving a useful local purpose.

TABLE I.—*Rate of discount—Number of changes in each year at the Banks of England, France, Germany, Holland (1844–1909), and Belgium (1851–1909).*

Year.	Bank of England.			Bank of France.			Bank of Germany.		
	Rise.	Fall.	Total.	Rise.	Fall.	Total.	Rise.	Fall.	Total.
	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
1844	.....	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	.....	1
1845	2	.....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2
1846	.....	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2
1847	6	3	9	1	1	2	.....	1	1
1848	.....	3	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2
1849	.....	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1	1
1850	1	.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1851	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1852	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1853	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
1854	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1
1855	4	4	8	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
1856	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	1	4
1857	6	3	9	4	4	8	4	2	6
1858	.....	6	6	.....	4	4	1	4	5
1859	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
1860	8	3	11	1	.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1861	3	8	11	4	3	7	(1)	(1)	(1)
1862	2	3	5	1	3	4	(1)	(1)	(1)
1863	8	4	12	5	3	8	1	.....	1
1864	7	8	15	4	7	11	3	1	4
1865	8	8	16	2	4	6	3	2	5
1866	5	9	14	2	5	7	1	7	8
1867	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
1868	2	.....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1869	3	4	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	.....	1
1870	4	6	10	4	.....	4	2	3	5
1871	4	6	10	1	1	2	.....	2	2
1872	9	5	14	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
1873	11	13	24	2	2	4	3	4	7
1874	6	7	13	.....	2	2	2	2	4
1875	5	7	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	5
1876	1	4	5	.....	1	1	3	3	6
1877	4	3	7	.....	1	1	3	4	7
1878	6	4	10	1	.....	1	1	2	3
1879	.....	5	5	1	1	2	2	3	5
1880	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5
1881	4	2	6	2	.....	2	2	1	3
1882	3	3	6	.....	3	3	2	2	4

TABLE I.—*Rate of discount—Number of changes, etc.*—Continued.

[1] No change.

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TABLE I.—*Rate of discount—Number of changes, etc.*—Continued.

Year.	Bank of England.			Bank of France.			Bank of Germany.		
	Rise.	Fall.	Total.	Rise.	Fall.	Total.	Rise.	Fall.	Total.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
1883	1	5	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
1884	4	3	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1885	2	5	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	2	3
1886	4	3	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	2	5
1887	2	4	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	2	2
1888	4	5	9	2	2	4	2	.....	2
1889	4	4	8	.....	2	2	2	2	4
1890	4	7	11	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	1	3
1891	5	7	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	3	4
1892	1	3	4	.....	1	1	1	1	2
1893	6	6	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	1	3
1894	2	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	2	2
1895	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
1896	3	.....	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	1	3
1897	2	4	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	3	5
1898	3	3	6	1	.....	1	4	2	6
1899	4	2	6	2	.....	2	4	3	7
1900	1	5	6	1	3	4	.....	3	3
1901	2	4	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	3	4
1902	1	2	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	2	3
1903	1	2	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2
1904	.....	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	.....	1
1905	2	1	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	3	7
1906	4	2	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	2	5
1907	4	3	7	2	.....	2	2	2	4
1908	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	6	6
1909	4	2	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	1	3
	202	241	443	50	65	115	91	105	196

Year.	Bank of Holland.			Bank of Belgium.		
	Rise.	Fall.	Total.	Rise.	Fall.	Total.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
1844	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1845	5	.....	5	(2)	(2)	(2)
1846	.....	2	2	(2)	(2)	(2)
1847	1	.....	1	(2)	(2)	(2)
1848	1	3	4	(2)	(2)	(2)
1849	.....	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)
1850	.....	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)
1851	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1852	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1	1
1853	2	.....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
1854	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1855	2	.....	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
1856	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
1857	5	3	8	3	1	4
1858	.....	6	6	.....	4	4
1859	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2
1860	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2
1861	2	.....	2	3	2	5
1862	2	2	4	1	2	3
1863	4	2	6	3	.....	3
1864	5	4	9	2	4	6
1865	6	5	11	3	3	6
1866	4	7	11	2	4	6
1867	2	4	6	.....	1	1
1868	.....	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
1869	5	.....	5	(1)	(1)	(1)
1870	4	8	12	2	3	5
1871	.....	2	2	5	6	11
1872	5	1	6	6	3	9
1873	4	5	9	9	8	17
1874	.....	3	3	3	6	9
1875	.....	1	1	3	6	9
1876	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	2	2
1877	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2
1878	2	.....	2	2	1	3
1879	.....	2	2	1	3	4
1880	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2
1881	3	.....	3	4	3	7
1882	5	3	8	4	6	10
1883	.....	4	4	.....	1	1
1884	.....	1	1	1	1	2
1885	.....	1	1	1	3	6
1886	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	4	4
1887	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	.....	2
1888	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	2	6
1889	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	3	4
1890	4	.....	4	.....	2	2
1891	.....	3	3	(1)	(1)	(1)
1892	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
1893	4	2	6	1	.....	1
1894	.....	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
1895	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1	1
1896	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
1897	.....	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1898	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
1899	4	.....	4	4	2	6
1900	.....	3	3	.....	2	2
1901	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
1902	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1903	1	.....	1	1	2	3
1904	.....	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1905	1	1	2	1	.....	1
1906	3	.....	3	1	2	3
1907	1	2	3	3	.....	3
1908	.....	3	3	.....	5	5
1909	1	1	2	1	.....	1
	94	94	188	86	106	192

[1] No change. [2] Operations commenced in 1851.

TABLE II.—*Lowest and highest rates charged and extent of fluctuation during each year at the Banks of England, France, Germany, Holland (1844–1909), and Belgium (1851–1909).*

Year.	Bank of England.			Bank of France.			Bank of Germany.		
	Lowest rate.	Highest rate.	Fluctuation.	Lowest rate.	Highest rate.	Fluctuation.	Lowest rate.	Highest rate.	Fluctuation.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
1844	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	4½	½
1845	2½	3½	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	5	1
1846	3	3½	½	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	5	1
1847	3	8	5	4	5	1	4½	5	½
1848	3	5	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4½	5	½
1849	2½	3	½	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	4½	½
1850	2½	3	½	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1851	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1852	2	2½	½	3	4	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1853	2	5	3	3	4	1	4	5	1
1854	5	5½	½	4	5	1	4	5	1
1855	3½	7	3½	4	6	2	4	4½	½
1856	4½	7	2½	5	6	1	4	6	2
1857	5½	10	4½	5	9	4	5	7½	2½
1858	2½	8	5½	3	5	2	4	6½	2½
1859	2½	4½	2	3	4	1	4	5	1
1860	2½	6	3½	3½	4½	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1861	3	8	5	4½	7	2½	(1)	(1)	(1)
1862	2	3	1	3½	5	1½	(1)	(1)	(1)
1863	3	8	5	3½	7	3½	4	4½	½
1864	6	9	3	4½	8	3½	4½	7	2½
1865	3	7	4	3	5	2	4	7	3
1866	3½	10	6½	3	5	2	4	9	5
1867	2	3½	1½	2½	3	½	(1)	(1)	(1)
1868	2	3	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1869	2½	4½	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	5	1
1870	2½	6	3½	2½	6	3½	4	8	4
1871	2	5	3	5	6	1	4	5	1
1872	3	7	4	5	6	1	4	5	1
1873	3	9	6	5	7	2	4	6	2
1874	2½	6	3½	4	5	1	4	6	2
1875	2	6	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	6	2
1876	2	5	3	3	4	1	3½	6	2½
1877	2	5	3	2	3	1	4	5½	1½
1878	2	6	4	2	3	1	4	5	1
1879	2	5	3	2	3	1	3	4½	1½
1880	2½	3	½	2½	3½	1	4	5½	1½
1881	2½	5	2½	3½	5	1½	4	5½	1½
1882	3	6	3	3½	5	1½	4	6	2
1883	3	5	2	3	3½	½	4	5	1
1884	2	5	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1885	2	5	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	5	1
1886	2	5	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	5	2
1887	2	5	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	5	2
1888	2	5	3	2½	4½	2	3	4½	1½
1889	2½	6	3½	3	4	1	3	5	2
1890	3	6	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	5½	1½
1891	2½	5	2½	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	5½	2½
1892	2	3½	1½	2½	3	½	3	4	1
1893	2½	5	2½	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	5	2
1894	2	3	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	5	2
1895	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	2½	½	3	4	1
1896	2	4	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	5	2
1897	2	4	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	5	2
1898	2½	4	1½	2	3	1	3	6	3
1899	3	6	3	3	4½	1½	4	7	3
1900	3	6	3	3	4½	1½	5	7	2
1901	3	5	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3½	4½	1
1902	3	4	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	4	1
1903	3	4	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	3½	4	½
1904	3	3½	½	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	5	1
1905	2½	4	1½	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	6	3
1906	3½	6	2½	(1)	(1)	(1)	4½	7	2½
1907	4	7	3	3½	4	½	5½	7½	2
1908	2½	6	3½	3	3½	½	4	6½	2½
1909	2½	5	2½	(1)	(1)	(1)	3½	5	1½

Year.	Bank of Holland.			Bank of Belgium.		
	Lowest rate.	Highest rate.	Fluctuation.	Lowest rate.	Highest rate.	Fluctuation.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
1844	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1845	2½	5½	3	(2)	(2)	(2)
1846	4	5½	1½	(2)	(2)	(2)
1847	4	5	1	(2)	(2)	(2)
1848	3	5	2	(2)	(2)	(2)
1849	2½	3	½	(2)	(2)	(2)
1850	2	2½	½	(2)	(2)	(2)
1851	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1852	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	4	1
1853	2	3	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1854	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1855	3	4	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1856	4	5½	1½	3	4	1
1857	4	7	3	3½	5½	2
1858	3	7	4	3	5	2
1859	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	4	1
1860	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	4	1
1861	3	4	1	3	5	2
1862	3½	4	½	3	4	1
1863	3	5	2	3	5½	2½
1864	4½	7	2½	4	6	2
1865	3	6	3	3	6	3

[1] No change. [2] Operations commenced 1851.

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TABLE II.—*Lowest and highest rates charged, etc.*—Continued.

Year.	Bank of Holland.			Bank of Belgium.		
	Lowest rate.	Highest rate.	Fluctuation.	Lowest rate.	Highest rate.	Fluctuation.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
1866	4½	7	2½	3	6	3
1867	2½	4½	2	2½	3	½
1868	2½	3½	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1869	2½	5	2½	(1)	(1)	(1)
1870	3	6	3	2½	6	3½
1871	3	4	1	2½	5½	3
1872	2½	5	2½	2½	5½	3
1873	4	6½	2½	3½	7	3½
1874	3½	5	1½	3½	6	2½
1875	3	3½	½	3	4½	1½
1876	(1)	(1)	(1)	2½	3½	1
1877	(1)	(1)	(1)	2½	3½	1
1878	3	4	1	2½	4½	2
1879	3	4	1	2½	4	1½
1880	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	3½	½
1881	3½	4½	1	3½	5½	2
1882	3½	5½	2	3½	6	2½
1883	3½	5½	2	3½	4	½
1884	3	3½	½	3	4	1
1885	2½	3	½	3	4	1
1886	(1)	(1)	(1)	2½	4	1½
1887	(1)	(1)	(1)	2½	3½	1
1888	(1)	(1)	(1)	2½	5	2½
1889	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	5	2
1890	2½	4½	2	3	4	1
1891	3	4½	1½	(1)	(1)	(1)
1892	2½	3	½	2½	3	½
1893	2½	5	2½	2½	3	½
1894	2½	3½	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
1895	(1)	(1)	(1)	2½	3	½
1896	2½	3½	1	2½	3	½
1897	3	3½	½	(1)	(1)	(1)
1898	2½	3	½	3	4	1
1899	2½	5	2½	3½	5	1½
1900	3½	5	1½	4	5	1
1901	3	3½	½	3	4	1
1902	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1903	3	3½	½	3	4	1
1904	3	3½	½	(1)	(1)	(1)
1905	2½	3	½	3	4	1
1906	3	5	2	3½	4½	1
1907	5	6	1	4	6	2
1908	3	5	2	3	6	3
1909	2½	3	½	3	3½	½

[1] No change.

TABLE III.—*Rate of discount, 1844–1909—The number of days at each rate arranged from the lowest rate to the highest.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

[Lowest rate, 2 per cent; highest rate, 10 per cent.]

Rate.	Number of days.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).
2 per cent	3,409	143
2½ per cent	28	1
2½ per cent	3,599	151
3 per cent	5,859	246
3½ per cent	1,921	80
4 per cent	3,772	158
4½ per cent	608	26
5 per cent	2,195	92
5½ per cent	263	11
6 per cent	975	41
6½ per cent	91	4
7 per cent	633	26
8 per cent	268	11
9 per cent	95	4
10 per cent	141	6
Total	23,857	1,000

BANK OF FRANCE.

[Lowest rate, 2 per cent; highest rate, 9 per cent.]

2 per cent	2,735	115
2½ per cent	2,579	108
3 per cent	7,828	329
3½ per cent	2,060	86
4 per cent	4,579	192
4½ per cent	353	15
5 per cent	2,061	86
5½ per cent	120	5
6 per cent	1,170	49
6½ per cent	8	.....
7 per cent	286	12
7½ per cent	21	1
8 per cent	41	2
9 per cent	16	.....
	23,857	1,000

TABLE III.—*Rate of discount, 1844–1909—The number of days at each rate arranged from the lowest rate to the highest*—Continued.

IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY.

[Lowest rate, 3 per cent; highest rate, 9 per cent.]

Rate.	Number of days.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).
3 per cent	3,073	129
3½ per cent	644	27
4 per cent	12,192	511
4½ per cent	1,626	68
5 per cent	4,094	172
5½ per cent	707	30
6 per cent	970	41
6½ per cent	72	3
7 per cent	269	11
7½ per cent	110	5
8 per cent	37	1
9 per cent	63	2
	23,857	1,000

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS.

[Lowest rate, 2 per cent; highest rate, 7 per cent.]

2 per cent	1,328	56
2½ per cent	5,058	212
3 per cent	8,013	336
3½ per cent	3,737	157
4 per cent	2,167	91
4½ per cent	811	34
5 per cent	1,823	76
5½ per cent	375	16
6 per cent	260	11
6½ per cent	150	6
7 per cent	135	5
	23,857	1,000

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM.

[Lowest rate, 2½ per cent; highest rate, 7 per cent.]

2½ per cent	3,169	147
3 per cent	9,412	437
3½ per cent	2,965	138
4 per cent	3,416	159
4½ per cent	698	32
5 per cent	944	44
5½ per cent	378	18
6 per cent	540	25
7 per cent	27	.....
	21,549	1,000

TABLE IV.—*Rate of discount, 1844–1909—The number of days at each rate arranged from the highest number of days to the lowest.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Time.	Rate per cent.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).
5,859 days	3	246
3,772 days	4	158
3,559 days	2½	151
3,409 days	2	143
2,195 days	5	92
1,921 days	3½	80
975 days	6	41
633 days	7	26
608 days	4½	26
268 days	8	11
263 days	5½	11
141 days	10	6
95 days	9	4
91 days	6½	4
28 days	2½	1
23,857 days	.....	1,000

BANK OF FRANCE.

7,828 days	3	329
4,579 days	4	192
2,735 days	2	115
2,579 days	2½	108
2,061 days	5	86
2,060 days	3½	86
1,170 days	6	49
353 days	4½	15
286 days	7	12
120 days	5½	5
41 days	8	2
21 days	7½	1
16 days	9	.....
8 days	6½	.....
23,857 days	.....	1,000

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TABLE IV.—*Rate of discount, 1844–1909—The number of days at each rate arranged from the highest number of days to the lowest*—Continued.

IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY.

Time.	Rate per cent.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).
12,192 days	4	511
4,094 days	5	172
3,073 days	3	129
1,626 days	4½	68
970 days	6	41
707 days	5½	30
644 days	3½	27
269 days	7	11
110 days	7½	5
72 days	6½	3
63 days	9	2
37 days	8	1
23,857 days		1,000

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS.

8,013 days	3	336
5,058 days	2½	212
3,737 days	3½	157
2,167 days	4	91
1,823 days	5	76
1,328 days	2	56
811 days	4½	34
375 days	5½	16
260 days	6	11
150 days	6½	6
135 days	7	5
23,857 days		1,000

BANK OF BELGIUM.

9,412 days	3	437
3,416 days	4	159
3,169 days	2½	147
2,965 days	3½	138
944 days	5	44
698 days	4½	32
540 days	6	25
378 days	5½	18
27 days	7	
21,549 days		1,000

It will thus be seen that these great banks holding the national reserves have been able to furnish commerce with a very low rate of discount for nearly all the time and only occasionally have been compelled to raise the rate to a high point.

These low rates illustrate the enormous value of these great banks to European commerce and the urgent necessity for action by the United States along similar lines.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I hope we can now go on with the tariff bill.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. OWEN. I have yielded the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. MYERS. Will the Senator from Missouri yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. STONE. I have not taken the floor. I have simply made a request.

Mr. MYERS. Then I desire to take the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. MYERS. I simply want to say that I heartily concur with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] to the extent that I believe we ought to have banking and currency legislation at this session of Congress. I am not prepared to say whether or not we ought to have the exact bill that has been introduced. I do not know enough about the bill, and I do not know enough about banking and currency; but I expect to learn more about the subject and about the bill before the session advances much further.

I believe we ought to have some legislation on the subject at this session. I believe the people of this country are expecting it and demanding it. The bankers may not be demanding it, but I believe the people of the country are. I know that a great many of the people of Montana, at any rate, expect it and demand it.

One of the leading bankers of Montana has expressed himself to me and to the President in my presence as believing that we are in need of banking and currency legislation, and that we ought to have it now, at this session of Congress, without any further delay.

I believe that if a man is sick he ought to have medicine now, not next December. There are only two questions involved. The first is, Do we need banking and currency legislation at all? If we do not need it then we ought to dispose of the subject, and not have this or any other bill now or at any other time, but simply be done with it. If we do need it, we need it right now, and now is the time.

I simply want to add my view in support of what the Senator from Oklahoma has so ably said, that we ought to have such legislation at this session. The people expect it, and if they do not get it we shall hear from them.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I desire to say to Senators, and particularly to Senators on this side, not by way of criticism—I have no right to criticize, nor, perhaps, to complain——

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, we can not hear what the Senator says. I know it is worthy of being heard, and we hope we may hear it.

Mr. STONE. I was saying that I hope we will have as little discussion as possible on extraneous subjects during the consideration of this bill and while it is before the Senate. We have spent an hour or more this morning in discussing the currency question, and I regret to say that that time has been consumed wholly on this side of the Chamber. I hope Senators, and particularly Senators on this side, will aid the Committee on Finance in pressing on the tariff measure as far as we can, and that discussion, so far as there is any, will be confined to that measure, or at least will have some direct reference to it.

I understood from what the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] said yesterday that he desired to make some observations on paragraph 105.

Mr. OLIVER. I should like to have the paragraph read, and then I shall have a very few words to say on it. I shall occupy only a very little time.

The Secretary read paragraph 105, on page 29.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, in paragraph 105, page 29, to strike out all of lines 22 and 23 and part of line 24 and insert in lieu thereof the word "muck"; and, on page 30, line 1, after the word "iron," to insert "and all iron"; and, in line 2, after the word "section," to strike out "8" and insert "5," so as to make the paragraph read:

105. Muck bars, bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, round iron, in coils or rods, bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron, and all iron not specially provided for in this section, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, while I am not in favor of the first amendment proposed by the committee, striking out the first three lines of the paragraph, which means putting slabs, blooms, loops, and other forms of iron on the free list—and I think the committee ought not to insist upon that amendment—I shall, upon consideration, include in the amendment I propose to offer that part as well as the one providing for the reduction in duty.

I therefore ask the Senate to disagree to the amendments proposed by the committee, and instead of "5 per cent ad valorem" I move to substitute "10 per cent ad valorem."

I will briefly state my reasons for this change, and, if the committee can not see their way clear to agree to it at this time, I shall ask that the paragraph be passed, in order that they may have time to consider it.

The duties proposed in this paragraph, both in the House bill and still more in the amendment proposed by the Senate committee, are arrived at, I think, entirely without adequate knowledge upon the part of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate of the subject under consideration.

You will notice that all these iron articles it is proposed to bring in, first, by the House at 8 per cent; and, secondly, by the Senate committee at 5 per cent ad valorem.

Turning to paragraph 112 it is found that on steel bars, amongst other articles, it is proposed to impose a duty, first, by the House of 10 per cent ad valorem, which is reduced by the Senate committee to 8 per cent.

Mr. President, I want to explain to the committee and to the Senate the difference between iron bars and iron generally, and what is generally known as merchant steel, which is treated of in paragraph 112. When the Underwood bill was under consideration a little over a year ago, in some remarks I made upon it I explained this difference, and I will read now a part of what I said then:

"Thirty years ago, before it was supplanted by soft steel made by the Bessemer and open-hearth processes, bar iron was the basis of iron manufacture the world over. It should not be confounded with bar steel; it is a different article, made in a different way, and used largely for different purposes. Steel

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is made by melting the pig iron and casting it into ingots, while iron is made by reducing it to only a semimolten state, squeezing out the impurities, rolling it into a flat bar called muck bar, which is then allowed to cool, sheared up into small pieces, reheated, and rerolled into what is known commercially as bar iron. Steel is granular in its texture, while iron is fibrous."

I will say here that if you break a bar of steel it will break off short and will show crystals in the fracture. If you break a bar of iron, which it is very hard to do, it will be full of slivers, like a piece of wood. To resume:

"In its process of manufacture iron is made to-day in precisely the same manner as it was 50 years ago. The labor is all hand labor. Machinery has not supplanted it as it has in the manufacture of soft steel, and the wages paid for such labor in this country are uniformly just about double those paid in Europe. As an example, we find from Mr. Pepper's report that the maximum weekly wages at Dusseldorf for puddlers is $13.68. In this country puddlers are paid by the ton, and the present wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers calls for the payment of"—I will read the present rates instead of those that prevailed then. Payment on bar iron, on the basis of 1 cent per pound, $5.25 per ton. I talked this morning with a gentleman who was formerly president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and he tells me that the wages paid now in the mills under the control of the Amalgamated Association are $7 per ton. That is for puddling.

"The product of a puddling furnace is 2,800 pounds, or 1¼ gross tons, per working day. The puddler's wages would therefore amount to $6.72 per day."

It would now amount to something over $8 per day.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

Mr. OLIVER. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. May I inquire of the Senator from Pennsylvania how many mills employ the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers now?

Mr. OLIVER. Nearly all the mills west of the mountains. I am coming to that later on. The mills east of the mountains are not controlled by it. I may as well state here that the mills in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and in that district call for a wage scale of $5 a ton for puddlers. The larger wages are those that prevail in the West.

"Out of this, under the workingmen's scale, he pays to a helper one-third plus 5 per cent of his own two-thirds. Figuring the day's wages on this basis"—that is, $5.25 a ton for puddling—"the puddler in the United States would receive $4.25 per day, while the man who performs the same work at Dusseldorf receives $13.68 per week." That means a difference between the two countries of $1.97 per day.

"It will be noted that in this country the puddler's helper receives $2.47 per day, or 19 cents more than the daily wage of the German puddler."

Mr. James Lord, an iron manufacturer of eastern Pennsylvania, testified as follows before the Finance Committee of the Senate last year. He said:

> I am representing to-day, in company with 8 gentlemen who have come from different parts of the East, 25 rolling mills that manufacture bar iron east of the Allegheny Mountains and that stretch from Knoxville, Tenn., to Portland, Me. These companies sell their products for the most part east of the mountains and largely to the Atlantic coast and Gulf points. Consequently this bill, if passed, would put the burden of foreign competition largely on these eastern mills, because the freight from our different mills to coast points is just about equivalent to the freight from European competing points. For instance, our freight to New York would be 10 cents, while practically the same rate could be obtained from Liverpool or from Antwerp.

Mr. President, the existing law levies upon bar iron and similar products a duty of three-tenths of a cent a pound, or $6 per net ton and $6.72 per gross ton. It is now proposed to reduce this to 5 per cent ad valorem, which I would say upon the average would be about $1.25 per ton, taking the price at which the foreign manufacturer can supply it.

Iron to-day is a specialty, where 30 years ago it was the staple. Steel is now the staple and iron is nothing but a specialty. It is made in small plants owned by individuals—by the old-style ironmaster. Neither the United States Steel Corporation, the Cambria Iron Co., the Pennsylvania Steel Co., or Jones & Laughlin, nor any of the great steel manufacturers of the country to-day manufactures a single ton of this article. It is the product of hand labor as against the machine-made article to-day known as steel. In the work of making steel heat and machinery are the two great elements, and man is only an incident. In the work of making iron it is hand-work from the time the pig iron is put into the puddling furnace until, after two processes, the bars leave the rolling mill.

As showing the increased cost of making this article, I received a letter about a week ago in reply to a letter of my own asking for the price of this article. The writer says that the present market price for steel bars is $1.40 per hundred pounds in Pittsburgh, the market price for iron bars is $1.70 per hundred pounds, or a difference of $6 a ton between the two articles.

The difference in value I think rather less than measures the difference in cost. The difference in cost is altogether made up in labor, because the other elements entering into the cost of the manufacture of those articles are the same. The pig iron is possibly the same in both cases, and the amount of it required is approximately the same. So all the difference is made up in labor.

I do not believe, Mr. President, that either committee intended to be unjust to the men who work in these mills or to the men who own them, as compared with the great manufacturers who make steel. The duties imposed upon iron are therefore entirely inadequate, and this comes with all the more force because the market for most of the iron that is made is found in the eastern part of the country, which naturally is more open to foreign competition than the West.

I am speaking now, Mr. President, more in behalf of the men engaged in business and in labor east of the Allegheny Mountains than of those west, where my home is, because in the district in which I live the manufacture of iron is rather a small quantity, as it has been supplanted almost entirely by steel. That is not the case in the East. I therefore urge the committee to rectify the mistake which has been made and to yield to my proposition to amend this paragraph.

I do not know that I have anything further to say. I am appealing to the good sense and the good faith of the committee, and I believe if they fairly and carefully consider the matter they will be disposed to comply with my request and to allow the adoption of my amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, the raw materials out of which iron is made are produced as cheaply here as anywhere in the world. The raw materials of iron are iron ore, coal, coke, and limestone. I think it will hardly be gainsaid that we have as fine deposits of these materials, and they are as near by nature assembled as in any part of the globe. Under the present law there is a duty upon coke and upon limestone and upon iron ore. The pending bill places all those products upon the free list.

Pig iron can be produced as cheaply here as anywhere in the world. For the general statement that there is no necessity for a duty upon that product we have only to refer to the statements made under oath by the great captains of the iron and steel industry in the various investigations which have been had in recent years.

The Senator from Pennsylvania yesterday made some inquiry as to whether the Finance Committee had any knowledge as to the cost of producing pig iron abroad as compared with the cost of its production in this country. Without entering into an elaborate argument upon that subject, I want to refer the Senator first to the report of Mr. Pepper, who was sent by the Department of Commerce and Labor to Europe a few years ago for the purpose of making an investigation into the cost of producing pig iron abroad. Then I wish to refer the Senator——

Mr. OLIVER. I will ask the Senator which one of the Pepper reports it is?

Mr. SIMMONS. I can not now state to the Senator which one. I refer to the one in which he stated the cost of producing pig iron in Germany, England, and France. I have not the report before me; but in that statement Mr. Pepper said in Germany the average lowest cost is $12.85 per ton; the average highest cost is $13.65 per ton; the total average cost in Germany is $13.25 per ton. In England, Mr. Pepper reported that the average lowest cost was $9.92 per ton; the average highest cost, $13.45 per ton; the total average cost, $11.69 per ton.

I hold in my hand the report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the steel industry giving——

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do.

Mr. OLIVER. I do not think that the Senator from North Carolina ought to bring in the report upon the steel industry as being an element at all in this discussion, because I am not talking about steel; I am talking about iron.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am talking about iron and steel. The Senator has been comparing the two paragraphs which deal with steel bars and iron bars.

Mr. OLIVER. Then I should like to have the Senator, if he will, justify the placing of a higher duty on bar steel than on bar iron.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am going to justify it——

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imagine the argument which prompted the majority in this Chamber to cut down the duty in this particular paragraph.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I should like to answer a little more at length the question of the Senator from Nebraska. Our efficiency is high. Our rate of wages is correspondingly high. It is roughly stated at from 2 to 1 as compared with the pay rolls of our principal competitors. We can only continue to produce and sell at the rate of from 3 to 3½ cents per pound the finished product when we have the entire domestic market. The domestic market practically belongs to the manufacturers of our country at this time.

The domestic production was 366,000 tons in 1910, having a commercial value of $18,740,000. The domestic consumption in the United States amounted to $18,368,000. Of course, in this is included our imports to find our total domestic consumption. But our imports for the same year are trifling, amounting to only $37,000 in commercial value on the market. So practically our domestic market furnished by these manufacturers was over $18,000,000. That constitutes practically all of the American market. As long as the home manufacturer has the American market he can continue to sell his product on a very close margin, because the quantity that he sells is large; but if the quantity is reduced by importations, his margin of profit being small, having not the entire American market, he can not sell at 3 or 3½ cents a pound. If he does, he will have no margin to continue business on.

Mr. NORRIS. Can the Senator give us any idea as to the difference in freight? The difference in freight ought to be some protection to the American producer.

Mr. SHERMAN. The freight is practically to be ignored in figuring on this product.

Mr. NORRIS. The freight must be quite an item.

Mr. SHERMAN. The freight on this article is not an important item.

Mr. NORRIS. Are there any manufacturers in the eastern part of the United States, along the coast?

Mr. SHERMAN. It costs something to import from abroad; but the importations are brought here with the advantage of a through rate or a joint rate.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not think the Senator heard my question. Is there any of it produced along the eastern shore of the United States?

Mr. SHERMAN. Of this article?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PENROSE. I recited the States that produce it. These are Pennsylvania, Illinois, Colorado, half a dozen States.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will allow me, I think I can answer the question of the Senator from Nebraska about freight. When you come to an article as high in value as this the freight becomes a comparatively small factor, because these tires are transported at practically the same rate as lower grades of steel, and the freight rate is small in proportion to the value. For instance, take 3½ cents a pound as the value of the article; the freight, say, from Pittsburgh to Chicago would be only 18 cents a hundred. That is a very small amount compared to the value. The freight rate of 18 cents a hundred applies just as well upon an article worth only 2 cents a pound.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; but, of course, this article is very heavy.

Mr. OLIVER. Of course it is heavy.

Mr. NORRIS. I presume the freight rate is low because it is not liable to be broken or anything of that kind.

Mr. OLIVER. It is not liable to be broken, but——

Mr. NORRIS. Still it has to be transported a long distance. That is the reason why I was inquiring about the production of the article in the eastern part of the United States. I can see how the freight rate across the ocean might be more than the freight rate from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard.

Now, I should like to ask the Senator about the dumping process that he speaks of. It seems to me there is rather a peculiar condition in regard to this product. As yet there has been no dumping process going on in this country. Can the Senator give us any idea about overproduction in the other countries?

Mr. SHERMAN. There is a surplus in three countries and has been for probably five years. That is as far back as I have the figures.

Mr. NORRIS. Where has that found an outlet heretofore?

Mr. SHERMAN. It finds some outlet in Canada, some in Mexico, and wherever there is railway development. Wherever there is a railway building or wherever there is any considerable mileage of railway, the European manufacturer finds an outlet for it.

Mr. NORRIS. There has not been any of it so far dumped in the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN. There has not been since the existing rate or any rate that has been similarly protective, because the dumping process is unprofitable. It can not get in here without the added cost——

Mr. NORRIS. I can see how a high enough tariff would prevent that, of course.

Mr. SHERMAN. But figuring 3 cents a pound as the minimum price, with the volume of business done in this article a 64 per cent reduction will immediately produce the condition the Senator from Pennsylvania speaks of; the dumping process will begin, because there is a surplus in those countries. Germany, Austria, and England manufacture more than they can use there, and continually finding a surplus on their hands it will be shipped here. We can not get into that market. The United Kingdom bars us.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

Mr. STONE. I ask that we may have a vote. Let us dispose of this paragraph.

Mr. OLIVER. I think the Senator should allow this side a little latitude in debating an important proposition like this, and not try to take a Senator off the floor when he is engaged in its discussion.

Mr. STONE. I beg pardon, if the Senator thought I intended to take anyone off the floor.

Mr. PENROSE. This is one of the most vicious paragraphs in the whole bill, and it ought not to be lightly passed over. Let it go over until to-morrow.

Mr. STONE. Very well, if we can not dispose of it now. Does the Senator from Nebraska desire to speak?

Mr. PENROSE. I suggest that we let the paragraph go over until to-morrow and that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. STONE. I ask if the Senator from Nebraska desires to debate this paragraph?

Mr. NORRIS. I do not know that I shall desire to debate it, but I was seeking some more information. I understand the Senator from Pennsylvania has some information that he does not have with him here in the Senate Chamber. I myself should like to have some more light upon it.

Mr. PENROSE. I hope to have some information to-morrow, and the Senator from Illinois I have no doubt will desire to debate the paragraph a little further.

Mr. SHERMAN. On one query propounded by the Senator from Nebraska, I think, in the morning I can give some additional light.

Mr. STONE. Does the Senator desire to pass over the paragraph until to-morrow?

Mr. SHERMAN. I am willing to yield until to-morrow.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

Mr. STONE. I yield to the Senator from Georgia, and I ask to lay the bill aside for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent is given to lay the bill aside, the Chair understands.

PROPOSED CURRENCY LEGISLATION (S. DOC. NO. 154).

Mr. KERN. I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a public document a letter written by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency showing the advantages of the pending currency bill to the country banks. It is a different letter from that ordered printed the other day. It is a short letter, and I am very anxious to have it printed.

Mr. OLIVER. I should like to inquire which pending currency bill it refers to?

Mr. PENROSE. It is the administration measure, I assume.

Mr. KERN. It relates to the currency question.

Mr. PENROSE. Is it the House bill or the administration bill to which it refers?

Mr. KERN. I made the only statement I care to make on that subject. It is on the currency question.

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the Senator ask to have it read?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana asks that the letter be printed as a public document. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it will be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 11 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 6 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, August 7, 1913, at 12 o'clock m.

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NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 6, 1913.

MINISTER.

Preston McGoodwin, of Oklahoma, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Venezuela, vice Elliott Northcott, resigned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

William H. Sawtelle, of Arizona, to be United States district judge for the district of Arizona, vice Richard E. Sloan, whose recess appointment expired on March 4, 1913.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Raymond S. Keyes to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Asst. Surg. Walter A. Bloedorn to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of March, 1913.

Robert H. Foster, a citizen of Mississippi, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 29th day of July, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 6, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Alexander Stuart Walker to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Texas.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Ensign Harold W. Boynton to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign William B. Cothran to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

The following-named assistant paymasters with rank of ensign to be assistant paymasters, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade):

George S. Wood,
Ulrich R. Zivnuska,
Alonzo G. Hearne,
Hervey B. Ransdell,
Harold C. Shaw,
Henry R. Snyder,
Smith Hempstone,
Harry W. Rush, jr.,
Harold C. Gwynne, and
Robert W. Clark.

POSTMASTERS.

GEORGIA.

Gilbert B. Banks, Waynesboro.

IOWA.

Edward Z. Dempsey, Dysart.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Patrick Curran, Scituate.
Patrick J. Dempsey, Williamstown.

OHIO.

William Briggs, New Holland.
O. E. Curl, West Mansfield.
Louis J. Golling, Bedford.
Albert G. Witte, Elmore.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *August 7, 1913.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORTS ON COURTS AND JUDGES (S. DOC. NO. 156).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1913.

The President of the United States Senate.

SIR: Interpreting Senate resolution No. 126, introduced by Senator WORKS and passed July 7, 1913, as a request to be supplied, so far as not incompatible with the public interest, with the information in the possession of the Department of Justice touching the matters mentioned in the resolution, I have the honor to reply thereto as follows:

No inspectors or other agents are appointed or employed by the Attorney General or by the Department of Justice specifically to investigate and report upon the conduct or proceedings of any of the courts or judges of the United States.

However, a force is employed by the department under the authority of acts of Congress to investigate all subjects in respect of which it is the duty of the department to keep itself informed. This force consists of three classes of employees: (1) Examiners, (2) expert accountants, and (3) special agents.

Except in two special instances the examiners are statutory employees whose positions and salaries are provided for in the regular legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. Their duties consist in the making of periodical and special investigations of the conduct in office of United States attorneys, United States marshals, clerks of United States courts, United States commissioners, and referees and trustees in bankruptcy. There are two special examiners, having the same duties as the statutory examiners.

The expert accountants are employed primarily in investigations of violations of the national banking act, although they are also used quite extensively in other cases where the services of an accountant are required.

The special agents are engaged primarily in collecting evidence in complaints and in cases arising under the criminal laws of the United States.

The expert accountants and special agents are employed and their salaries and expenses are paid under authority of the following provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill:

"Detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks, and referees of the United States courts and the Territorial courts, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice as may be directed by the Attorney General."

The names of the examiners, special examiners, and expert accountants will be found in the department register, a marked copy of which is hereto annexed.

The duties of the special agents being to detect crime and to collect evidence in criminal cases, the disclosure of their names, I think, is incompatible with the public interest. I am informed that committees of both the House and Senate have accepted this view and withdrawn their requests for the names of these special agents when reminded of the nature of the duties performed by them.

General instructions to examiners and expert accountants are contained in a series of circular letters addressed to them from time to time, complete sets of which are hereto annexed. They are also given from time to time special instructions in the particular cases in which they are engaged.

The special agents are furnished with a pamphlet containing general instructions, and are constantly given special instructions in particular cases, all with a view to preventing their doing any unjust or oppressive act. To make public the instructions given the special agents, in my opinion, would be incompatible with the public interests.

Within the past five years agents of the department have investigated the conduct of three judges of courts of the United States appointed under the Constitution to hold office during good behavior, and of three judges of the United States who were removable by the President, and no others. The investigation of the conduct of Judge Archbald, which is already a matter of public record, constituted one of the cases of the first class. The report of that investigation was transmitted to the House of Representatives and was printed as a public document. To state with particularity what courts and judges have been under investigation within the past five years by agents of this department would, in my opinion, be incompatible with the public interests.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It is impossible for him successfully to discharge this obligation unless the judges whom he appoints are faithful to the trust imposed upon them; and occasionally it has become highly important that he should know the real facts in reference to charges preferred against them. While without power to remove judges appointed under the Constitution, it seems clearly within his prerogative to inform the House of Representatives of facts which might necessitate a further investigation or an impeachment.

The suggestion that the Department of Justice is maintaining a system of espionage over the courts and judges of the country is entirely without foundation. The conduct of judges and the actions of courts have very seldom been the subject of inquiry by its agents, and in those few instances specific complaints seemed imperatively to require an ascertainment of the real facts. The utmost care is taken to select agents of proved integrity, judgment, and fairness, and see that they so proceed as fully to inform the House of Representatives in cases which appear to merit that course.

Respectfully,

J. C. MCREYNOLDS,
Attorney General.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, this communication from the Attorney General does not meet the requirements of the resolution passed by the Senate. It is so general in its terms as to be almost useless as information.

If the time has come in the history of this country when a head of one of the departments may secretly investigate the doings of the courts and judges of the country and conceal that fact from the Congress of the United States, I think it is about time we should inquire into that phase of the question.

I am not satisfied with this reply of the Attorney General. It is wholly insufficient. It is an evasion of the questions that have been submitted by the Senate. But I am not going to take up the time of the Senate now in discussing the question. I shall expect at a later time to insist that these questions shall be answered.

In the meantime I ask, Mr. President, that the communication and accompanying papers be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, before the matter is finally disposed of, I only want to add a paragraph.

The matter of investigating Federal judges upon the part of the department wherein there is a charge of misconduct, and so forth, is not the sole question. There ought to be investigations when the necessity exists therefor. But I am so reliably informed that I have no doubt of the fact myself that for the last several years there has been such action upon the part of the department, through special agents and otherwise, as was cal-

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culated to influence judges in their decisions and in their conduct where the Government was interested. In different ways and by different methods other than by the usual practice judges are given to understand the views of the Government as to what the law is and what the decision should be, and in different ways and by different methods judges are relieved and others whose views of the law are more satisfactory are substituted.

Mr. President, this is, I realize, a serious charge to make. If I were not prepared, in my judgment, to sustain it, I would not make it. I know that it has been done, if the information which I have, which comes almost first hand, can be relied upon at all. It has come to me more than once.

Now, Mr. President, there is nothing in which the people of this country are so much interested as in the integrity and the independence of their judges. There is nothing left to this Republic if our judges can be controlled by any influence other than the law and the facts as they are presented by litigants in the open forum and face to face with each other. No other influence is high enough or holy enough to be intrusted with the control of our courts. The law and the law only as it is written must be their guide.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Will not the Senator state the period of time at least in which these efforts were made?

Mr. BORAH. I said for the last several years. I think it fair to say that no facts which I have relate to this administration.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Would not the Senator be willing to indicate more specifically the time?

Mr. BORAH. I think it has been going on for several years.

Therefore, Mr. President, while I am not going to detain the Senate this morning, I want it understood before this matter passes from the consideration of the Senate that it shall devolve upon us at some future day to determine how we are to control such a situation. These judges are appointed by the Executive; they are promoted by the Executive. I am opposed to any influence being exerted by departmental action. The view of the Government is made known to the judges; the judges are given to understand what the Government desires; and they are impressed with the desire that the Government desires decisions along certain lines. It is altogether to the credit of the judiciary that such vicious practices are ordinarily ignored; but that such practices have been indulged I can not, I am not permitted to doubt. I realize how difficult it is to prove it, for all parties are interested in denying it, and the evidence is almost completely secret, and it now seems incompatible with the public interest for it to be known.

I say that there is no more serious thing with which we have to contend than that proposition. If we are going to have that kind of influence exerted upon judges in this country, then I am in favor of the popular election of the Federal judges and a recall by the people. Much as I am opposed to the principle, it is a thousand times better than to have our judiciary controlled through sinister and subtle influences about which the people know or can know nothing. The Government has no more right to privately communicate with a judge about causes in which the Government is interested than individuals or corporations. The judge either stands indifferent to all the world or he stands condemned by all the world.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, it seems to me that I ought not to let the occasion pass without saying just a word on this subject.

I wish to say, to begin with, that I most heartily concur in everything that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] has said. I believe it is a serious proposition, and yet I do not believe I would want to take any action that would prevent the Department of Justice or any other department from making any investigation that it saw fit.

I see the danger lurking in it. The judiciary ought to be independent; it must be independent of any other department of Government.

It seems to me that if an investigation is made it ought to be made public at least when it is finished. If the judge who is investigated is found to be all right along the lines that have been investigated he ought to have the benefit of a vindication.

I presume charges are often made of a serious nature and the Department of Justice deems it necessary to investigate them. If the investigation is made along lines that in no way transcend the powers of the judiciary or the judge, without any attempt to influence him in his official capacity, it can do no harm, particularly if it is afterwards made public.

Now, the Attorney General in his letter refers to an investigation that was made in the case of the late Judge Archbald. I feel like saying a word on this general subject, because I think I have a definite knowledge of every detail of that entire investigation. There was such an investigation made, and it was of the greatest value to the House of Representatives, particularly those Members of the House who were investigating the conduct of Judge Archbald, in reaching a conclusion on that very important matter. They would have been seriously handicapped had it not been for that investigation, which brought forth the facts that were obtained before the public or before the Congress knew very much about it, although in that case the Attorney General says, and says truly, that it was communicated to the House of Representatives. It was not done, however, until after the House of Representatives had passed a resolution calling on the President for that information. Possibly that might have been done; I am not saying it might not have been the intention to do that anyway; but the first information directly of an official nature that the House of Representatives had was in response to a resolution which I introduced in that body and which was passed and sent to the President.

I do not believe when we do legislate, if we legislate on this subject, we ought to go so far as to prevent the Department of Justice from making investigations. I realize that it is a difficult matter to draw the line. I know that it is a dangerous line. If the Department of Justice or the administration was inclined to take an advantage of judges, perhaps to influence them unduly in their official work, it might be done if there were no restraints upon them in that respect.

At the same time, I believe we would go to the other extreme if we would absolutely prevent the Department of Justice from investigating any complaints that might be made of a serious nature against the members of the judiciary. If the investigation is honest, if it is fair, then no honest judge would be injured. But I believe that if such an investigation is made the judge ought to have the benefit of it and the country ought to have the benefit of it, and it ought not to be concealed. It seems to me that the Attorney General is wrong when he thinks that the good of the public service demands that these things should be kept secret.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Do I understand the Senator from Nebraska also concurs in the view expressed by the Senator from Idaho that these investigations have been made not upon complaint for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there were substantive charges, but made for the purpose of securing an undue influence and control over a judge so that his decisions might be according to the preconceived view of some department of the Government?

Mr. NORRIS. That is a matter upon which the Senator from Idaho expressed his opinion, he having information. Of course, I do not have that information.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the Senator concur in that view?

Mr. NORRIS. Of his judgment as to whether that is true or not I can have no opinion, because I do not have the evidence that the Senator from Idaho has.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It seems to me that that is one of the most astounding charges I have heard on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. It is a very serious and astounding charge.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, it is nothing new. I made this statement two years ago in a discussion of the question of the recall of judges. I asserted at that time that, in my opinion, it was being done. I have no doubt about it now. At the time referrred to, on August 7, 1911, in the Senate I used the following language:

"But, Mr. President, I am not only opposed to the popular recall, but I am opposed to private recall. I am opposed to the subtle, silent system which has grown up in this country to a remarkable extent unknown to most people—that of exercising an influence upon Federal judges through the executive departments of our Government. If there is going to be a recall, we want a popular recall. We want a people's recall. We want it in the open and not in quiet and subtle ways by devious and undiscovered methods. We want the privacy sought to be established between Federal judges and the heads of departments forever condemned and damned. It is vicious, indefensible, and ought to forever discredit the judge who would brook it or the department head which would seek it.

"I am not going to discuss this at length at this time. I hope to do so at a later date. I only want to say now it is well known to those who have examined and watched the system that, during the last few years, when certain departments here are interested in a question they have a system by which they get for a particular cause a judge off the bench that they want off and another on that they want on They have a system of transfer and exchange carried on formally under the statute, but in fact through the impudent exertion of power upon the part of the interested department. If the time ever comes in

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this country when the people of the country understand that there is any string attached to a Federal judge which they do not through established laws hold, they will not only elect, but they will recall their Federal judges. Those who are preaching against the recall of judges throughout this country must be careful that they do not adopt a system which will far outweigh the strength of their words and overcome their arguments. When the system goes so far that an assistant United States attorney privately approaches a Federal judge to suggest that he disqualify himself to sit in a particular case or formally consent to be transferred because some one else is wanted to try the case, it is time that the system should be exposed. The statutes provide for changes when necessary because of disqualification or an extra amount of business, but it contemplates that it be done in the open, and if a judge is actually disqualified let the disqualification be shown in the presence of the contending parties."

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the administrative branch of the Government is charged with the duty of seeing that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed. In the discharge of that function it may be entirely proper and necessary to institute an inquiry into the conduct of a judge. A judge on the bench is only a human being after all; a judge on the bench may be corrupt personally. Shall he be so safe under the sacred ermine of his office that no man shall inquire into his conduct?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, we do not object, so far as I know, on this side of the Chamber or anywhere else, to investigation. What we want is that the public shall know the result of that investigation and why it is being made. If there is anything that the public ought to know it is that the judge is honest if he is honest, and that he is dishonest if he is dishonest.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the observations which I make are sufficiently broad to cover all classes of cases. In the case of Judge Archbald the Senate and the country became advised at some length of his turpitude and of his unfitness. I call the attention of the Senate——

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I ask the Senator please to allow me to conclude. I do not wish to carry on a desultory debate. I merely desire to make a few observations, and then I will yield the floor.

I wish to say, however, that in this Union there are 48 States, and they have two ways of taking a judge off the bench—one by impeachment, the other either by resolution of the legislature or by a fixed tenure of office.

I believe Federal judges should be subject to matured public opinion; that they should respect it; that they should regard themselves as the faithful administrators of the law, as the servants of the people. I believe, therefore, that those judges should not be appointed for life, with no other way to reach them except by the cumbersome and almost impossible remedy of impeachment. I believe the British rule of the right of Parliament to pass a resolution to that effect should suffice to remove a judge from the bench, without any charges being made with regard to his conduct, if he proves to be unfit for any reason; and I believe the people of this country will be obliged to come to the point of exercising a greater control over the Federal bench.

I believe it would be better to have the people nominate and elect the inferior Federal judges for limited terms. The short term of four or six or eight years would suffice to make the judges duly respectful of matured public opinion, and they would, in that event, administer the law in a much more efficient and proper manner. That is all I care to say with regard to the subject.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, I think that no one will question the propriety and the right of the proper department to investigate the conduct of a judge—a judge is no better than any other officer—but that is quite a different thing from the exercise of dangerous power under the guise of investigation, or whatever you may call it, to unduly exercise control over his decisions. The statements made here go to that extent. I think if the power of the Government is being employed or has been employed in that way, to bring about, through coercion or through any other undue influence, a decision which is not the free judicial judgment of the court, it is high time that it was investigated.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator who has just spoken whether he knows of any instance where the Department of Justice, in this or in any previous administration, has sought improperly to influence the judicial action of a Federal judge?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, I am glad to say that I do not——

Mr. O'GORMAN. Nor do I.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And I am glad to say that I never heard so astounding a claim made before it was made this morning on the floor of the Senate by one of the most distinguished Senators in this body, whose word I am bound, for one, to respect. When a statement so sweeping as that is made in all seriousness, I think we should pay some attention to it.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Unfortunately I was out of the Chamber when the statement was made, and can only infer what it really was from what has just been said by the Senator. As I gather from the discussion, if it be assumed—and, so far as my knowledge goes, it should be assumed—that no such improper action has ever been taken by the Department of Justice, I am at a loss to understand why there should be such an insistent demand for a radical change with respect to the investigation of charges affecting the judiciary.

Mr. SUTHERLAND obtained the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I shall take only a moment.

Mr. SIMMONS. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Utah if this debate is proceeding by unanimous consent?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I understand that I had been recognized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognized the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SIMMONS. Well, Mr. President, if this debate is proceeding by unanimous consent, I ask for the regular order.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I understood that the presiding officer had laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, which was being discussed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is true; but such discussion can only take place during the morning hour by unanimous consent.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the Senator from North Carolina will bear with me——

Mr. SIMMONS. I am not going to make the objection against the Senator now, but after the Senator concludes I shall ask for the regular order.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I only wish to make a single observation. I should have been through by this time if I had been permitted to proceed.

Mr. SIMMONS. Very well.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The statement made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] this morning is to me a very startling one; and yet, knowing the Senator from Idaho as I do, and knowing the care with which he makes statements upon the floor of the Senate, I am bound to accept what he says as having a foundation in fact. That being so, it is a most serious proposition, and one which to my mind demands investigation.

Certainly, nothing can be worse in our form of government than sinister influences brought to bear, either by officers of the Government or by private persons, upon our judges, because, if successful, the very sources of justice are corrupted and the end of the Republic is in sight.

I simply rose, however, for the purpose of saying that while it may be true that influences of that kind have been attempted, I for one feel quite sure that they have not been successful. I think, and my observation and study of the judicial system of the United States warrant me in saying, that there is no body of judiciary anywhere in the world that is more free from corrupt influences than the Federal judiciary of the United States, and I think it is a very rare circumstance, one which always attracts alarmed attention, when any member of that great body departs from the line of right conduct.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, what would the Senator think of the Attorney General or of his representatives, when he found that a judge was unsatisfactory in the trial of a case, if he should call upon the presiding judge to call in somebody else for that reason and insist upon it?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think it would be utterly indefensible.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. And yet that has been done.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President——

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

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President, I only wish to state for the information of the Senate that from my personal experience of something over 31 years upon the Federal bench in the first

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circuit I have never known of any improper influence of any nature or description being brought to bear by the Attorney General, his department, or any of the officers representing that department upon the judges of the first circuit. I am aware that there have been agents from the Department of Justice who have been sent into the first circuit for the purpose of investigation; but I merely wish to say in a single sentence that I have never known of any influence that the department has attempted to bring to bear of any nature or description upon the official act of a single judge in the first circuit.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. BRISTOW presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Oswego, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LEA presented petitions of sundry citizens of Memphis, Tenn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. MYERS presented sundry petitions signed by citizens of the State of Montana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. JACKSON presented a resolution adopted by Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Montgomery County, Md., indorsing the interpretation of the parcel-post law as rendered by the Postmaster General, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a memorial of sundry citizens of St. Joseph County, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT (S. DOC. NO. 155).

Mr. FLETCHER. From the Committee on Printing I report back favorably the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] to have printed as a public document the proceedings in the United States Senate July 31, 1913, upon the presentation of petitions favoring the adoption of Senate joint resolution No. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, together with the report of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage recommending the passage of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and if there be no objection the matter will be ordered printed as a public document.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN subsequently said: Mr. President, I desire to ask to have printed as a public document the paper which was reported out favorably from the Committee on Printing this morning by the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action has already been taken.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I did not so understand.

ESTATE OF ADAM L. ROSE.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Several days ago a communication from the Chief Justice of the Court of Claims requesting a return of the court findings in favor of the estate of Adam L. Rose, deceased, was received and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. I ask that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the communication and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims. The papers in the case are with the Committee on Claims.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The communication was referred to the Committee on Appropriations through a misunderstanding on the part of the Chair. The Committee on Appropriations will be discharged from its further consideration, and it will be referred to the Committee on Claims.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 2899) to provide a site and erect a post-office building at Mound City, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 2900) to remove the charge of desertion against Joseph B. McCall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM (by request):

A bill (S. 2901) to establish in the District of Columbia a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2902) to reduce fees in the United States district courts, to fix the salaries of the clerks of such courts, to increase the mileage and per diem of witnesses and jurymen therein, and to repeal section 840 of the Revised Statutes and all other conflicting laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2903) for the relief of Judd McKelvey; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 2904) for the relief of certain persons, their heirs or assigns, who heretofore conveyed lands inside national forests to the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 2905) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Hall (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2906) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Barry (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2907) to authorize the President to award a medal of honor to Dr. John T. Nagle for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Kernstown, Va., on July 24, 1864, while serving as an acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2908) granting an increase of pension to William M. McClure (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Mr. OWEN. I introduce a short bill providing for increasing the gold reserve in the Redemption Division of the Treasury Department. The bill is very short, and I should like to ask that it be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

The bill (S. 2898) providing for increasing the gold reserve in the Redemption Division, retiring the 2 per cent bonds, and unifying the currency issues of the United States, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

A bill (S. 2898) providing for increasing the gold reserve in the Redemption Division, retiring the 2 per cent bonds, and unifying the currency issues of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, as gold certificates are received into the Treasury or subtreasuries of the United States, to have them canceled and the gold represented by such certificates transferred to the Redemption Division of the Treasury, and in lieu of such canceled gold certificates to issue Treasury notes of the United States, redeemable in gold at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, in his discretion, when requested to do so by national banks having outstanding national-bank notes, secured by 2 per cent bonds, to purchase such bonds at par and accrued interest, and to assume the redemption at par of the bank notes secured by such bonds, charging the amount of such notes against the proceeds of such 2 per cent bonds and paying the balance in cash to such national bank. Such 2 per cent bonds shall then be canceled and a like amount of 20-year 3 per cent bonds shall be placed in the Redemption Division and the annual interest thereon credited to the funds of the Redemption Division. When such national-bank notes the redemption of which has been thus assumed shall come into the Treasury of the United States, they shall be canceled and retired, and in lieu of such notes so canceled and retired the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue Treasury notes of the same amount.

FEES OF CLERKS OF DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 155), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Whereas the fees and compensation paid to the clerks of the several district courts of the United States and to the clerks of the circuit courts of appeals vary in different States of the Union and in different districts in the several States, in many instances the amount of compensation paid to such clerks being largely in excess of a reasonable compensation for services rendered; and

Whereas the fees and compensation of these officials were fixed by statute in many of the States under conditions which differed materially from conditions which exist to-day; and

Whereas in some of the States under statutes passed more than 30 years ago the fees of clerks of the then circuit and district courts were made double the fees of clerks in other States, and conditions which warranted these statutes have completely changed, so that the compensation now received under them is largely in excess of a reasonable compensation; and

Whereas the act of March 3, 1911, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary" did not harmonize or attempt to rearrange the fees and compensation of the clerks of the district courts and circuit courts of appeals provided for in said act, and there is now confusion as to the proper construction in many instances as to the amount of fees and compensation that ought to be collected by the clerks of said courts; and

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Whereas the amount of fees and compensation allowed to the clerks of said courts is now so exorbitant that they are practically prohibitive and prevent a man of moderate means from litigating his cases in said courts to final determination thereof: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the Vice President to examine into the question as to the fees and compensation allowed to the clerks of the several district courts and circuit courts of appeals, and to report the same to the Senate with their findings thereon, and with power vested in the committee, if deemed best by them, to report a bill that will correct any injustices and irregularities that may exist in the premises to conform to the views of the committee, having for its purpose an adjustment of the question of the compensation paid to such clerks upon a just and reasonable basis: And be it further

Resolved, That the said committee be, and they are hereby, authorized to sit during the recess or sessions of the Senate at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary, the expenses thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to order such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

EXPENDITURES FOR TELEGRAMS.

Mr. SHAFROTH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 156), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the expenditures for telegrams sent or received by Senators on public business, payable out of the contingent fund of the Senate, be, and is hereby, limited to a sum not exceeding $60 per annum for each Senator.

STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 157), which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That a manuscript, entitled "Studies in Criminology, Including Other Patho-Social Conditions," by Arthur MacDonald, be printed as a Senate document, and that 200 copies each of Senate Document No. 187, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session, entitled "Man and Abnormal Man," and of Senate Document No. 532, Sixtieth Congress, first session, entitled "Juvenile Crime and Reformation," be reprinted; and that the Superintendent of Documents be permitted to order copies for sale.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I have here an amendment to the pending tariff bill, which I have been intending to offer for some time. My attention, however, was called by the course of the debate last evening to the urgency of its introduction, and I therefore offer it now, rather than wait until the paragraph to which it relates is reached. It is an amendment providing for what is known as an antidumping clause in the pending tariff bill.

When the Senate adjourned last night we had under consideration a paragraph concerning which the discussion partially disclosed the fact that the article of manufacture covered by the paragraph is peculiarly susceptible of dumping. It is one of the articles which have been dumped upon the foreign market, its production in Germany and in England having entirely extinguished the manufacture of similar articles in every other country in Europe. It is proposed by a cut of over sixty-odd per cent in the present duty to expose the American market to a similar dumping process, which, in the opinion of those engaged in the manufacture of the articles mentioned in the paragraph, would practically extinguish the industry in the United States. The antidumping provision which has been stricken out of the House bill by the Senate Committee on Finance has been altered in phraseology and scope in the amendment which I intend to offer.

I propose to ask the Senate to introduce into our tariff law a provision levying a slight extra duty on foreign goods which are dumped, to use a common term, into this country at prices that frequently are below the cost of production. Briefly my amendment provides that on any importation of articles of a class or kind that are produced in the United States which are sold or consigned for export to the United States at an export or selling price less than the actual market value or wholesale price at which such articles are sold in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption in the country of exportation there shall be levied a duty equal to the difference between this export price and the market value in the home country. In order, however, that there should be no undue increase of duty the amendment provides that this special duty or dumping duty shall in no case exceed 15 per cent ad valorem, and that it shall not apply to goods upon which the tariff act levies a duty of 50 per cent or more. The amendment applies to free goods as well as to dutiable goods.

Dumping of surplus products into a foreign market—always at a lower price than they command in the home market and frequently at less even than the cost of production—is done for the purpose of maintaining prices in the home market by keeping the supply in the home market on a parity with the demand. The great proportions it has attained in these days is due in some measure to the organization and maintenance in European countries of syndicates, conventions, or cartels, as they are variously called, the avowed and actually accomplished purpose of which is to fix and maintain selling prices in the country of production, punishing any deviation from the agreement by certain fines and penalties which are part of the agreement. These agreements sometimes include as well other countries on the European Continent, but they leave the members of the syndicate, convention, or cartel at perfect liberty to sell at whatever prices they please in countries that are not included in the agreement. Of course, the United States with its wonderful power of absorption is a shining mark for these syndicates, and is the best outlet in the world for the dumping of their surplus production. Right here I wish to remind the Senate that agreements of this character, which would be made the subject of a criminal prosecution in this country, do not at all incur the disfavor of the Government in those countries, but on the contrary are actually fostered and encouraged by them. In Germany the Government is a partner in the syndicate organized to regulate the price of potash. If anyone has any doubt as to the existence of these syndicates or conventions with their huge output, I refer him to page 379 of the report on Schedule A, made by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Sixty-second Congress in reporting to the House H. R. 20182.

In extending this dumping clause so as to include free goods I am meeting what seemed to be the chief objection to such a provision in the minds of the Democratic majority of the Finance Committee as expressed in its report on the bill. The clause is still open to the other objection expressed by them relating to goods paying ad valorem rates of duty. I have not made any attempt to meet that objection, because it is a very easy matter for the committee to remove the cause of that objection if it sees fit, and I prefer to let the committee do it.

I shall attempt no extended statement at this time, because the vital importance of this matter and the great interest which attaches to it require that it should be made the subject of fuller remarks and discussion, which can be had later on. I would like, however, to commend the amendment to the serious attention of the Senate, in the hope of favorable action thereon. It should be remembered that an antidumping clause, of the same general character as this, was put into the tariff bill by the Democratic Ways and Means Committee, and that it received the approval of the House by a unanimous vote. Its desirability and usefulness were urged upon the House by two of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. Finally, while it is a new feature of tariff legislation in this country, it has been thoroughly tried in the neighboring country of Canada under conditions surrounding importations which closely approximate those in our own country. It has been in effect in Canada since 1904, and has been completely successful there, although at no time has the dumping duty reached such proportions as to constitute an oppressive exaction. I hope when this paragraph of the bill is reached in due course to make some further remarks thereon, in the hope of demonstrating the value and necessity of some such provision as this in our law.

Mr. President, I now offer the amendment, and ask to have it read and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. PENROSE to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, viz: On page 271, beginning on line 24, insert the following:

R. That whenever articles are exported to the United States of a class or kind made or produced in the United States, if the export or actual selling price to an importer in the United States or the price at which such goods are consigned is less than the actual market value or wholesale price of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to the United States at the time of its exportation to the United States, there shall, in addition to the duties otherwise established, be levied, collected, and paid on such article on its importation into the United States a special duty (or dumping duty) equal to the difference between the said export or actual selling price of the article for export or the price at which such goods are consigned and the said actual market value or wholesale price thereof for home consumption in the country of exportation, and such special duty (or dumping duty) shall be levied, collected, and paid on such article, although it is not otherwise dutiable: *Provided*, That the said special duty shall not exceed 15 per cent ad valorem in any case, and that goods whereon the duties otherwise established are equal to 50 per cent ad valorem shall be exempt from such special duty.

"Export price" or "selling price" or "price at which such goods are consigned" in this section shall be held to mean and include the exporter's price of the goods exclusive of all charges thereon after their shipment from the place whence exported directly to the United States.

Invoices of such goods shall show in parallel columns the export or selling price or price at which the goods are consigned and the actual market value or wholesale price thereof for home consumption in the

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The conditions of rural life are not at all the same as conditions of life in the cities. Laws governing commerce are not the same as those with respect to mining. The proposition simply is to establish a system of agricultural finance suitable to the needs of those priests of nature who live nearest the fountain of life in the divine economy and on whose prosperity the welfare of all depends.

It would mean that agriculture is not to be longer subordinated to commerce and industry.

The Government should play no favorites. The moral and material upkeep of the rural population is quite as important as the development of urban industries or commercial expansion. The strength and health of society depend on the intelligent labors and well-being of the countrymen.

We must look after something more than merely giving instruction how to cultivate, produce, and market. We must do those things which will create a social order and adjust it to human needs.

We can provide the machinery whereby the farmer can protect himself, and by its intelligent use reconstruct his great industry and redeem rural life from stagnation and decay.

That the time has come for the taking of steps of this kind is clearly indicated, I think, by what has been already said, to which I might add references to a few more statistics.

Mr. President, I offer certain tables, which I ask to have printed as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, leave will be granted.

The tables referred to are as follows:

TABLE 1.—*Number and percentage of farms of specified tenure in the United States, 1880 to 1910.*

[From decennial census of agriculture.]

Year.	Number of farms operated by—		Percentage of farms operated by—	
	Owners.[1]	Tenants.	Owners.[1]	Tenants.
1880[2]	2,984,306	1,024,601	74.5	25.5
1890[2]	3,269,728	1,294,913	71.6	28.4
1900	3,712,408	2,024,964	64.7	35.3
1910	4,006,826	2,354,676	63.0	37.0

[1] Includes farms operated by owners, part owners, owners and tenants, and managers.

[2] Not including farms with an area of less than 3 acres, which reported the sale of less than $5 worth of products in the census year.

(This table can be expanded to a showing by geographic divisions and by States.)

TABLE 2.—*Urban and rural population in the United States, 1880 to 1910.*

[Urban population resides in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants and over.]

Year.	Number.		Percentage.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
1880	14,772,438	35,383,345	29.5	70.5
1890	22,720,223	40,227,491	36.1	63.9
1900	30,797,185	45,197,390	40.5	59.5
1910	42,623,383	49,398,883	46.3	53.7

NOTE.—Quotation from abstract of the Thirteenth Census.

(This table can be expanded to a showing by geographic divisions and States.)

TABLE 3.—*Number and percentage of farms in the United States mortgaged and free from mortgage, 1890–1910.*

[From decennial census.]

Year.	Number.		Percentage of owned farms.	
	Mortgaged.	Free from mortgage.	Mortgaged.	Free from mortgage.
1890	886,957	2,255,789	28.2	71.8
1900	1,127,749	2,510,654	31.1	68.9
1910	1,327,439	2,621,283	33.6	66.4

NOTE.—The figures are for farm families in 1890 and for farms in 1900 and 1910.

(This table can be expanded to a showing of geographic divisions and States.)

TABLE 4.—*Percentage of farm-mortgage debt of the value of the mortgaged farms, 1890 and 1910.*

[From decennial census.]

	Percentage.
1890	35.5
1910	27.3

Mr. FLETCHER. Table 1 has been prepared from the census reports as far back as 1880, and the results of these censuses with regard to farm tenure show that the fraction of farms operated by tenants has steadily increased from 25.5 per cent in 1880 to 37 per cent in 1910.

It appears also from this table that the fraction of farms operated by owners decreased from 74.5 per cent in 1880 to 63 per cent in 1910.

The actual and relative urban and rural populations from 1880 to 1910 are expressed in Table 2, and in this table it appears that the rural population has declined from 70.5 per cent of the total population in 1880 to 53.7 per cent in 1910. Conversely the urban population has increased from 29.5 per cent in 1880 to 46.3 per cent of the total population in 1910. These figures do not mean that the changes in the relative proportions of these two classes of population have been caused entirely by the movement from country to city. Immigrants have tended more and more to remain in the cities, especially in New England and in the Middle States.

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1910 took account of the number of farms operated by owners that were mortgaged or were free from mortgage, and the results are expressed in Table 3. The fraction of farms operated by owners that were mortgaged increased from 28.2 per cent in 1890 to 33.6 per cent in 1910.

The bulk of the farm-mortgage debt is incurred to secure deferred payments and to make improvements. This was thoroughly investigated in the census of 1890. See Abstract of the Eleventh Census, page 243.

Farms were worth more per acre in 1910, including improvements, than they were worth in 1890, and because of the increase in the value of lands the ratio of farm-mortgage debt to the value of the mortgaged farms declined from 35.5 per cent in 1890 to 27.3 per cent in 1910. See Table 4.

The decline in exports in the case of wheat and most of the packing-house products has been marked. In the exports of cotton it is true there has been enormous increase.

In connection with an examination of the trend of exports of farm products it may be borne in mind that the imports of agricultural products has been greatly increased.

The fact that agricultural production is not keeping pace with consumption is full of meaning. This diminution of agricultural surplus may be partly due to the effect of unfavorable climatic influences upon production; but it is also due in part to the building up of cities by immigration and to the drift to the building up of cities by immigration and to the drift from agriculture to other occupations at a faster pace than formerly. The movement from country and farm to city and town exists and has existed in all parts of the United States, and it everywhere exceeds the contrary movement, such as it is.

Last year we produced on our farms and in our factories and mines products valued at $40,000,000,000, of which we consumed thirty-eight billion and exported two billion, in round numbers. We imported and consumed commodities from other countries of the value of $1,800,000,000. The important part cotton plays in the balance I need only suggest.

ILLUSTRATIONS—RURAL CREDITS.

To be sure, there is no "royal road" to success in farming any more than there is to learning.

Everything depends on the individual farmer—his industry, judgment, and capabilities.

But, assuming he has the necessary sense, energy, and ambition, he could get much further ahead, accomplish much more, enjoy life to a fuller degree if he is enabled to make judicious financial arrangements on terms two or three times as advantageous to himself as he can now.

Certainly it means much to the country if a plan can be devised and put into execution whereby the worthy and industrious man may secure a farm, which lack of cash or credit makes impossible to him now. It would count for the individual and the general good if a way could be found whereby the people may be attached to the soil in contentment, comfort, and prosperity, whereas now they seek the city for employment yielding only a bare existence.

It would help mightily in the well-being of society if a plan of organization or cooperation can be put into use whereby the tenant can acquire a home for himself and become the owner of the farm he cultivates.

These ends can be attained by profiting by the experience of others whose necessities compelled a solution of the problem years ago.

For instance, take this illustration from a Danish mortgage-society law, mentioned by the commission on rural credits and betterment: Members of the company (farmers who have mortgaged their property) must pay a yearly amount of 4 per cent interest, three-fourths of 1 per cent amortization, and one-fourth of 1 per cent for expenses, making altogether 5 per cent per

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annum, with the result that in 47 years their debts, principal and interest, are paid in full.

The American farmer mortgages his farm and pays from 7 to 10 per cent interest per annum. The average rate of interest paid by the American farmer to-day is 7.79 per cent per annum, while the German pays 3½ to 4 per cent, notwithstanding interest rates are generally higher there than here. His mortgage runs for 3 to 10 years—no matter what time—at the end of which he must pay the entire principal. Suppose, with renewals, his mortgage runs 12 years. He would pay 90 to 95 per cent for the use of his money for that time. The Danish farmer would pay 135 per cent for his money for 47 years. The American farmer would pay 7.5 per cent a year for his money—the Dane would pay 2.9 per cent.

The Dane's loan is an investment. He can afford to borrow money to improve his farm or purchase his farm at that rate. The American is in debt and mortgaging his home; the Dane is using his credit. Each year, while paying only 5 per cent on the money received, the Dane is getting out of debt. The American is paying 7 to 10 per cent and not reducing his debt a penny. At the end of 47 years—or less time if he chooses to pay more—the Dane is out of debt and his premises are free. At the end of any period—even 100 years—the American would owe the original principal, his premises would be encumbered by the mortgage, although he will have paid twice as much as the Dane.

A special imperial act provides for cooperative societies in Germany. As we have seen, there are 17,000 cooperative agricultural banks in Germany, with a total membership of over one and a half millions. The loans outstanding at the end of 1910 for fixed periods, together with overdrafts, amounted to £93,034,000, while the savings deposits totaled £92,429,000, and the deposits on current account amounted to £10,865,000.

The late distinguished minister of finance in Prussia, Herr von Miguel, some 17 years ago said in Parliament:

> This must be our goal—to have a cooperative loan bank in practically every parish of the whole monarchy.

The result is the transaction with the German farmer is as follows: On a loan made at 4 per cent is added three-fourths per cent for amortization, one-fourth per cent to cover operating expenses of the association, and by paying this amount, a total of 5 per cent annually for between 40 and 50 years, the entire loan is paid off. The farmers of this country must be got out of the clutches of money lenders, such as demand unconscionable rates and terms, factors who charge outrageous interest on advances, merchants who sell him goods on time at double prices, middlemen who take advantage of the situation to despoil him, transportation companies which take all his products will bring him and call for more. I do not say these practices are universal or that the farmer is commonly imposed upon; but the picture is quite too familiar and at present he is too often helpless.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. FLETCHER. I do.

Mr. OWEN. I understand that even at the other end of the earth, in New Zealand, they have a plan of lending money to farmers at 3 per cent on the principle of amortization, so that at the end of 30 years, on an extremely low rate of interest a farmer can acquire a home or borrow money on the home, improve it, make it more productive, and by the use of easy credit produce the values from the home easily to pay for its development.

I do not know whether the investigators studied the New Zealand method or not, and I should be glad to have the report include the New Zealand method of farm land credits.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, the commission did not visit New Zealand, but I do not doubt that the Senator from Oklahoma is entirely correct in his statement of the practice there. I have, however, no information on that subject through the commission or from any investigation which I have made. I have not any question but that the Senator's statement is correct. The system there is similar to the system which has been in existence and in operation in Germany for a great many years.

The farmer, to whom we must go for what we eat and wear, should and must be a free man, when he is fit and does his part, and not the slave of grinding conditions. Some of these conditions can be remedied by legislation. We surely can find a plan adaptable to circumstances here which will build up the economic as well as the social structure of rural life.

I wish to submit as a part of my remarks the preliminary statement agreed upon by the permanent American commission, on board of the steamship *Cedric* as they were returning from the investigations in Europe, in cooperation with the United States commission, heretofore mentioned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, leave will be granted.

The statement referred to is as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The American Commission on Agricultural Cooperation has completed its tour of European countries and has perfected plans to digest and compile the information obtained with regard to cooperation and the organization of rural life in European countries along financial, business, and social lines. It is believed that this task can be completed before the end of the present year, when the final report of the commission will be submitted.

The commission is deeply impressed with the vital importance of a thoroughly organized and united rural population. In this respect the countries of Europe offer a lesson which may not long be disregarded in America without serious consequences.

The agricultural interests of most of the European countries visited by the commission are organized along one or more of the following lines: Credit, production, distribution, and social organization for the betterment of country life.

Organizations for the provision of credit facilities for European farmers follow the natural division into short-time personal credit and long-time land-mortgage credit. The organizations for the provision of personal credit facilities are as highly developed as are the systems of commercial banking. The prevailing rate of interest paid by the farmers for short-time loans is from 4 to 5½ per cent. The terms offered European farmers are generally better designed to meet the peculiar requirements of agriculturists than are the terms obtainable to-day by the American farmers.

The personal-credit organizations have the form of cooperative societies. Very often the members of these societies assume unlimited liability for the debts of the society, while in other cases the societies take the form of limited liability. As a rule, in European countries the law makes little or no provision for exemptions of any kind. These short-time credit societies furnish cheap, safe, and elastic credit to their members by reason of their control by farmers, and are organizations exclusively in the interest of farmers, who operate them at nominal cost and without seeking dividend profit to such societies.

Land-mortgage credit has been organized so as to place a collective security back of bonds issued by land-mortgage societies, in contrast with the system of marketing individual loans upon individual mortgages. Without discussing the form of organization employed for this purpose it may be stated that these land-mortgage institutions bring to European farmers low interest rates; the privileges of repaying loans in small fixed annual installments extending over a term of years—in some cases as long as 75 years under the amortization plan, although provision for earlier payment is made if the borrower so desires; protection from advance in interest rates, and the practical elimination of commission charges. Many of these personal-credit societies and land-mortgage associations are fostered by Government grants, loans, or special provisions of law. Mortgage bonds issued by commercial banks and by private joint-stock land-mortgage banks sell substantially on the same basis with like securities issued by Government-favored institutions, and both classes of banks are recognized as needful in the development and conservation of agricultural resources. In many instances private and commercial banks purchase the securities of land-mortgage associations. Experience has demonstrated that such land-mortgage bonds are liquid assets.

The systems of land-title registration in countries possessing such mortgage institutions practically prevent dispute of title upon mortgaged land. Provisions are also generally afforded these mortgage institutions which eliminate undue legal delays in the recovery of loans placed with defaulting borrowers. Savings and trust funds are frequently invested in securities of such mortgage institutions under sanction of law. Loans up to 50, or even 66, per cent are made on lands of dependable value and are considered safe and conservative and compare favorably with provincial and Government bonds.

The organizations for production and distribution of farm products follow cooperative lines. Farm products are sold by the producer at a relatively higher price and are bought by the consumer at a relatively lower price, because the cost of distribution is considerably lowered by cooperative marketing, which results also in improving the quality and uniformity of farm products and in promoting more businesslike methods in farming operations.

It is the opinion of many of the leaders of this movement in Europe that the question of rural credit ought not to be divorced from cooperation for business purposes and the general organization of community life in rural districts. In some European countries visited, agriculture and country life interests generally are thoroughly organized and coordinated. The studies of the commission emphasize the necessity of defining the functions on the one hand of the Government, and on the other of voluntary organizations in promoting the development of country life. In some of these countries great emphasis is placed upon the value of voluntary associations, and such State aid as involves governmental control over the activities of rural organizations is deprecated as tending to stifle the initiative of the people.

Rural conditions, environment, and temperament in Europe differ widely in the various countries, and also differ from rural conditions, environment, and temperament in America, as conditions differ in our several States and Provinces; therefore it may be necessary in some cases to modify these European systems if they are to be adapted to meet the needs of American farmers. At the same time cooperative effort among the farmers of America might well be more generally employed, and the facts gathered should be of great value in developing methods suited to the needs of the farmers in the several sections, States, and Provinces.

To this end the American commission, with a membership in 36 States and in 4 Provinces of Canada, has effected an organization, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and invites the aid and cooperation of farmers and all agricultural organizations and persons concerned in promoting a more prosperous and contented rural life as the enduring basis of our material, social, and civil welfare.

The commission desires to call attention to the geographical scope of its inquiries, which were conducted in Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, England, Ireland, and Wales, while subcommittees were sent to Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, Spain, and Scotland. In all of these countries the members of the commission were officially received by the respective Governments and were given every opportunity to carry out their studies. National and local officials, central institutions, and local societies, eminent

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what cheaper prices, they could unload on our market cast-iron pipe until the time when the domestic production in the easterly portion of the country would be rendered entirely unprofitable. It was to guard against anything of that kind that the House committee put in a so-called antidumping clause, which was adopted by the House.

In view of all these circumstances, Mr. President, it seems to me there should be uniformity, and that the article into which enters the largest labor cost should not be free from the duty while the other article is made dutiable at 20 per cent.

Mr. STONE. Let us have a vote now, Mr. President.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, just one word in reply to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. I think I would reach precisely the conclusion he does if I were making up a tariff bill ignoring the doctrine of protection, but I can not understand why he finds it necessary to put cast-iron pipe on the free list, because a large part of the business is controlled by one concern, when he allows other products of iron and steel to be placed upon the dutiable list, although the United States Steel Corporation controls a larger part of the business in which it is engaged than does the United States Cast Iron Co. of the business in which it is engaged. The latter company controls, we will say, about 45 per cent of the business. The former company controls quite 50 per cent of the business. It seems to me the same argument that would lead to free cast-iron pipe must necessarily lead to free iron and steel, at least in the field occupied by the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. REED. Is not the Senator wrong? Does not the Cast Iron Pipe Trust of this country control about 75 per cent?

Mr. CUMMINS. It does not if the figures I have are correct. It does not sell more than 45 per cent of the entire product.

Mr. REED. I can answer the Senator by saying that I have been voting to take the tariff off all trust-made articles just as fast as I could do it; and I intend to keep on voting that way.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the committee.

Mr. BURTON. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] to the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. McLEAN (when his name was called). I wish to announce that the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] is necessarily absent on account of sickness in his family. He is paired with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. I wish this announcement to stand for the remainder of the day.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. THOMAS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT.] I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. He is absent, and I therefore withhold my vote. Were he present, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JAMES (after having voted in the affirmative). I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] is absent by reason of illness. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN].

I should like to know if the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] has voted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. JAMES. I desire to withdraw my vote. I have a general pair with that Senator. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. LEWIS. I desire to announce the absence of the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] because of illness.

Mr. STONE. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. The Senator being absent, I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BRYAN (after having voted in the affirmative). Inasmuch as the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] has not voted, I withdraw my vote. I have a pair with that Senator.

Mr. JONES. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] is absent on important business.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have been requested to announce that the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY] is paired with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. VARDAMAN]; the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS]; the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] is paired with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON]; the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] is paired with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY]; the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is paired with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]; the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]; the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] is paired with the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. THORNTON]; and the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] is paired with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER].

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Ashurst	Kenyon	Owen	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Kern	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Borah	La Follette	Poindexter	Stone
Bristow	Lane	Pomerene	Swanson
Chamberlain	Lea	Reed	Thomas
Chilton	Lewis	Robinson	Thompson
Clapp	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Walsh
Crawford	Myers	Shively	
Hollis	O'Gorman	Simmons	
Hughes	Overman	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—17.

Brandegee	Gronna	Oliver	Sterling
Burton	Jackson	Page	Sutherland
Cummins	Jones	Perkins	
Dillingham	McLean	Sherman	
Gallinger	Nelson	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—37.

Bankhead	Fall	Newlands	Thornton
Bradley	Fletcher	Norris	Townsend
Brady	Goff	Penrose	Vardaman
Bryan	Gore	Ransdell	Warren
Burleigh	Hitchcock	Root	Weeks
Catron	James	Saulsbury	Williams
Clark, Wyo.	Johnson	Shields	Works
Colt	Lippitt	Smith, Md.	
Culberson	Lodge	Smith, Mich.	
du Pont	McCumber	Stephenson	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I desire to move that the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 11 o'clock a. m. until otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I desire to say just a word.

Schedule C, which we are now considering, was practically concluded on Saturday. Several paragraphs were passed over upon the request of Senators, to be taken up to-day. The committee confidently hoped, and with good reason expected, that the paragraphs as reported by the committee would be considered and their consideration ended to-day. We began early to-day, about half past twelve. Now it is practically 6 o'clock, and we have made little progress.

The committee has felt every disposition to accommodate the wishes of Senators. Paragraphs have been passed over from time to time, and a time fixed for their consideration. We have now been a week on this one schedule.

I think Senators ought to display some reciprocal regard for the committee in charge of the bill. It is intolerable, as I view it, that a whole day should be taken up in the discussion of about two paragraphs of the bill. This criticism applies to one side of the Chamber as well as the other. The appeal I am making applies to one side as well as the other, that Senators will be a little more considerate of the situation and of the necessity of more rapid progress in the consideration of this measure.

I make this appeal, and I hope it will find favorable lodgment in the minds of Senators on both sides of the Chamber.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, as I suggested at an earlier hour to-day, I do not wonder that the Senator from Missouri is somewhat impatient. We are making very slow progress. I am warmly in favor of commencing our meetings at 11 o'clock.

I will ask the Senator from North Carolina, however, if he will not change his motion to a request for unanimous consent. I think it will appear better.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; I shall be glad to do that.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course, if unanimous consent is denied, the Senator can make the motion.

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Mr. SIMMONS. Then I will withdraw the motion, and request unanimous consent that until otherwise ordered the daily meetings of the Senate shall be at 11 o'clock a. m.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that until otherwise ordered the daily sessions of the Senate shall begin at 11 o'clock a. m. The Chair hears no objection, and it is unanimously agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, August 12, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 11, 1913.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

William P. Cresson, of Nevada, now second secretary of the embassy at London, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Quito, Ecuador, vice Rutherfurd Bingham.

SPECIAL EXAMINER OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS.

Joseph L. Murray, of Pennsylvania, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of Frederick W. Heyl, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

James J. Walsh, of Connecticut, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Connecticut, in place of Robert O. Eaton, superseded.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Campbell Whitthorne, of California, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of Jacob Shaen, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants with rank from August 8, 1913.

Frederic Victor Beitler, of Maryland.
John Jordan Boaz, of Indiana.
Paul Eugene Bowers, of Indiana.
Carl Raimund Hiller, of Ohio.
Peter McCall Keating, of Pennsylvania.
Harvey Adams Moore, of Indiana.
Firmadge King Nichols, of Maryland.
Blanchard Beecher Pettijohn, of Indiana.
Palmer Augustus Potter, of New Jersey.
Llewellyn Powell, of Virginia.
James Albert Robertson, of Kentucky.
Edward Percy Simpson, of Maryland.
Frederick Albert Tucker, of Indiana.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 4th day of August, 1913:

Frederick Ceres, a citizen of New Jersey, and
Robert L. Crawford, a citizen of Florida.

Civil Engineer Adolfo J. Menocal, with rank of commander, to be a civil engineer in the Navy with rank of captain from the 8th day of August, 1913.

Civil Engineer Charles W. Parks, with rank of lieutenant commander, to be a civil engineer in the Navy with rank of commander from the 8th day of August, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 11, 1913.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. William T. Rossell to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Raymond S. Keyes to be a lieutenant commander.

Asst. Surg. Walter A. Bloedorn to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Robert H. Foster to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Gabe E. Parker to be Register of the Treasury.

ASSAYER OF THE MINT.

Frank E. Wheeler to be assayer of the mint at Denver, Colo.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT.

Thomas Annear to be superintendent of the mint at Denver, Colo.

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Harry Nichols to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Philadelphia, Pa.

Frederick Kuenzli to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, N. Y.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Royal Meeker to be commissioner of labor statistics, Department of Labor.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Francis F. Wrenn, Newcastle.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John Adams, Vandergrift.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn August 11, 1913.

POSTMASTER.

August E. Harken to be postmaster at Peotone, Ill.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *August 12, 1913.*

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Rev. C. A. Thomas, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Father of all, giver of all good gifts, grant Thy blessing upon this Senate here assembled, and grant that their deliberations may be to Thy honor, to Thy glory, to the extension of Thy kingdom, to the peace and welfare of all peoples. And grant them in their deliberations such calm judgment and right spirit that all things may tend to Thy glory, to the blessing of this Nation, and to the unity of all peoples through Christ our Lord, who taught us in His words to pray: Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 118) making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of Central Pomona Grange, No. 1, Patrons of Husbandry, of Plainville, Conn., praying for the retention of the administrative features of the parcel-post law, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. GRONNA presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Larimore, N. Dak., praying for the adoption of a 1-cent letter postage, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. HUGHES presented a petition of the Cedar Grove Democratic Club, of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of currency legislation at the present session of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

DWIGHT MISSION SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. OWEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2725) authorizing the sale of certain land to the Dwight Mission School, on Sallisaw Creek, Okla., reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 100) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 2919) to provide for the establishment of a reserve association, furnishing an elastic currency, affording means

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Mr. SMOOT. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] are detained from the Senate by reason of illness. This notice will stand for the day.

Mr. SHIELDS. I wish to announce the necessary absence of the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA]. He is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

TARIFF DUTY ON SPICES.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the RECORD does not show that paragraph 240 was recommitted to the committee. It simply states that the paragraph was passed over. It was the intention to have it recommitted. I desire to have that change made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be recommitted to the committee.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the Widen-Lord Tanning Co., of Danversport, Mass., remonstrating against the adoption of paragraph No. 503, relating to grease, fats, vegetable tallow, etc., in the pending tariff bill, as proposed to be amended by the Senate Finance Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I present sundry memorials signed by a large number of teachers and students at the summer session of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., remonstrating against the proposed tax of 15 per cent ad valorem on books of all kinds imported into the United States. I move that the memorials lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN presented a resolution adopted by the local branch of the Socialist Party of America, of Hanna, Wyo., favoring an investigation into the imprisonment and treatment of certain labor representatives, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wyoming, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, and Illinois, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of good roads and a central transcontinental highway, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

THE TARIFF—BOOKS AND PLUMAGE.

Mr. GRONNA. I have a letter from a constituent of mine with reference to the tariff bill. It has reference to Schedule M, relating to the proposed tariff on books printed in foreign languages. It is signed by the president of a society, the C. M. B. A., and is a brief letter. I also have a letter from W. Leon Dawson, of Santa Barbara, Cal., in reference to the tariff on plumage. I ask that the letters be printed in the RECORD.

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

RICHARDTON, N. DAK., *August 11, 1913.*

To the Hon. A. J. GRONNA,
Member United States Senate.

DEAR SIR: As president of the C. M. B. A., numbering societies with 80 members, I beg to urge you to use your influence to defeat the proposed 15 per cent tariff on books printed in other languages than the English. This measure has been rightly characterized as a "tax on knowledge," and we consider it unduly detrimental to the entire field of science and education, as well as unfavorable to those religious denominations or congregations, Catholic, Protestant, and Hebrew, whose services are conducted in whole or in part in German, French, Italian, Polish, or any other language than the English. Moreover, the source of revenue would be out of proportion to the additional burden laid on a portion—and that only a portion—of the American people.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully,

JOS. KILZER,
President of the C. M. B. A.

THE BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA PUBLISHING CO.,
Santa Barbara, August 5, 1913.

Hon. ASLE J. GRONNA,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: To the intense disappointment of the bird lovers of America the Democratic Senators in caucus have ratified amendments which would rob the provisions of Schedule N (sec. 357) of all power to protect the world from the operations of the nefarious "Feather Trust." The most casual eye may see how easily the glitter of gold in a Jew's purse has blinded some of our Democratic friends to all humanitarian considerations as well as to the claims of agriculture, which so fully recognizes its dependence upon the birds.

We who love the birds, therefore, look to you to point out the inconsistency and the prospective damage threatened by this change in Democratic front, as well as to seek to win to the side of righteousness such as are not too far gone in this inspired folly. The cause of bird protection is really of the most profound significance, and the situation is crucial.

We count upon your vote, of course; may we not also count upon your voice manfully uplifted?

Sincerely and respectfully,

W. LEON DAWSON.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the bill (S. 2242) making it unlawful for any Member of Congress to serve on or solicit funds for any political committee, club, or organization, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 103) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 3001) to change the homestead and preemption laws in certain cases; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BACON:

A bill (S. 3002) making appropriation for expenses incurred under the treaty of Washington; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 3003) for the prevention of fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 3004) to carry into effect findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of Charles A. Davidson and Charles M. Campbell; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3005) granting a pension to Eva E. White (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DILLINGHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the following resolution, coming over from a preceding day.

Mr. LODGE. In the absence of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], I ask that those resolutions relating to Mexico may go over without prejudice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will go over, then—all three. The morning business is closed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3321.

Mr. TILLMAN. I gave notice some days ago that I would address the Senate this morning.

Mr. SIMMONS. But let the bill be taken up first.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am willing that it shall be taken up first.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes. The Chair hears no objection, and the bill is before the Senate.

DR. BLEDSOE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, those Senators who served with me here before I was taken ill know that I never read speeches in the Senate, and I regret very much that my physical weakness compels me to do so now.

A few days ago I asked permission of the Senate to insert in the RECORD and to have printed as a public document an article entitled "The Mission of Woman," by Dr. Alfred Taylor Bledsoe. When the RECORD appeared the next morning it was found that the article in question contained what many Senators thought was an unkind and unjust reference to northern women. I had not read the entire article before submitting it to the Senate. I had read only the first part, and was struck by the force of the historical references quoted in it as to the cause of the decay and fall of Rome. I felt that the article was very opportune just at this time, and that was why I wanted it given circulation in the RECORD and printed as a public document. On discovering the attitude of my brother Senators toward it, which I can readily see was natural, if not justifiable, I promptly joined them in requesting that it be stricken from the RECORD. I wished to avoid even the appearance of harboring mean thoughts or uncharitable sentiments toward the women of the North. Some of the very finest women I have ever known were northern women; and good women, thank God, are not confined to any section of our great country. They are to be found everywhere in the United States, and they will be the greatest factors in saving our civilization and institutions from degeneracy and destruction.

The expunging of the article from the RECORD did not prevent its reaching every part of the United States, for the copies containing it had been mailed before the action of the Senate ordering it to be expunged and countermanding the order for it to be printed as a public document had been taken

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Comments more or less vitriolic, and some of them unjust and wholly unfair, have come to me through the mail. I have been astounded to see how much ignorance has been shown. Some of the most scholarly northern magazines and periodicals, like the Independent, whose editors ought to be ashamed of their ignorance, discuss "The Mission of Woman" as though it had just appeared, instead of having been published forty-odd years ago. I have received a number of requests for copies of "The Mission of Woman," and I am sorry that the Senate refused to have it printed as a public document, because the action of the Senate expunging it from the permanent RECORD only attracted attention to it the more and caused people to be curious to see what had stirred up all the row in Washington.

I have investigated the matter fully, and feel that in justice both to Dr. Bledsoe and to myself I ought to make a further statement. He was a profound scholar, a courteous gentleman, and a godly man; and I feel that it is due his memory to explain fully how the article came to be written and under what circumstances it was given publicity. Dr. Bledsoe died in 1877, so nothing that has been or will be said about "The Mission of Woman" here or elsewhere will affect him in the slightest. He has gone "somewhere past the sunset and the night," to a land where worldly praises can not please nor worldly censures wound or crush. But I want to clear his memory and his name from any suspicion of sectional narrowness of any kind, and above all of narrowness and bigotry toward the women of any part of our common country. A chief tenet of the school in which he was reared was chivalrous respect and reverence for women; and to him a good woman, wherever and under whatever circumstances she might live, was a superior being, a sort of divinity whose high and holy purpose on earth was to bear, to rear, and to mold man into the image of his Maker. In sadness, not in anger, he saw, or thought he saw, northern women surrendering their divinity and high privileges for mere human rights, and as an honest man, true to the training he had received from his own mother and to the ideals which that training had engendered, he kindly but firmly spoke his sentiments.

The article first appeared in print in 1871, in the October number of The Southern Review, one of the broadest and most scholarly periodicals of its day. It was the lineal descendant of the once famous DeBow's Review. From 1846 until the close of the Civil War, this latter magazine was a leading exponent of the hopes and aspirations of the South; and when it, mortally wounded, as it were, by the collapse and fall of the Southern Confederacy, suspended publication shortly after the end of the war, The Southern Review was founded to take its place. Dr. Bledsoe was chosen editor of the new periodical, and it was his review of the then newly published "History of Morals," by Lecky, which led him to write "The Mission of Woman." The last chapter of Lecky's history is a very brilliant and profound exposition of the condition, social rights, and political privileges of women in all ages. The criticism, as it appeared in The Southern Review, had been reprinted in pamphlet form under the title "The Mission of Woman" by some admirer of Dr. Bledsoe; and Senator Johnston of Alabama—now, alas! gone from us to his long resting place—had come into possession of a copy. He showed it to me and asked me to have it printed as a public document. I glanced through it hurriedly and was so forcibly impressed by the author's apt application of Lecky's facts to the question of woman suffrage, divorce, and materialism, now so apparent everywhere, that I asked to have it printed in the RECORD as well as a public document. I thought it could not be given too wide publicity, because the country needs educating along these lines more than any other just at this time.

But Lecky's history was only the occasion of "The Mission of Woman." The real reason for its being written was undoubtedly the deplorable condition of southern politics at that time. As Senators will remember, the reconstruction of the South was completed in 1868. Universal suffrage had been decreed by Congress, and men with Federal uniforms on their backs and rifles in their hands marshaled the newly freed negroes to the polls and directed how they should cast their ballots. Thus, under the leadership of Thad. Stevens and others, the northern fanatics sowed the seed, and by 1871 the harvest of evils and crimes began to ripen. The South, prostrate and bleeding at every pore, her past a hopeless memory of better times, her present a slough of despond, and her future a hideous nightmare—the South, I say, was literally wallowing in violence, corruption, dishonesty, and political debauchery. It was pitiful. The great South—

"Than which no fairer land hath fired a poet's lay"—

was become a loathsome region, full of hideous sights and sounds and things unholy. Negroes, very few of whom could read or write, and some of them not three generations removed from the jungles of Africa, controlled our legislatures, while white scoundrels and thieves from the North ruled the negroes and robbed our people through them. Many of the magistrates and judges were negroes. The State colleges and universities of the South, maintained by taxation, were controlled by trustees elected by the negro legislatures. Carpet-baggers, scalawags, and negroes were among these trustees, and Dr. Bledsoe and other southerners like him were ready to cry out:

Ichabod! thy glory has departed.

At the thought of women anywhere, especially of the South, entering this monstrous and filthy arena, Dr. Bledsoe's chivalrous, sensitive spirit recoiled with horror. He pointed to the women of the North, not for what they were but for what they might become and would become if they persisted in their determination to abandon the sphere in which God had placed them. He lifted the kindly finger of warning; he drew the knightly sword of protection; he did not level the brutal pike of censure and condemnation. His scholarly mind appreciated the cause of the decay and rottenness of imperial Rome, and believing that history repeats itself he trembled for his country. I know from experience how hard it is for old men to adopt new notions or to accept new ideals. Visions are for young men; old men can only "dream dreams" and cling to their traditions. They dislike to be rudely awakened and are ever holding back against innovations and changes. The world moves forward, ever forward, because the young men will seek to progress. It is the ideal civilization or condition in society when the two forces are equalized, and the young and progressive visionaries are counseled and directed and held back by the wisdom of their seniors. Old men see the world rushing along pell-mell, helter-skelter, "going to the devil," so to speak, and we mourn in spirit. "The old order changeth, yielding place to the new," and the transitions are so rapid and startling that they hurt us cruelly.

I am led to make a few remarks on woman suffrage, although it is a dangerous topic to handle just at this time. I flatter myself, however, that my well-known reverence for good women will shield me from being misunderstood. The idea is fast becoming a practical issue, and Senators will realize the importance of our obtaining as much accurate information in regard to it as the nature of the subject will permit. Much valuable data could be obtained in States where the experiment is now being tried. Vital statistics should by all means be gathered in those States where woman suffrage already obtains. We ought to have records made of the birth rate, death rate, divorces, and other things affecting the everyday social life of the people, which would in a hundred years, say, show us whether female suffrage has affected these things injuriously or not. Such a radical change as would be produced in the manners and customs of the people by woman suffrage would put in motion influences that would be bound to revolutionize society. It might be, and the woman suffragists claim it will be, beneficial in every way. But it is the duty of statesmen to see that no rash experiments are made; and we ought to watch carefully and study all the facts obtainable in order to reach just conclusions. We can only be enlightened in such matters by the study of history. It would take three or four generations of men and women under woman suffrage before any just conclusions could be reached as to what direction we were going, and then only guesses could be made as to ultimate results.

In Rome when the manners and customs with regard to women began to change, and they were given more privileges than they had ever enjoyed before, divorces were so largely increased that free love became the rule. The birth rate correspondingly decreased, as Lecky's history shows. Now it is a beautiful dream that female suffrage will purify politics, because our ideals of women are so high, and we regard them so absolutely as the sources of goodness and purity, that we can not conceive of their not elevating and helping anything they touch. But the really vital and important thing for us to consider is the effect on the women themselves. We had better endure the evils of corruption in politics and debauchery in our Government, rather than bring about a condition which will mar the beauty and dim the luster of the glorious womanhood with which we have been familiar, and to which we have been accustomed all of our lives. We can better afford to have degraded and corrupt politics than degraded and bad women. To have both in ever-increasing degree, as was the case in Rome, would make the world so unspeakably horrible, as well as so corrupt, that good men and women both would disappear from the face of the earth, and civilization be blotted out like it was in the Dark Ages after the fall of Rome. Indeed, I am so thoroughly a convert to the belief that "you can not touch pitch without being defiled," that I shudder to think of the consequences to the

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By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 7892) granting an increase of pension to James Robins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 7893) for the relief of Francis H. Connelly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against the passage of the workmen's compensation bill (S. 959); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the passage of legislation for an immediate reform in the national banking system of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Traffic Club of New York, New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of legislation making an appropriation for the maintenance of the Commerce Court; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LINDQUIST: Petition of citizens of the eleventh congressional district of Michigan favoring the passage of House bill 5308, compelling concerns selling goods direct to the consumer by mail to contribute their portion of the funds for the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOBECK: Petition of Overland Lodge, No. 5, Switchmen's Union of North America, Omaha, Nebr., protesting against the passage of the employees' compensation act (S. 959); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Democratic central committee of Cuming County, Nebr., protesting against the passage of the proposed legislation known as the Glass-Owen bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *September 1, 1913.*

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we begin the labor of another day with the ancient and blessed custom of lifting our hearts to Thee for Thy blessing. Especially remember this day, recognized by our Government, the great army of workers in this country. We pray that Thy blessing may rest upon those men in field and mine and shop who by their skill and labor create the values of our great national wealth. We pray that they may feel the dignity of labor, not only because of the value that it brings to us in this life, but because it allies them with God, and being coworkers together with God, may they work out the destiny for themselves and for our great Nation. Grant that with a sympathetic regard for those who work in the discharge of the duties of this day in this honorable Senate they may receive the thanks of the people and the blessing of God. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. SMOOT and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 3067) granting an increase of pension to Tillman H. Snyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3068) to cause certain lands to revert to the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Lands.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I present a communication addressed to me from Elizabeth Chandler Hendrix, being a report of her personal experiences and observations in Mexico. I ask that the communication may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SMOOT. I did not hear the request of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I asked that a communication addressed to me may be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. SMOOT. Very well.

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

Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD,
United States Senator from Texas.

SIR: According to your request, I have the honor to submit this report of my personal experiences and observations in Mexico. The only claim which can be advanced for its special consideration is the fact that it comes from one who does not own an acre of land or any other property in the Republic, and who is not now and never has been in the pay of any individual or organization remotely interested in the outcome. For that reason it may be expected to be fairly free from personal bias. For the same reason no one is responsible for any of these utterances except the person whose name is affixed hereto.

Also by request, I offer the following personal introduction and explanation of my knowledge of Mexican affairs:

I am a native of Wytheville, Va., daughter of William J. Davis, deceased, and up to recent years my home was in that State. I have one brother, who is a practicing attorney at Bristol, Tenn., James L. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Warren, and another brother, Capt. W. R. Davis, of the United States Army, stationed at Honolulu. These, with two daughters in El Paso, Tex., constitute my entire family connections. As further reference I mention the name of Mr. John D. Campbell, vice president of the Commercial National Bank of El Paso, Tex., whom I have known continuously since my residence in the West.

About seven years ago I went to El Paso and was employed on a local newspaper, doing some work at intervals for eastern magazines. In the meantime I invested the remnants of a small estate in Texas lands so advantageously that within a short time I was able to dispense with a salary and devote myself to whatever form of activity best suited me. Mexico having been to me always the most interesting country on earth, I have spent the past few years almost exclusively studying the history and resources of the nation and the character and life of the people.

Shortly after the publication of the sensational "Barbarous Mexico" articles I was approached with a request to write a series in reply designed to annul the injury which it was believed those articles would do. The papers of Mexico gave much space to the work and called on the people to furnish information and in every manner possible aid in the undertaking.

It is remarkable that we in the United States know less about Mexico than we do about any other civilized country on earth, and we are ignorant merely because we have never thought it of sufficient importance to inform ourselves. The pupils in our public schools study the history of Greece and Rome, but here against our borders is a country vastly more important than Greece or Rome, because it has a future as well as a past, and we give less attention to it than we do to darkest Africa.

Most of our information about Mexico is derived from books compiled from car windows or at first hand from adventuresome friends who have gone as far inland as Juarez or Matamoros, attended a bullfight, and forever afterwards are regarded as authority when speaking of the "cruel and bloodthirsty" Mexican.

The American ideal of the Mexican is a composite character evolved from picture post cards and the light-opera stage. The upper class is represented by a picturesque figure in skin-tight trousers and peaked hat, perennially twanging a guitar before the barred window of his novia, while the lower class is typified by a blanketed beggar who toils not, neither does he spin, but spends his entire lifetime crouched in the shadow of an adobe wall, with an unwashed hand outstretched for alms.

Now, the truth is there are a number of people in Mexico who habitually manicure their nails and wear dress clothes to dinner and who can converse intelligently in several languages. There are cultured homes, exclusive clubs, and the nucleus of a national life quite apart from that which is visible on the market place and in the streets. It is composed of people of as much ability, courage, pride, and patriotism as is to be found in any nation, and when the true story of their struggle for freedom shall be written it will be found that they are capable of as high acts of heroism as has ever been inscribed on the pages of any history.

The United States appears to have two means of securing information about Mexico, one is from consular representatives, and the other is from fleeing refugees. The consulates are located in cities or large towns, widely separated and covering large areas of country. There being practically no mail or telegraphic communication between the consular headquarters and the outlying portions of the district, and the Government maintaining no independent scout system whereby reliable information can be secured, the consular reports must of necessity consist of statements made by Mexican residents in that immediate vicinity, who are either indifferent to the accuracy of the information furnished or directly interested in making it misleading.

As to the information furnished by refugees, a man fleeing from real or imaginary danger is rarely in condition to give a clear and reliable report of what has happened to him, and owing to the absence of uniform, it is impossible to say with certainty whether the depredations reported were committed by soldiers or bandits.

In the beginning of the Diaz régime there were but two classes in Mexico, the educated upper class and the peons. With American capital came American settlers and American ideals, which ideals by slow degrees permeated even the peon class, so that there has grown up in Mexico a new generation of fairly intelligent middle class, working people. These form the body of the constitutionalist army which is led by the sons of their old masters who, for the most part, have been educated in the schools of the United States, and from such sources have imbibed their ideas of freedom and self-government.

This is distinctly a young Mexico movement, the inevitable result of enlightenment and progress in a new generation, striving to embody in definite form its ideals of patriotism. It is not the independent uprising of guerilla bands, as some seem to suppose, without organization or purpose, except robbery and plunder, but is the operation of a great principle; the same principle which inspired our Revolutionary forefathers, the same irresistible principle which is operating throughout the world, to the overthrow of old dynasties and the upbuilding of young republics. It took definite form in Mexico with the marshaling of the armies under Madero, and so well is it organized that the martyrdom of the first leader is only felt in greater impetus to the cause. The rumors of dissention and discord among the leaders is without foundation, and is propagated for an evident purpose. During long association with the

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constitutionalist forces, extending from the period of Mr. Madero's occupation of the city of Juarez down to date, I have never heard one man utter a disparaging remark about another, and have never seen or heard the slightest signs of insubordination.

On the 3d day of June, this year, the constitutionalist army under Gen. Lucio Blanco defeated the Federals at Matamoros, in the State of Tamaulipas, and took possession of that city. Within a few days thereafter I returned and took up my residence at the mission house of the Presbyterian Church, located on the main plaza, where I remained until August 17. There were in the city at that time about 2,000 troops, undisciplined as we count military discipline; there were also numerous unguarded cantinas well stocked with tequila, and according to accepted ideas most any kind of outlawry might have been expected. I saw only one drunken man during my stay there, and never witnessed or heard reports of the slightest disorder. There was no evidence of the wanton destruction of property or the confiscation of anything except such supplies as were necessary for the maintenance of the army.

Shortly after the capture of Matamoros Gen. Blanco summoned the troops before him and delivered an impressive address. After congratulating them on their victory and commending them for bravery he concluded somewhat on this wise: "While we have accomplished this great victory we do not know what defeats may be before us. Undoubtedly there will be many hard-fought battles before we shall have won our freedom. There remains yet much hardship for all and death for some. Sometimes I shall have money to pay you and sometimes I shall have none. Sometimes I shall have food for you and your horses and sometimes I shall have none. If there is a man here who does not want to face it, he can take his horse and his side arms and enough money to provide him with food for the journey and go back to his own people." It is needless to say that not a man left, and those men would go forth to death cheerfully for their idolized leader.

Brig. Gen. Lucio Blanco, Jefe de las Armas of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, is a fair type of the constitutionalist leader. He is young, not over 35 years old, dignified, yet withal affable, with the appearance and address of a soldier and a gentleman. Associated with him as staff officers is a coterie of the most remarkable young men I have ever met. They are all of wealthy families, for the most part educated in the United States, with a few years of foreign travel. They could betake themselves and their possessions, after the accepted method of many wealthy Mexicans, to some foreign country and live in ease and luxury. Instead of that they are spending their lives and their property in the service of their ignorant and oppressed countrymen, whom they are popularly supposed to despise. In mingling with them one hears no stories of hardship, no boasting of what they have done or expect to do, but one gets the impression that they consider the privilege of sacrifice a badge of honor, and like all badges of honor, to be borne modestly and silently.

A short time ago I endeavored to get some information from a young colonel in Gen. Blanco's command about his experiences in an American prison from which he had been recently liberated after serving a 40-day sentence on charge of violation of the neutrality laws. He was wretchedly emaciated and had evidently suffered great hardship. This young man said to me with an apologetic smile: "The cause of the whole trouble is that your people do not know us. If they did, everything would be different. We have had a better chance to know the people of the United States than they have to know us. We have learned much from them, we owe much to them, and we believe them to be our best friends. In time they will understand us better and will respect us for wanting to achieve our liberty for ourselves. We are men. We have pride as other men. We do not want to buy our freedom cheaply or have it given to us. We are willing to pay the price."

These are the men who during the annual festival in honor of their patriot, Juarez, marched in a body to the American consulate and in the presence of this representative of the American Government, gave public expression to their gratitude for the example which the United States has set for the world, and for the inspiration which it furnishes in their own struggle for free government. They then marched—thousands strong—to the banks of the Rio Grande and with faces uplifted to the sky, so fair over free America, so pitiless over enslaved Mexico, they sang the national hymns of the two Republics.

ELIZABETH CHANDLER HENDRIX.

PROPOSED CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Mr. OWEN. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter answering the suggestion printed in one of the New York papers to the effect that the Committee on Banking and Currency have not afforded any opportunity to the bankers of the country to be heard. I do not think it is worth while to have the letter read, but I should like to have it appear in the RECORD, if there is no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,
September 1, 1913.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.,
Mr. JAMES SIMPSON, *Vice President*,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to your telegram of August 29 to a leading New York paper, in which you express the following opinion:

"We think fullest exchange of opinion between framers of currency bill and bankers absolutely necessary in order to avoid mistakes."

Your telegram was an answer to a telegram sent broadcast Sunday, August 24, by this New York paper, to the following effect:

"Cooperation appears to be lacking between the framers of the administration currency bill and the bankers of the country. Do you feel that the best interests of the business men of the country would be served by a free exchange of opinions between the framers of the bill and representative bankers? The New York ——— would appreciate a short statement from you by telegraph upon a matter which is of vital interest to all."

[Four days previously to this publication the Committee on Banking and Currency had invited these bankers to be heard before the committee, and they had had four previous hearings by the framers of the bill.]

The replies to this dispatch are published from many prominent people from one end of the country to the other—Minnesota, Texas, Tennessee, Ohio, Wisconsin, Colorado, Indiana, Utah, Iowa, Nebraska, etc.—showing that this misleading inquiry was sent broadcast throughout the United States, and, whether intended to do so or not, conveyed the impression that the framers of the currency bill had denied a free exchange of opinions with the bankers of the country. This suggestion is utterly untrue, because, as stated, they had been heard four times and their views were printed for committee use. Such a suggestion, moreover, would excite hostility against the pending measure, on the ground that it was drawn without consultation and without knowledge.

Those drawing this measure have had the most abundant means of knowledge. Congress discussed the question of currency reform very deliberately and at great length immediately after the disastrous panic of 1907 in passing the so-called Vreeland-Aldrich bill. The present chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, who had previously to that time given the matter great attention, delivered a speech of three hours on the floor of the Senate discussing this question. This speech received the widespread approval of the press of the United States.

Congress, in passing the Vreeland-Aldrich bill, provided for the National Monetary Commission and appropriated a large amount of money to enable an exhaustive study to be made of this great problem, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended for the employment of experts and over 30 volumes of reports were printed, beginning in 1910 and extending up to 1912, giving an elaborate description of the banking system in the British Empire, in France, in Germany, in Belgium, in Sweden, in Switzerland, in Scotland, in Canada, in Italy, in Russia in Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, and Japan, as well as in the United States, and discussing various matters of banking practice and reform in connection with the American problem.

In addition to this immensely laborious work, the House of Representatives, through the Committee on Banking and Currency, during the last winter gave most elaborate hearings to the bankers and banking experts of the country, including Mr. A. B. Hepburn, chairman of the currency commission of the American Bankers' Association; Paul Warburg, of the great banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Victor Morowitz; Leslie M. Shaw; Prof. J. L. Laughlin; Mr. D. G. Endy, chairman of the banking and currency committee of the National Association of Credit Men, accompanied by Messrs. J. H. Tregoe, Charles D. Joyce, and W. W. Orr, representing the National Association of Credit Men; Mr. Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis; Mr. James E. Ferguson, of Temple, Tex.; Mr. Edmund D. Fisher, deputy comptroller of the city of New York; Mr. Ludwick Bendig; Mr. Samuel N. Wilhite, comptroller of the city of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. William A. Nash, former chairman of the Clearing House Association of New York; Mr. George M. Reynolds, president of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey, banking expert; Mr. Andrew J. Frame, president of the Waukesha National Bank, Wisconsin; John V. Farwell, of John V. Farwell Co., of Chicago, director of the National Bank of the Republic; William T. Creasy, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange; Mr. T. J. Brooks, representing the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America; Mr. William W. Flannagan, of New York; Mr. William H. Berry, ex-State treasurer of Pennsylvania and a manufacturer; and many others representing the banking business interests of the country.

Their statements were published and comprised a volume of 744 pages. In addition to this, the Committee on Banking and Currency also made a careful investigation into the so-called Money Trust, the testimony being printed in three volumes of 2,226 pages, and a notable report of over 250 pages, prepared by the Pujo committee, Hon. Samuel Untermyer, counsel, showing in tremendous detail the concentration of control of property and credits by Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank, of New York, through 341 directorships in 112 corporations, having aggregate resources or capitalization of $22,245,000,000. (H. Rept. 1593, p. 88, 62d Cong., 3d sess.)

After the reports had been made by the National Monetary Commission in 1910, the bankers of the country carried on an active propaganda during 1911 and 1912 for the so-called Aldrich bill, which proposed to establish a great central reserve bank on the theory that it would mobilize the reserves, provide elastic currency, and give an immediate market always for qualified commercial paper.

It was currently reported that from $300,000 to $500,000 was spent in this propaganda. The American Bankers' Association approved this bankers-controlled central bank. The plan was objected to by the public opinion of the country because of one great fundamental and fatal defect; that is, having been proposed at great public expense for the avowed purpose of being a great public-utility bank, the supreme control was given to the bankers, who would have been guided necessarily, under the laws governing human life, by private interest instead of by the public welfare exclusively.

After the further investigation made by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives during the last winter, 1912–13, and before the new bill was actually drawn to comply with the public opinion, the preliminary draft was submitted to various representatives of the American Bankers' Association.

They were thus consulted a second time by those responsible for the present bill.

After the preliminary draft was actually prepared for submission to Congress and before being submitted, the present chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate spent seven hours with Mr. Paul Warburg, regarded as one of the ablest representatives of those banking interests and their greatest expert on the question of bank currency. The present chairman also spent over 10 hours consecutively in conference with the representatives of the American Bankers' Association, discussing the details of this bill, and has been in constant communication with bankers from all over the country as well as with leading experts on banking.

After the bill was introduced in both Houses a further and third hearing was accorded to the representatives of the American Bankers' Association by the chairmen of the Committees on Banking and Currency of the House and Senate, also by the Secretary of the Treasury, and also by the President of the United States. In addition, the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate called for the opinions of over 500 bankers on the pending bill and on the principles involved in it, and 50,000 copies of the bill were sent out for inspection and report. The Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate has published for its use a volume of such opinions. They have at their disposal a special library on this question of over 2,000 volumes.

The propaganda now being carried on, led by the National City Bank of New York, which has circularized the country against the bill, is obviously intended to discredit the administration and to make it

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appear that the bankers have not been consulted and that the committee is not well informed. This misrepresentation has the effect of poisoning the public mind and misleading public opinion. Such misrepresentation will thus promote a private interest against the public interest. It is an open secret that these great concerns, like Morgan & Co., have publicity agents, to whom they pay very large salaries and who are able to create fictitious and false public opinion unduly favorable to the contentions of these great financial companies.

The business men of the country need have no fear that their Representatives and Senators in Congress will act unadvisedly. The representatives of the big banks of the country have been given the most abundant opportunity to be heard; and after they had their Chicago meeting and presented anew their old contentions and requested further hearings, this opportunity was immediately afforded them by telegraph, and the hearings set for 2 o'clock Tuesday, September 2.

I deem it my duty to advise you that you are being misled by an artificial propaganda conducted in behalf of private interests, which does not hesitate to convey to the country the false suggestion that the administration is proceeding without adequate knowledge or without giving a hearing to the bankers of the country.

The rank and file of the bankers of the country constitute one of the greatest, most important, and most valuable parts of our national commercial machinery. They have been of great value in promoting every kind of enterprise, and one of the most useful features of the proposed public-utility banks—the so-called Federal reserve banks—will be to give stability, peace of mind, and greater opportunity to the bankers of the country to render patriotic service.

It is not surprising that a few men, having an enormous control of credits of the country, should oppose surrendering to the United States in any degree the vast power which they have heretofore exercised, enabling them to control credits, to bull and bear the market, to enrich or impoverish other men.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. OWEN.

IMPORTATIONS IN AMERICAN VESSELS.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, something over a week ago the Senate passed a resolution calling on the State Department for copies of protests or correspondence which may have been received from foreign countries with reference to the provision in the tariff bill proposing a discount of 5 per cent in duties on goods imported in American ships. I have endeavored to keep track of the matter so as to know whether any report has come in, but I have not learned of any report. I desire to inquire whether such a report has been made?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No report has come to the hands of the Vice President.

The morning business is closed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3321.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas rose.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The roll will be called.

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

Ashurst	Hollis	Overman	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Hughes	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Borah	James	Page	Smoot
Brady	Johnson	Perkins	Stephenson
Brandegee	Jones	Poindexter	Sterling
Bristow	Kenyon	Pomerene	Stone
Bryan	Kern	Ransdell	Sutherland
Catron	La Follette	Reed	Swanson
Chamberlain	Lane	Robinson	Thomas
Chilton	Lippitt	Root	Thompson
Clapp	Lodge	Shafroth	Thornton
Clarke, Ark.	McCumber	Sheppard	Tillman
Colt	Martin, Va.	Sherman	Vardaman
Crawford	Martine, N. J.	Shields	Warren
Cummins	Norris	Shively	Weeks
Dillingham	O'Gorman	Simmons	Williams
Gallinger	Oliver	Smith, Ariz.	Works

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. This announcement will stand for the day.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] asked me to state that he could not be here at the opening of the session, having been detained at the State Department on business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-eight Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, the amendment heretofore offered by me to be incorporated in the pending bill was deferred until to-day for the purpose of permitting me to submit certain observations in support of the propositions contained in it. The terms of the amendment are very well known in the Senate. It proposes to insert as an additional section the following:

CLARKE AMENDMENT.

SEC. —. That upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell any cotton for future delivery at or on any cotton exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, or by any person acting in substantial conformity to the rules and regulations or market quotations of any such cotton exchange, board of trade, or other similar place, there is hereby levied a tax equal to one-tenth of 1 per cent per pound on the quantity of cotton mentioned and described in any such contract: *Provided*, That in all cases where the quantity and kind of cotton mentioned and described in such contract is actually delivered, in compliance in good faith therewith, by the seller to the buyer therein respectively named, the tax levied by this section shall be refunded to the party paying the same in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. Any sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, any cotton for future delivery, at or on any cotton exchange, board of trade, or other similar place, or by any person acting in conformity to the rules and regulations of any such cotton exchange, board of trade, or other similar place, in any foreign country, where the order for such sale has been transmitted from the United States to such foreign country and either the buyer or the seller described in such contract of sale is at the time of the execution thereof a resident of the United States, shall be deemed and considered in all respects a sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, for future delivery, of the cotton described therein within the meaning of this section. A corporation organized under the laws of any State or country shall be deemed for all purposes a person within the meaning of this section. All contracts for the sale as aforesaid of cotton for future delivery at the places and by the persons herein mentioned shall be in writing, plainly stating the terms of such contract and indicating the parties thereto and signed by the party to be charged, by himself or his agent. The said tax shall be paid by means of stamps affixed to such written contract and shall be paid by the party named as buyer therein.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to make, prescribe, and publish all rules and regulations necessary to the enforcement of the foregoing section and to the collection of the tax thereby imposed. To further effect this purpose, he is hereby authorized to require all persons coming within its provisions to keep such records and systems of accounting as will fully and correctly disclose the transactions in connection with which the said tax is authorized; and he may appoint such agents as he may deem necessary to conduct the inspection necessary to collect the tax herein authorized and otherwise to enforce this statute and all rules and regulations lawfully made in pursuance thereof, as in his judgment may be required, and to fix the compensation of such agents.

That any cotton exchange, board of trade, or other similar place, its officers and agents, or person acting in substantial conformity with the rules and regulations or market quotations of any such cotton exchange, board of trade, or other similar place where contracts for the sale of cotton for future delivery are made in violation of this statute, and every person who is made liable for the tax thereby imposed, who shall fail to pay, or shall evade, or attempt to evade, the payment of the tax levied by this section, or shall otherwise violate this statute, or any rule or regulation lawfully made by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $20,000; and in case of natural persons or unincorporated associations of persons violating this act an additional punishment by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years may be imposed, at the discretion of the court.

In addition to the foregoing punishment, there is hereby imposed a penalty of $2,000 on each separate sale made in violation of this statute, to be recovered in an action founded on this statute in the name of the United States as plaintiff, and when so recovered one-half of said amount shall be paid over to the person giving the information upon which such recovery is based.

That no person whose evidence is deemed material by the officer prosecuting on behalf of the United States shall withhold his testimony because of complicity by him in any violation of this statute, but any such person so required to give evidence as a witness shall be exempt from prosecution in any court of the United States for the particular offense in connection with the prosecution whereof such testimony was given.

That the payment of the tax levied under authority of this section shall not exempt any person from any penalty or punishment now or hereafter provided by the laws of any State for entering into contracts for the future delivery of cotton; nor shall the payment of taxes imposed by this section be held to prohibit any State or municipality from imposing a tax on the same transaction.

IMPORTANCE OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

The purpose of this amendment is to relieve one of the great primary industries of this country from an incubus that has rested upon it for the past 20 years. The inherent commercial potentialities of the industry involved are such that it has partially withstood a system of brigandage that would have destroyed any other in our country. The production of cotton constitutes the backbone industry of the United States. It is the foundation of the industrial existence and prosperity of 11 of our States. It constitutes the principal source of employment for their people, and contributes annually to the commerce of the country more than $1,000,000,000 in value as a raw material. When manufactured, the possibilities and value of the industry are infinitely increased. It is now, and has been for years—more largely in the past than at the present time—the item of export which has maintained the balance in our favor in our trade with foreign countries. For 1912 the following is a summary of our foreign trade:

Exports	$2,170,319,828
Imports	1,653,264,934
Balance in our favor	417,054,894

In the amount of our exports there is included raw cotton, $565,849,271; cotton manufactures, $50,769,511; aggregating, $616,618,782. The exports of raw cotton are 26.07 per cent and cotton manufactures 2.34 per cent, aggregating 28.41 per cent of our entire exports. This showing indicates that our cotton exports constitute nearly $200,000,000 more than the entire balance of trade in our favor. What is contributed to our domestic commerce is a sum so fabulous that the necessities

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of the present occasion do not require that it shall be estimated. It will be sufficient on this occasion to say that its value as a raw material is the basis, in a large degree, of the prosperity of nearly every manufacturing center in New England. Raw cotton is the product exclusively of what is known as the southern section of our country, and the census of 1900 shows that 65 per cent of the crop of that year was grown and marketed by white people, and 35 per cent by the colored population. It is evident that the industry is one of the very first importance among the vital elements that go to make up the fabric of our commercial greatness. It ought to be treated fairly. In fact, if there is in the science of government room for extending benefits and conferring favors it ought to be favored. Those who engage in the production of cotton as a business have never enjoyed any of the benefits of the customary policies of favoritism, the existence of which is sought to be justified by a purpose to stimulate the full development of the fundamental industries of the Republic. On the contrary, in the negative way of nonaction, the lawmaking powers of the land have inflicted upon that great industry an injury of the most grievous and demoralizing character. I refer to the business of gambling in the market prices of cotton, nominally contracts for the future delivery of cotton. This pernicious business has attained to proportions wholly beyond the knowledge of the average citizen outside the cotton-producing industry, and is understood very vaguely by many directly interested therein. This business is conducted by two organizations known as cotton exchanges, one of which is located in New York and known as the New York Cotton Exchange, and the other in New Orleans and known as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The chief offender is the New York Cotton Exchange. The exchange at New Orleans is a minor affair in its power to bring about the demoralizing results of which the cotton-growing industry complains to-day. In a report made by Senator George to the Fifty-third Congress for the Senate Committee on Agriculture, he said of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange:

> The New Orleans Cotton Exchange, though located in the largest spot-cotton market this side of the Atlantic, is a mere annex to and a subordinate of the New York Cotton Exchange, and so need not be described further than by saying if it had the will to do good it has not the power.

In a speech subsequently delivered in the United States Senate he justified this observation in his report by presenting the following communication from Latham, Alexander & Co., at that time one of the chief cotton-exchange operators in the United States:

> There is always some controlling power or market for every commodity. London is the financial market of the world. New York is the financial market of the United States. There is virtually one stock exchange in the United States—that is the New York Stock Exchange—and the price of every bond and stock that is sold here regulates the price everywhere else. The price of cotton in New York oftentimes controls the price of cotton in the whole world, because this city is presumed to know more about the supply and value of it than anywhere else, and our operators and dealers are oftentimes followed. No small market doing business in contracts—

That is, futures; they call that dealing in "contracts"—

> could survive 24 hours unless their business was conducted on the basis of the prices at controlling centers. If any market for contracts smaller than ours should attempt to sell down prices, cotton dealers in New York could—

They do not say they would; they could do it—

> within a few hours buy all they had to sell. If they attempted to advance prices against quotations in New York, dealers here could within 24 hours offer to sell them more cotton than they could buy.

The conditions thus described probably represent conditions as they exist to-day. In the aspect in which I deal with the question now, I think I am justified in treating the New Orleans Cotton Exchange as a minor affair. It has some very able men connected with it, and its membership and officers have been exceedingly active in opposing pending legislation. Being situated in the cotton-growing section of the country, it should naturally have more or less interest in the man who produces the cotton. But the fact remains that, notwithstanding the frequent attempts to liberalize their plans and policies, they have been wholly unable to do anything in the way of effective correction of the evils that have borne down so heavily upon the cotton producers of the country.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE THE REAL OFFENDER.

The New York Cotton Exchange is an organization created under the authority of the Legislature of New York. It is a close corporation, consisting of a membership limited to 450. It is located in New York City. The express object of its creation, among other things, is—

> to adopt standards, classify, acquire, preserve, and assimilate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets, to decrease the local risks attendant upon the business, and tend to promote the cotton trade of the city of New York.

As New York City is not a spot-cotton market, and never can become one, the significance of this enumeration of powers must be evident. The proposition to promote the cotton trade of the city of New York by so formidable an array of talent and power of initiative as there assembled can only mean the creation there by abnormal, arbitrary, and illegal methods of a place where phantom cotton is to be the normal business carried on. The business is a close corporation in the sense that no one save a member can either buy or sell upon its floor. Its rules provide for a liberal system of supplying to its members information relating to the acreage, state of growth, pests, drought, and weather in the cotton region. These trade secrets have been protected as the private and confidential property of its members by the two decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, one of which is Hunt against New York Cotton Exchange (205 U. S., 115), and the other, Board of Trade against Christy (198 U. S., 251). The latter case is one in which an injunction was secured to restrain an outsider from making use of the market reports of the exchange. In deciding the case the court said:

> The plaintiff's collection of quotations is entitled to the protection of the law. It stands like a trade secret. The plaintiff has the right to keep the work which it has done or paid for doing to itself. The fact that others might do similar work, if they might, does not authorize them to steal the plaintiff's. * * *

The objection being made that the exchange was engaged in an illegal business, and therefore not in court with clean hands, the court added:

> If, then, the plaintiff's collection of information is otherwise entitled to protection, it does not cease to be so, even if it is information concerning illegal acts. The statistics of crime are property to the same extent as any other statistics, even if collected by a criminal who furnishes some of the data.

The reference to the statistics of crime in connection with this particular class of business is significant. It can not, therefore, be said that the exchanges serve a public purpose and are designed to promote the public interest. In the narrowest and most offensive sense it is an institution created to carry on in secret a wholly selfish and purely illegal business. For a long time this cotton exchange was the sole collector of statistical information concerning the extent and condition of the growing crop of cotton. This information, or perversions of it, is communicated to the outside world from time to time in such form as will best suit the purpose of the dominant clique in that institution, and it was habitually so used, and it is so used now, for all that it is worth. The participation of the Government in the matter of collecting and disseminating information along the same lines has somewhat curtailed the value of this private information of the exchanges, but it has not appreciably influenced the full effects that can be produced by the exchanges in the use of their information between the dates on which the Government makes its publications, which is the 10th of each month, I believe. But I shall refer to this again.

Then, the exchange has provided a system of dealing on its boards by which the seller who contracts for the future delivery of cotton is given the sole option to deliver during the month for which he makes the sale. All contracts purport to be made upon the basis of the middling grade of cotton, which is a first-class, merchantable cotton, capable of being devoted to the uses for which cotton is usually employed. There are several grades, the standard one being the medium, or middling, grade. The contracts are all made upon the basis of the middling grade, but with the right on the part of the seller to deliver any one of the 28 grades, varying from the very highest quality of cotton to the very lowest grade than can be rationally called cotton, allowance being made in favor of the higher grades above middling, with a reduction in those delivered below that grade. These differences are not the differences in price prevailing in the market as between the different grades on the date of delivery, but is a fictitious difference established by the cotton exchange itself. It is said by those who are familiar with the business that these are invariably fixed upon an erroneous and unfair basis.

The organization also has committees whose business it is to determine the quotation for futures, covering the months for which there were no transactions during the day, and also one to fix the price relation of the several grades of spot cotton to each other for purposes of delivery on contracts. Very little spot cotton is actually delivered in New York in performance of these future contracts, probably not one-half of 1 per cent of the amount represented by the so-called future sales.

Every contract executed by members of the exchange is required to stipulate that it is the intention of the parties thereto, the one to make the delivery and the other to accept the delivery of the actual cotton described therein. This is done to escape the condemnation of the common law, which would

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Also, a bill (H. R. 8354) for the relief of William J. Phillips; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8355) to compensate the Nashville Trust Co., of Nashville, Tenn., trustee under the will of E. W. Cole, deceased, for damages to a building situated on the corner of Union Street and Fourth Avenue north, in Nashville, Tenn., and known as the Cole Building, as a result of a blast in improving the channel of the Cumberland River by a United States Government boat on Monday, August 13, 1912; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8356) to compensate G. W. Wall, of Cheatham County, Tenn., for damages sustained by him on account of the construction of Lock and Dam A on the lower Cumberland River; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8357) to compensate J. E. Stewart, of Cheatham County, Tenn., for damages sustained by him on account of the construction of Lock and Dam A on the lower Cumberland River; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 8358) granting a pension to James Duffy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 8359) granting a pension to Ida V. Kelley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8360) for the relief of Henry Van Ostrand; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8361) for the relief of Henry Butterfield, alias Henry Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8362) for the relief of Franklin C. Colburn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Department of the V. A. P., relative to taking part in partisan politics; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DILLON: Petition of the Pierre Commercial Club, favoring deliberation in passing the proposed currency bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GARNER: Indorsement of headquarters, Army of Cuban Pacification, Marianao, Habana, Cuba, and headquarters, Eleventh Infantry, Morro Barracks, Santiago, Cuba, relative to reinstatement of Lieut. S. M. Borlaw; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIEB: Petition of sundry bankers of the first Indiana district, criticizing the banking and currency bill (H. R. 7837); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of the Hartford Clearing House Association, Hartford, Conn., relative to the banking and currency bill (H. R. 7837), and offering amendments to same; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *September 18, 1913.*

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1913.*

TO THE SENATE:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. F. M. SIMMONS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. SIMMONS thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Journal of the proceedings of Monday last should be read.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was read and approved.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 130) to provide for the relief and transportation of destitute American citizens in Mexico, and it was thereupon signed by the Acting President pro tempore.

CLAIM OF WILLIAM T. EVANS (S. DOC. NO. 187).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation to pay the claim of William T. Evans, United States deputy surveyor, for surveys and resurveys of public lands in Oregon, etc., $1,428.16; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 3121) to authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 3122) authorizing an appropriation and expenditure to make a survey and procure an estimate of the cost of the construction of a macadamized post road from Crab Orchard, Ky., to Cumberland Gap, in said State, said road to be known as the Boone Way; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 3123) extending to the port of Perth Amboy, N. J., the privileges of section 7 of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3124) granting a pension to Mary B. Howland; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 3125) to authorize the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to change its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian Reservation, State of Oklahoma (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. OWEN submitted an amendment proposing to pay Thomas P. Kane the difference between the compensation allowed by law for the Comptroller of the Currency and the compensation allowed by law for the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency for services as Acting Comptroller of the Currency from April 28, 1913, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the erection of a public building at Bangor, Me., from $400,000 to $450,000, intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

ADDRESS BY DR. LE ROY HODGES (S. DOC. NO. 188).

Mr. SWANSON. I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a public document an address delivered by Dr. Le Roy Hodges, of Petersburg, Va., in connection with the Winston-Salem School in North Carolina. They are introducing a new system in the schools there in the training of young men. The address is very short, and I think it would be very valuable as a public document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia asks that the paper which he has sent to the desk may be printed as a public document.

Mr. GALLINGER. I did not hear the Senator; he spoke so low. Will the Senator restate the purport of the document?

Mr. SWANSON. At Winston-Salem, under Dr. Le Roy Hodges, they have had a cooperation in work between the board of trade and the high school in which they have introduced a new system, which is a very fine method of training young men for citizenship. I think from an educational standpoint the address is a very fine one and it should be published as a document.

Mr. GALLINGER. I quite agree with the Senator.

Mr. SWANSON. It will consist of only four or five printed pages.

Mr. FLETCHER. The rule requires that an estimate should be made. The Senator from Virginia has shown me this document. It is a short paper and I think it is very valuable from an educational standpoint. It will cost but very little to print it, and I will therefore make no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the address will be printed as a public document.

ADDRESS BY HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS (S. DOC. NO. 186).

Mr. CLAPP. At the request of the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], who is unable to be present, I make the following statement in his behalf:

I ask unanimous consent for the printing as a public document of the address of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massa-

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chusetts Historical Society, the title of which is "'Tis Sixty Years Since." This address was delivered on founders' day, January 16, 1913, before the faculty and students of the University of South Carolina, at Columbia.

Dr. Adams is so well known throughout the country that no one needs my assurance that it will be a very interesting and instructive speech, and will be read with a great deal of interest by everybody North and South, because of its valuable historical reminiscences and broad-minded patriotism.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Georgia in the chair). Is there objection to print as a public document the speech of Mr. Adams referred to by the Senator from Minnesota? There being no objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes; agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and had appointed Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. RAINEY, Mr. DIXON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FORDNEY, and Mr. MURDOCK managers at the conference on the part of the House.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. SIMMONS. I move that when the Senate adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

FOREST RESERVE LANDS AND INDEMNITY THEREFOR.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I wish to address the Senate for a few moments with reference to the effect of the act of June 4, 1897, so far as it relates to the surrender to the United States of a large amount of corporate land grants and the selection of other lands in lieu of those relinquished.

In order to state properly some of the abuses that have grown out of the improper construction of that law it will be necessary for me to make some reference to speeches of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] and of Representative HUMPHREY upon this subject.

RELINQUISHMENT OF LANDS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE SELECTION OF OTHER LANDS IN LIEU THEREOF UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 4, 1897.

Mr. President, on May 16, 1912, when the Senate of the United States was considering the Agricultural appropriation bill, the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], whose services as Senator have been of much value not only to the State of Oregon but to the Nation as well, inter alia, said:

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: The act authorizing the President by proclamation to create forest reserves was passed March 3, 1891. The creation of these reserves was recognized as almost a necessity at that time, and the President proceeded, in pursuance of the power vested in him, to create these reserves in order to protect the great wealth of timber and mineral resources against monopolization by those who wanted to acquire them for speculative purposes.

In the creation of these reserves it became necessary, Mr. President, to include lands that were owned by entrymen under the several Federal statutes, railroad and wagon-road grants, and others who had acquired holdings before the reserve was created. Now, let us note the evolution and development of a great national wrong under an act that was beneficent in its purposes.

Occasionally there would be a homestead near the top of a mountain or on a mountain side or in an isolated valley at the time of an Executive proclamation creating a reserve. These holdings were, of course, not extinguished by the creation of the reserves; but where there was one private holder or one entryman under the land laws there were hundreds of thousands of acres that belonged to railroad and wagon-road grant companies and others who, through mesne conveyances, had acquired title from them.

Then began to be heard a plea in behalf of the poor entryman, who had a home in the center of a reserve without possibility of having any neighbors or churches or schools; that he ought to be protected, and allowed to surrender his little holding in the reserve, which could never be otherwise than isolated; and that he should be permitted to select in lieu thereof other lands outside of the reserve, where he would have the benefit of neighbors, schools, and churches. That was a plausibe plea for the entryman; and nobody on earth could object to allowing that entryman to release his land to the Government of the United States and to select in lieu thereof an equal area in some other part of the public domain. The same plea is being made for the poor settler now as a reason for abandoning the forest-reserve policy. It looks ominous, Mr. President. The unwritten history of that plea is, that it originated, not by the fireside of the poor entryman, but in the office of a great railroad company in the Middle West; it was gotten up, not for the benefit of the small holder but for the purpose of enabling the big grant corporations, railroads, and others, and their successors in interest to release their holdings within the forest reserves, and to take up in lieu thereof other vacant Government lands in other sections of the country, which were far more valuable for all purposes than were the lands within the reserves. This was the origin of the indemnity selection or lieu-land law. It was conceived in iniquity and resulted in robbing the people of untold millions in land and money. On June 4, 1897, Congress passed what was known as the indemnity-selection law, ostensibly in the interest of the entryman who had his home within the forest reserve, allowing him and incidentally all others who had holdings within the reserves to release their holdings to the Government and to take up lands elsewhere in lieu of the lands which they might surrender to the Government.

Bear in mind that this law, ostensibly in the interest of the settler, was not confined to him. It would have been harmless with such a limitation; but it applied to the grant companies of all kinds and their successors in interest, and millions of acres of land in these reserves, consisting of lava beds, denuded forests, and rugged peaks, were released under the act of 1897 to the United States, and lands valuable for agricultural purposes, for timber, for minerals, for coal, and for oil, surveyed and unsurveyed, were taken up in every State in the Union where there were vacant lands by these companies that hastened to surrender their holdings within the reserve and to take advantage of a law which it was pretended was in the interest of the settler.

* * * * * * *

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. * * * That is not all, Mr. President. This thing had become so notorious and so infamous in every western State that a demand went up everywhere that this old indemnity-selection law should be abolished and repealed. What happened? On the 3d of March, 1905—I want the Senate to notice the wording of this repealing clause—there was passed and approved "An act prohibiting the selecton of timber lands in lieu of lands in forest reserves," which is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the acts of June 4, 1897, June 6, 1900, and March 3, 1901, are hereby repealed so far as they provide for the relinquishment, selection, and patenting of lands in lieu of tracts covered by an unperfected bona fide claim or patent within a forest reserve."

If they had stopped there, the act would have repealed the indemnity-selection acts and would have stopped the looting of the public domain; but it goes on:

"But the validity of contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of this act shall not be impaired: *Provided*, That selections heretofore made in lieu of lands relinquished to the United States may be perfected and patents issue therefor not same as though this act had not been passed, and if for any reason not the fault of the party making the same any pending selection is held invalid another selection for like quality of land may be made in lieu thereof."

Here was a qualified repeal of the indemnity-selection acts that were on the statute books at that time, but it excepted from the effect of the repeal contracts which had been made by the Secretary of the Interior.

On June 2, 1913, speaking in the House of Representatives, Hon. WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY, a Representative from the State of Washington, inter alia, said:

Mr. HUMPHREY. * * * Speaking in general terms, one-half of all the standing timber in the United States is in California, Oregon, and Washington. One-fourth of this amount is in forest reserves; one-fourth is owned by the railroads and the Weyerhaeuser syndicate; the rest by smaller private owners. How did these people get their vast holdings? It is a most interesting story, in which the Forest Service has played the leading part. The Weyerhaeuser syndicate secured most of its timber from the railroads. How did the railroads get theirs? In two ways. First, a part of the railroad lands came by Government land grants given for the building of these roads. Whether the vast domain that was given for this purpose was wisely given it is now too late to discuss. Many of the leading men thought so at that time and many believe so to-day. In any event, there was some consideration for giving this land to the railroads. Second, a mighty empire, consisting of millions of acres of land, has been given to the railroads practically for no consideration by the Forest Service, in the name of conservation, by what is known as the lieu-land system. It is this last proposition that I wish to discuss, and I hope that, as there are many Members of this body who believe as I once believed, that these forest reserves have been established and conducted in the interests of the public, and that they have not been run as private enterprises to glorify certain bureaus and departments and for the benefit of the railroads, they will for a few moments listen to the facts that I am going to present.

I reiterate that millions of acres of the most valuable of all our public domain has been given to the railroads in the name of "conservation." How was this done? The story is written in the records of the Government and there can be no dispute as to the facts. Why these facts have not been exploited it is not hard to understand.

In an evil hour Congress passed what is known as the lieu-land law as applied to forest reserves. Congress gave to the President the power to create forest reserves. Congress gave to the Secretary of the Interior the power to exchange land in forest reserves, acre for acre, for any unappropriated land in the United States. Congress supposed that this law would be used in behalf of the public. The cry of those who were clamoring for forest reserves was that the timber supply of the United States must be saved from monopoly. It was with this motto that they commenced to administer the lieu-land law and create forest reserves. What did they do under the pretense of acting in the interest of the people under this law which Congress had so unwisely placed upon the statute books? It is the most amazing story in the Nation's life. The facts that I shall use are taken from public documents, except where I indicate that they are taken from other sources.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. If the gentleman will wait until I have finished this particular subject.

Mr. MONDELL. It is in line of the lieu-land proposition that I desire to address my question.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. If the gentleman will withhold his question for a little while, I will be obliged.

By Executive order vast forest reserves were created in Arizona. Of course, we know now that these forest reserves were almost entirely treeless and some of them completely so. At first these reserves did not include much railroad land. But the Forest Service was dissatisfied with this condition, and again by Executive order about 1,200,000 acres of land belonging to the Santa Fe Railroad were included in these treeless forest reserves. Immediately thereafter great agitation was commenced by the railroads and the Forest Service for an exchange of these lands for other lands outside of the reserve. The Secretary of the Interior suggested, first, that the railroads should take an equal area of public lands within these reserves, and this would give both the railroad and the Government their lands in solid bodies. This the railroad refused.

The Secretary then offered to exchange outside lands of equal value anywhere in the United States. This proposition the railroad again promptly rejected. It may be well to recall that at this opportune and critical time Mr. Paul Morton was one of the great powers in the Santa Fe Railroad; that he had great influence in "conservation" circles. He was himself a great "conservationist." In one of these reserves, called the San Francisco Mountain Reserve, there were included 935,000 acres of land belonging to the Santa Fe Railroad. This land was practically useless for any purpose. Eight hundred thousand acres of this land

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wines, and that the sweet wines could not be kept sweet without a slight addition of these spirituous ingredients.

Mr. POMERENE. Oh, if the Senator please, it is not a very light wine that is half as strong as whisky.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. It would depend upon how much the whisky was watered.

Mr. POMERENE. And if we were to make over the selfish dispositions of some men, it would take more than one day to accomplish the feat.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Yes; there is no doubt about that. Of course I do not know what the Senator refers to in speaking of the "selfish dispositions of some men."

Mr. POMERENE. I mean those who are here asking for this special privilege and whom you referred to when you stated that humanity could not be made over in a day.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I was not asking for it. I only expressed the thought, as I recall the argument that was used before the committee, it was that it would tend to lessen the abuse of strong alcoholic drinks to induce people to use the lighter sweet wines—grape juice, if you choose, and some other things of that character—and that they could not be kept in an unfermented state without the addition of this spirituous ingredient.

Mr. POMERENE. That was one of the reasons which was given by the advocates of this measure before the year 1890, when it was supposed that there would be only enough of the wine spirits or alcoholic content placed in the wine to make it a table wine. But instead of that, in view of the fact that the producers of wine get their wine spirits almost free of tax, they are adding to their product more than is necessary, and the result is the highly intoxicating character of the sweet wines.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Ohio further yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. POMERENE. I yield.

Mr. VARDAMAN. If the Senator will pardon me just a moment, I wish to suggest that the purpose of the tax, as it was expressed in the discussion of the bill before the committee, was not so much as a temperance measure as it was to levy a tax upon a pernicious luxury in order that it might be taken off of the necessaries of life; and I think the tax ought to stay.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I realize that. I will stand with the Senator, or with any other Senator, in lightening the burden upon the necessaries of life even to a far greater extent than has been encompassed by our bill, and I would impose upon whisky and upon tobacco the burden thus removed. I realize that very well. But I do say that whether it is a bad or a good trait, whichever way you choose to take it, humanity is much given to the use of alcoholic spirits; and the argument has been put forth, and I believe well and strongly put forth, that in thousands of instances the use of strong alcoholic drinks may be lessened by the use of light wines. Inasmuch as the light wines can not be preserved from fermentation without the addition of a small amount of alcohol, I believe it will be a temperance measure, and generally for the well-being of the people who use them.

Mr. POMERENE. If that be so, in view of the fact that beer contains only about 4 per cent of alcohol, why not take the tax off beer entirely?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I think there is a wide difference between the use of beer and the use of light wines. Wine is used in infinitely less quantities than beer. The average beer drinker is not satisfied until he has guzzled at least half a dozen beers. The average wine drinker would be satisfied with a very small, infinitesimal portion of wine.

Mr. POMERENE. It takes about half a dozen glasses of beer to get the same alcohol that you get from one glass of sweet wine.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I do not know that that is true. I am not a beer expert. I do say, however, that there are other ingredients in beer that are pernicious and detrimental, from my point of view, to the general user of it. I am not posing as a defender of the grape growers of Ohio or the wine distillers of Ohio or of California. I know the Senator can defend them if they need it.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I am not here defending any class of wine producers as against any other class of wine producers. I am here to assert that it is unjust for the American Congress to place a tax of $1.10 a gallon on whisky, $1 a barrel on beer, and next to no tax upon sweet wine, when it has so much alcohol in it.

If there is one subject which is recognized the world over as a proper subject for taxation, it is alcoholic spirits of all kinds. That has been the settled policy of this country. I was amazed to learn that there was no tax on any wine produced in this country save upon sweet wines, and that only upon the wine spirits which entered into the making of them, at the rate of 3 cents a gallon.

While on that subject, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, permit me to say that the representatives of the Ohio wine producers who are here have said to me that they believe the time has arrived when there ought to be an equitable tax, not only upon the sweet wines but upon the dry wines as well. I am glad to say for them that they have some American patriotism about them that shines over and above the selfish spirit that has actuated some of the lobbyists who have appeared here before committees.

Before I was interrupted I was discussing the alcoholic content of patent medicines. I received under date of August 5, 1913, from Dr. Carl Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, a letter, in which he says:

> Out of 150 samples of liquid proprietary medicinal preparations selected at random from those recently examined in this laboratory, 43, or 29 per cent, contained no alcohol; 37, or 25 per cent, contained less than 10 per cent alcohol; 29, or 19 per cent, contained 10 per cent to 20 per cent alcohol; 11, or 7 per cent, contained 20 to 30 per cent alcohol; 11, or 7 per cent, contained 30 to 40 per cent alcohol; 8, or 5 per cent, contained 40 to 50 per cent alcohol; and 11, or 7 per cent, contained more than 50 per cent alcohol.

In other words, some of them are stronger and more intoxicating than whisky itself. It is no wonder that some of the patent medicine manufacturers are waxing rich when they are getting this sweet wine they put in their so-called patent medicines free of tax. And yet we will take another year to investigate the subject!

The wine producers of California are much interested in the farmer. Let us see what is the protection they have against the foreign grape grower. Under the pending bill and under the old law there is a duty of 25 cents per cubic foot on foreign grapes. So they are protected against the foreigner. When it comes to wine there is a duty of 45 cents a gallon on all imported wines with an alcoholic content less than 14 per cent. There is a duty of 60 cents per gallon upon all imported wines with an alcoholic content of 14 per cent and under 24 per cent. So they are protected against the foreign producer. Then they have a law so rigid as to give them the special privilege of wine spirits free of tax save 3 cents a gallon against all other producers of pure sweet wines which do not come within the provisions of this act.

If it was intended that these wine spirits should be free of tax in order to benefit the industry of pure sweet wines, why was it not said that all wine spirits used in the manufacture of pure sweet wines should be subject to a tax of 3 cents a gallon? But no; that would not have suited the purposes of somebody. So they limited it by saying every producer of pure sweet wine who is also a distiller of wine spirits shall have this privilege. But more than that, the winery must be at the vineyard.

Mr. President, there was no opportunity to discuss this measure—at least none seemed to present itself to me—in the closing days of the long debate, and I have felt justified this afternoon, and even before the report from the conference committee comes in, to place some facts in the RECORD so that Senators might be advised.

There is another matter to which I desire to call attention. I think I said a little while ago that there was some doubt as to just what the pure-food provision of the bill should be, or, in other words, what might constitute a pure wine. It is my belief that the present provision of the pending bill could be amended so as to confer full authority upon the Department of Agriculture, which has control of the pure-food department, or upon the Internal Revenue Bureau, or upon both, to provide suitable regulations which might not hamper unduly the industry and would be just both to the Government and to the producer.

It is necessary that there should be some latitude, for this reason: In California there is often an excess of sugar and not enough acid in the grapes produced in that State. They are varying quantities, dependent upon the locality and upon the season. East of the Rocky Mountains there is usually an excess of acidity and not sufficient sugar, and they vary from year to year in one locality from what they are in another locality, and with one variety of grapes as compared with another variety of grapes. They have this same situation in the old countries. In Germany, as I am advised, the making of wines is under the control of the administrative department of the Government, and the administrators of the law permit a varying quantity of sugar or water, or of both, to be added from year to year, depending upon the character of the grapes.

It must stand to reason that if the grape this year has a given amount of acidity and a given amount of sugar, and is there-

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fore fit for the production of wine, it ought not to be said that the owner of the grapes shall not use his grapes the next year for the production of wine if the amount of acidity is in excess of what it was the year before, or if the amount of sugar is less than what it was the year before. Grapes vary as wheat varies.

I recognize that there ought to be stringent regulations. You can not make the pure-food provisions too strict to suit me. I do not believe the public ought to be imposed upon; and an honest man never attempts to impose upon the public; but I was a little bit amazed the other day to see a statement from a prominent food expert to the effect that the addition of sugar and water was an adulteration of a wine, when sugar and water have been added to wine time out of mind, not only in this country but in Europe. I suppose if the mother of the same expert had been making an apple pie, and it was a little tart, and she thought it was necessary to add a little sugar, he would compel her to brand the pie as an adulterated pie.

Mr. President, it does seem to me that Congress ought to provide for a tax upon this brandy or wine spirits. It is my judgment that there ought to be a tax upon all wines which are manufactured for sale. There is no reason which can be given for the exemption of the alcoholic content of wine that can not be applied with equal force to the exemption of the alcoholic content of every other kind of liquor, whether it be spirituous or malt.

In the interest of justice and in the interest of the Government it seems to me that the tax ought to be placed upon these wines and taken off of some of the necessaries of life.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, it may be necessary for the Senate this afternoon to take a short recess, as there are matters to come to the Senate from the House which, in view of the fact that we have agreed to adjourn until Monday, ought to be disposed of this afternoon. The currency bill will be here from the House in the course of an hour. In the meantime, there are several Senators who have reports and matters to come before an executive session, and 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. After 20 minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—THE CURRENCY.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED—THE CURRENCY.

H. R. 7837, an act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

Mr. OWEN. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. I ask that 10,000 additional copies of the bill be printed for the use of the Senate and for public distribution.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to, and it was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That 10,000 additional copies of the bill H. R. 7837—the currency bill—be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, September 22, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 18, 1913.

SOLICITOR FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, to be Solicitor for the Department of State, vice J. Reuben Clark, jr., resigned.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Bernard Herstein, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to fill an existing vacancy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Henry Wade Rogers, of Connecticut, to be United States circuit judge, second circuit, vice Walter C. Noyes, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Clay Allen, of Washington, to be United States attorney for the western district of Washington, vice Charles F. Riddell, who is serving under an appointment by the court.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

J. Clifford Brown, of Florida, to be United States marshal, southern district of Florida, vice John F. Horr, removed; effective October 1, 1913.

James B. Perkins, of Florida, to be United States marshal, northern district of Florida, vice Thomas F. McGourin, removed; effective October 1, 1913.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

James Y. Callahan, of Enid, Okla., to be register of the land office at Woodward, Okla., vice George D. Orner, resigned.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

D. F. Burkholder, of Chamberlain, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Gregory, S. Dak., to correct the initials of Mr. Burkholder as confirmed September 11, 1913.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants with rank from September 13, 1913.

John Edgar Burnett Buckenham, of Pennsylvania.
Clarence Edward Burt, of Massachusetts.
Eugen Cohn, of Illinois.
Walter Addison Jayne, of Colorado.
William Elston Leighton, of Missouri.
Earle Francis Ristine, of Washington.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster Corps, to be brigadier general in the Quartermaster Corps for the period of four years beginning October 12, 1913, with rank from October 12, 1905. His present appointment will expire October 11, 1913.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Raymond Stone to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Lieut. Commander Hutch I. Cone to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George H. Bowdey to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Ensign Nelson W. Pickering to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1913.

Midshipman Leonard R. Agrell to be an ensign in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1913.

Midshipman Elmer L. Woodside to be an ensign in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1913.

The following-named assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters in the Navy from the 2d day of August, 1913:

George S. Wood,
Alonzo G. Hearne,
Hervey B. Ransdell, and
Henry R. Snyder.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 18, 1913.

MINISTER.

Preston McGoodwin to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela.

CONSULS GENERAL.

Leo Allen Bergholz to be consul general at Dresden, Germany.
Joseph I. Brittain to be consul general at Coburg, Germany.
William Coffin to be consul general at Budapest, Hungary.
Frank Dillingham to be consul general at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
T. St. John Gaffney to be consul general at Munich, Bavaria.
Frederic W. Goding to be consul general at Guayaquil, Ecuador.
John Edward Jones to be consul general at Genoa, Italy.
James A. Smith to be consul general at Calcutta, India.
Alexander M. Thackara to be consul general at Paris, France.
David F. Wilber to be consul general at Zurich, Switzerland.

CONSULS.

Homer Brett to be consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands.
Ralph C. Busser to be consul at Trieste, Austria.
Homer M. Byington to be consul at Leeds, England.

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By Mr. BROUSSARD: Resolution (H. Res. 260) placing clerks of expenditure committees on the session roll; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey: Resolution (H. Res. 262) directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the workings of the Beef Trust; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ESTOPINAL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 133) to continue in full force and effect until July 1, 1914, certain provisions of section 216 of the act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOGUE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 134) for the appointment of a joint committee from House and Senate to attend Congress Hall celebration in Philadelphia in October, 1913; 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. BALTZ: A bill (H. R. 8613) granting a pension to Louisa Merkel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 8614) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DEITRICK: A bill (H. R. 8615) for the relief of Hiram D. Rogers; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 8616) granting an increase of pension to Amos C. Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 8617) granting a pension to Abraham Kauffmann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8618) granting an increase of pension to James B. Wallace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAY: A bill (H. R. 8619) to correct the military record of Henry K. Stephens; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 8620) for the relief of Anton Basting; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 8621) granting an increase of pension to Richard T. Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDQUIST: A bill (H. R. 8622) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey Pickell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 8623) granting a pension to Sarah A. Westerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8624) granting an increase of pension to Childy Bridwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8625) granting an increase of pension to John R. Coykendall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8626) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Bales; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8627) granting a pension to Daniel Michael; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 8628) granting a pension to Fannie Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8629) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 8630) granting a pension to John Ward; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 8631) granting a pension to Emeline Buzzard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 8632) granting a pension to Ida E. Markwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 8633) granting a pension to William J. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8634) granting a pension to Mary Pollock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8635) granting a pension to Katy E. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8636) granting a pension to Phila L. McIlvaine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8637) granting a pension to William Redmond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8638) granting a pension to Henry Meiners; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COPLEY: Resolution (H. Res. 266) providing for the payment of mileage to John Lambert, of Joliet, Ill., from Joliet, Ill., to Washington, D. C., and return, 1,760 miles, at 5 cents per mile, in answer to a subpœna issued by the committee, of which Hon. AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY was chairman, to investigate violations of the antitrust act; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HEFLIN: Resolution (H. Res. 263) authorizing appointment of assistant foreman of folding room; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the Columbia Woman's Literary Club, of Dundee, Ill., favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting polygamy, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of D. T. Blodgett, of Des Moines, Iowa, relative to the impeachment of Justice Willis Van Deventer, of the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany the bill (H. R. 8482) for the relief of Oscar D. Welker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL of California: Memorial of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce asking for an investigation of the need for aids to navigation in Alaskan waters; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BORLAND: Memorial of both houses of the Common Council of Kansas City, Mo., favoring Federal ownership of the telephone and telegraph; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COPLEY: Petition of sundry citizens of Elgin, Ill., and of the eleventh congressional district of Illinois, praying that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy shall be prohibited; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH: Memorial of the La Crosse (Wis.) Board of Trade, favoring ownership by the United States of buildings for foreign representatives; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., protesting against the passage of a currency bill during this special session of Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Oakland, Cal., favoring a navy for Pacific coast defense; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Memorials of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, of San Francisco, Cal., requesting that the final enactment of the currency bill be put over to a later session of Congress, so that it may be considered more fully; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorials of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, of San Francisco, and the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, of Oakland, Cal., favoring the construction of four battleships and the formation of a naval reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KONOP: Memorial of the La Crosse Board of Trade, of La Crosse, Wis., relative to American embassy buildings; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LINDQUIST: Petition of W. S. Hipkins and others, of Mecosta, Mich., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 752, for the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAKER: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 1516) for the relief of Thomas F. Howell; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Oleta Woman's Equal Suffrage Club, of Oleta, Cal., favoring a committee on equal suffrage of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Petition of the board of directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, favoring the formation of a naval reserve and the construction of four battleships; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Alhambra Chamber of Commerce, of Alhambra, Cal., favoring the construction of four battleships and the formation of a naval reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Los Angeles Wholesale Board of Trade, favoring the passage of bills for 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the board of directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, favoring an investigation of the wreck of the steamship *State of California* in Gambier Bay, southwestern Alaska; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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SENATE.

MONDAY, *September 29, 1913.*

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

FEDERAL BUILDING AT CHARLESTON, W. VA. (S. DOC. NO. 198).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an item of appropriation in connection with the rental of temporary quarters at Charleston, W. Va., pending the completion of the extension to the post-office and courthouse building at that point, $5,500, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 8364) to authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I send to the desk a telegram from James M. Thomson, publisher of the New Orleans Item, which I desire to have read for the information of the Senate.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 25, 1913.*

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

I urge on you, in the interest of cotton planters and legitimate dealers in cotton, that you aid in passage of Smith-Lever amendment to the Clarke amendment on cotton. The Clarke bill would probably work great demoralization to cotton prices, depreciate the values of cotton lands, and would greatly increase the hazard of financing cotton to the banks. It would tend to transfer control of cotton market to Europe, which is a buying and not a selling market.

JAMES M. THOMSON,
Publisher New Orleans Item.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan presented a petition of the Board of Commerce of Detroit, Mich., praying for the adoption of 1-cent letter postage, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of Camp Sitka, No. 6, Arctic Brotherhood, Territory of Alaska, praying that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for the repair, restoration, and improvement of the Sitka National Monument and the relics of aboriginal life which it contains, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of the Michigan State Association of Ginseng Growers, praying that an appropriation of $5,000 be made to investigate the ginseng disease, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Mayville, Vassar, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Flint, Saginaw, Edmore, McBrides, Alma, Hemlock, Grand Rapids, St. Louis, Alden, Ithaca, Ashley, North Star, Allegan, Cass City, Leslie, Stockbridge, Shelby, Battle Creek, Pompeii, Harris, Carney, Stephenson, Urbondale, Denver Center, Robinson, Allendale, Monterey, Frankfort, Beulah, Benzonia, Sault Ste. Marie, Elwell, Riverdale, Shepherd, Grand Ledge, Mulliken, Lansing, Lake George, Clare, Cedar Lake, St. Charles, Sandusky, Carsonville, Carson City, New Haven Center, Dimondale, Eaton Rapids, St. Johns, Owosso, Elsie, Greenville, Gowen, Ann Arbor, Alpena, Spruce, Ossineke, Millington, Otter Lake, Fostoria, Otisville, Memphis, Smiths Creek, Mapleton, Stambaugh, Iron River, Holly, De Witt, Byron Center, Greenbush, Bath, and Flushing, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PENROSE presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation making it unlawful for individuals, corporations, or associations to employ armed men or bodies of armed men on their premises for any purpose, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation providing additional aids to navigation in Alaskan waters, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the organization of a naval reserve and for the construction of four new battleships, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. BRISTOW. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably without amendment Senate resolution 183, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, which had been submitted by Mr. BRISTOW on the 25th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That Senator JOSEPH L. BRISTOW be, and he hereby is, authorized to employ a stenographer at a salary of $1,200 per annum, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate for a period of 30 days from and including September 28, 1913.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. This resolution arises from the fact that the regular stenographer to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] was shot, and by reason of it he has been on the sick list. It is impossible for the Senator from Kansas to get along without this assistant, and therefore the committee has deemed it proper and right to extend this temporary employment for another month, at which time it is hoped that the regular stenographer will be prepared to go on with the duties of his office.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 3147) to amend an act to prevent the disclosure of national-defense secrets, approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3148) to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the United States during Coast Artillery target practice; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 3149) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Moses Chauncey (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3150) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Sanderson; and

A bill (S. 3151) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Forbes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3152) to grant an honorable discharge to William A. Shawda; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3153) to provide that commissioned chiefs of the United States Navy now on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall, as an equitable reward for said service, receive the rank and pay of lieutenant of the United States Navy, retired (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3154) granting a pension to Anna B. McCrillis; and

A bill (S. 3155) granting an increase of pension to William Feight; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 3156) granting a pension to William M. Hiett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment providing for the pay of stenographers from and after December 1, 1913, at the rate of $1,200 per annum for Senators having less than three employees in connection with their official work, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SWANSON submitted an amendment providing that the post-office building heretofore authorized at Wytheville, Va., shall be so constructed as to provide quarters for all governmental purposes in that city, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $25,000 for investigating and reporting to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from the city of Washington to a point at or near the Arlington estate in the State of Virginia, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was re-

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ferred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—WILLIAM H. SOUTHWELL.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Michigan, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the pension claim of William H. Southwell (S. 1998), Sixty-third Congress, first session, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—RACHEL COLE.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Michigan, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the pension case of Rachel Cole (S. 7127), Sixty-second Congress, second session, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

NATIONAL BANKING LAWS (S. DOC. NO. 197).

Mr. OWEN. I ask that 1,000 copies of Senate Document No. 733, Sixtieth Congress, second session, being the national-bank act as amended and other laws relating to national banks, be printed.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to, and it was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That 1,000 copies of Senate Document No. 733, Sixtieth Congress, second session, be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

ADDRESS OF HON. SAMUEL W. M'CALL (S. DOC. NO. 199).

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a public document the very instructive address by Hon. Samuel W. McCall, a former Member of Congress from Massachusetts, delivered August 28, 1913, at Franklin, N. H., upon the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Daniel Webster.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the order to print will be entered.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME (S. DOC. NO. 196).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of Congress the report of the delegates of the United States, who were appointed under the authority of Congress to attend the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome in May, 1913.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 29, 1913.*

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask that the message and report be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The usual number will be printed under the rule. I also ask that 500 additional copies be ordered printed by the Senate for the use of Mr. David Lubin, the American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture. He has requested that this number be printed in addition to the usual number.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message and report will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and printed. The Senator from Florida asks that 500 additional copies be ordered printed for the purpose he has stated. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KERN. 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. After 18 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE RODDENBERY, OF GEORGIA.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. SEABORN ANDERSON RODDENBERY, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
September 27, 1913.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. SEABORN ANDERSON RODDENBERY, a Representative from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That a committee of 18 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, this House do now adjourn.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution the Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House the following Members: Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. ADAMSON, Mr. HUGHES of Georgia, Mr. LEE of Georgia, Mr. HARDWICK, Mr. WALKER, Mr. CRISP, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. TRIBBLE, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. BELL of Georgia, Mr. HILL, Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina, Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska, Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. WILLIS.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, in the necessary absence of the Senators from Georgia, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask for their present consideration.

The resolutions (S. Res. 186) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. SEABORN ANDERSON RODDENBERY, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, which death occurred on September 26, 1913.

Resolved, That the action of the Vice President in appointing a committee of seven Senators, to-wit, Mr. BACON, Mr. SMITH of Georgia, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. GRONNA, and Mr. BORAH to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to attend the funeral of the deceased, at Thomasville, Ga., be hereby approved.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to the family of the deceased.

Mr. KERN. I move, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and (at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, October 1, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 29, 1913.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Robert Duncan Brown, of Tennessee, ensign, United States Navy, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps with rank from August 10, 1913.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Roscoe M. Waterhouse, a citizen of Massachusetts, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 24th day of September, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 29, 1913.

CONSUL GENERAL.

Robert E. Mansfield to be consul general at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

CONSUL.

Roger Culver Tredwell to be consul at Bristol, England.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Byron R. Newton to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Bernard Herstein to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, N. Y.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

D. F. Burkholder to be receiver of public moneys at Gregory, S. Dak.

Charles A. Mansfield to be receiver of public moneys at Williston, N. Dak.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Henry Wade Rogers to be United States circuit judge, second circuit.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Clay Allen to be United States attorney for the western district of Washington.

Hooper Alexander to be United States attorney, northern district of Georgia.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Raymond Stone to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Hutch I. Cone to be a commander.
Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) George H. Bowdey to be a lieutenant.
Ensign Nelson W. Pickering to be a lieutenant (junior grade).
Midshipman Elmer L. Woodside to be an ensign.
Midshipman Leonard R. Agrell to be an ensign.

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The following-named assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters:
George S. Wood.
Alonzo G. Hearne.
Hervey B. Ransdell.
Henry R. Snyder.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

James Y. Callahan to be register of the land office at Woodward, Okla.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Paul A. Smith, Tombstone.

CALIFORNIA.

C. H. Bronaugh, Ceres.

NEBRASKA.

R. E. Harmon, Auburn.

OHIO.

T. H. Finefrock, Prospect.
O. D. Kemper, Jefferson.
John Palsgrove, Canal Winchester.

WASHINGTON.

C. M. Durland, Colville.
Joseph O'Neill, Castlerock.
Edwin Schauble, Kalama.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *September 29, 1913.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty Father, let Thy spirit come into our hearts and make us tractable to its holy influence, that our thoughts may be in consonance with Thy thoughts and our ways with Thy ways inasmuch as we are able to apprehend Thy thoughts and understand Thy plans and purposes, that we may fulfill our appointed destiny as individuals and leave behind us a record which those who shall come after us may follow with impunity, and to Thee we will ascribe all praise in the spirit of the Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, September 27, 1913, was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. HOXWORTH was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness in family.

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I expect to call up the conference report on the tariff bill to-morrow to be acted upon, and in order that we may not have any later session than necessary I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow. Is there objection?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if he expects to take a vote on the conference report to-morrow?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. MURDOCK. The idea of meeting earlier is to give more time for discussion?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, there will be two propositions up, and we will arrange time for discussion to-morrow morning, and I apprehend under the best circumstances the House may have a late session, and in order not to keep Members here later than necessary I ask that we meet at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if he has in mind the time for debate on the conference report which he proposes to allow, subject, of course, to the previous question.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will be glad to take that up to-morrow with the gentleman. I think we can reach an agreement about it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman one question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri reserves the right to object.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the vote should be taken upon the conference report to-morrow, as the gentleman now says, will it be necessary to hold a quorum here for a time after action upon the bill?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not think Members of the House should leave until after the Senate has acted upon the bill. We can not tell what conditions may be in the Senate.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to state to the gentleman from Alabama that I am keenly interested in the cotton-tax amendment on the tariff bill, and I want to make a few remarks on the bill along that line either to-day or to-morrow—I do not care particularly which—and I wondered whether the gentleman——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I hope there will not be any extended debate to-morrow, but if the gentleman would like to speak to-day——

Mr. FERRIS. Will the gentleman yield until I ask unanimous consent for that purpose?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, let me get in the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the House meeting at 11 o'clock to-morrow? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the conferees on the part of the House on H. R. 3321, the tariff bill, I desire to make a report of the majority of the conferees on all items in the bill except Senate amendment 609, which is known as the Clarke amendment, relating to the tax on cotton futures. There is a complete agreement on all the other items in the bill except Senate amendment 609. I desire to present for printing the conference report and the statement on the part of the managers of the House, and to say that after the conference report has been acted upon I expect to take up for action the amendment of the Senate relating to cotton futures.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama presents a conference report and statement on the tariff bill to be printed under the rule.

Mr. ANDERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will.

Mr. ANDERSON. Will it be possible to have the conference report printed as a document? It will be somewhat easier to handle in that form.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The tariff bill has been printed with the amendments, showing the action of the conferees, and there are 500 copies of that in the hands of the Doorkeeper of the House, and therefore he has one copy for each Member who applies for it.

Mr. ANDERSON. That is the explanation I wanted to get.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And the conference report will be printed separately.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the conference report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Conference report on the bill H. R. 3321, an act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. PEPPER] and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] desire to address the House this morning before we adjourn. And as I understand there is no more business, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. PEPPER] may address the House for 25 minutes and Mr. FERRIS, for how long?

Mr. FERRIS. You might put it at 25 minutes, but I do not think I will use it all.

The SPEAKER. What is the request?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. PEPPER] address the House for 25 minutes and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] may address the House for 25 minutes, and that at the end of that time the House will stand adjourned.

Mr. MURDOCK. I was going to suggest to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], following the custom that is followed here, that the gentlemen indicate what they are to speak upon.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think one gentleman wants to speak on cotton futures and the other on the tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. PEPPER] shall have leave to address the House for 25 minutes, to be followed by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] for 25 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

On September 16, 1913:

H. J. Res. 130. Joint resolution to provide for the relief and transportation of destitute American citizens in Mexico; and

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the memorial be printed in the RECORD without the signatures and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD without the signatures, as follows:

SHENANGO WORKS, AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.,
New Castle, Pa.

We who hereby subscribe our signatures are employees of the Shenango works of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation.

Viewing with great concern the legal suit instituted at the instigation of your honorable body to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation, we prayerfully protest, and urge your deepest consideration for the well-being of fully 1,800 employees of this plant alone. We honestly and sincerely beg that our company, the United States Steel Corporation, be not dissolved.

Our company is sparing neither time nor expense to make working conditions more bearable to its employees, and we are among the highest paid workingmen—skilled or unskilled—in the country. Scores of our men are looking forward to, and some even now are enjoying, the benefits of the old-age pension fund which is being operated to the great relief of those dependent upon same. Many of us took advantage of the privilege of the stockholding and profit-sharing plan, which has enabled a goodly number of our workingmen to buy and own their own homes. Rest houses and excellent drinking water have been placed in different parts of our mill. First aid to the injured through our mill hospital and financial relief are institutions that brought a wonderful blessing to our unfortunate men injured. Everything is being done to make conditions sanitary throughout the mill, and we feel constrained to beg your honorable body to "let well enough alone," as we feel sure that the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation will work untold hardship and inconvenience upon its employees, with no material advantage to any great part of the great Commonwealth.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. In connection with the telegram put into the RECORD as to the woven-wire-cloth schedule, I ask that the telegram which I send to the desk from constituents of mine in Connecticut may be read by the Secretary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The telegram was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *September 30, 1913.*

Senator BRANDEGEE, *Washington, D. C.:*

Wire-cloth schedule reduced to 15 per cent. Can not exist on less than 30 per cent. Protest vigorously.

H. & T. MCCLUSKEY & SON.

Mr. WEEKS. I present two telegrams, one from the American Wire Weavers' Association, of Holyoke, Mass., and the other from the Buchanan & Bolt Wire Co., of Holyoke, Mass., which I ask may be read.

There being no objection, the telegrams were read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

HOLYOKE, MASS., *September 30, 1913.*

Senator WEEKS, *Washington, D. C.:*

Have information that House has cut rate on woven-wire cloth to 15 per cent. If so, great injustice to American workman. Hope you will vigorously oppose such action.

A. A. BROOKS,
American Wire Weavers' Association, Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, MASS., *October 1, 1913.*

Senator JOHN W. WEEKS,
Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Thirty per cent on brass-wire cloth is great hardship to manufacturers in this country, and 15 per cent means ruin. Make vigorous protest against reduction.

BUCHANAN & BOLT WIRE CO.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of Oakland, Cal., praying for an increased Navy and for the organization of a naval reserve, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PITTMAN presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Pioche, Nev., praying for the construction of four new battleships, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Pioche, Nev., praying for the organization of a naval reserve, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT BELOIT, KANS.

Mr. SWANSON. From the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 7596) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Beloit, Kans. I direct the attention of the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON] to the report.

Mr. THOMPSON. I ask unanimous consent for the passage of the bill at this time.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Beloit, Kans., $8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet the additional cost of construction of the building by the substitution of stone for trimmings instead of terra cotta and wood as specified in the existing contract.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT AUGUSTA, GA.

Mr. SWANSON. I am instructed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7875) to increase the limit of cost of the public building at Augusta, Ga., to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill. It is important that early action should be taken upon it.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It provides that the limit of cost of the public building at Augusta, Ga., provided for under act of June 25, 1910, shall be increased from $250,000 to $325,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Mr. LEA. On behalf of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably from that committee, with amendments, Senate resolution 175, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 2, to strike out the word "seven" before the word "members" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eleven," and to add at the end of the resolution the words: "That the actual traveling and hotel expenses of the committee be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate," so as to make the resolution read:

Whereas the National Conservation Exposition is to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., from September 1, 1913, to October 31, 1913, inclusive; and

Whereas this exposition has for its purpose the emphasizing of the necessity for conservation of all natural resources of the country and the study of the best methods of forwarding this movement; and

Whereas the officers of the said National Conservation Exposition have requested the honor of the presence of Members of the Senate of the United States at some time during said exposition, to be designated by the Senate: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be empowered to appoint a committee of 11 Members, which will accept this invitation on the part of the Senate and visit said exposition at some time to be agreed upon between the members of said committee and the president of the exposition.

That the actual traveling and hotel expenses of the committee be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 3157) for the relief of August Gleitz (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3158) for the relief of George W. Stottler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 3159) granting an increase of pension to William H. Ruckle (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 3160) for the relief of Passed Asst. Surg. Micajah Boland, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3161) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

A bill (S. 3162) granting an increase of pension to Eliza K. Carpenter; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3163) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ebenezer Wainwright; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 3164) granting a pension to Elizabeth Page (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS (for Mr. LODGE):

A bill (S. 3165) granting a pension to James Percival; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 3166) to provide a site and erect a public building at Hancock, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

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By Mr. NEWLANDS:

A bill (S. 3167) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Kennedy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3168) granting a pension to Laura L. Junkin;

A bill (S. 3169) granting a pension to Ethalinda Stewart; and

A bill (S. 3170) granting an increase of pension to Henry Stevenson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 3171) granting a pension to Laura Tisdale (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3172) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Lamb (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3173) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Birge (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 3174) granting an increase of pension to James Littleton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE (S. DOC. NO. 162).

Mr. O'GORMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 187), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for use of the American delegation to the International Conference on Bills of Exchange held at The Hague during 1912, 500 copies of their report, which report was recently transmitted to Congress by the President.

FORTIFICATION OF SWEET WINES.

Mr. POMERENE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 188), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to send to the Senate a statement containing the names and addresses of the manufacturers of sweet wine who use wine spirits or grape brandy in the fortification of sweet wines, together with the number of gallons of wine spirits or grape brandy used by each of said manufacturers in said process of fortification for each of the five preceding fiscal years.

Also, a statement showing the amount of revenue received by the Government during each of said years from said wine spirits or grape brandy.

UNION AGENCY AND COMMISSION TO FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Mr. GORE. I offer a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 189) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed, if not incompatible with the public service, to transmit to the Senate copies of all the pay rolls, showing all the officers and employees of the Union Agency and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and their compensations; also a statement showing which of such officers and employees are under the civil service and those not under the civil service, and further showing whether those under the civil service were placed there by statute or by special order, setting out said order.

Mr. BACON. I wish to suggest that in directing a report from the head of a department it is not usual to insert a condition as to its being compatible with the public interest. That is always done in the case of a request to the President, but it is never done in the case of a direction given to the head of a department. Of course the Senate can do so if it wishes. If it is a matter of doubt, and it wishes to leave it to the discretion of the head of the department, there is no impropriety in it; but if it is information which the Senate thinks it ought to have, it never couples the direction which is given the head of a department with a condition of that kind.

Mr. GORE. I will suggest the omission of the phrase, then. I have no desire to establish a precedent.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the resolution by striking out the words "if not incompatible with the public service."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

PROPOSED PATENT LAW REVISION (S. DOC. NO. 200).

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I send to the desk an article by Gilbert H. Montague, of the New York bar, on the proposed patent law revision, taken from the Harvard Law Review. I ask that it may be printed as a public document.

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

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM KENT (S. DOC. NO. 202).

Mr. OWEN. I ask to have printed as a public document an address on democracy and efficiency, delivered by Hon. WILLIAM KENT at Harvard University, March 29, 1912.

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

THE GERMAN FARMER AND COOPERATION (S. DOC. NO. 201).

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a document a report by Mr. F. J. H. von Engelken, who was a member of the American commission that spent some months last spring and summer investigating rural conditions, agricultural finance, and cooperations in Germany. I have an estimate of the expense. It is not very large. I think the report is a very valuable contribution to that subject. Mr. von Engelken is a native of Germany and a farmer in Florida. He is both a German and English scholar, and his views I think are very pertinent and important. I ask that the report be printed as a document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Florida will be complied with and the report will be printed as a public document.

NATIONAL BANKING ACT—1911 (S. DOC. NO. 197).

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate adopted an order to reprint Senate Document No. 733, Sixtieth Congress, being the national-bank act. I move to reconsider the vote by which that order was adopted.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. I ask that 1,000 copies of the national-bank act of 1911 be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to, and it was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That 1,000 copies of the national-bank act as amended and other laws relating to national banks, 1911, be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 132) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make an exhibit at the Sixth National Corn Exposition, to be held at Dallas, Tex., during the month of February, 1914, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to a resolution (No. 175) which passed the Senate a few moments ago. I was unable to understand the terms of the resolution at the time it was passed. It is a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint 11 Members of the Senate to attend the exposition at Knoxville, Tenn. The concluding sentence of the resolution is:

That the actual traveling and hotel expenses of the committee be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

I am of the opinion that that would establish a new precedent—paying the expenses of those who go on junketing trips of that kind. I have no objection to the appointment of a committee to visit the exposition, but I do object—and I want to enter that protest before the matter is finally concluded—to establishing this precedent of paying the expenses of Members of Congress upon trips of that nature. It is purely a junketing trip, and such expenses ought not to be paid out of the public funds.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho move to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to?

Mr. BORAH. I move that the vote whereby the resolution was adopted be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Idaho to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was adopted.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Idaho who it was that reported the resolution? Was it a Senator upon this side of the Chamber?

Mr. BORAH. I did not observe.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the resolution was reported by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] for the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. LEWIS. If the Senator from Tennessee, who reported the resolution, is not now on the floor, I ask the Senator from Idaho to defer his motion until he arrives.

Mr. BORAH. Certainly. I now enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed, and will let that motion stand.

Mr. LEWIS. The Senator from Tennessee will be here in a moment, it is reported.

Mr. BORAH. I understand the Senator from Tennessee is now on the floor.

Mr. SHIELDS. The senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] reported the resolution and is in charge of it. I ask that the matter be delayed until his return.

Mr. BORAH. Very well.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I desire to concur in everything that has been said by the Senator from Idaho [Mr.

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BORAH] in regard to the impropriety of paying out of the public funds the expenses of these junketing trips.

Mr. LEA entered the Chamber.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I see the Senator from Tennessee is now present. I will state that during his absence I called attention to Senate resolution 175, providing for a distinguished group of Senators to attend the Knoxville exposition, all of which I am in favor of, if they see fit to attend; but I objected to the last clause of the resolution, which provides that the traveling and hotel expenses of the committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. The traveling expenses might be reasonably certain, but the hotel expenses would be a very indefinite proposition. I ask for a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted, in order that I may move to strike out the last two lines of the resolution. I do not at all object to the commission, if Senators find time and have the desire to go, but I earnestly object to another precedent in these altogether too numerous trips at the public expense.

Mr. LEA. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Idaho will not insist upon that motion. The House of Representatives has accepted the invitation, it has appointed a committee of 13 Members, and it was our hope that the Senate would do likewise. This is a very small thing to do for an exposition that has a very worthy purpose, and a purpose with which, I am sure, the Senator from Idaho is in hearty sympathy. Most expositions have been favored with large appropriations, but this exposition has not been. While it has a Government exhibit for the purpose of setting forth the object and necessity of conservation, it has not been fortunate enough to receive an appropriation. This is the only encouragement that Congress can give to this exposition, which is the first of its kind, and is most important in its purposes and objects. I hope, therefore, that the Senator from Idaho will not insist upon his motion.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am not seeking to interfere with the visit of this delegation to the exposition, but I am assuming that if a Member of Congress thinks he can serve the cause of conservation or any other cause by leaving his duties here for a few days, he will be perfectly willing to take care of his expenses. I object, however, to establishing the precedent of paying out of the funds of the Senate the expenses of these traveling delegations which may wish to visit this exposition or that exposition or the Rivers and Harbors Congress. I think it would establish a precedent that we ought to fully consider before we do establish it. I have not the least objection to the general purpose of the resolution, but does not the Senator think these gentlemen would be willing to make this visit without having their hotel expenses paid?

Mr. LEA. I do not think that is the question. It is not establishing a precedent; it is merely following a precedent. If the Senate should refuse to appropriate this small amount of money, it would cast a reflection upon this exposition, because a committee has been appointed to attend nearly every other exposition of the same character as this which has been held. I am not asking to establish a precedent, but I am asking that the Senate follow the precedents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Idaho to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt, and will again put the question to the Senate. Those in favor of reconsidering the vote whereby the resolution appointing 11 Members of the Senate to attend the conservation congress at Knoxville, Tenn., at the expense of the contingent fund of the Senate will vote "aye," those opposed "no." It appears that the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JACKSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. LEA (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD]. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. WEEKS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. LODGE] is absent on account of illness. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. I think Senators will be glad to know that, although the Senator from Massachusetts has undergone a serious surgical operation, his condition to-day is entirely satisfactory to his physicians and friends.

Mr. GRONNA (when Mr. MCCUMBER'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. MCCUMBER] is absent on account of important business. I do not know how he would vote if he were present.

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Arizona (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], and on this particular matter I do not feel inclined to vote.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). My pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has already been brought to the attention of the Senate. On account of that pair I refrain from voting.

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Michigan (when Mr. TOWNSEND's name was called). I desire to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. TOWNSEND] on official business. He is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. In his absence I refrain from voting.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. LEA. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD] to the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] and will vote "nay."

Mr. SHAFROTH. I am paired with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have a pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] and therefore withhold my vote. I make this announcement for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. WEEKS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] is unavoidably absent from the Senate on account of business.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan (after having voted in the affirmative). I desire to inquire whether the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that he has not.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I have a pair with that Senator, which I will transfer to the Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. KERN. I was requested to announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] and that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING].

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—20.

Borah	Gore	La Follette	Oliver
Bradley	Gronna	Lane	Penrose
Brandegee	Hitchcock	McLean	Sheppard
Bristow	Jackson	Nelson	Smith, Mich.
Burton	Jones	Norris	Weeks

NAYS—29.

Ashurst	Johnson	Overman	Swanson
Bacon	Kern	Owen	Thompson
Bryan	Lea	Perkins	Thornton
Chamberlain	Lewis	Ransdell	Vardaman
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Shields	Williams
Hollis	Martine, N. J.	Shively	
Hughes	Myers	Smith, Md.	
James	O'Gorman	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—46.

Bankhead	Dillingham	Poindexter	Stephenson
Brady	du Pont	Pomerene	Sterling
Burleigh	Fall	Reed	Stone
Catron	Gallinger	Robinson	Sutherland
Chilton	Goff	Root	Thomas
Clapp	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Tillman
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Shafroth	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge	Sherman	Walsh
Colt	McCumber	Simmons	Warren
Crawford	Newlands	Smith, Ariz.	Works
Culberson	Page	Smith, Ga.	
Cummins	Pittman	Smoot	

So Mr. BORAH's motion to reconsider was rejected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, October 2, 1913, at 12 o'clock m.

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NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 1, 1913.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.

Frank McManamy, of Oregon, now assistant chief inspector of locomotive boilers, to be chief inspector of locomotive boilers, vice John F. Ensign, deceased.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Frank J. Noonan, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, vice John B. Robinson, resigned.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, to be Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier general from October 12, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. William T. Rossell, to be retired from active service October 11, 1913.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander David F. Sellers to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Lieut. Commander Joseph M. Reeves, an additional number in grade, to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Ensign Cary W. Magruder to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1913.

Paymaster Timothy S. O'Leary to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 20th day of August, 1913.

Asst. Paymaster Ulrich R. Zivnuska to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 2d of August, 1913.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Sterling P. Rainer to be postmaster at Union Springs, Ala., in place of Thomas U. Baskin, removed.

ARKANSAS.

James L. Cannon to be postmaster at De Queen, Ark., in place of T. O. Poole, declined.

William E. Floyd to be postmaster at Little Rock, Ark., in place of U. S. Bratton, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

Ada Ainscough to be postmaster at Banning, Cal., in place of John Ainscough, deceased.

COLORADO.

Lilian A. Hawks to be postmaster at Wray, Colo., in place of Charles D. Pickett, resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

William J. Thomas to be postmaster at Moodus, Conn., in place of G. P. Lecrenier. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

FLORIDA.

L. M. Caswell to be postmaster at Perry, Fla., in place of James H. Lundy, resigned.

GEORGIA.

Jeptha H. Rucker to be postmaster at Athens, Ga., in place of William Fleming, resigned.

I. J. Slaughter to be postmaster at Jackson, Ga., in place of Alamo B. Harp, resigned.

ILLINOIS.

Frederic A. Perkins to be postmaster at Canton, Ill., in place of William H. Shaw, deceased.

Clint C. Tilton to be postmaster at Danville, Ill., in place of William R. Jewell, resigned.

David L. Wright to be postmaster at Effingham, Ill., in place of William W. Austin, removed.

INDIANA.

Nehemiah Littlefield to be postmaster at Rensselaer, Ind., in place of George E. Murray, removed.

IOWA.

Tracy R. Osborne to be postmaster at New Sharon, Iowa, in place of C. E. Wallace, resigned.

M. D. Sullivan to be postmaster at Wilton Junction, Iowa, in place of A. C. Shiflet, deceased.

KANSAS.

J. K. Stinson to be postmaster at Marquette, Kans., in place of C. J. Nordstrom. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1912.

KENTUCKY.

J. D. Caudill to be postmaster at Morehead, Ky., in place of James M. Carey, resigned.

W. B. Crabb to be postmaster at Eminence, Ky., in place of Miles M. J. Williams, resigned.

O. D. Procter to be postmaster at Adairville, Ky., in place of Lucy O. Mason, removed.

Jacob Roll to be postmaster at Newport, Ky., in place of George Wilhelmi, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

A. J. Alford to be postmaster at Amite, La., in place of George B. Burnham, resigned.

Lester L. Bordelon to be postmaster at Marksville, La., in place of B. F. Edwards, removed.

Jane McWilliams to be postmaster at Longville, La., in place of William C. Stewart, resigned.

MARYLAND.

Franklin B. Beall to be postmaster at Cumberland, Md., in place of William Pearre, removed.

Joseph C. Gernand to be postmaster at Thurmont, Md., in place of Jacob H. Cover. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1911.

F. B. McDermitt to be postmaster at Mount Savage, Md., in place of J. E. Macfarlane. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

Benjamin Mitchell to be postmaster at Hancock, Md., in place of Mary J. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1912.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John W. Baldwin to be postmaster at North Wilbraham, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1911.

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Adair to be postmaster at Utica, Mich., in place of Stuart Beatty. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

Louis J. Braun to be postmaster at South Range, Mich., in place of William Trevarthen, resigned.

J. W. Ewing to be postmaster at Grand Ledge, Mich., in place of Walter E. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1912.

Thomas Gilligan to be postmaster at Hopkins, Mich., in place of Ora P. Gordon. Incumbent's commission expired April 19, 1913.

August C. Goehrend to be postmaster at Reed City, Mich., in place of Theodore Schmidt, resigned.

William W. Harper to be postmaster at Harrison, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1913.

Levi A. Harris to be postmaster at Gaylord, Mich., in place of W. S. Carpenter, removed.

G. Martin Harrington to be postmaster at Bancroft, Mich., in place of Hugh W. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

William P. Hicks to be postmaster at Holly, Mich., in place of Charles H. Baird. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1912.

Arthur Hillman to be postmaster at Akron, Mich., in place of Charles W. Stacy, resigned.

Daniel A. Holland to be postmaster at Hancock, Mich., in place of Charles F. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

Arthur A. Juttner to be postmaster at Menominee, Mich., in place of Michael H. Kern, resigned.

Joseph Karl to be postmaster at St. Clair Heights, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1913.

Thomas H. McGee to be postmaster at Farmington, Mich., in place of M. Byron Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired April 5, 1913.

Robert Mooney to be postmaster at Ontonagon, Mich., in place of A. S. Follansbee. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1913.

Edwin S. Noble to be postmaster at Elk Rapids, Mich., in place of Archibald K. Dougherty, resigned.

Eugene L. Rose to be postmaster at Petoskey, Mich., in place of Charles J. Pailthorpe, resigned.

Johnson A. Saur to be postmaster at Kent City, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

N. C. Sutherland to be postmaster at Romeo, Mich., in place of William T. Hosner. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1913.

MINNESOTA.

P. J. McCormick to be postmaster at Hopkins, Minn., in place of W. B. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1913.

Lorenzo J. Markoe to be postmaster at White Bear Lake, Minn., in place of James M. King, resigned.

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estimate by $10,000, which decrease should stand if the amendment to the amendment is adopted.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, it seems to me this is clearly an attempt to make a very material modification in the civil-service law and in the service of those two branches of the public service—internal revenue and United States marshals. The fact is these examinations for deputy United States marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue are held at times when there are examinations of other officers who are not removed from civil service.

Ten thousand dollars is a most extravagant estimate of the amount that would be saved; but whether that is so or not, it is not the saving of the $10,000 that this amendment aims at. It is to remove these men from the civil service, where they have been for years past.

The argument in favor of this is that these men—deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputy marshals—have a special and peculiar responsibility to their superiors. But the question arises, To whom are these men responsible—the Government of the United States or their immediate superiors? Which are we to seek, efficiency and competency in the office or subserviency to the United States marshal and the internal-revenue collector?

I regard this as one of the most dangerous attacks upon the merit system which has been attempted for a long while.

We can afford, Mr. President, to take no backward step in maintaining a high standard in these positions. In many of the offices of the collector of internal revenue there are subordinates now acting who were appointed under one or the other administrations of Grover Cleveland, who are presumably Democrats. There is abundant opportunity to remove them if they are incompetent, if they are inharmonious with their superiors; but this amendment proposes at one fell swoop to take them out of the merit system and make them subject to the spoils system.

I desire to enter my emphatic protest against this change under the guise of an amendment that will, it is said, save $10,000.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand the Chair has already ruled on the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not for the Chair to express any opinion as to the advisability or inadvisability of legislation, but it is for the Chair to rule whether an amendment is germane or not. The Chair rules that it is germane, on the statement of the Senator from North Carolina that the reduction in the appropriation makes it necessary to eliminate from examination by the Civil Service Commission the officers named in the proviso. As to the advisability of its adoption the Chair has no right to an opinion and expresses none, but the Chair does rule that the amendment is germane to the bill.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I may be mistaken, but I understood the point of order raised by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] was not whether the amendment was germane, but whether it was legislation upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. BURTON. That is true.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a rule of the Senate to the effect—and the Chair has already once ruled upon the question since the present occupant has been here—that the burden rests upon the Chair of determining whether an amendment is germane. Whether it is relevant is a question for the Senate to settle. The Chair does not know the difference between the two words.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I make the point of order not that the amendment is not germane, not that it is not relevant, but that it is general legislation upon an appropriation bill and in contravention of the rule of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair states to the Senator from Connecticut that the opinion of the Chair is that the point of order raised by the Senator from Connecticut is identical with the point of order raised by the Senator from Ohio. Rule XVI, paragraph 3, provides:

> No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It appears, I think, that it is mandatory to submit the question of relevancy to the Senate, if it has been raised, but the question of relevancy not being raised, and the other portion of the rule being distinctly differentiated from the question of relevancy, the point of order raised is as to whether general legislation is in order upon an appropriation bill, and on that I would like a ruling of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that the ruling has already been made. In the opinion of the Chair this amendment is germane to the pending bill, and is therefore not general legislation.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, the Chair has just read to the Senate the rule, which states that the question of whether or not an amendment is germane shall be submitted by the Chair to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; the Chair did not.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. And the Chair has also read a rule, a part of which says that general legislation shall not be in order on an appropriation bill. That question of order not now being raised, I claim that it has nothing whatever to do with the question of relevancy or with the question of germaneness, and when the Chair states that he has already ruled upon that question, I respectfully beg leave to differ with the Chair. The Chair has not ruled whether general legislation is in order upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. BURTON. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] seemed to argue that this amendment is in order because it diminishes an appropri tion. That is a rule of the other House, but while I may be ignorant of it I am not familiar with any rule of the Senate to that effect. The question has been very much discussed in the other House as to what was the scope of the provision that amendments were in order which diminish expenses or appropriations. I take it it is not intended to revolutionize the whole system of legislation. Why, the Senator from North Carolina will realize that we could abolish and repeal the whole civil-service law on the theory that it would save a thousand dollars in the expenses. You could bring in a provision for repeal on an appropriation bill; you could tack onto an appropriation bill a proposition that was of supreme importance.

Mr. OVERMAN. If it would save a million dollars to the country, and Congress decided that it would save a million dollars, could it not in any appropriation bill strike out the million-dollar appropriation and wipe out the system?

Mr. BURTON. No. If it is a matter of merit enough so that it will save a million dollars or accomplish any other important purpose, why not bring it in as you would any other legislation, and let us have a fair chance to discuss it as an independent proposition?

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand the ruling of the Chair has already been made.

Mr. BURTON. The ruling of the Chair has already been made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The ruling of the Chair has been made. It is not general legislation, and the amendment is germane.

Mr. BURTON. Most respectfully I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and on that I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move to lay the appeal from the decision of the Chair on the table.

Mr. PENROSE. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the appeal from the decision of the Chair be laid on the table?

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND]. That Senator is absent. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and vote "yea."

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). On account of the absence of the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY], with whom I am paired, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WEEKS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). I desire to state, and to have this statement stand for the day, that my colleague [Mr. LODGE] is absent from the Senate on account of illness. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. GRONNA (when Mr. MCCUMBER's name was called). I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCCUMBER] is necessarily absent on important business.

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], and therefore withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

While I am on my feet I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. STONE] is necessarily absent for reasons which I stated yesterday. If he were present, my colleague would vote "yea." In his absence he is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK].

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Mr. SMITH of Arizona (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], and therefore withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who is absent. Under the terms of that pair I am not at liberty to vote unless my vote be necessary to make a quorum upon a question pending before the Senate. Were I at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. JONES (when the name of Mr. TOWNSEND was called). I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] is necessarily absent on official business. I make this announcement for the day. He is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague [Mr. CULBERSON] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. TILLMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted inadvertently a little while ago, and desire to withdraw my vote because I have a pair with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON], who is absent.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I have a pair with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS]. I therefore withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. LEA. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD] to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] and vote "yea."

Mr. KERN. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] and vote "yea."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WEEKS. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] is unavoidably absent on account of business.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, if there is no quorum voting, I shall exercise my right to vote under my pair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum has voted.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—33.

Ashurst	Hughes	O'Gorman	Swanson
Bacon	James	Overman	Thomas
Bankhead	Johnson	Owen	Thompson
Bryan	Kern	Perkins	Thornton
Chilton	Lea	Pittman	Vardaman
Fletcher	Lewis	Pomerene	Williams
Gore	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	
Hitchcock	Martine, N. J.	Shields	
Hollis	Myers	Smith, S. C.	

NAYS—15.

Brandegee	Gronna	Lane	Penrose
Bristow	Jackson	McLean	Poindexter
Burton	Jones	Nelson	Weeks
Goff	La Follette	Norris	

NOT VOTING—47.

Borah	Cummins	Ransdell	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Dillingham	Reed	Smoot
Brady	du Pont	Robinson	Stephenson
Burleigh	Fall	Root	Sterling
Catron	Gallinger	Saulsbury	Stone
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Shafroth	Sutherland
Clapp	Lippitt	Sherman	Tillman
Clark, Wy.	Lodge	Shively	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	McCumber	Simmons	Walsh
Colt	Newlands	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Crawford	Oliver	Smith, Ga.	Works
Culberson	Page	Smith, Md.	

So the motion of Mr. OVERMAN to lay the appeal from the decision of the Chair on the table was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs upon the adoption of the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, before that amendment is adopted I want to make an observation. I can not understand why the majority in control of this legislation are not willing to leave it to the President of the United States to exempt officers from the civil-service rules. They have the Presidency, and control the executive branch of the Government. The President has the authority under the law to make exemptions from the civil service if he thinks that in the administration of the internal-revenue service such offices ought to be exempted. It is proposed here by legislation—and with due respect to the Senate and the Chair, I think in violation of the rules of this body—to exempt certain employees and mutilate the civil-service law. It is a deliberate attempt to cripple the civil service of the United States for partisan purposes, and for nothing else; it is an effort to get into the Public Treasury for pillage and spoils. This proposition is not in the interest of the public service; it is in the interest of political organizations that want to use public offices to promote political campaigns, and for nothing else. It is an outrage upon the civil service of the United States.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, in relation to this matter, I desire to put in the RECORD some opinions of Mr. Bonaparte and Mr. Wickersham, former Republican Attorneys General of the United States. There has been a long line of decisions of the Department of Justice to the effect that both deputy marshals and deputy collectors are to be differentiated from all other civil-service employees, and that differentiation has been made. It is said that those officers have no specified term. I desire to publish the opinions of the Attorneys General and ask permission to publish them in the RECORD.

A collector of internal revenue, I suggest to the Senator from Kansas, who gives to the Government a bond for $500,000 for the performance of his duty, must have certain deputies to carry out the law. The question is, Shall he have the right to appoint those deputies, who by the law are required to give a bond not to the Government but a bond to him? The collector is responsible.

Mr. BRISTOW. Let me ask the Senator if a postmaster does not have to depend upon different employees in the postal department to handle the cash for which he is responsible under his bond?

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes; but he has them right under his eye. When, however, a marshal sends a man to break up a counterfeiting camp he wants a man upon whom he can rely, and not some school-teacher who has passed a civil-service examination.

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes; that is the argument against the civil-service law.

Mr. OVERMAN. Not at all. I am as much in favor as is the Senator of the civil-service law as contended for by Pendleton and Blaine and such men; but when men have to go out sometimes and perform dangerous service, such as sheriffs have to perform, I do not think they ought to be under the regulations of the civil service; Mr. Blaine said so, and said that the law should never be carried to that extent. Mr. Pendleton, in his great speech upon the civil service, said it would never be carried to that extent. It is only by rules and regulations and Executive orders that it has been carried to an extent never contemplated or intended by the authors of the bill or by the men who voted for it and advocated it upon the floor of the Senate and of the other House.

Mr. BRISTOW. But the Congress gave the President the authority to extend the civil-service regulations, and Presidents of the United States for 25 years, in the exercise of that authority, have covered thousands of Federal employees into the civil service. Any President can revoke any order of his predecessor; it is open to the President of the United States now to exempt any man from the civil service if, in his judgment, he believes that the Government will be better served by such exemption; but the Congress now do not propose to leave it to the Executive. The majority in this Chamber evidently mistrust or distrust their own Executive, because they fear he will turn over these offices to be preyed upon by political spoilsmen, and, fearing that, they propose to take from him—to take from under his jurisdiction—the authority which he now has under the law, and so it is proposed to turn over to the political spoilsmen the offices.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is just an opinion of the Senator from Kansas. Mr. President, I want to read just the syllabus of this opinion. I am not going to read the whole thing. This is by Mr. Wickersham:

> The term of office of deputy collectors of internal revenue expires automatically upon the appointment of a successor to their own collector, and this limitation of tenure is not affected by section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 555).
>
> In order to continue in office after the appointment of a successor to their own collector, deputy collectors must be affirmatively reappointed and recommissioned.

So they are not really in the civil service, according to the opinion of your own Attorney General.

I want to read just one section from another opinion by Mr. Wickersham along this line as to deputy marshals.

> Section 3149, in connection with the original common law (2 Ops. Atty. Gen., 410; 3 Comp. Dec., 648), has always been construed both by administrative officers and legal authorities as defining the length of tenure of the deputy collectors. It makes the term of the deputies coincident by definition with the term of the collector by whom they are appointed, with the qualification that they continue in office until the appointment of a successor collector. And this is so notwithstanding the provisions of the civil-service act of 1883 (22 Stat., 403).

Going on to name the authorities:

> The two opinions of Judge Jackson, Priddie *v.* Thompson (82 Fed., 186) and Butler *v.* White (83 Fed., 578), which are contrary to these

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POINDEXTER] to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President——

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] has moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the amendment was agreed to. I have moved to lay that motion upon the table. That is the question before the Senate, as I understand.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, the exhibition of propriety, circumspection, and order for which the Senate is so famous was so pronounced that I was unable to hear what the question was. I ask that the question be again stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reason the Senator did not hear was that he was addressing the Chair when the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] was stating it. The Senator from North Carolina moves to lay upon the table the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] to reconsider the vote.

Mr. ASHURST. What vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote of the Senate upon the last proposition, having to do with the amendment to the civil-service provision. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and called the name of Mr. ASHURST.

Mr. ASHURST. I refuse to vote until we know what we are voting on.

Mr. JAMES. As I understand the parliamentary situation, the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] has moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment relative to deputy collectors and deputy marshals was agreed to, and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] has moved to lay that motion on the table. Our vote is "yea."

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I rise to a point of order, which is that after the Chair has ordered the Secretary to call the roll and a Senator has answered to his name it can not be interrupted for discussion and debate.

Mr. JAMES. The Senator himself interrupted the roll call a moment ago and argued for half an hour about a proposition that was not germane at all.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I have not interrupted the roll call. I demand the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], who is not here, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and vote "yea." At the same time I desire to announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] is absent from the Chamber on account of committee work.

I also desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. STONE] is unavoidably detained from the Senate by sickness in his family. In his absence he is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. If present, my colleague would vote "yea."

Mr. SHAFROTH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I desire again to announce my pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and I refrain from voting. I will not make this announcement again during the day, but will let it continue for the day. I also wish to add that if at any time my vote is necessary to make a quorum, under our agreement I have the right to vote, as has the Senator from Massachusetts in my absence.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I desire to inquire if the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] has voted upon this roll call?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that he has not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then I can not vote, as I have a pair with that Senator.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WALSH (after having voted in the affirmative). I inadvertently voted upon this question without reflecting that I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. I therefore desire to withdraw my vote.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I have a pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. Under that pair I have reserved the right to vote at all times when it is necessary to do so in order to make a quorum of the Senate. I vote "yea."

Mr. LEA. I announce my pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD]. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. O'GORMAN. I have a pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], reserving the right, however, to vote when necessary for the purpose of constituting a quorum. I do not know whether it is necessary, and until I ascertain whether it be necessary or not, I will withhold my vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator that his vote will not be necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Then I withhold my vote.

Mr. TILLMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). In view of what the Chair has just stated, I desire to withdraw my vote, because I only voted to make a quorum, as I have a pair with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that if a sufficient number of Senators withdraw their votes there will not be a quorum, of course.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will allow my vote to stand until the fact is ascertained whether a quorum has voted.

Mr. GRONNA. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCCUMBER] is absent from the city on important business.

Mr. WALSH. I observe that the Secretary, in recapitulating the vote, called my name as having voted. I announced that I withdrew my vote, although the pair expressly stipulated that I should have the right to vote at any time in order to make a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the Senator's vote is necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. WALSH. Then I will let my vote stand.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is now informed that a sufficient number of Senators have voted, so that if the Senator from Montana desires to withdraw his vote he may do so.

Mr. WALSH. Under that statement, I will withdraw my vote.

Mr. TILLMAN. A quorum having voted, I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Ashurst	James	Perkins	Simmons
Bacon	Johnson	Pittman	Smith, Ariz.
Bryan	Kern	Pomerene	Smith, S. C.
Chilton	Lewis	Ransdell	Swanson
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Reed	Thomas
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Thompson
Hitchcock	Myers	Shields	Thornton
Hollis	Overman	Shively	Vardaman

NAYS—16.

Borah	Burton	Jones	Nelson
Bradley	Gronna	La Follette	Norris
Brandegee	Hughes	Lane	Poindexter
Bristow	Jackson	McLean	Weeks

NOT VOTING—47.

Bankhead	Dillingham	Oliver	Smoot
Brady	du Pont	Owen	Stephenson
Burleigh	Fall	Page	Sterling
Catron	Gallinger	Penrose	Stone
Chamberlain	Goff	Robinson	Sutherland
Clapp	Kenyon	Root	Tillman
Clark, Wyo.	Lea	Saulsbury	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	Lippitt	Shafroth	Walsh
Colt	Lodge	Sherman	Warren
Crawford	McCumber	Smith, Ga.	Williams
Culberson	Newlands	Smith, Md.	Works
Cummins	O'Gorman	Smith, Mich.	

So the motion of Mr. OVERMAN to lay on the table the motion of Mr. POINDEXTER to reconsider was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read to line 24, on page 2.

Mr. OVERMAN. To the next paragraph, on page 3, at the request of the department, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, line 4, after the word "States," the committee proposes to insert:

And for other purposes connected with the present disturbed conditions in Mexico.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

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Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I call the attention of the Senator to the unanimous-consent agreement that the committee amendments shall be first disposed of.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Very well. With the understanding, then, that matters of this kind will stand undisposed of until the committee amendments are disposed of, I will not press the amendment at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be considered as pending.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Treasury Department," on page 3, after line 12, to insert:

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The money accounts of the Panama Canal, under the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912 (Stat. L., vol. 37, p. 560), shall continue to be audited by the Auditor for the War Department.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee having the bill in charge in relation to that provision, why does that need to be continued?

Mr. OVERMAN. The committee was informed that under the new act there would be confusion as to which auditor should audit these accounts, and legislation upon the subject was desired, so as to make it definite. We have placed it where it is now, under the same auditor.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Oh, yes; I notice that it says they "shall continue to be audited."

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I did not know but that the authority originally given in the bill had expired, or something like that.

Mr. OVERMAN. The comptroller says that under the new act he can not tell exactly where the accounts should be audited.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I understand now.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 18, to insert:

Boston, Mass., immigrant station: The existing legislation authorizing the acquisition of a site and the construction and furnishing of an immigrant station at Boston, Mass., be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to construct upon the site heretofore acquired for such station a suitable building or buildings, exclusive of sea wall, piers, approaches, and the furnishing of such building or buildings; all within the limit of cost of $375,000, heretofore fixed for said site and building or buildings; and any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under said limit of cost are hereby transferred to the Treasury Department and are to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill just what that means, and what the purpose of the amendment is.

Mr. OVERMAN. As I understand, it is to give to the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the right to control the letting of contracts for the erection of those buildings. It has been in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor by mistake. All public buildings are in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Architect of the Treasury is under the Secretary of the Treasury. For some reason this was taken out of his hands and put in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. We wish to have it transferred back.

Mr. WEEKS. It is simply a transfer from one department to another?

Mr. OVERMAN. That is all.

Mr. WEEKS. Was it done at the request of the Treasury Department?

Mr. OVERMAN. It was done at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WEEKS. And with the assent of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. OVERMAN. There was no objection at all from him. It is something unusual to put it in the hands of that department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill, not only as to the item on page 4 in regard to the post office at Bronx, N. Y., but in regard to the others that are in the bill. Have they been provided for under the public-buildings act?

Mr. OVERMAN. All of these public buildings have been previously authorized. We put nothing new in the bill as to public buildings. They are all authorized by laws heretofore enacted by Congress.

Mr. NORRIS. Then why were not these appropriations made in the regular appropriation bill? How do they happen to be made in this one? Is it not customary to place them in the regular appropriation bill?

Mr. OVERMAN. Does the Senator refer to the public-buildings bill?

Mr. NORRIS. No; the public-buildings bill does not carry appropriations. I refer to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. The sundry civil bill usually carries them, but this has come up since that time. It is in accordance with an estimate made by the Treasury Department itself.

Mr. NORRIS. I notice a great number here reading, "For completion of building under present limit," and so forth. Most of them are very small. I was under the impression that the sundry civil bill carried sufficient appropriation.

Mr. OVERMAN. The sundry civil bill, if the Senator will remember, carried only certain amounts for certain buildings, and not all the amounts necessary to complete the buildings. It appropriated $5,000, $50,000, and so forth, for various buildings.

Mr. NORRIS. I know it does not necessarily give them the full amount; but, for instance, a little further down is this item:

Corinth, Miss., post office: For completion of building under present limit, $3,500.

It is a very small amount.

Mr. OVERMAN. That was necessary to complete the building under the appropriation already made or authorized.

Mr. NORRIS. There are so many of these items that I was led to make the inquiry. The practice has always been in the sundry civil bill, if we came as near to the total as $3,500, to appropriate in the sundry civil bill all that was authorized by law; and I wondered why so many of them had been omitted.

Mr. OVERMAN. These are estimates sent down by the Treasury Department, all within the limit of cost. We would not include a single new public building in the bill.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to inquire of the Senator whether there was any investigation made by the committee in regard to this subject. I think there were 48 buildings provided for in the last buildings act where the amount that had been authorized before was increased, and plans, specifications, and so forth, have been prepared and submitted, but no contract let, because the bids were all larger than the authorization. The last public buildings act, I think, had 48 of those cases in different parts of the United States.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not think the Senator will find anything of that sort here. These are all small amounts.

Mr. NORRIS. What I was going to inquire was whether the matter was given any consideration.

Mr. OVERMAN. It was not.

Mr. NORRIS. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, as I understand, had the matter up, at least with the House committee, and was desirous of getting some additional employees in his office, in order that those buildings should not lose their place.

Mr. OVERMAN. The question did come up as to whether or not we should allow additional clerks. The House declined to allow them, and we accepted what the House did.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 4, after line 17, to insert:

Charleston, W. Va., rent of buildings: For rent of temporary quarters at Charleston, W. Va., for the accommodation of Government officials, $5,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRISTOW. Do I understand that other amendments are not in order until the committee amendments have been passed on?

Mr. OVERMAN. That was the unanimous-consent agreement.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 5, after line 2, to insert:

Galveston, Tex., appraisers' stores: The appropriations of $40,000 (act of Congress March 4, 1911, 36 Stat., 1372) and $25,000 (act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, 37 Stat., 420) for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of the appraiser's stores building at Galveston, Tex., under the authorization contained in section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 680) are hereby reappropriated and made available for carrying into effect so much of the revised authorization contained in section 1 of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913, as provides for the purchase of a suitable building and site for an appraisers' stores, warehouse, and other purposes, and providing suitable offices therein, at a limit of cost of $65,000; and any balance remaining of said $65,000 from said purchase and provision of suitable offices is hereby reappropriated and made available toward carrying into effect either, or both, of the other two purposes contemplated by said authorization contained in section 1 of said public act of March 4, 1913.

The amendment was agreed to.

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But let us consider for a minute what we have been doing in this bill. We have not confined it to appropriations. We have abolished a court. We have sought to settle the question whether certain judges shall be removed from office or remain. We have provided for a statement of certain appropriations to be made by the Treasury Department. There are numerous items in the bill for relief operations for the benefit of sufferers. We have made an appropriation to repair an injury done by a vandal. On page 53—I wish especially to call the attention of the Senator having the bill in charge to that—there is an appropriation of $25,000 for a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River in the city of Washington.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is authorized by law. The bridge is to be constructed, and this is a deficiency simply according to a law passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate appointing the commission, and they have no money with which to act.

Mr. BURTON. That item was right alongside of this amendment pertaining to the Red Cross in the bill which passed the Senate last winter. The Senate not only included this Red Cross item in the bill passed last winter, which went to conference, but also by joint resolution in the year 1912, on the 16th of August, we passed a joint resolution identical with this amendment.

I recognize the temper of the Senate, and no one can expect that Members will listen to any argument regarding the work of the Red Cross, but that organization has accomplished a wonderful work. There has been occasion for them in an unusual degree this year and the last, because of calamities by flood and by fire and from accidents in mines.

Their activities have not been confined to this country. Their work in China did as much to create a friendly feeling toward this country as any action of diplomacy. This society is officially recognized not only by the Geneva convention, to which we are a party, but also by statute of the United States.

The President of the United States is at the head of this organization. He appoints a central committee which includes representatives from five of the great departments of the Government. There is a war relief board presided over by the Surgeon General. The Senator understands that the contributions which would be made available if the Government is committed to this appropriation are liable to be dissipated.

Mr. OVERMAN. I am in favor of it and at the proper place next winter it can be taken care of in the sundry civil bill. There is no question about the merit of it.

Mr. BURTON. I recognize that the Senator from North Carolina is friendly to this appropriation, but I fear if it is postponed there will not only be delay, but it will seriously hamper the work of the Red Cross. They are doing a colossal work and spent $7,500,000 in the eight years from 1905 to 1913, yet their office is a simple room in the War Department, very limited in the amount of space. I will add, without reading, a statement showing the wide extent of their operations and the amounts expended:

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Amounts expended for fields of relief operations, 1905–1913.

1905.	
Philippine typhoon	$1,150.00
1906.	
Japanese famine	245,855.67
Vesuvian earthquake and eruption	12,759.25
San Francisco earthquake and fire	3,087,469.44
Valparaiso earthquake	12,353.38
Gulf States storm	671.37
1907.	
Chinese famine	325,725.43
Kingston earthquake	5,699.23
Russian famine	9,000.00
1908.	
South Carolina and Georgia floods	642.67
Mississippi cyclone	960.91
Monongah mine disaster	3,782.11
Chinese flood (Canton)	2,000.00
Canadian forest fires	1,000.00
Michigan and Minnesota forest fires	300.00
Calabrian earthquake	233.60
Italian earthquake	985,300.21
Cyclone relief at Clinton, Mich	6,245.53
1909.	
Monterey flood	8,707.60
Portugal earthquake	1,300.00
Cherry Mine disaster	97,247.11
Turkish Armenian atrocities	30,500.00
Key West hurricane	1,140.30
Tokio flood (Japan)	5,000.00
Darr Mine disaster	402.32
Nicaraguan sick and wounded soldiers	3,776.00
Mulga and Palos mine disaster	500.00
1910.	
Mulga and Palos mine disaster	12,531.74
Servian flood	490.52
Costa Rica earthquake	$9,050.12
Paris flood	44,942.03
Montana forest fires	1,046.59
Chinese famine	251,677.55
Minnesota forest fires	95,114.24
1911.	
Manchurian plague	2,711.56
Michigan forest fires	2,500.00
Ontario forest fires	3,500.00
Austin flood	1,891.32
Taal Volcano (Philippines)	16,050.00
Mexican soldiers and American refugees	7,307.46
Pancoast Mine disaster (Scranton)	1,021.00
Albanian refugees	1,000.00
Stamboul fire (Turkey)	500.00
South Carolina storm	500.00
Hankow flood (China)	1,000.00
Nicaragua suffering	2,000.00
Persian suffering	1,500.00
Washington Place factory fire, New York City	70,000.00
Colon fire relief	5,901.65
1912.	
Marmora earthquake (Turkey)	500.00
McCurtain mine disaster (Oklahoma)	500.00
Jed mine disaster (West Virginia)	500.00
Colliers flood (West Virginia)	1,000.00
Syrian destitute (Beirut)	200.00
Balkan war	75,631.60
Titanic wreck	125,000.00
Washington Place factory fire, New York City	37,048.16
Mississippi flood	27,486.24
Sundry special relief items	87.00
Miscellaneous from contingent fund	639.85
JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1913.	
Relief of American refugees in Mexico	23,850.00
Mine disaster, Finleyville, Pa	2,336.00
River conservancy in China (famine prevention)	1,000.00
Relief of sufferers from Titanic wreck	543.00
Mississippi flood	20,000.00
Balkan war relief	6,832.00
Storm and flood relief in Middle West	1,800,000.00
Veterans' reunion, Gettysburg (approximately)	5,000.00
Total	7,510,111.76

I trust the Senate will adopt this amendment. The amendment is not subject to a point of order. It has already been recommended by the Committee on the Library; there is no question on that score.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have not made a point of order. I am willing to leave it to the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, there is no point of order made against this amendment. I hope the Senate will allow it to go on the bill and receive the consideration of the conference committee. It is a very commendable and a very important measure. As the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] has so well said, there are certain conditions about it that make it risky to wait several months. In that case a large portion of the money that is to be subscribed through the generosity of private parties might not be obtained. Every month something may happen to prevent it. All we ask is that it may go to conference, and I hope that will be the judgment of the Senate.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I am not going to detain the Senate with any argument, but simply wish to express my concurrence in what the Senator from Connecticut has said. I hope very much the amendment will be acted on favorably. We remember that at the last session there was a controversy here because we thought there was a discrimination. All that has been removed, and it is not only for a noble purpose but will furnish a very noble monument to those who are entitled to it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I think it is setting a bad precedent to load a bill of this kind with so many extraneous matters. The Senator from Ohio has very properly called attention to a number of matters that have already been considered in this bill and which would be better for the country as matters of outside and special legislation. This is an urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and we have in this bill determined to abolish one of the great courts of the country.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. We have not done so yet.

Mr. THOMAS. I am talking about what is proposed. We have also proposed to take their commissions away from four judges. We have also provided a method of procedure with reference to business belonging to that court by means of which it is to be distributed over 86 other courts in the country. We have also provided for some change in the civil-service law.

It seems to me we ought to reach the limit somewhere and some time in the matter of subjects that are brought within a bill the principal purpose of which is entirely foreign to it.

While I want to see the Red Cross recognized in every possible way, I certainly hope that this large appropriation, which is not a deficiency appropriation, will not be passed in this way. Each and every of these additions to a bill which is designed for some other purpose simply serves as a precedent for the continuing of such legislation. The practice is a vicious one, and I hope that the amendment will not be ingrafted on this

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measure. If I thought there was any prospect of it, I would make the point of order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I simply desire to say that I am in favor of the amendment and I expect to vote for it. Personally I would much prefer, however, to see the National Government furnish all the money for the construction of this building, which is to be a memorial to all the women of the country. I do not like to see the Government put in the position of admitting that it must go into partnership with private individuals for the erection of a memorial of this kind.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA].

The question being put, there were on a division—ayes 17, noes 9; no quorum voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Hughes	Myers	Sheppard
Bacon	James	Nelson	Shields
Borah	Jones	O'Gorman	Smith, Ariz.
Brandegee	La Follette	Overman	Smith, Ga.
Bristow	Lane	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	Lea	Poindexter	Swanson
Burton	Lewis	Pomerene	Thomas
Chilton	McLean	Ransdell	Thompson
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Reed	Thornton
Hitchcock	Martine, N. J.	Shafroth	Walsh

Mr. REED. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. STONE] is absent from the city on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. JONES. As the Senate knows, the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] is not very strong, and he was compelled to go to his home. I make this announcement for any other roll call.

Mr. BRISTOW. I desire to state that the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] was not feeling well, and he felt that it was necessary to leave the Chamber and go to his home.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty Senators have answered to their names—not a quorum.

Mr. OVERMAN. I suggest that the names of the absent Senators be called.

The Secretary called the names of absent Senators and Mr. HOLLIS and Mr. KERN answered to their names when called.

Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. BANKHEAD entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. OVERMAN. I suggest that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, we have been here nearly two hours and we have requested the attendance of Senators. They do not respond to the request. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to arrest absent Senators and bring them to the Senate. It is useless to stay here unless we bring in the absentees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JAMES in the chair). The Senator from Virginia moves that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to arrest absent Senators.

Mr. KERN. There are a number of Senators just below at their lunch. I have just returned from there. They are scarcely to blame for that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Indiana that the question is on the motion made by the Senator from Virginia that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to arrest and bring before the Senate the absent Senators.

Mr. KERN. I move to amend it by striking out the word "arrest" and inserting "request the attendance of."

Mr. SWANSON. I think it is not treating Senators right who stay here four or five hours trying to get a quorum when we deal so generously with absent Senators. We are expected to stay here and constitute a quorum, and we should be properly treated by having absent Senators brought in.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana to the motion made by the Senator from Virginia that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SWANSON. I wish to say that I am not going to stay here four or five hours waiting on the courtesy of some Senators who are simply requested to come here. I am willing to stay here if Senators will come and attend to business, but, with 45 Senators, it is not right to be dillydallying in this way. If it is the intention to stay here and pass the bill to-night the proper way is to have Senators arrested and brought here and proceed with the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Virginia as amended by the motion of the Senator from Indiana that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms is directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

At 8 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m. Mr. OWEN entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 8 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m. Mr. VARDAMAN and Mr. NEWLANDS entered the Chamber and, respectively, answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The pending question is upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA]. [Putting the question.] The ayes seem to have it.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I raise the point of order on the amendment that it is general legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, attention has already been called to that matter. This amendment was reported by the Committee on the Library on the 4th of September last, and, as has already been conceded by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], having the bill in charge, it is in order.

Mr. BRYAN. May I inquire of the Senator from Ohio when the amendment was reported by the committee?

Mr. BURTON. On the 4th of September, 1913. On July 21, 1913, the amendment was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed; on September 4, 1913, it was reported favorably by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA], referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Florida insist upon his point of order?

Mr. BRYAN. I did not know the amendment had been proposed by a standing committee of the Senate. If that is true, I withdraw the point of order.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REED. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In the committee amendment heretofore agreed to, in line 2, on page 56, it is proposed to strike out the word "clerks" and insert the word "officers."

Mr. OVERMAN. I accept that amendment, because it only corrects the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. I wish to offer an amendment to the bill, proposing to pay to Thomas P. Kane, who is acting as Comptroller of the Currency, the salary as comptroller while he is serving as such.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert the following amendment, under the heading "Office of the Comptroller of the Currency":

To pay to Thomas P. Kane the difference between the compensation allowed by law for the Comptroller of the Currency and the compensation allowed by law for the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, for services as acting Comptroller of the Currency from April 28, 1913, when the office of Comptroller of the Currency was vacated, and continuing so long as the duties and responsibilities of said office of the Comptroller of the Currency shall devolve upon said Thomas P. Kane, as Acting Comptroller of the Currency, such an amount as may be necessary, to be paid from the $5,000 appropriated for salary of the Comptroller of the Currency by the act of August 23, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 377), for such part of such services as may be rendered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913; and such amount as may be necessary to be paid from the $5,000 appropriated for salary of the Comptroller of the Currency by the act of March 4, 1913 (Stat. L., p. 756), for such part of such services as may be rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Mr. OVERMAN. I raise the point of order on that amendment that it has not been estimated for or recommended by any department and would be setting a very dangerous precedent.

Mr. OWEN. I should like to say, in connection with that matter, that it was my fault that the amendment was not presented to the committee, it having been introduced by me and reported on favorably by the Secretary of the Treasury. His letter is here on the files of the committee, and the matter was not properly presented. That was because I was called away by my duties as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I hope the Senator from North Carolina will not insist upon the point of order, because the amendment is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. OVERMAN. It was not before our committee.

Mr. OWEN. Yes; it is here.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina insist upon his point of order?

Mr. OWEN. I repeat that it was my fault that the matter was not presented to the committee, I having been called away from the committee, although I went to the committee for the purpose of presenting it.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think it would be setting a very dangerous precedent to pay a man who performs services because some other man was getting a greater salary than he is getting. If we begin this thing, we shall have to pay every subordinate an increase of salary when he temporarily performs the duties of a higher officer.

Mr. OWEN. This man is really performing the services of Comptroller of the Currency. He has been in that office a long time acting as deputy and is now acting as comptroller. Since he is performing the work and is worthy of performing it and is well qualified for it, I thought it was a measure of justice that he should be paid, and the Secretary of the Treasury thought that he should be paid, the compensation which would have been paid to him if he had been regularly appointed as the comptroller. Of course it is only a temporary matter until the comptroller is regularly appointed. It only involves a small sum.

Mr. BRISTOW. Is there any more reason——

Mr. OWEN. Deputy Comptroller Kane is serving as comptroller, and it is only proposed to give him what the comptroller would otherwise receive, and which has been appropriated for the salary of the comptroller.

Mr. BRISTOW. I know that, but I am in entire sympathy with the statement of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] that it would be setting a very dangerous precedent, because it is not infrequent that subordinate officers for months perform the duties of their superiors during their absence.

Mr. OWEN. I shall not insist upon it strenuously at all if Senators feel that it is not right, but I thought it was right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina insist on his point of order?

Mr. OVERMAN. I am bound to do so, Mr. President, because of the precedent which the adoption of the amendment would establish.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has proposed an amendment, which is now pending and which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 11, on page 3, it is proposed to insert as a new paragraph the following:

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $72,000, to be paid to the following-named persons in the amount specified to each, for injuries sustained by shots fired across the American boundary line by soldiers and revolutionists on the Mexican side of the line in the year 1911, to wit: Adolfo Varela, of El Paso, Tex., $3,000; Virginia Moorhead, of El Paso, Tex., $3,000; Abundio Soto, of El Paso, Tex., $4,000; Edwin G. Heaton, of El Paso, Tex., $2,000; Celia Griffiths, of El Paso, Tex., $15,000; A. R. Chandler, of El Paso, Tex., $12,000; Emma Larson, of Douglas, Ariz., $1,000; Elmer E. Crowe, of Douglas, Ariz., $5,000; Francis F. Williams, of Douglas, Ariz., $5,000; John W. Keate, of Douglas, Ariz., $5,000; Joseph W. Harrington, of Douglas, Ariz., $15,000; William R. White, of Douglas, Ariz., $2,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. OVERMAN. That amendment was before the committee, but we did not think that we ought to settle questions growing out of the Mexican War in this way on an urgent deficiency appropriation bill. I make the point of order that the amendment has not been estimated for.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, it is true that I went before the Committee on Appropriations and attempted to get this amendment placed in the bill. I left the committee under the impression that there would be no objection to it. If I understand the rules, the amendment is not subject to a point of order, for a bill embodying the provisions of this amendment has passed the Senate and has been favorably reported in the House of Representatives. A similar item was placed on an appropriation bill at the last session, but the conferees on the part of the Senate, as usual whenever it comes to a matter that a man will not fight for, conceded it, and the bill came back with the item left out.

I attempted a second time, in connection with another appropriation bill, to secure the incorporation of this item, but out of deference to the committee, and owing to the fact that they did not desire any amendments at all put on the bill, I submitted to their wishes. Now, after a judgment by a tribunal established by the Government to adjudicate these claims, and after their report with the testimony is filed here, after the Senate has passed the measure as a separate bill, and passed it a second time as an amendment to an appropriation bill, I am met to-night with the suggestion that it is not a proper item to be incorporated on an urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. President, I want this item added to this bill. I do not think a point of order will lie against it; and I ask the Senator from North Carolina to withdraw the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will submit the point of order to the Senate. Those who believe the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona is in order will say "aye"; those opposed "no." [A pause.] The "noes" seem to have it, the "noes" have it, and the amendment is rejected.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The Chair, as I understood, decided that the "noes" had it and that the amendment was not subject to the point of order. If it is not obnoxious——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair put the question to the Senate whether or not the amendment was in order, and the vote was in the negative—that it was not in order.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I misunderstood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will put the question again, in order that there may be no misunderstanding. Those who believe the amendment is in order will say "aye"; opposed "no." The "noes" seem to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I call for a division.

Mr. OVERMAN (to Mr. SMITH of Arizona). Do not ask for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is called for. Those who think the amendment is in order will rise and stand until counted.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Wait a moment, Mr. President. My patience and my devotion to the business of this legislative body are such that I would rather take whatever medicine they see fit to give me than to unduly delay the passage of the pending measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator withdraw the amendment?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. If the Chair will be a little patient with me——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will be abundantly patient with the Senator.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I withdraw the demand for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona withdraws the demand for a division. The amendment is rejected.

Mr. BACON. I have an amendment, Mr. President, which was presented to the Senate by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and reported back from the committee favorably, which I now, for the Senator from Massachusetts, offer. I wish to make a short statement in regard to it. I desire that the amendment be inserted on page 3, after line 11.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, after line 11, it is proposed to insert as a separate paragraph the following:

To the heirs of Angelo Albano, $6,000, in accordance with the recommendations of the President contained in his message dated June 26, 1913 (H. Doc. No. 105, 63d Cong., 1st sess.).

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, that is an amount agreed upon between the Executive Department of this Government and the Italian Government, to be paid for the homicide of an Italian who was killed by a mob in the State of Florida. It is a liquidated amount, and its payment has been recommended to Congress in a special message from the President of the United States. A bill introduced for the same purpose has passed the House of Representatives, is now in the Senate, and has had a favorable report at the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The only reason why I ask that this amendment be put upon the appropriation bill rather than to pass the House bill, is that the peculiar phraseology of the House bill, while it authorizes payment does not make specifically an appropriation, and there would still have to be an appropriation made. I have in my hand the report of the House committee, which states the circumstances under which this man was killed. It was recognized as an unjustifiable homicide.

In this case the Government has done what it has heretofore done in several other cases where there have been homicides. In several of the States there have been payments made to foreign governments as some compensation for the homicide. There was one in the case of a homicide by a mob in Louisiana, one in Colorado, one, I think, also in Washington, one possibly in Oregon, and one or two others. Of course, it is recognized that the State is primarily liable, but under the circumstances the Government of the United States has always assumed to settle and pay these debts.

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Mr. LANE. There was not such a case in Oregon.

Mr. BACON. Possibly not; but there was in Washington, I think, in the case of some Chinese.

Mr. LANE. That was in Washington.

Mr. BACON. Very well. This particular amendment is now recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I want to state further, Mr. President, that the Italian Government, not knowing the methods which are peculiar to ourselves, does not understand the reason why it is that after the amount has been agreed upon between the two Governments the money is not paid, and the Italian ambassador is making constant application at the State Department and entering protests about it.

The amount involved is $6,000; and I trust that the amendment may be put upon the bill and that it may be retained in conference. It is going to have a very bad effect in its irritating influence if it is not done. Of course, it is not going to lead to war or anything of that kind; I do not mean that; but there will be dissatisfaction, and we owe it, I think, to our obligations and to the agreement which has been made and recognized in every way it can be recognized, except by the final passage of an appropriation, that the claim should be paid. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I can not make a point of order against the amendment; but I want to say that the Italian can wait. This bill is not the proper place for such an amendment, and if the amendment should be adopted I am in favor of paying the claims of Americans if we are to pay the claim of a foreigner.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Let me ask the Senator from North Carolina why he can not make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. Because it comes, as I understand——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that it has been reported by a standing committee.

Mr. OVERMAN. Because it comes, as I understand, from a standing committee of the Senate.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. But was it referred to the Committee on Appropriations one day before it was offered here? If it was not it can not be considered.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. If the Senator will permit me, I do not think that the mere report by a standing committee will make an amendment in order upon a general appropriation bill. The language of the rule is that the amendment must be moved at the suggestion of a committee. Unless a committee moves its adoption it is not in order.

Mr. OVERMAN. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has moved the amendment.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. If the chairman does it by instruction of the committee, of course that makes a difference.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. That does not satisfy the rule.

Mr. BACON. I want to state further, if my colleague on the committee will permit me a moment——

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I believe I will present this matter, and then the Senator will understand the inquiry I addressed to the Senator from North Carolina. Rule XVI provides:

> 2. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation—

That is the case here—

> shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OVERMAN. That has been done; the amendment was referred to the committee.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. That is the question I asked the Senator.

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Arkansas that the amendment was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations and referred to the Committee on Appropriations on August 13, 1913.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. And the Committee on Appropriations refused to put it on the bill?

Mr. OVERMAN. The committee refused to incorporate it in the bill.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I did not want the impression to go out that simply because some committee of the Senate has reported in favor of an amendment to an appropriation bill it could be put on here without further action.

Mr. BACON. I want to state that not only has this amendment been reported favorably from the committee, but on yesterday at a meeting of the committee I was instructed to move the acceptance of this amendment by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REED. I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the bill the following:

> Pay L. J. Hennessy, for 20 days' extra labor, at $5 per day, rendered as special clerk for the Judiciary Committee lobby investigation, $100.
>
> Pay F. M. Broscius, for 30 days' extra labor, at $5 per day, rendered as special clerk for the Judiciary Committee lobby investigation, $150.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 50, line 16, before the word "clerks," it is proposed to insert:

> Appointment clerk, at the rate of $2,500 per annum.

And, in line 20, it is proposed to strike out "$8,416.70," and insert in lieu thereof "$10,291.70."

Mr. OVERMAN. That simply increases the appropriation $2,500. If the Senator will change it by striking out "$2,500" and inserting "$1,800," I will accept it.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I should like to state that this is a new department, and this office has been recommended by the Secretary. All the others have an appointment clerk, and the position in the other cases carries with it a salary of $2,500. It looks like a discrimination against a department that is of sufficient importance for us to create. I think it should be made as efficient as all the others have been.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Secretary himself estimates only $1,800 for this man. In a letter which the Senator gave to me he said $1,800 was a sufficient amount. If the Senator will make it $1,800, I shall be willing to let it go in. Otherwise, I can not consent to it.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Will not the Senator split the difference and let us make it $2,000?

Mr. OVERMAN. Not when the Secretary has asked for only $1,800.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I think it needs explanation beyond the statement made by the chairman of the committee. I am not going to argue it any further, however.

Mr. OVERMAN. I am going by the Secretary's letter; that is all. In a letter from the Secretary himself he says $1,800 is sufficient. I can not stand here and agree to give a man $2,000 when the Secretary says $1,800 is enough.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I think the Senator will understand that there were quite a number of others that were of less importance which caused him to reduce it to $1,800.

Mr. OVERMAN. We will have a legislative appropriation bill here——

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I will accept the modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina strikes out "$2,500" and inserts "$1,800." The question is on the amendment as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, I withdrew my demand for a division, and the amendment which I offered was left in that position without further action. Since then the Senate has agreed to the item proposed by the Senator from Georgia, giving a certain amount to an Italian who was killed in the State of Florida. I am asking this for American citizens killed on American soil by foreigners on the other side of the line. No point of order can be raised against it, because the bill has passed the Senate once, and the item has been put on an appropriation bill once, and has been favorably reported by the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to inquire of the Senator from Arizona whether he reintroduces his former amendment?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Certainly I reintroduce it.

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to state that I gave the Senate notice that I would not raise a point of order on this amendment. It is subject to a point of order, but I will not raise it, since the amendment of the Senator from Georgia has been adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona, which has been heretofore stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

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Mr. WALSH. I read now from public print, page 2, the third paragraph:

> The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five additional circuit judges, no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, who shall hold office during good behavior, and who shall be from time to time designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in the circuit court for any district or the circuit court of appeals for any circuit or in the Commerce Court.

And finally this:

> If at any time the business of the Commerce Court does not require the services of all the judges, the Chief Justice of the United States may, by writing, signed by him and filed in the Department of Justice, terminate the assignment of any of the judges or temporarily assign him for service in any circuit court or circuit court of appeals.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. That language is not substantially different from the language which I read. So these circuit court judges are not circuit court judges of a circuit. They stand off in a class utterly distinct from the other circuit court judges. They have no circuits. They are five floats created for the purpose of establishing this Commerce Court. They have no jurisdiction anywhere unless assigned to go. They have no continuing jurisdiction in the circuit in which they reside. They can not try a case in the circuit in which they reside or entertain an application for an injunction unless they are assigned there to sit on a court. There is no difficulty to differentiate them from the others.

And now we are abolishing the Commerce Court. We are dispensing with one of our inferior judicial trbunals, and as we abolish it, the amendment of the Senator from Montana seeks to perpetuate the men in office, who were put in office solely because we needed this court, not only on account of the present instance but on account of the general power of the Congress to regulate the inferior judiciary—to make a new court or to abolish a new court as the exigencies of the country require—I object to seeking to perpetuate in office five men, whose office is gone and whose services are not necessary according to the terms of their creation.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I join with the Senator from Georgia in opposing the continuance in office of these judges who have been serving upon the Commerce Court, not only because I am convinced of the constitutional power and legislative right of Congress to abolish the office and to do away with the tenure of the judges who have been holding the offices, but as a matter of public policy.

Why is it that the Senate has three times, I believe, voted for the abolishment of this Commerce Court? Why is it that the House of Representatives has three times voted for the abolishment of this Commerce Court? It is because of their decisions. It is because these particular men sitting as judges on this court have ignored and disregarded the public interest, and their decisions have been unworthy of public support and public approval, and the most convenient way of doing away with their positions of power and trust was to abolish the court. The other House and the Senate have been fully justified in their action with regard to these men.

In the bill it is provided that any case coming up with regard to the Interstate Commerce Commission shall go before three judges, at least one of whom shall be a circuit judge, and since there are proposed to be left by the terms of this amendment these four itinerant judges, what more natural than that these very men shall be assigned by the Supreme Court or called for by a judge having a case to pass upon? Then we would have the spectacle of a judge taking up a case involving the affairs of the Interstate Commerce Commission being aided by two of these gentlemen, with a majority of the court controlling, and while we are doing away with the court we are continuing the very men in a position where they can do the very thing which led to the abolishment of the court. I am amazed at the amendment.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the Senator can not be more amazed at the amendment than I am amazed at the doctrine he announced in the Senate. The Senator states a proposition the logic of which would naturally follow from the argument of the Senator from Georgia, that we can abolish the ninth circuit and abolish the judges who are judges of that circuit, and we could the next day create the ninth circuit and have a new judge and the same circuit. It places in our hands, if they are correct, the power to get rid of any judge that Congress might think we ought not to have, and the next day pass an act which would create the same jurisdiction and the same court and the President would be called on to name a new judge.

Now, Mr. President, that, in my judgment, is precisely the logic of the argument of the Senator from Georgia, but not stated quite so earnestly and clearly as by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

Mr. President, I do not want to enter upon a discussion of this matter at this late hour, but if we should adopt the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] we will simply be passing upon a question of policy. If we should refuse to adopt it, we would then be construing the Constitution in reference to a matter which has been a subject of debate for more than a hundred years. It has been one of the things upon which the great men of this country have at times differed. It has been a power that has never been exercised but once in the history of the country. It was exercised under conditions and circumstances and environments which have always been looked upon as such as not to be regarded as a calm determination of the power which was sought to be exercised. I am not willing, therefore, to have this matter determined in this way at this hour of the night with this portion of the Senate and no more here. If the Senate were here in full and if, when the attendance is complete, in its wisdom it should determine that it has power to abolish these judges, whenever it gets ready to do so, so far as I am concerned, of course I will abide by the judgment of the Senate.

But I do not propose to have it said that the Congress of the United States can abolish any Federal judge that the Congress sees fit to abolish at a time when there is less than a quorum here, when we are carrying it through on an appropriation bill, and establishing a precedent which, while once established, has never been exercised in the whole history of the country.

I do not propose, either, to criticize that particular precedent which was established, but I only need to remind the readers of history that the most earnest advocates, the most earnest eulogists of the men who were responsible for that have never hesitated to speak of it in words of apology, and that the great lawyers of the country have never since given their approval of it either upon the bench or in matters of legislation.

So if we are going to establish a precedent let us do it after a full consideration, at a time when the Senate is here, when the membership is complete, and we will establish a precedent that we will not have to reconsider in a few years.

Mr. President, this entire legislation in regard to the Commerce Court illustrates how unsatisfactory it is to deal with these questions as we are dealing with this particular matter. This Commerce Court was created under the lash. It did not represent the judgment of the Senate or of Congress at the time it was created. It was created under the influence of the Executive authority and against the judgment of the Legislature which enacted the law.

It has never been satisfactory because it did not receive the deliberate judgment and the deliberate affirmation of Congress in the first place. It was not asked for by the people. There was no public demand for it. Now, we are undertaking, in order to amend the situation, to abolish the court at a time when we are not prepared to consider it as such a measure ought to be considered. While this may be adopted here tonight, I want to suggest that if the conference report comes back, the Senate will have to be here in its complete membership before this body establishes the rule that the Congress of the United States can work its will upon any Federal judge that it sees fit. So profound a precedent should only be established after the most deliberate consideration by a full Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] as modified by the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]?

Mr. SMITH of GEORGIA. Mr. President, I only want to say to Senators just one word. Twice this subject was debated at the last Congress before the Senate, and the Senate voted in favor of the provision that the House has now sent us, to strike out the authority to assign these judges throughout the country after the Commerce Court was abolished.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I will not take more than one minute. Section 1 of Article III of the Constitution provides:

> The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

If it is admitted that Congress has established the circuit court and the Constitution having reposed a part of the judicial power of the United States in the circuit court, and these gentlemen, four of them—if that be the number—being duly commissioned as circuit court judges, whether they are attached to a particular territorial circuit or not, I do not see how we can abolish the particular judgeships held by those circuit judges unless we abolish the institution of the circuit court. There-

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fore I voted for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana, and shall vote for it again.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, there has been great doubt expressed from time to time during the history of our Government as to whether the power resided in Congress to do what is contemplated by this proposed act. Only once, as has been stated, has Congress attempted to exercise the power. From such consideration as I have given to the question, I entertain no doubt in my own mind as to the existence of a power in the Congress of the United States to do what is provided for in this bill. The power expressly conferred upon Congress to ordain and establish inferior courts carries with it, by necessary implication, the right to maintain, regulate, modify, change, or abolish. If, for instance, it were deemed necessary at one time to create eight or nine or more circuits, and the business of the country could subsequently be provided for with fewer circuits and fewer judges, where would be the power, if not in Congress under the constitutional provision, to make the necessary change?

I desire, however, to say, Mr. President, although this is my view of the law involved, I have no hesitation in expressing my earnest approval of the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], because I can conceive of no greater injury that could be done to the judicial department of the country than to have it adopted as the policy of Congress to use this great constitutional prerogative as a substitute for impeachment.

These judges who have been the subject of comment during this discussion have not been heard in their own defense. It is not conceivable that a President of the United States would have appointed these judges if he did not believe them worthy citizens and able lawyers.

The reason that the Commerce Court has failed to receive the favor of the public is largely the reason stated a moment ago by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. There was no popular demand for the court at the time of its creation; the bill proposing to establish the court found no hearty support in the very Congress that passed it with reluctance. I think it would be very unfair—after four or five lawyers have accepted a commission from the President of the United States to take what they had a right to understand was a life position, subject to good behavior—that within 3 or 4 or 5 years the Congress for the first time in 111 years should undertake to exercise a power confessedly used as a substitute for the impeachment process. If any of these judges have been found untrue or unworthy, we have a familiar procedure established by the Constitution for removing them. That they have not been guilty of offense justifying impeachment is clear from the circumstance that at no time has such a proceeding been threatened against them.

I think this Congress would do an unwise act in rejecting the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana. It should do something to preserve that love for law and order which is so essential in these days. No great harm can be threatened, no wrong can be done, no mischief can go beyond correction if the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana is adopted; and I shall vote for it, not, as I say, that I have any doubt as to the power of Congress, but I think, in fairness and in justice to these men, whose names and reputations are trembling in the balance to-night, I should give my support to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, there can be no doubt to my mind of the right of Congress to abolish a court which it has the right and power to create. If Congress does not possess that right, then we had better be careful hereafter about creating new courts or judicial districts in the United States. If Congress were to create an additional district in the State of New York and that additional district were to be filled by a judge, and afterwards, because of the failure of business, Congress were to discover that that court was wholly unnecessary, could there be any question as to the power of Congress to abolish that district and unite it with some other district? Manifestly there would be no question as to that power.

If the power exists to abolish a given district, then, by the abolition of the office, the tenure of the officeholder is clearly determined and ends when the office ends. If Congress has the power to create an additional district, and under the law it is filled by a judge, and then it has the power to abolish the district and by that act to end the tenure of the judge, surely Congress has the power, for the same reason, to create additional circuit judges, and when the hour has arrived that those judges are no longer necessary, in the opinion of Congress, to abolish the office of additional circuit judge. If the power exists in the first case I mentioned it exists in the latter case.

Mr. President, I put my vote upon this proposition upon a different ground than that mentioned by my good friend the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. I put it upon the ground, first, that Congress has the power, and has the right to exercise that power, to abolish the office of additional circuit judge, which it created and which it can abolish. I am in favor of abolishing the Commerce Court, and with it the office of judge of the Commerce Court, not upon the ground that the individual occupants of that office may or may not have decided questions of law as I think they should have been decided, but upon the ground that the court itself ought never to have been created and ought no longer to exist; and because I believe the court no longer ought to exist I shall vote to abolish the court; and since I shall vote to abolish the only thing which made a judge necessary and shall vote to terminate the very office he fills, I shall therefore, in logical sequence, vote to abolish the office of additional circuit judge, a thing not heard of before.

Mr. President, about the human side of this question, we are told that men were appointed to office and had a right to expect that they should hold it for life. Not so, Mr. President. No man has any right to any office, as a matter of natural right, in this country. When he is placed in an office he has the right to expect to hold that office so long as the law gives him the right to hold it; and when a man is appointed to the office of additional circuit judge, he takes it with the full knowledge that if the law is changed the office may fall, and his tenure of office thereby also fall. There is no contract when we appoint a man judge of a United States court that the court will never be abolished. If there were such a monstrous doctrine as that, then this Government had better never create another court or another district, or place in office another man who can claim you have no right to abolish the court, however useless it may have become.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, one moment will be the sum of the time I shall occupy to address myself to what is either a misconception on the part of the able Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] as to the meaning of the provision or to confess that I myself have indulged in so great an error as to have some responsibility for this amendment. If the position of this bill were that it left the judges where they could again exercise a final jurisdiction in the matter of commerce and render such orders as were complained of, the strictures of the Senator from Oklahoma should be very weighty with us, for we would be abolishing the court only in name and yet be establishing it in power in another form. I beg to inform the Senator that my construction of the provision is—and I think its letter and its spirit will bear out that construction—that they are now judges merely assigned on circuit to district court duty and if they render an opinion touching commerce matters an appeal may be taken from them to the Circuit Court of Appeals and from there to the Supreme Court of the United States, in appropriate cases, whereas formerly their decisions were filed unless, on their invitation, the Supreme Court of the United States should review their decision. That being so, this new provision makes a very considerable change and avoids the very evil which the Senator rightly apprehends would be dangerous if continued.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole upon the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] as modified by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]. [Putting the question.] By the sound the "ayes" seem to have it, and the amendment as modified is concurred in.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I ask for a division.

There were, upon a division—ayes 25, noes 23.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON], and withhold my vote unless it should be necessary to make a quorum. Then I will vote.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND]. As that Senator is not present I do not feel at liberty to vote.

Mr. JAMES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. In his absence I withhold my vote unless it should be necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY],

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except in case my vote is necessary to make a quorum. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. LEA (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD] to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. NEWLANDS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. THORNTON (when Mr. RANSDELL's name was called). I announce the necessary absence from the city of my colleague. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SHAFROTH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I have the privilege of voting to make a quorum. As it appears now that my vote is necessary, I will vote. If, later on, I find that it is not necessary, I will withdraw it. I vote "nay."

Mr. SMITH of Arizona (after having [illegible]

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I desire to call attention to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH].

Mr. WALSH. I ask that the amendment may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 33 of the bill the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] offered an amendment, which was modified by the Senator from Montana, as follows:

On page 33, line 18, after the word "repealed," strike out the bill down to and including line 12, page 34, and in lieu of the words stricken out insert the following words:

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the tenure of any of the judges now acting as circuit judges by appointment under the terms of said act, but such judges shall continue to act under assignment, as in the said act provided, as judges of the district courts and circuit courts of appeals, and in the event of and on the death, resignation, or removal from office of any of such judges his office is hereby abolished, and no successor to him shall be appointed.

[illegible] Mr. President, I desire to say only from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF], and I withdraw my vote.

Mr. REED. I desire to say, in explanation of my vote, that when I voted I knew, or felt, that my vote would be necessary in order to make a quorum. My pair with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] gives me that right.

While I am on my feet I desire again to announce the necessary absence from the city of my colleague [Mr. STONE].

Mr. OVERMAN. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], but when he left the Chamber he insisted upon my voting. I vote "nay."

Mr. HOLLIS. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY] is necessarily absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT].

Mr. KERN. My vote being necessary to make a quorum, I vote "nay."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] to the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and will vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—17.

Bankhead	Hollis	Myers	Thornton
Borah	Johnson	Nelson	Walsh
Brandegee	Jones	O'Gorman	
Bryan	Lewis	Shields	
Burton	McLean	Thomas	

NAYS—22.

Ashurst	Lane	Poindexter	Smith, S. C.
Bacon	Lea	Reed	Swanson
Bristow	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Thompson
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Simmons	Vardaman
Hughes	Overman	Smith, Ariz.	
Kern	Owen	Smith, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—56.

Bradley	du Pont	Newlands	Shively
Brady	Fall	Norris	Smith, Md.
Burleigh	Fletcher	Oliver	Smith, Mich.
Catron	Gallinger	Page	Smoot
Chamberlain	Goff	Penrose	Stephenson
Chilton	Gronna	Perkins	Sterling
Clapp	Hitchcock	Pittman	Stone
Clark, Wyo.	Jackson	Pomerene	Sutherland
Clarke, Ark.	James	Ransdell	Tillman
Colt	Kenyon	Robinson	Townsend
Crawford	La Follette	Root	Warren
Culberson	Lippitt	Saulsbury	Weeks
Cummins	Lodge	Shafroth	Williams
Dillingham	McCumber	Sherman	Works

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not a quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. OVERMAN. I ask that the Secretary be directed to call the roll of absent Senators.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have a right to ask that the names of absent Senators be called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

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

Ashurst	Hollis	Myers	Smith, Ariz.
Bacon	Hughes	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	James	Newlands	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Johnson	O'Gorman	Swanson
Brandegee	Jones	Overman	Thomas
Bristow	Kern	Owen	Thompson
Bryan	Lane	Poindexter	Thornton
Burton	Lea	Reed	Vardaman
Chamberlain	Lewis	Shafroth	Walsh
Chilton	McLean	Sheppard	
Clarke, Ark.	Martin, Va.	Shields	
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Simmons	

Mr. THORNTON. I again announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. RANSDELL]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-five Senators have answered to the roll call—not a quorum. The Secretary will call the names of absent Senators.

The Secretary called the names of absent Senators.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. BACON. I think there ought to be an exception made of such of them as are known to be ill.

Mr. KERN. The Sergeant at Arms will probably exercise some discretion in the matter. I am using the language of the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana moves that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms is directed to compel the attendance of absent Senators who are well.

At 10 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m. Mr. PITTMAN entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 10 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m. Mr. HITCHCOCK entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 11 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m. Mr. GOFF entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is now present. Without objection, proceedings under the call will be vacated.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The roll call having begun under the order of the Senate, it was suspended for lack of a quorum, and that is still the order of business and excludes debate.

Mr. BORAH. When the roll had been called, it was found that there was no quorum, and there being no quorum there was no roll call. Besides, the Senator from Idaho has the floor.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I rise to a point of order, which I can make when the Senator from Idaho has the floor.

Mr. BORAH. Exactly.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. My point of order is that the Senator from Idaho is out of order, and that the business before the Senate is the roll call, which was begun. There was no completed roll call, because there was no quorum present, and the calling of the roll is the continuing order when a quorum is announced until it is finished.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. BORAH. The moment the roll call disclosed that there was no quorum, the roll call and everything else ended and was a nullity until there was a quorum present. It could not attach to that which happened when there was no quorum, but that which happened after there was a quorum and made it complete.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Does the Senator then claim that there has been no roll call?

Mr. BORAH. I do not.

Mr. OVERMAN. There ought not to have been any call. The Vice President ordered it himself. It is the first time I have ever known that to be done in the Senate.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. There was a call for a vote by yeas and nays on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], and the Chair decided that the Senate had sustained the call for the yeas and nays and the roll call proceeded. A quorum not having voted the roll call was not complete.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator is mistaken about that. The vote was taken on the amendment by a division, and the vote stood 25 to 23, I think, and no quorum having voted on the roll call, the Chair ordered the roll to be called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The Senator from North Carolina is mistaken.

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Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from North Carolina asked that the names of the absentees be called when the roll was called on the amendment. The Senator is right about that. Then there was no quorum. I suggested that the absentees be called, and the Chair very discourteously to me ordered that the roll be called when he had no right to order a roll call.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho is in order and will proceed.

[Mr. BORAH addressed the Senate. See Appendix.]

Mr. OVERMAN. Will the Senator from Idaho yield to me to make a request?

Mr. BORAH. I will yield to the Senator for a request if the Senator will not take advantage of the fact that I yield the floor to him.

Mr. OVERMAN. This bill involves some $4,000,000 of urgent deficiencies of the Government, actual deficiencies. The Government must have the money in order to keep house. We have a quorum here, but we lack about 10 of a voting quorum. In order that this bill may pass and the Government may have its money to keep house, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the yeas and nays be vacated.

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

Mr. VARDAMAN. I object.

Mr. OVERMAN. The objection comes too late. It has been ordered.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, did the Senator from North Carolina ask unanimous consent?

Mr. OVERMAN. I did.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I take it the Senator would not ask for unanimous consent until I have an opportunity to object, under the circumstances under which he got the floor?

Mr. OVERMAN. Certainly not. I thought the Senator from Idaho was perfectly willing.

Mr. BORAH. I do not yet know what the request was.

Mr. OVERMAN. Frankly, I asked that unanimous consent be given to vacate the order for the yeas and nays in order that we might have a viva voce vote or a division.

Mr. BORAH. I have no objection to the vacation of the order. I did not understand what was the unanimous consent asked.

Mr. OVERMAN. My purpose in asking unanimous consent was that we might do something to-night, and it is impossible to do it without a voting quorum. If we could get unanimous consent to vacate the order for the yeas and nays, then we could take a viva voce vote or a vote by division.

Mr. BORAH. Well, Mr. President, I am perfectly willing, and shall not object to unanimous consent that the order now pending for the yeas and nays may be vacated; but I do not want to be understood as consenting that whenever we do vote, we vote viva voce. We will determine that when we reach it, but I am willing now that this particualr order may be vacated, and I shall not object.

Mr. OVERMAN. I said either by viva voce vote or by a rising vote—a division.

Mr. BORAH. I am perfectly willing that the order for a yea-and-nay vote shall be vacated as the order now stands. I will not object to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. VARDAMAN. I object, Mr. President.

Mr. OVERMAN. Well, Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to make a motion to adjourn?

Mr. BORAH. I will.

Mr. JAMES. I hope the Senator from North Carolina will not do that.

Mr. OVERMAN. It is absolutely impossible to get a voting quorum to-night.

Mr. BORAH. May I make a suggestion, Mr. President? If this matter could be put in such condition that the conference committee could consider it, so far as I am concerned I would be willing to defer the argument until such time as we can make it under more convenient circumstances.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, this is not the end of this matter, even if the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] be adopted. That, of course, would send it to conference. The House is very insistent upon this bill as it came from that body. The vote there was two to one in favor of the abolition of these judges. It will probably come back here, and we could have a discussion of the matter when we have a quorum; but it ought to go to conference at once, if possible.

Mr. BORAH. Well, as I have said, so far as I am concerned, I have no desire, Mr. President, to do what might be considered by my colleagues an unseemly or improper thing; but I feel so earnestly about the matter that I am not willing that it shall pass off under the circumstances under which it is passing now. If it goes to conference and comes back here, and there is a Senate here, I shall be perfectly willing and perfectly content to submit as briefly as I can my objections and let the Senate pass upon the matter; but I say, without, of course, any feeling toward any particular Member, that I would not consent, if I could prevent it, to the Senate of the United States under these peculiar conditions establishing this precedent. When it comes, it must come as the result—as the deliberate judgment of a full Senate of the United States after full discussion. If that can not be had, one thing will be had, the debate of 1802 will go completely into this RECORD if I have the physical ability to stand here and put it into the RECORD.

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

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Of course, the Senator understands that the only thing that would go to conference would be the Senate amendments. That part of the bill which abolishes the Commerce Court would not be in conference.

Mr. OVERMAN. Oh, no; that has been adopted by the Senate and does not go to conference. The only thing that would go to conference would be the amendment of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] and the amendments we have put on the bill in the Senate to-day.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator and I agree exactly. He has said just what I said.

[Mr. BORAH addressed the Senate. See Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I desire to ask the Senator if he is willing to yield for a motion to adjourn?

Mr. BORAH. I am always willing to accommodate the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. It would be an accommodation.

Mr. OVERMAN. Before the motion is made, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be instructed by the Senate to telegraph Senators who are absent from the city that their presence is needed here to attend to the important business of the Senate, that there is urgent and important business before the Senate, and that their presence is desired here.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will be instructed to telegraph absent Senators to return.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) providing for the printing of 80,000 copies of the tariff law of 1913, etc.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 20) providing for the printing of 30,000 copies of the income-tax section of the tariff law of 1913, etc.

TARIFF LAW OF 1913.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) of the House of Representatives, which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of Congress 80,000 copies of the tariff law of 1913 in pamphlet form, indexed, with paper cover, to be apportioned as follows:

Thirty-five thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 30,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 5,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, 5,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, 5,000 copies for the use of the document room of the Senate, and 5,000 copies for the use of the document room of the House; and that the Public Printer be authorized to print for sale such copies of said document as in his discretion may be required.

Mr. SIMMONS. This resolution from the House is identical with the concurrent resolution passed by the Senate this morning. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution.

The resolution was concurred in.

THE INCOME TAX.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 20) of the House of Representatives, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed for the use of Congress 30,000 copies of the income-tax section of the tariff law of 1913, in pamphlet form, 20,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives and 10,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and that the Public Printer be authorized to print for sale such copies of said income-tax section of said law as in his discretion may be necessary.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, October 4, 1913, at 12 o'clock m.

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the impeachment trial of one of the members of that court had not died out in this Hall, wherein that distinguished gentleman referred to by the Senator from New York had been convicted and put out of office.

My friend the learned Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] was not in favor of retaining in the service the members of the Commerce Court if the court had not been abolished, but since their power for harm has been minimized by the abolition of the court and these men consigned to the limbo of "innocuous desuetude" he is in favor of retaining them.

Mr. President, a public office is a public trust and not a private perquisite. When the functions of the office to which these men were appointed have been destroyed their use to the Government no longer exists, and no Senator can justify his vote in retaining them on the pay roll after the office has been abolished. I am going to vote against this bill for another reason, namely, the appropriation of $25,000 to make preliminary plans for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River. There is no necessity for this bridge, and I deem it an unwarranted prodigality of the public funds.

I am going to vote against the bill because of an appropriation it contains of $7,000 to buy an automobile for the Vice President. I do not believe it is the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish automobiles and other luxuries for its officers, with the possible exception of the President. I think the time has come when these unnecessary expenditures should cease. I want to go back to the old Democratic simplicity of Thomas Jefferson. I believe in the reduction of expenditures in all public matters to the necessities of the Government.

Now, I do not want to do anything distasteful to the Senators who are in charge of this bill. There seems to be a disposition here to pass it. While I disapprove of it most heartily, I am not going to use dilatory tactics to prevent its passage, and therefore shall not insist upon a roll call.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill was passed.

PETITION.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Oakland, Cal., praying for additional aids to navigation in Alaskan waters, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ADOLPH UNGER.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to authorize the reinstatement of Adolph Unger as a cadet in the United States Military Academy, and I submit a report (No. 119) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution has been passed by the House. It provides for the readmission of the young man named therein to the Military Academy. It is desirable, if he can be entered, that it be done just as soon as possible.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I move that the joint resolution S. J. Res. 62, which is identical with the House joint resolution just passed, be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

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. 3195) granting a pension to Victoria A. Parsons; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 3196) for the relief of heirs or estate of John C. McMahen, deceased (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

FLOOD CONTROL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER (S. DOC. NO. 204).

Mr. THORNTON. At the request of my colleague from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], I ask unanimous consent for the printing as a Senate document of a report of the engineer of the Mississippi River Commission made to the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army by instruction of the Chief of Engineers in connection with flood prevention in the Mississippi River. Attached to it is a copy of an address by Col. C. McD. Townsend on the flood control of the Mississippi River, which has already been published as a Senate document, but which is referred to and which makes this report more comprehensible; also a copy of another address by Col. C. McD. Townsend, president of the Mississippi River Commission, on the flood control of the Mississippi River and delivered before the National Drainage Congress at St. Louis, Mo. The report and addresses are linked together, and for that reason it is desired that they be printed, with the illustrations, as a single Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana asks unanimous consent that certain papers, together with the illustrations, be printed as a public document. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is entered.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. PITTMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7207.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I ask for order, Mr. President. It is impossible to hear what is going on.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair admonishes Senators to preserve order.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order. The Senator from Nevada, as I understand, has moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a certain bill. That motion, as I understand, is not debatable.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Nobody is debating it, as the Chair understands.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I call for the regular order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion of the Senator from Nevada is the regular order.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. PITTMAN. I do.

Mr. BRISTOW. May I make a suggestion to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield for that purpose, with pleasure.

Mr. BRISTOW. I desire to state that it will be impossible to dispose of the matter referred to by the Senator from Nevada to-day. There will be a lengthy debate on it, and it does not seem to me that it is fair to the Senate, tired and worn as it is, to precipitate a controversy at this time in regard to this matter. I simply want to ask the Senator from Nevada not to impose upon a worn-out Senate at this late period after such a long——

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, there is so much confusion immediately in the rear of the Chamber that we can not hear one word that is being said. This confusion has continued all the morning.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has no power to compel Senators to observe the rules and to keep order. The Chair can only admonish them that other Senators insist that they shall do so; and the Chair indicates that to the Senate very emphatically, and hopes that they will observe it. The Senator from Kansas will proceed.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I was merely suggesting to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] that the bill moved by him will precipitate a long debate. There is a great deal of objection to this measure throughout the country, and it is not fair to a tired and worn Senate, struggling as we have been for months and months here and late at night for two nights, to precipitate this matter on this Saturday afternoon. So I hope the Senator will not insist upon his motion being put.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I should like to comply with the request of the Senator from Kansas. I know the bill involves an important question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Let the title of the bill indicated by the Senator from Nevada be read to the Senate, so that the Senate may understand what the request is.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 7207) granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, this is the bill that is known as the Hetch Hetchy bill, a bill to provide a right of way for carrying water from the Hetch Hetchy Valley to San Francisco. I know there will be some debate on the bill, but I do not think that the Senator from Kansas is right as to the extensiveness of the debate. I think that if the debate——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to call the attention of the Senator from Nevada to the rule of the Senate

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which provides that a motion to proceed to the consideration of a bill before 2 o'clock is not debatable.

Mr. PITTMAN. I am not debating that question. I was only——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator can not debate anything until his motion is disposed of. The question is on the adoption of the motion made by the Senator from Nevada that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7207. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will suspend. There is unusual disorder prevailing this morning in the Chamber, which the Chair is wholly unable to account for. If Senators do not desire that business be conducted in such a way that it can be understood, let them say so in some definite form. The Chair admonishes them to preserve order. The Secretary will proceed with the roll call.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. It is impossible to hear even what the President pro tempore says.

The Secretary resumed the calling of the roll.

Mr. SHAFROTH (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from the State of California [Mr. WORKS] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I only have the right to vote in case my vote is necessary to make a quorum. I therefore refrain from voting at present.

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I inquire if the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have a pair with that Senator, and for the present I will withhold my vote, but there is an understanding that I may vote when it is necessary to make a quorum. If later on that fact develops, I shall avail myself of the privilege of voting.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] and vote "yea."

Mr. SHAFROTH. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] to the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and vote "yea."

Mr. WALSH (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted inadvertently, without announcing my pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey (after having voted in the negative). I voted "nay," but I desire to change my vote to "yea" in order that the question may be brought up.

Mr. REED. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and vote "yea."

While I am on my feet I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. STONE] is unavoidably absent. If he were present, I am satisfied he would vote "yea." In his absense he is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. TILLMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted inadvertently. I have a general pair with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON], and therefore I desire to withdraw my vote.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (after having voted in the affirmative). I desire to withdraw my vote, in the absence of my general pair, the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER].

Mr. KERN. I desire again to announce the illness of my colleague [Mr. SHIVELY]. He is unavoidably detained from the the Senate on that account. I ask that this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. GRONNA. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCCUMBER] is necessarily absent from the city on important business.

Mr. WEEKS. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. LODGE] is absent on account of illness. He has a general pair, as has already been stated, with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH].

I wish also to state that the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] is absent from the Senate on account of important business. I desire to have these statements stand for the day.

Mr. THORNTON. I desire again to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. RANSDELL]. I ask that this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. REED (after having voted in the affirmative). A moment ago I voted, transferring my pair to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE]. I now understand that he has already voted, which I did not know. I therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—37.

Ashurst	Johnson	Overman	Smith, S. C.
Bacon	Kern	Owen	Swanson
Bankhead	Lea	Perkins	Thomas
Bryan	Lewis	Pittman	Thompson
Chilton	Martin, Va.	Pomerene	Thornton
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Shafroth	Vardaman
Hitchcock	Myers	Sheppard	Walsh
Hollis	Nelson	Shields	
Hughes	Norris	Simmons	
James	O'Gorman	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—15.

Borah	Burton	Jackson	McLean
Bradley	Crawford	Jones	Poindexter
Brandegee	Goff	La Follette	Weeks
Bristow	Gronna	Lane	

NOT VOTING—43.

Brady	du Pont	Penrose	Smoot
Burleigh	Fall	Ransdell	Stephenson
Catron	Fletcher	Reed	Sterling
Chamberlain	Gallinger	Robinson	Stone
Clapp	Kenyon	Root	Sutherland
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Saulsbury	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge	Sherman	Townsend
Colt	McCumber	Shively	Warren
Culberson	Newlands	Smith, Ga.	Williams
Cummins	Oliver	Smith, Md.	Works
Dillingham	Page	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. PITTMAN's motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7207) granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby granted to the city and county of San Francisco, a municipal corporation in the State of California, all necessary rights of way along such locations and of such width, not to exceed 250 feet, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior may be required for the purposes of this act, in, over, and through the public lands of the United States in the counties of Tuolumne, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Alameda, in the State of California, and in, over, and through the Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest, or portions thereof, lying within the said counties, for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipes, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, and conduits for conveying water for domestic purposes and uses to the city and county of San Francisco and such other municipalities and water districts as, with the consent of the city and county of San Francisco, or in accordance with the laws of the State of California in force at the time application is made, may hereafter participate in the beneficial use of the rights and privileges granted by this act; for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining power and electric plants, poles, and lines for generation and sale and distribution of electric energy; also for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining telephone and telegraph lines, and for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining roads, trails, bridges, tramways, railroads, and other means of locomotion, transportation, and communication, such as may be necessary or proper in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the works constructed by the grantee herein; together with such lands in the Hetch Hetchy Valley and Lake Eleanor Basin within the Yosemite National Park, and the Cherry Valley within the Stanislaus National Forest, irrespective of the width or extent of said lands, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be actually necessary for surface or underground reservoirs, diverting and storage dams; together with such lands as the Secretary of the Interior may determine to be actually necessary for power houses, and all other structures or buildings necessary or properly incident to the construction, operation, and maintenance of said water-power and electric plants, telephone and telegraph lines, and such means of locomotion, transportation, and communication as may be established; together with the right to take, free of cost, from the public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and the Stanislaus National Forest adjacent to its right of way, within such distance as the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may determine, stone, earth, gravel, sand, tufa, and other materials of like character actually necessary to be used in the construction, operation, and repair of its said water-power and electric plants, its said telephone and telegraph lines, and its said means of locomotion, transportation, or communication, under such conditions and regulations as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, within their respective jurisdictions, for the protection of the public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and the Stanislaus National Forest: *Provided*, That said grantee shall file, as hereinafter provided, a map or maps showing the boundaries, location, and extent of said proposed rights of way and lands for the purposes hereinabove set forth: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall approve no location or change of location in the national forests unless said location or change of location shall have been approved in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. That within three years after the passage of this act said grantee shall file with the registers of the United States land offices, in the districts where said rights of way or lands are located, a map or maps showing the boundaries, locations, and extent of said proposed rights of way and lands required for the purposes stated in section 1 of this act; but no permanent construction work shall be commenced on said land until such map or maps shall have been filed as herein

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Also, a bill (H. R. 8809) removing the charge of desertion against Lambert F. Haberstrow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAHAN: A bill (H. R. 8810) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 8811) to execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Sarah B. Hatch, widow of Davis W. Hatch; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VAUGHAN: A bill (H. R. 8812) for the relief of the heirs of Michael Mayers, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 8813) granting an increase of pension to James M. Dutro; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL of California: Petition of board of trustees of the California State Library, favoring the extension of the parcel-post system to include books; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CURRY: Petition of the board of trustees of the California State Library, favoring the passage of House resolution to extend the parcel post to include books; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Papers to accompany House bill 3583, for the relief of George H. Poust; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of citizens of Sodus, Wolcott, Dundee, Ontario, Ontario Center, Rushville Center, Gorham, Victor, Naples, Holcomb, Williamson, and East Williamson, N. Y., favoring the passage of H. R. 5308, which provides for a tax on interstate mail-order business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Alameda County Colored American Center of California Civic League, Oakland, Cal., protesting against discriminating in the Government departments against colored employees; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of board of trustees of the California State Library, favoring the passage of House resolution 227, for the extension of the parcel post to include books; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TALCOTT of New York: Petition of the Third Annual State Conference on Taxation, Binghamton, N. Y., favoring the passage of legislation for the immediate collection of statistics of wealth, debt, and taxation as authorized by the permanent census act; to the Committee on the Census.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *October 9, 1913.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read and approved.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, there is a great deal of talk in the newspapers about what is being done by the Committee on Banking and Currency and when we are to have a report. We have been here some time waiting for a report from the committee. This Congress is not going to adjourn until we have some currency legislation. The committee has been having hearings for three weeks. There was spent $100,000 or more in sending a commission abroad to study this great question. Now we are marking time here in Washington, adjourning from day to day, and I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee, whom I see on the floor, when we are going to have a report from his committee, in order that we may know something about whether we can stay here or go home to our families until the committee does report.

It does seem to me that there is some effort on the part of some people, not Senators, to prevent any action from being taken during this session. I notice in the papers this morning that there was a great convention held in Boston yesterday by the bankers of the country and also that a resolution was introduced by a man who is not a banker, so far as I know—a defeated Member of Congress, a very able man, who knows a great deal about the tariff and is a tariff expert; but I never heard of him as a banker—and when it was announced who should control the money and the currency of the country, the bankers or the Government, with one accord they shouted, "We should! We, the bankers, should!"

I hold in my hand a telegram received from a man who was in the convention who is vice president of a million-dollar bank, and he says that the whole and the only plan of leaders here is to defeat if possible any action on the bill at this session; and the resolution adopted yesterday has that underlying object. The country banks are all right, but simply have been hoodwinked, and will catch on later.

I know the sentiment of the country. The people in my State and the country banks there want action taken on this subject. If we get the bill back here, we can discuss it in open session and pass a bill that will be satisfactory to the people. I should like to know from the chairman of the committee when we may expect a report from his committee.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, if the chairman of the committee had his own way about it he could report the bill next week. The chairman of the committee has not had his own way about it. I do not know when the committee will be ready to act. The hearings, I believe, have had a beneficial result upon the minds of the country, at least, and also upon the members of the committee who approached this matter with more or less lack of complete information with regard to it. By these hearings we have had the point of view of a great number of men—bankers and, in some few cases, business men—but for the most part the bankers have desired to be heard, claiming that they wanted to have their views understood by the committee; and they have been heard with great patience and with great repetition of what we have heard over and over again.

We have now taken testimony that will probably fill 2,000 pages, a copy of which has been promptly sent to every Member of the Senate as it has been printed. The bankers had been heard quite extensively by the House committee during last winter, and those hearings comprise over 700 pages of printed matter and were made available to every member of the committee. The examination by the Pujo committee, also of several thousand pages, has been available, as well as the 32 volumes of the National Monetary Commission.

Mr. OVERMAN. Did the same bankers who are appearing before your committee appear before the House committee?

Mr. OWEN. Practically; their leaders did.

Mr. OVERMAN. Is it expected that every banker in the United States will be heard before reporting the bill?

Mr. OWEN. I am not answering for the committee; I am answering only for myself when I say we have heard a great many of them and that the committee thought it well to continue the hearings not later than the 25th of October. It passed a resolution a day or two ago to that effect. The 25th of October is next Saturday two weeks. I was only recounting the hearings that had been given and the volumes of information available to the committee and to those attempting to make the preliminary draft of a bill that might be made satisfactory to the country and which would seem to be in accord with the best opinion of the country. I myself took part in it, and a very active part, and before venturing to put into form my own ideas in the bill I did consult not only this record which was taken in the House—I read that record—but I consulted also with the members of the American Bankers' Association who were designated by that association as the currency commission. I spent hours and hours with them trying to ascertain with precision and as intimately as possible their views. They were also heard by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the President of the United States in connection with this preliminary draft of the bill. Somebody had to draft it. It could not be drafted by everybody, of course. It had to be drafted by some men who would give it special attention, and they did the best they could with it. It was a preliminary draft and is fundamentally sound, although, of course, it can be improved by common counsel. It went before the House, was discussed at great length in Democratic caucus, was variously amended, and then on the House floor it was further discussed and an extensive record made. The debates on it are before the Members of the Senate.

I think that in reality we have had about all the hearings necessary for me to make up my mind. I can not speak for any other member of the committee.

Mr. OVERMAN. I should like to ask the Senator if, in his opinion, there is any concerted effort on the part of the bankers of this country to prevent legislation at this session?

Mr. OWEN. I have no way of ascertaining what their motive is. I think this Boston meeting had for its obvious purpose to work up opposition to this bill and either force the bankers'

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view or to delay or defeat the bill. What the purpose may be beyond that I have no means of knowing. It is difficult to ascertain the purposes of men. We generally have to judge of purposes by the actions of men. I do not like to attribute any ulterior purpose to the bankers; but I, of course, recognize the fact that they are having a very active propaganda carried on about it, because there have been called numerous State bankers' meetings, and they have passed various resolutions about this bill. I attended several of those State meetings myself, one of them in Virginia, where I explained the bill quite fully, and they passed a vote in favor of the principles of the bill quite unanimously. Not very long afterwards, when they had had an opportunity, I suppose, of consulting with the leaders of the propaganda, they met and passed a resolution against it.

So I do not know what the motive is. I simply know that we have given a great deal of time to hearing their point of view. The committee has been very patient about it. In fact, I think that the hearings have gone so far that they are not really necessary to be continued any longer. But that is a matter which is in the control of the committee, not in the control of the chairman. I really hope that the committee will soon be ready to report the bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand, then, by the official action taken, the committee will not report before the 25th of October?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is when the hearings will be closed.

Mr. OWEN. The hearings might close before that time, if the committee orders it to be done. The matter is in the hands of the committee.

Mr. OVERMAN. I understand, then, the committee has taken action that the hearings will close on the 25th?

Mr. OWEN. Not later than the 25th.

Mr. OVERMAN. And there is no telling when we will get a report from the committee on the bill.

Mr. OWEN. No, sir; there is no definite information I could give the Senator upon that matter. The hearings will conclude not later than the 25th. The committee has it in its power to conclude the hearings earlier if it sees fit.

Mr. OVERMAN. Does the Senator think we can get a report from the committee by the 1st of November?

Mr. OWEN. I greatly regret that the chairman can not definitely forecast when the report will be made.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. CUMMINS. I read last night rather a remarkable statement in one of the evening papers, and I should like to ask the chairman of the committee whether he has any information upon the subject. One of these papers, in the endeavor to right the President with respect to an alleged interview that had been given out in the Post, attributed to the President this statement, that he neither expected nor wanted the support of any Republican to this measure. Does the Senator from Oklahoma know whether the President made the statement which I have just quoted?

Mr. OWEN. The statement is obviously preposterous.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. THOMAS. I wish to say in answer to the query of the Senator from Iowa that I have it from the President's own lips that the statements attributed to him are without foundation—a statement which I assured him I would repeat on the floor of the Senate if the occasion arose requiring it. Those of us who know the President intimately know that this assurance from him was unnecessary. The statement does not sound like him, it is not characteristic of him, and it is entirely foreign to the tenor of his whole political life. I am sure the President would welcome, as we all would, the cooperation of both sides of this Chamber in the accomplishment of any great act of national legislation that is designed for the general welfare.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am very glad to hear what the Senator from Colorado has just said. It seemed to me inconceivable that a President of the United States could say what is imputed to him. A President who would utter a sentiment of that kind is not worthy of the high place which the occupant of that office holds, and I asked the question because I felt that the people of this country ought to be advised definitely whether a statement of that kind had been made. I am sure that they will receive with great relief the denial of the Senator from Colorado, and I accept it absolutely and implicitly as the truth.

Mr. THOMAS. I am sure the Senator does, and I think he will agree with me also that those who are responsible for placing such words in the mouth of the Chief Magistrate of the United States are themselves unworthy of public confidence.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not know who is responsible for it.

Mr. THOMAS. Neither do I.

Mr. CUMMINS. The statement to which I referred appeared in the Evening Star yesterday.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to me?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I feel that a declaration or publication of that character is utterly scandalous, and it is so utterly at variance with the thoughts and expressions of President Wilson that it seems to me it can find but little lodgment in the mind of any sensible man in this country. His whole life and his political life in New Jersey during the time when he was a candidate for governor and during the time when he was governor of our Commonwealth have been so utterly contrary to any such thought and expression as to make it sheerly senseless and ridiculous.

He has courted, and our party in New Jersey has courted, the fair-minded, honest men of all parties to join with us and with him in the matter of reform and clean, good government to advance the welfare of our Commonwealth, and I believe thus far it will be the universal consensus of opinion in this broad land that whatever act has prompted President Wilson it has been not to advance partisan supremacy but for broad, patriotic, and just purposes. I feel that the country may rely upon his judgment and his wisdom, at least upon his fairness, to urge the assistance of all parties for better government, for cleaner government, and for relief from conditions that have burdened the masses of our country.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, these numerous misrepresentations appearing in the press, not only with regard to the President but also with regard to members of the committee, with regard to the chairman of the committee, are obviously inspired by some desire to create mischief by exciting hostility, and by stirring up ill feeling between members of the committee and between members of the committee and the President, and between the President and the Congress of the United States. Numerous false statements have appeared in the press. I have not felt called upon to enter a public denial, much less to defend the President with regard to the absurd and unreasonable charge that he should have said such a thing as that he did not expect nor care for Republican support on a great public measure. No human being knowing the President's high character, his delicate consideration for others and for the proprieties, would believe such an utterly unreasonable statement, and the country will not give a sigh of relief to be informed that the President has not said this for the very common-sense reason that no common-sense citizen has believed it for a moment.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

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

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I have heard with a good deal of satisfaction, as I think the other Senators on this side have heard, the disclaimers on behalf of the President. I am very glad to know that the President has no intention of doing the things which it has been stated in the newspapers that he had in mind to do; but there is another matter which I regard as of quite as much importance, and upon which I should like to have the disclaimer of the Senator quite as emphatically, if he is in a position to make it.

It has also been stated in the newspapers that, unless this bill can be forced through the committee and brought to the attention of the Senate within what some regard as a reasonable time, it is the intention to take it into the Democratic caucus. I would regard it as exceedingly unfortunate if a bill of this character should be treated in that way; and I should like to ask the Senator, who has been exceedingly frank in his statements, whether or not, to his knowledge, there is any such intention on his part or upon the part of any considerable number of Senators upon the other side?

Mr. OWEN. I will answer the Senator presently, when I have concluded my remarks, which he interrupted.

This obvious propaganda carried on in the press really would seem to have some other than a patriotic purpose. Why should the President of the United States be misrepresented day after day, and why should he be compelled to enter disclaimer after disclaimer with regard to these obvious falsehoods circulated about him? Who is responsible for it? Nobody? Has it no source, no purpose? It justifies the suspicion or the statement

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of the telegram sent from Boston to the Senator from North Carolina, to which he has just called attention.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator from Oklahoma said earlier in his statement that the bankers of Virginia had first indorsed this bill.

Mr. OWEN. The principles of this bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. But that later they had held a meeting, after probably conferring with others, in which they had condemned it. The Senator from North Carolina, my colleague [Mr. OVERMAN], has stated that the bankers of his State and my State are in favor of this measure. I believe that statement to be true, from information in my possession. I want to ask the Senator from Oklahoma what particular class of bankers in this country, in his opinion, are making this opposition and are responsible, if the bankers at all are responsible, for this propaganda that the Senator is talking about?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, it is difficult to describe them as a class, and I do not like to enter into a description of a class responsible for anything. I think that these bankers' conventions are often engineered by a few active gentlemen who have what they conceive to be a class purpose to serve, and that they do not of necessity at all represent the sentiment of the bankers of the country. I have great respect for the bankers of the country; I believe they comprise a class of honorable and useful men; and, as a rule, I believe they are as patriotic as other citizens. Where they have an interest to serve, an interest which they think it their duty to protect, I should expect them to actively do those things which they think necessary to protect that interest; but I do not believe that those who conduct these conventions in reality always represent the great body of the bankers by any means. More than that, the attitude of mind of these gentlemen was fairly illustrated in a meeting which I had the honor of addressing at Cleveland, Ohio, not long since, where there was a State bankers' convention of the State of Ohio.

The question arose before them whether or not we should have prompt action on this subject matter. They voted almost unanimously in favor of that. That did not satisfy one of the bankers who was present and who, I afterwards was informed, had a large volume of country-bank deposits in his bank, and he arose and put this question to the assemblage of bankers: "All of those who are in favor of this bill passing in its present form hold up your hands." Well, there was only a very negligible quantity, perhaps four or five, who held up their hands. I then put this question to them: "Let every man who has read this bill or who knows what it is in its present form hold up his hand." Not a single man held up his hand, not even the gentleman who had made the first proposal. They had not read it, they did not know its meaning, and were in no position, therefore, to pass upon its merits. My own opinion is that the country bankers and the bankers in general will almost unanimously rejoice to avail themselves of the opportunities provided in this bill when it is perfected and submitted as a statute.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] has asked me the question whether——

Mr. SIMMONS. Before the Senator from Oklahoma leaves the present aspect of the subject he is discussing, I wish to say that my understanding is that the bill that passed the other House and was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate will, if it becomes a law, decentralize the reserves which are now held in a few of the larger financial centers of the country. Has the Senator from Oklahoma any reason to believe that this persistent opposition, this agitation, this propaganda against this bill, is in any way influenced, brought about, or carried on by the bankers in the financial centers who are interested in preventing a decentralization of these reserves?

Mr. OWEN. I believe that there is violent and intense opposition on the part of some of those who would like to have these reserves pyramided in New York, where they may be used for speculative purposes. I want to say, also, that some of the greatest bankers in New York state very frankly that they favor this bill in its reserve aspect for the very reason that it will enable those banks to withdraw loans from the speculative market. The president of the National City Bank of New York, Mr. Frank Vanderlip, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now president of that great bank, with $250,000,000 of deposits, is before the committee to-day, and has stated to the committee that under the present law the great banks in the central reserve cities, having no place where they can go for discounts, and being led by their natural interest to earn money for their stockholders and being compelled to use their funds down to the 25 per cent reserve limit, have been thus led to make these call loans on stocks and bonds, subject to an immediate sale, because it affords them a species of quick reserve in case of demand on them for any urgent need.

It is perfectly obvious that these men are almost compelled by necessity to carry the call stock loans, and the natural tendency is to make loans on stocks and bonds subject to immediate sale—call loans—because they have no other place to go where they may supply themselves with funds in case of necessity, that it would enable them to withdraw their resources from the call loans on the New York Stock Exchange and invest them in the commerce and industries of the Nation. Call on collateral has thus grown up because of the deficiencies of the law which we are now about to correct.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. If we are going to debate the provisions of this bill——

Mr. OWEN. I am not going to debate the bill.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I should feel called upon to suggest the absence of a quorum, which I do not do at present, however.

Mr. OWEN. I am not going to debate it. I was simply answering the question which the Senator from North Carolina asked me.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It struck me that the discussion was proceeding to the merits of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. OWEN. I do not propose to debate the bill. I was simply answering the question and speaking of the opposition and attitude of mind on the part of certain people.

It was pointed out by the witness to whom I have referred that if the banks had a Federal reserve bank to which they might go in times——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Did not that witness also state that if this bill should pass in its present form it would increase the domination of New York over the money markets of the country? I so read his testimony as reported in one of the local newspapers, and that is the reason I have asked the question.

Mr. OWEN. That is not an accurate statement of what he said. I can not remember his exact language, of course, but the substance of what he said was——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I am stating the substance of what the newspapers reported that he said. I have not seen the official report of the hearings.

Mr. OWEN. He only spoke of the dominant size of the New York reserve bank in comparison with the size of other reserve banks, if they should be multiplied in number. That was all.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, if the chairman of the committee will yield to me, I will remind him of the fact that Mr. Vanderlip stated that his bank would lose $50,000,000 of country bank deposits by the enactment of this measure in the way of having less money to lend on call; but he also stated that, by diverting the money they had on call, they could lend it in legitimate commercial transactions, and thereby make considerable money. I think that is about all he said on that phase of the matter.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oklahoma will yield to me, I desire to ask him a question.

Mr. OWEN. Certainly.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Inasmuch as the attitude of Senators and other distinguished officials of the Government is freely commented on by the press now—not always quite accurately, however—I will state my recollection of a part of an interview that I read in one of the "palladiums of the liberties of the people" last evening as to the attitude of the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] who is a member of the committee. It was something to the effect that 20 days have been consumed now in the hearings before the committee on this great bill; and I wanted to ask the Senator from Oklahoma whether he thinks that up to date the information elicited by the committee in those 20 days of hearings has justified the expenditure of time on this great question or whether the time has been wasted?

Mr. OWEN. I do not think it should be regarded as wasted, although there has been much said over and over again, merely repeating the arguments of the Chicago conference; in fact, almost all of the evidence has been but a repetition of the arguments of the Chicago conference in one form or another. There has been no attempt made expressly to summon before the committee witnesses who advocate the bill. It was thought better to let those who were opposed to the bill have as full opportunity as possible to indicate its weak points, and that that would be a more useful course of procedure. That course has been substantially followed by having those who were not

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in favor of the bill in its present form suggest amendments and changes and give the reasons therefor. The Senate, in so far as they have read the reports of the hearings, will doubtless perceive that that is the case. Does the Senator wish to interrupt me any further?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator does not criticize the policy of the committee, does he?

Mr. OWEN. The Senator from Oklahoma has not criticized the committee.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. But the Senator himself does not favor the passage of the bill as it came from the other House, does he?

Mr. OWEN. I favor certain amendments to it, but in the main I think it is the most valuable banking bill that has ever been written.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator favors quite a number of amendments, does he not?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; verbal and otherwise, and some in punctuation that I should like to have made, but the great principles of the bill are sound.

Now, answering the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], I will state that from the time I became a member of the committee and its chairman I have with great freedom consulted the Republican members. I have felt at perfect liberty to do so, and have done what I could to secure their cordial and friendly cooperation in writing this bill from a high and patriotic standpoint. We held our meetings in common, and while occasionally we have had conferences of the majority members in connection with the bill, it has been more for the purpose of studying the bill out than for taking any concrete steps independently of the Republican members.

The Senator from Utah asked me the question point-blank as to whether or not I would favor a party conference on this bill or whether there would be one. I do not really know whether there will be one or not, nor have I consulted with any sufficient number of my colleagues to justify me in drawing a conclusion upon that matter.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question? Has it not been the consensus of opinion on this side of the Chamber that this should be a nonpartisan bill? Has it not been thought that it is a great question that ought to be settled without regard to politics and without regard to any partisanship?

Mr. OWEN. I think that has been the consensus of opinion. But I will say to the Senator very frankly that if I thought it was necessary, in order to pass this measure, to have a Democratic caucus, I should strongly and directly favor it. I believe in responsible party government. We have two great parties in this country——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. Or perhaps three.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I did not rise to ask anybody to yield to me. I rose, Mr. President, to inquire how this debate is proceeding?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair can only answer that it is proceeding, as about everything does in the Senate of the United States, by common consent.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Not quite everything, Mr. President. I do not wish to interpose the rules of the Senate to prevent a reasonable latitude on any subject matter that is taken up in this way. I will say that I have myself been in favor of the continuance of this session for the consideration of this subject matter. I believe the committee is considering it seriously, as its importance demands. I do not believe any discussion is necessary to justify the committee in taking all the time that in their judgment should be taken. I do not believe any discussion of this sort is necessary to be used as a spur or a whip or a lash upon them to hurry them. I can not help saying that to me this has the appearance of a prodding of the committee. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the presentation of petitions and memorials, there being an objection to the further discussion of a matter that does not appear to be properly before the Senate. If there be no petitions or memorials, reports of committees are in order. If there be no reports of committees, the introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 3204) granting an increase of pension to Wallace W. Chaffee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 3205) granting an increase of pension to Nettie Randolph (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN ALASKA.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I introduce a joint resolution, and ask that it go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington offers a joint resolution the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 71) for the relief of sufferers from the recent storms in Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S RETROSPECT OF 18 YEARS (S. DOC. NO. 210).

Mr. FLETCHER. I have been requested by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] to move that the order of the Senate of October 3 providing for the printing as a public document of an article prepared 18 years ago for the New York World, giving the impressions and the then beliefs of Senator TILLMAN about Wall Street and what is called "the money power," be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the order of the Senate of October 3 will be reconsidered.

Mr. FLETCHER. On behalf of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] and at his request, I offer the following order and ask for its adoption.

There being no objection, the order was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That the remarks of Senator TILLMAN of October 3, 1913, together with an article prepared 18 years ago for the New York World, giving the impressions and the then beliefs of Senator TILLMAN about Wall Street and what is called "the money power," be printed as a document, with accompanying illustrations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Concurrent and other resolutions are in order.

THE NAVY.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I do not rise to introduce a concurrent resolution, but to make an inquiry concerning one which I introduced about two months ago.

On August 15 I introduced Senate concurrent resolution No. 7, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it directed them to inquire and report to the Senate and House:

First. What increase is desirable in the Naval Establishment.

Second. Whether it is desirable and feasible to provide a definite naval program, to extend over a series of years, with respect to the construction of new ships.

Third. In what order the United States Navy ranks among the first eight naval powers in naval efficiency, in view of the number, type, age, armor, and armament of its ships and the quality, skill, and discipline of its personnel.

Fourth. What proportion of our naval fighting efficiency is constantly available for instant active sea service in case of emergency.

As I stated before, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. I should like to ask some member of the committee, several of whom I see present, whether that committee has been able to give the resolution any consideration.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, so far as I am aware the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has been unable to muster a quorum of late; and about all the business we have done has been in the way of reporting upon nominations. Nothing has been done by a quorum of the committee; and I doubt whether a majority of the committee could be convened to-day, with the limited number of Senators present.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I have counted on the floor of the Senate to-day a majority of the committee—a majority of the Republican membership and one-half of the Democratic membership. While I do not know that to-day is the regular meeting day of the committee, I simply wish to urge that the committee shall give this matter some consideration.

I did not ask that the Senate should instruct the committee at the time I introduced the resolution, but being framed as a concurrent resolution, if the committee think there is any merit in it at all, it would involve going to the House as well as to the Senate. I should like the committee at least to consider it and see whether or not they care to report it.

I bring up this matter particularly at this time, because I am not an alarmist nor a jingo nor a quarrelsome person, and I have no object in doing anything or saying anything in relation to our military affairs that can involve us nationally in any trouble or compromise us at all with foreign nations or in any way detract from the utmost friendliness of this Nation with all foreign nations. It goes without saying, however, that it is the duty of the Government to maintain an adequate Navy. I believe all party platforms agree to that. Unfortunately in the

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Mr. OVERMAN. Does the Senator know how much we gave these people in the last appropriation bill, just a few months ago?

Mr. MYERS. For clerical work?

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes.

Mr. MYERS. No; I do not.

Mr. OVERMAN. Three hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Mr. MYERS. Well, it takes some money to run the Government.

Mr. OVERMAN. We gave them every dollar they asked for. We will have an estimate for more money on the 1st of next July, and in the meantime they want $120,000 after the lapse of three months. Why, Mr. President, we can not stand for that.

Mr. MYERS. They need some more now.

Mr. OVERMAN. They have all the clerical force they asked for. I do not think they ought to come in here at this time and ask for these great appropriations.

Mr. MYERS. If the committee can not stand for it, I appeal to the Senate to stand for it. I believe there is merit in it.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I wish to ask a question for information. I do not understand that the officials of the department are asking for any appropriation at all. I understand they are asking that $10,000 of the total sum which has been appropriated for the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees may be set aside for office help, to keep the office at work. They are simply asking for $10,000 out of the appropriation already made, according to my understanding.

Mr. OVERMAN. We gave them $310,000 in the last appropriation bill for clerical force in this department.

Mr. LANE. Not for this particular line of work.

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes; for clerks in that department and all of these departments. It was a lump appropriation. They can use that $310,000. I will say to the Senator that only three months of this fiscal year have gone by. If the head of this department has a deficiency and has not enough money, he can come and ask for it in the next deficiency bill. We will have another deficiency bill before long.

Senators will understand that we have appropriated $310,000 for this office, beginning with the 1st of July. July, August, and September have gone by, and part of October; and they have a total of $310,000. Suppose they have not enough money. Along in the spring we will have another deficiency bill, and the head of the department can come in at that time if he is behind and ask for more money.

I think the trouble is that these new officers who are coming in do not exactly understand that they have only run for three months of the fiscal year; and while they want more money, and perhaps need more money, this is not the time to get it and not the place to get it.

Mr. LANE. I understand that; but I should like to say, for the Senator's information, that my understanding is that they are not asking for one cent—not a penny. All they are asking for is the authority to use $10,000 of this money for carrying on the clerical work of the office. In other words, you provide them with plenty of money, but do not give them the power to expend it in a way in which they need to expend it.

Mr. OVERMAN. In response to demands from the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS], who was very urgent about this, and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE], the Senate agreed to it; but we can not make the House of Representatives agree to it, and they will not agree to it for the very reason I have stated. If the Senate now insists on it, the House will never agree to it.

Mr. MYERS. I am informed that the House Committee on Appropriations are willing to agree to it now if we will only give them an opportunity.

Mr. OVERMAN. Willing to do it, when the conferees on the part of the Senate have been contending and contesting with them all the time?

Mr. MYERS. They want another chance, I understand.

Mr. OVERMAN. Why, they had a chance on Saturday. That was the time when they disagreed to the Senate amendment. The Senate conferees insisted on it.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, the statement I made was intended to correct the impression that the officials of the department were asking for additional money, when, as I understand the facts, they are asking for permission to use money already appropriated in a manner which is necessary in order properly to expend the appropriation. I simply wished to make that statement.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, without criticizing the conferees, because I have no doubt they did the best they could, I wish to say that the Senator from Oregon is correct. This is not an additional appropriation. After the Indian appropriation bill passed, providing for some service with reference to determining these heirships, it was thought necessary, and I think it was, that the office should be permitted to use this particular amount for this purpose out of the $50,000 appropriated by the Indian appropriation bill.

The Senator from Oregon is right, although I do not share in any reflections upon the conferees. I have no doubt, of course, that they did all they could.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I think that is correct; but it seems to me the only object of the amendment is to authorize the employment of eight additional clerks at $1,200 a year. In the Indian appropriation bill we made an appropriation of $50,000 for field service; and at the end of the year we will find, perhaps, an additional amount asked for in the next urgent deficiency bill. I think the House is perfectly right in not agreeing to this amendment.

Mr. CLAPP. I do not think that reflection on the office should be permitted to stand unchallenged. We made additional work for the department in the Indian bill; and it was understood then that we would try to secure for the office, out of the $50,000 appropriated for field work, pay for these clerks whose work would have to be done in the office instead of in the field. The department, I think, was perfectly justified in making the request.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have no desire whatever to cast any reflection on the department.

Mr. CLAPP. No; I know that.

Mr. SMOOT. But I do wish to say that wherever temporary clerks have been put in a department, and a special act has been passed appropriating money for those particular temporary clerks, my experience has been that they thereafter remain in the department.

Mr. CLAPP. That may be; but instead of all the work we imposed being field work, part of it had to be office work; and it involved additional labor and the necessity for some additional clerks.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, the Senator understands about these matters. These officials asked for $50,000 for field work. We gave it to them.

Mr. CLAPP. I know we did.

Mr. OVERMAN. Now, three months after that they say, "We want 12 more clerks up here, and we want to take the money to pay them out of this $50,000 for a temporary purpose."

What are they going to do with that amount of money? They wanted it for field work—to do work out in the field. We gave it to them, and they will come back next time, the Senator understands, with a deficiency, saying that that $50,000 was used in the office. If the Senator were on the Appropriations Committee, he would understand this—and he does. He has been on many committees.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I am not finding fault with the conferees, but I do think we have fallen into the habit of criticizing the departments too readily. The $50,000 was appropriated for field work and could not be used for clerk hire in the office. We required certain work to be done in the office, and it was the suggestion of the committee that payment for it be made out of the $50,000. It was part of the same general purpose of settling these heirships, but it could not be taken out of the $50,000 without specific authority. The department was justified in asking for it under the circumstances.

That is all I am discussing. I expressly disclaimed any criticism upon the conferees in this matter, because there is no question that they did the best they could.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the report of the conference committee.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. I ask that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I should like a separate vote on those amendments. No. 8, I believe, is the first.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the House amendment to Senate amendment numbered 8.

Mr. BURTON. I wish to be heard on that.

According to the amendment as it appears on page 2 of the bill, amendment No. 8 as adopted by the Senate provides:

> That hereafter any deputy collector of internal revenue or deputy marshal who may be required by law or existing regulations to execute a bond to the collector of internal revenue or United States marshal to secure faithful performance of official duty may be appointed by the said collector or marshal, who may require such bond without regard to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled—

and so forth.

That is changed by this proposed House amendment so as to make it much more comprehensive. The words "existing regulations" are stricken out, and in place thereof the words "or

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by authority or direction of the collector of internal revenue or the United States marshal" are inserted.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator the number of the line he refers to, and just what the change is in the Senate amendment.

Mr. BURTON. It is in line 21, page 2. As it appeared when adopted by the Senate, wherever a bond was required for a deputy in a United States marshal's office, or in the office of a collector of internal revenue, by existing regulations——

Mr. NORRIS. What is the language that is stricken out by the House amendment?

Mr. BURTON. The words "or existing regulations."

Mr. NORRIS. Is that the only change that is made?

Mr. BURTON. And in lieu thereof these words are substituted:

Or by authority or direction of the collector of internal revenue or the United States marshal.

Mr. NORRIS. Where does the Senator get those words?

Mr. BURTON. They are found on page 6181 of the RECORD, in the discussion for Friday, in the second column.

Mr. NORRIS. That is what I was hunting for.

Mr. BURTON. That is, whether or not a bond is required by existing regulations or by law, the collector of internal revenue or the United States marshal may order that a bond shall be given. That is, he can make a regulation, he can make a law, applicable to this appointment where none now exists; and in covert form what was already too sweeping, and what was already a violation of the letter and spirit of the civil-service law, is rendered much broader.

I wish to call attention to another feature of this report. When this amendment was proposed here, it was argued most strenuously that it was in order because it reduced expenses. I am unable to accept the ruling of the Chair upon that matter as in accordance with parliamentary law, but it has been made. It has been twice made—in the Committee of the Whole and in the Senate. I trust, however, that it will not be adopted as a precedent in the future.

But let us see. It was said that this amendment was in order because it reduced the amount in line 14 from $30,000 to $25,000, the amount in line 17 from $9,000 to $4,000, and the amount in line 17 from $39,000 to $29,000. It was asserted with great earnestness that there would be a saving of $20,000, and that was the plausible excuse for so vital a change in the law. But how does this come back to us from the conference committee? With every one of those amendments nonconcurred in. The $25,000 is restored to $30,000; the $4,000 to $9,000; the $29,000 to $39,000; so that which was made the reason for this amendment has disappeared entirely. I suppose we could not say the reason for the amendment having failed the amendment itself fails. It has gone too far for that.

But, Mr. President, I am decidedly opposed to this amendment. I shall ask for a yea-and-nay vote on it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio demands the yeas and nays on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and vote "yea."

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I ask if the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. MYERS. Unless he appears and votes, as I am paired with that Senator, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. O'GORMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], and in his absence withhold my vote.

Mr. THORNTON (when Mr. RANSDELL's name was called). I announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. RANSDELL]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. SHAFROTH (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS], and on that account I withhold my vote, unless I find that my vote is necessary to constitute a quorum.

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON] and vote "nay."

Mr. STONE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] and vote "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE]. I understand that he is absent. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] and vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WEEKS. I will state that my colleague [Mr. LODGE] is absent from the Senate on account of business and that the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] is absent on account of important business. I will let those statements stand for the day.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON], but am at liberty to vote to make a quorum. I vote "yea."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] to the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] and vote "yea."

Mr. SHAFROTH. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] and vote "yea."

Mr. REED (after having voted in the affirmative). When my name was called I voted, forgetful of the fact that my pair, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], is absent from the city. I transfer that pair to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (after having voted in the affirmative). I had arranged a transfer of my pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], and I voted without mentioning it. I desire to announce that transfer now, and will let my vote stand.

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to state that I have a general pair with the senior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. Before he left he sent for me and authorized me to vote whenever I saw fit, especially on this appropriation bill, he being a member of the committee and one of the conferees.

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague [Mr. CULBERSON] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. WALSH. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. MYERS. Understanding that a quorum has not voted, under my agreement with my pair, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN], I believe I am justified in voting, for the purpose of making a quorum. I vote "yea."

The result was announced, yeas 31, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Ashurst	James	Reed	Thomas
Bacon	Lewis	Shafroth	Thompson
Bankhead	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Thornton
Bryan	Martine, N. J.	Simmons	Tillman
Chamberlain	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Vardaman
Fletcher	Overman	Smith, Ga.	Walsh
Hitchcock	Owen	Smith, Md.	Williams
Hollis	Pomerene	Stone	

NAYS—18.

Brady	Gronna	Nelson	Sterling
Bristow	Hughes	Norris	Sutherland
Burton	La Follette	Page	Weeks
Clapp	Lane	Poindexter	
Cummins	McCumber	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—46.

Borah	du Pont	Lodge	Sherman
Bradley	Fall	McLean	Shields
Brandegee	Gallinger	Newlands	Shively
Burleigh	Goff	O'Gorman	Smith, Mich.
Catron	Gore	Oliver	Smith, S. C.
Chilton	Jackson	Penrose	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	Johnson	Perkins	Swanson
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Pittman	Townsend
Colt	Kenyon	Ransdell	Warren
Crawford	Kern	Robinson	Works
Culberson	Lea	Root	
Dillingham	Lippitt	Saulsbury	

So the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 8 was concurred in.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate concur in amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Before that motion is put I should like to ask the Senator from North Carolina what was done with amendments 62 and 63, on page 37 of the Senate print?

Mr. OVERMAN. The House receded and those amendments have been concurred in in the report.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to say to the Senator from North Carolina that as I read the amendments a good deal

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I indulge the hope and the belief that this honorable committee will dispose of the questions before them in time to bring this bill before the Senate at a very early day, so that it may be considered at this session, and so that reasonable opportunity may be given at this session to pass upon the bill; and for one I am sure that my colleague is in sympathy with that policy, and I hope that the other members of the committee—all the members of the committee—feel likewise, whether they represent one political party or another.

Mr. President, at this time I wish merely to urge considerately and kindly that the members of the committee take as speedy action as possible, and this I do with the belief—certainly with the hope—that there will be no occasion for criticism on account of undue delay.

Mr. President, I have heard some talk about the party aspect of this question. Just a word as to that. For myself I will say that I think it would be better if legislation of this importance, or if any other important legislation, could go to the country with the approval of a large number of Senators and Representatives belonging to the different parties. I think legislation so enacted would more likely immediately challenge the general confidence. I would love to see this bill passed in that way; but I wish also to make this plain—that however gratified I would be to have this legislation approved by Senators on both sides, yet the Democratic Party is the party primarily responsible for this legislation. There is really no more reason, as I see it, why banking and currency legislation should not be made the subject of party action, if that should be necessary, than that tariff legislation should be made the subject of party action—not a whit more reason why. I am still indulging the hope and the belief that it will not be necessary to put this business in that attitude, but, if it should become necessary, for one, I think the party that is responsible for legislation and for the conduct of the Government should assume the full measure of that responsibility, and not shrink from it.

Mr. President, I see again it is stated in this newspaper article that I am to make some attack on the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. I have had no thought of doing that; it never entered my mind. The Senator from New York can take care of himself and I leave his course to his own judgment.

The dispatch also says that the speech which I am to make "is expected to be the beginning of an active fight for the passage of the bill at this session, and other Democratic Senators are" going to take part in a movement of that kind. Well, I do not know as to that, but I do know, and I have no hesitancy in saying, that Senators on this side, so far as I have had any conferences with them, are growing impatient to take up this legislation; they are very anxious to take it up and dispose of it; and still we are all moving along here with the utmost patience expecting the members of the committee to complete their work in a very few days and bring the bill before the Senate. I am not now going to discuss why I think that that should be done. That might lead to some premature controversy with some members of the committee, and I am not seeking controversy—at least not at this time. I merely want to disabuse the minds of Senators, especially those who have been named in this dispatch, of any intention or purpose of mine to make any attack upon them.

That is all I care now to say.

POSTMASTER AT SALEM, OHIO.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I ask that Senate resolution 94 be taken from the table, and that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has just been trying to find out what is the practice in such cases. On consulting the RECORD the Chair finds that on the 2d day of June, by a yea-and-nay vote, the resolution was tabled. The Chair is of the opinion that, where a matter has upon a yea-and-nay vote been laid on the table, a Senator can not call it up for consideration. There must be a motion to take it from the table and to consider it. That is the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Do I understand the Chair to rule that this resolution is definitely disposed of and that no other action can be taken upon it but a motion to take it from the table?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; that was not the ruling of the Chair. The request was to take from the table and consider a resolution which by a yea-and-nay vote has been laid on the table. The ruling of the Chair was that it would require a motion to take it from the table; and that motion must be submitted to the Senate without argument.

Mr. BURTON. I take it that that is true of a motion of this kind, that it should be submitted without argument. I make the motion that the resolution be taken from the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio moves that Senate resolution 94, laid on the table on the 2d day of June, be now taken from the table and considered by the Senate.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, may I inquire what is the resolution referred to?

The VICE PRESIDENT. A resolution requesting the Postmaster General to transmit to the Senate all papers relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Salem, Ohio.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, my attention has been diverted. I beg the pardon of the Chair. I should be glad if the Chair would repeat the suggestion which has been made by the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the 2d day of June, by a yea-and-nay vote, Senate resolution 94, requesting the Postmaster General to transmit to the Senate all papers relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Salem, Ohio, was laid on the table. The Chair has ruled that it requires a motion now to take from the table the resolution and to consider it, and that that motion is not debatable. A motion is made to take the resolution from the table and now consider it.

Mr. BACON. I think the Chair is eminently correct in that ruling. I will make two criticisms, though, with regard to the resolution. In the first place, it is not in the language usually used by the Senate in directing a communication of that kind to the head of a department. In the second place, it should not be considered in open session, because it relates to executive business. If the Senator insists upon its consideration, I shall move that the doors be closed.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I have conceded the rule that the motion is not debatable; but if there is to be discussion upon it, I myself wish to be heard.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair must adhere to the ruling he has made.

Mr. BURTON. It seems to me the Senator from Georgia is engaged in discussing the subject.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator desires to discuss the question, I shall move that the doors of the Senate be closed, and that the question whether the resolution shall be taken up shall be considered behind closed doors. I make that motion, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business?

Mr. BACON. That is not the motion, Mr. President. The rules provide that whenever a motion is made and seconded that a matter shall be considered behind closed doors the Senate shall proceed to deliberate with closed doors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there a second to the motion?

Mr. BRYAN. I second the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors of the Senate.

The Senate thereupon proceeded to deliberate with closed doors. After 35 minutes the doors were reopened.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] to take from the table and to consider Senate resolution No. 94. [Putting the question.] The motion is lost.

Mr. BURTON. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THORNTON (when Mr. RANSDELL'S name was called). I desire to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. RANSDELL], and ask that the announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD (when Mr. CULBERSON'S name was called). I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. CULBERSON] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. KERN (when Mr. SHIVELY'S name was called). My colleague [Mr. SHIVELY] is unavoidably absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN]. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. BACON (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Georgia was called). My colleague [Mr. SMITH of Georgia] is paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Both Senators are absent.

Mr. LEWIS (when Mr. THOMPSON'S name was called). I am requested by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON] to announce that he is paired, and that he has been called back to his State by public business.

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON], which I transfer to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. I

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transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BANKHEAD (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and will permit my vote to stand.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. BRYAN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] has had to leave the Chamber on account of illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day. My colleague is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN].

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I transfer the pair which I have with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and vote "nay."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER], which I transfer to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and vote "nay."

Mr. CHILTON. I wish to inquire whether the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that the Senator from Maryland has not voted.

Mr. CHILTON. I have a pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON], which I transfer to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. STONE (after having voted in the negative). I voted inadvertently, not for the moment remembering that I had a pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] to the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] and vote "nay."

Mr. LEWIS. I wish to announce the pair of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY] with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. I desire that statement to be recorded.

Mr. MYERS. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN] to the Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted a moment ago without remembering that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] was absent. I have a pair with that Senator, which I will transfer to the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH], and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. WEEKS. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. LODGE] is absent on account of illness. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. I desire also to announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] is absent on account of important business.

Mr. STERLING. I have a pair with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BACON (after having voted in the negative). I observe that the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] has not voted. I have a general pair with that Senator and transfer it to the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS], and will permit my vote to stand.

Mr. ASHURST. I have been requested to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA], and to state that he is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. LEWIS. I have been requested to announce the pairs of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] with the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]; the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]; the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]; the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]; and the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH].

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—13.

Bradley	Cummins	Page	Weeks
Brady	Kenyon	Smoot	
Bristow	Martine, N. J.	Sterling	
Burton	Norris	Sutherland	

NAYS—24.

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Myers	Swanson
Bacon	James	O'Gorman	Thomas
Bankhead	Kern	Pomerene	Thornton
Bryan	La Follette	Sheppard	Tillman
Chamberlain	Lane	Smith, Ariz.	Vardaman
Chilton	Lewis	Stone	Williams

NOT VOTING—58.

Borah	Goff	Newlands	Shields
Brandegee	Gore	Oliver	Shively
Burleigh	Gronna	Overman	Simmons
Catron	Hollis	Owen	Smith, Ga.
Clapp	Hughes	Penrose	Smith, Md.
Clark, Wyo.	Jackson	Perkins	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Johnson	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Colt	Jones	Poindexter	Stephenson
Crawford	Lea	Ransdell	Thompson
Culberson	Lippitt	Reed	Townsend
Dillingham	Lodge	Robinson	Walsh
du Pont	McCumber	Root	Warren
Fall	McLean	Saulsbury	Works
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	
Gallinger	Nelson	Sherman	

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the motion of the Senator from Ohio, the yeas are 13 and the nays are 24. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Chamberlain	Norris	Sutherland
Bacon	Hollis	Page	Thomas
Bankhead	James	Pomerene	Vardaman
Bradley	Kenyon	Shafroth	Weeks
Brady	Kern	Sheppard	Williams
Bristow	La Follette	Smith, Ariz.	
Bryan	Lane	Smoot	
Burton	Myers	Stone	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Twenty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is no quorum present.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the presence of absent Senators.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia moves that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the presence of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

At 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m. Mr. TILLMAN entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m. Mr. STERLING entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m. Mr. O'GORMAN entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m. Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, Mr. BORAH, and Mr. THORNTON entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

At 1 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m. Mr. LEWIS entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m. Mr. CHILTON entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m. Mr. SMITH of Maryland entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Mr. HITCHCOCK entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m. Mr. MCCUMBER entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m. Mr. SWANSON and Mr. MARTIN of Virginia entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

At 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m. Mr. OWEN entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

After some further delay,

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask the Senator from Indiana to withhold the motion for a moment.

Mr. KERN. Certainly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I trust that before adjournment is taken to-day there may be an understanding that a special effort shall be put forth on both sides to secure the attendance of a quorum to-morrow.

The legislation that has been made the special order is of the very greatest importance to the general public. It involves the question of the safety of human life at sea. With sea disasters multiplying, shocking the whole world, with the history back of the 20-year effort to secure legislation upon this subject, with the organized opposition of steamship companies to it, I feel that the public ought to be informed, so that it can place the responsibility for this delay where it rightly belongs.

I trust that every effort will be put forth to induce absent Senators to return and be in their seats at 12 o'clock to-morrow, so that this bill may be taken up, considered deliberately, and after it has been thoroughly debated that it may be passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

It has the sanction and the approval of the administration. It has already received the approval of the Secretary of Com-

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LA FOLLETTE SUBSTITUTE—continued.

Section 13 provides "that the owner, agent, or master of every barge which, while in tow through the open sea, has sustained or caused any accident," shall report such accident to the proper authorities, and that the Secretary of Commerce shall make reports to Congress each year.

Sections 14, 15, and 16 provide for the abrogation of treaties and the repeal of statutes under which seamen are arrested, detained, and surrendered back to the vessel.

Section 17 provides a more convenient method of sending a sick seaman to a marine or other hospital.

NELSON BILL—continued.

and lookout men shall be divided into at least three watches, which shall be kept on duty successively; but this requirement shall not apply to yachts, vessels of less than 300 gross tons, or vessels whose regular schedule between terminal ports does not exceed 12 hours: *Provided*, That no member of the crew shall be required to be on duty more than 12 hours out of any 24 hours, except in case of emergency. But this exemption shall in no way interfere with the authority of the proper officers of the Government to make such lawful regulations or orders as they may deem necessary to secure safety at sea and prevent excessive hours of labor.

Any failure to comply with this provision shall subject the master or owner of such vessel to a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $500.

Section 16 provides "that the owner, agent, or master of every barge which, while in tow for 50 miles or more through the open sea, has sustained or caused any accident," shall report such accident to the proper authorities, and that the Secretary of Commerce shall make reports to Congress each year.

Sections 17, 18, and 19 provide for the abrogation of treaties and the repeal of statutes under which seamen are arrested, detained, and surrendered back to the vessel.

Section 20 provides a more convenient method of sending a sick seaman to a marine or other hospital.

BURTON BILL—continued.

Section 16. That no vessel carrying passengers for hire, except those navigating rivers exclusively, shall depart from any port of the United States unless she shall have as part of her crew a sufficient number of wheelsmen or quartermasters and lookout men of not less rating than that of able seamen: *Provided*, That upon examination, under rules prescribed by the Department of Commerce, as to eyesight, hearing, and physical strength and knowledge of the duties, men found competent may be so employed, although they may have served only one year at sea, and no other men than those so qualified shall be employed at the wheel or as lookout. And while at sea the wheelsmen or quartermasters and lookout men shall be divided into at least three watches, which shall be kept on duty successively; but this requirement shall not apply to yachts, vessels of less than 300 gross tons, or vessels whose regular schedule between terminal ports does not exceed 12 hours: *Provided*, That no member of the crew shall be required to be on duty more than 12 hours out of any 24 hours, except in case of emergency. But this exemption shall in no way interfere with the authority of the proper officers of the Government to make such lawful requisitions or orders as they may deem necessary to secure safety at sea and prevent excessive hours of labor.

Any violation of the provisions of this section shall subject the owner to a fine of not more than $500.

Section 17 provides "that the owner, agent, or master of every barge which, while in tow for 50 miles or more through the open sea, has sustained or caused any accident," shall report such accident to the proper authorities, and that the Secretary of Commerce shall make reports to Congress each year.

Sections 18, 19, and 20 provide for the abrogation of treaties and the repeal of statutes under which seamen are arrested, detained, and surrendered back to the vessel.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the pending amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 13, in the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] offers the following amendment:

Strike out the word "either" and insert in lieu "the obligation of all the crew to take part in boat drills and fire drills or," so that, if amended, it will read:

"But these provisions shall not limit the obligation of all the crew to take part in boat drills and fire drills or the authority of the master or other officer or the obedience of the seamen, etc."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment. [Putting the question.] The amendment to the amendment seems to be lost.

Mr. BURTON. I ask for a division.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio asks for the yeas and nays.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. He has asked for a division.

Mr. BURTON. I ask for a division.

There were on a division—ayes 5, noes 26.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Goff	Martine, N. J.	Sterling
Bacon	Hitchcock	Myers	Stone
Borah	Hollis	Norris	Sutherland
Brady	Hughes	O'Gorman	Swanson
Brandegee	Jackson	Overman	Thomas
Bristow	James	Page	Thornton
Bryan	Kenyon	Poindexter	Tillman
Burton	Kern	Pomerene	Vardaman
Chamberlain	La Follette	Reed	Walsh
Chilton	Lane	Shafroth	Weeks
Clapp	Lewis	Sheppard	Williams
Cummins	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.	
Dillingham	McLean	Smith, S. C.	
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Smoot	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-three Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

Mr. SMOOT. May I ask what amendment is now pending?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMOOT. I understood that the Senator from Ohio simply asked for a division. He did not ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; he asked for a division; and a division disclosed the absence of a quorum.

Mr. SMOOT. The Chair has now announced that a quorum is present?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. Then would not the next amendment be in order, the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE]?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that the amendment of the Senator from Ohio is undisposed of as yet.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It was disposed of by the vote on a division, unless the Senator from Ohio asks for a vote in some other form.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; unless he now requests a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. BACON. I understood that on the division no quorum voted, and therefore the Chair ordered a roll call, and the matter has not yet been disposed of. Before the amendment to the amendment is disposed of, I desire that it be again read to the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The amendment has been disposed of, unless the Senator from Ohio asks for another vote.

Mr. BACON. Not at all. He called for a division, and there has been no division. There was an attempt at a division, but it was not a success.

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Mr. JAMES. I ask for the regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. NORRIS. Perhaps technically it is not a parliamentary inquiry, but I wanted to call the attention of the Chair to what happened the other day, when a similar proceeding occurred. Upon a vote the want of a quorum was disclosed, and as I remember it the Chair decided that the motion was carried, and it was held that the motion had been finally disposed of.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, if I may be allowed to make a parliamentary inquiry, is not this the situation? On the call for a division by the Senator from Ohio there were 5 ayes and 26 noes, 31 in all, and the Chair announced that the vote disclosed that there was no quorum. If there was no quorum on the vote, of course it was not a vote. Where the record discloses that there was not a quorum present when a vote was taken it can not be a vote, and the question must be again put.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the submission of the question on the amendment to another viva voce vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. BACON. Which I ask may be read.

Mr. BURTON. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment to the amendment. I think we will be more likely to develop a quorum in that way.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment to the amendment.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Ohio proposes the following amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin:

On page 2, as printed, line 13, strike out the word "either" and in lieu insert "the obligation of all the crew to take part in boat drills and fire drills or," so that if amended the clause will read:

"But these provisions shall not limit the obligation of all the crew to take part in boat drills and fire drills or the authority of the master or other officer or the obedience of the seamen when, in the judgment of the master or other officer, all the sailors or all the firemen or the whole crew is needed for the maneuvering of the vessel," etc.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Would it be in order now to ask for the reading of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin upon this same subject of the fire drill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that it is in order for any Senator to obtain any information he desires before voting.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If it is in order, I should like to have that provision read.

Mr. BACON. I suggest that nothing is in order but to read the amendment and the paragraph as it would stand as amended, and that has been done.

Mr. JAMES and others. Let us vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. BURTON. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER], which I transfer to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and vote "nay."

Mr. GOFF (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. Not being advised as to how he would vote on this amendment, I shall withhold my vote.

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY]. In his absence I shall withhold my vote unless it is necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. O'GORMAN (when his name was called). I have a general paid with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON] and vote "yea."

Mr. OVERMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. As he is not present I will withhold my vote unless it is necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], which I transfer to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and vote "nay."

Mr. SHAFROTH (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS]. I therefore withhold my vote unless I find it is necessary to vote in order to make a quorum.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona (when his name was called). I am likewise paired, being paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. I will not vote unless my vote is necessary to make a quorum. If it becomes necessary I shall vote; otherwise I will withhold my vote.

Mr. BACON (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Georgia was called). I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily absent, and that he is paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE.]

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] and will withhold my vote. I am not advised as to how the Senator from Nevada would vote on this amendment if he were present.

Mr. STONE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. I transfer it to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], who is absent. I transfer that pair to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] and vote "nay."

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and would observe that pair were not my vote necessary for a quorum. Realizing that my vote is necessary to secure a quorum, I vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I will withhold my vote to await the determination of the presence of a quorum.

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. I telegraphed him this morning, but have not been able to reach him. I am informed by Capt. Stewart, in his office, that he thinks the Senator would be perfectly willing to relieve me from the pair on this particular vote. I therefore desire to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. SMOOT. I have been requested to announce that the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] has been called away from the Senate on account of illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for all votes during the day.

Mr. KERN. I desire to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON] with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CATRON].

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY] with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT].

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN].

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND].

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—12.

Bacon	Burton	Jackson	O'Gorman
Brandegee	Dillingham	McLean	Thornton
Bryan	Fletcher	Nelson	Weeks

NAYS—36.

Ashurst	Hollis	Martine, N. J.	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Hughes	Myers	Smoot
Brady	James	Norris	Stone
Bristow	Kenyon	Page	Sutherland
Chamberlain	La Follette	Pittman	Swanson
Chilton	Lane	Poindexter	Thomas
Clapp	Lewis	Pomerene	Tillman
Cummins	McCumber	Reed	Vardaman
Hitchcock	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Williams

NOT VOTING—47.

Bankhead	Goff	Owen	Smith, Ariz.
Bradley	Gore	Penrose	Smith, Ga.
Burleigh	Gronna	Perkins	Smith, Md.
Catron	Johnson	Ransdell	Smith, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Jones	Robinson	Stephenson
Clarke, Ark.	Kern	Root	Sterling
Colt	Lea	Saulsbury	Thompson
Crawford	Lippitt	Shafroth	Townsend
Culberson	Lodge	Sherman	Walsh
du Pont	Newlands	Shields	Warren
Fall	Oliver	Shively	Works
Gallinger	Overman	Simmons	

So Mr. BURTON'S amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BACON. I now offer the amendment to the amendment which I send to the desk and of which I gave notice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia.

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The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment of Mr. LA FOLLETTE by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be known as section 19, and to read:

SEC. 19. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed or operate to have the effect to abrogate, annul, or in any manner affect any part or provision of any treaty now in force between the United States and the Government of any other nation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. [Putting the question.] The "noes" seem to have it.

Mr. BACON. I ask for the yeas and nays on that.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. REED. I ask to have a rereading of the amendment. Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be again stated.

The Secretary again read the amendment to the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I do not know how he would vote on this amendment if present, but I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] and vote "nay."

Mr. KERN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] and withhold my vote, unless it becomes necessary to make a quorum.

Mr. O'GORMAN (when his name was called). I again state that I have a pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. OVERMAN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]. Not knowing how he would vote if present I withhold my vote.

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I again transfer my pair, as heretofore announced, and vote "nay."

Mr. SHAFROTH (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from the State of California [Mr. WORKS] and therefore withhold my vote. I have an agreement with him, however, that in the event that it is necessary to make a quorum I may vote. In that event I shall do so.

Mr. KERN (when Mr. SHIVELY's name was called). I again announce the unavoidable absence from the city of my colleague [Mr. SHIVELY]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN].

Mr. SMITH of Arizona (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], and under the privilege to vote in order to make a quorum I vote "nay."

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] and transfer it to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WALSH (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement made by me at the last roll call, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. KERN. In order to make a quorum, I will exercise my privilege of voting and vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—15.

Bacon	Bryan	Jackson	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Burton	McLean	Smoot
Brandegee	Dillingham	Nelson	Weeks
Bristow	Hitchcock	Page	

NAYS—33.

Ashurst	James	Myers	Sutherland
Brady	Kenyon	Norris	Swanson
Chamberlain	Kern	O'Gorman	Thomas
Chilton	La Follette	Pittman	Thornton
Clapp	Lane	Poindexter	Vardaman
Cummins	Lewis	Pomerene	Williams
Fletcher	McCumber	Reed	
Hollis	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	
Hughes	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—47.

Bankhead	Goff	Penrose	Smith, Md.
Bradley	Gore	Perkins	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh	Gronna	Ransdell	Stephenson
Catron	Johnson	Robinson	Sterling
Clark, Wyo.	Jones	Root	Stone
Clarke, Ark.	Lea	Saulsbury	Thompson
Colt	Lippitt	Shafroth	Tillman
Crawford	Lodge	Sherman	Townsend
Culberson	Newlands	Shields	Walsh
du Pont	Oliver	Shively	Warren
Fall	Overman	Simmons	Works
Gallinger	Owen	Smith, Ga.	

So the amendment of Mr. BACON to the amendment of Mr. LA FOLLETTE was rejected.

Mr. BURTON. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk as an amendment to the proposed substitute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin, on page 16, line 2, after the word "rivers," it is proposed to insert the words "lakes, bays," so as to read:

Except those navigating rivers, lakes, bays, and harbors exclusively.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FLETCHER. I suggest an amendment to the substitute proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin, and that is to strike out section 18. The matter covered by that section is already taken care of in section 15, and it is unnecessary and would be confusing, I think. So I move to strike out section 18. By referring to section 15 it will be seen that section 5280 of the Revised Statutes is repealed in that section.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin it is proposed to strike out the last section, which reads as follows:

SEC. 18. That section 5280, Revised Statutes, except as hereinbefore provided, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. May I merely make an inquiry of the Senator from Florida, who did speak to me about that amendment? I have been looking at it since, and it will be observed that section 18 of the proposed substitute is not exactly the same in phraseology as the provision in section 15 to which the Senator from Florida has referred, although they relate to the same section of the Revised Statutes. The lines in section 15 provide:

And thereupon so much of sections 4081 and 5280 of the Revised Statutes as relates to the arrest or imprisonment of officers and seamen deserting or charged with desertion from merchant vessels of foreign nations in the United States and Territories and possessions thereof, and for the cooperation, aid, and protection of competent legal authorities in effecting such arrest or imprisonment, shall be, and is hereby, repealed.

While the two lines at the end of the section repeal all of section 5280, I have not the section before me, and I am not sure whether it is necessary to have the entire section repealed in order to make it accomplish everything that is sought to be accomplished by this bill.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I would have been very glad if I had been allowed an opportunity to say as much in regard to the amendment which I offered as Senators are now saying in explanation of what is going on. Strictly——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has been waiting for some Senator to object.

Mr. FLETCHER. Perhaps it will do no harm to let the section remain in, and I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think it will do no harm.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I rise to a point of order. The unanimous-consent agreement was that we would begin to vote at 4 o'clock without debate, and I think any remarks of explanation or of rejoinder are out of order. I make that point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained by the Chair. The Chair has been waiting for some Senator to make the point.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I made the point, I will say to the Senator from Georgia, as soon as I found it was necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PAGE. I offer the amendment which I sent to the desk some time ago, and ask to have it read and acted upon before the vote is taken on the proposed substitute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 15, line 15, of the proposed substitute, after the word "exclusively," it is proposed to insert "and the smaller inland lakes where the line of travel pursued is at no point more than 3½ miles from land," and also on page 16,

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line 2, after the word "harbors," to insert "and the smaller inland lakes as hereinbefore specified."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn until Monday next at 12 o'clock meridian.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, October 27, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 23, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John W. Hughes, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Kentucky in place of Winston W. Wiseman, superseded.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Edgar B. Meritt, of Arkansas, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Fred H. Abbott, resigned.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Commander Ridley McLean to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of captain, for a period of four years from the 5th day of November, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 23, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John W. Hughes to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Kentucky.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Edgar B. Meritt to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Ada Ainscough, Banning.
Thomas E. Ferris, East San Diego.
Edward I. Leake, Woodland.

CONNECTICUT.

Patrick T. Oates, Saugatuck.

INDIANA.

Benjamin A. Batson, Bluffton.
W. P. Van Arsdall, Fairmount.

LOUISIANA.

Willie Harris, Homer.
Maurice C. Wilson, Hammond.

NEW MEXICO.

Malcolm Cameron, San Marcial.
John A. Haley, Carrizozo.
Susano Ortiz, Las Vegas.
Susan S. Pace, Clayton.

NORTH DAKOTA.

P. J. Bott, Marmarth.
D. J. Drummond, Esmond.
Theodore F. Huston, Deering.

OKLAHOMA.

A. C. Smith, Ponca City (late Ponca).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Alexander H. Rogers, Newell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *October 23, 1913.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, be very near to us that we may be guided by Thy councils in all the affairs of life, especially as we thus assemble for the duties of the hour, that we may quit ourselves like men, receive Thy benediction, and be prepared for whatever may follow in our wake, assured that Thy good will and pleasure wait on the faithful. And all praise shall be Thine for ever and ever. Amen.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. There are a couple of messages to be presented.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Then I will withhold my motion.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 142. Joint resolution to provide for furnishing the additional rooms to the House Office Building.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a Senate joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 74. Joint resolution appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

On October 16, 1913:

H. J. Res. 132. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make an exhibit at the Sixth National Corn Exposition, to be held at Dallas, Tex., during the month of February, 1914.

On October 22, 1913:

H. R. 7898. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 125. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to attend the Seventh International Congress of the World's Purity Federation, to be held in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, November 7 to 12, 1913; and

H. J. Res. 134. Joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee from the House and Senate to attend Congress Hall celebration in Philadelphia in October, 1913.

On October 23, 1913:

S. 767. An act granting permission to the city of Marshfield, Oreg., to close Mill Slough, in said city.

VETO MESSAGE—ADOLPH UNGER (H. DOC. NO. 260).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval House joint resolution No. 111, entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the reinstatement of Adolph Unger as a cadet in the United States Military Academy." I regret to do this, but I deem it my duty. I have the greatest sympathy and admiration for young men like Mr. Unger who seek, in spite of difficulties, to show their mettle; but I am convinced, upon careful inquiry, that he can not, with his present preparation, advantageously continue his course at the West Point Military Academy, and that his reinstatement would, in the circumstances, be subversive of the proper discipline of the academy.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 22, 1913.*

The joint resolution referred to is as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to authorize the reinstatement of Adolph Unger as a cadet in the United States Military Academy.

Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reinstate Adolph Unger as a cadet in the United States Military Academy: *Provided*, That nothing in this resolution shall operate to increase the number of cadets now allowed by law at the United States Military Academy.

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regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1910, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows: After the words "transportation of oil," in the third line of the first paragraph of section 1 of said act, insert the words "natural gas"; and, in the fourth and fifth lines of the first paragraph of section 1 of said act, strike out the words "and except artificial gas."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No; strike out the words "natural or."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary advises the Chair that that is the way he has read it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The law should be amended by striking out of the fourth and fifth lines the words "natural or."

Mr. OWEN. It is an exception in that case.

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The law as then amended would read "except water and except artificial gas."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary advises the Chair that he has read it that way.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Secretary did not read it that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will again read the language.

The Secretary read as follows:

After the words "transportation of oil," in the third line of the first paragraph of section 1 of said act, insert the words "natural gas," and in the fourth and fifth lines of the first paragraph of section 1 of said act strike out the words "and except artificial gas."

Mr. REED. The Secretary, for once in this long mix-up, has gotten the wrong idea. The motion was to strike out the words, from the third and fourth lines, "natural or," leaving the clause read "and except artificial gas."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary advises the Chair that he so read it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No. The trouble arises from the fact that the Secretary treats the amendment as though it was a proposition to strike out those words of the amended bill. The proposition is to strike out those words from the law as it exists. What you want to strike out of the bill are the words "and except artificial gas." They should be stricken out of the bill, and then it will leave the two words in the bill "natural or."

Mr. OWEN. But the amended act read "and except natural or," which was an exception, and is intended now to be included. The exception is with relation to natural gas, and when you strike out "natural or" you leave natural gas in.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No.

Mr. REED. I see the conflict.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If I may be permitted a moment, the amended bill should read this way:

After the words "transportation of oil," in the third line of the first paragraph of section 1 of said act, insert the words "natural gas," and in the third line—

Instead of the fourth; the words "natural or" occur in the third line—

and in the third line of the first paragraph of section 1 of said act strike out the words "natural or."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Has the Senator from Utah concluded?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes; I have concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will now read the bill as proposed to be amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of an act entitled "An act to create a Commerce Court and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1910, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

After the words "transportation of oil," in the third line of the first paragraph of section 1 of said act, insert the words "natural gas," and in the third line of the first paragraph of section 1 of said act strike out the words "natural or."

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Mr. CUMMINS. That is right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the bill will be so amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to create a Commerce Court and to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes,' approved June 18, 1910."

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. I offer the following resolution:

That the Committee on Banking and Currency is hereby authorized to have printed the indexed hearings on the pending banking and currency bill (S. 2639 and H. R. 7837), bound in paper, as a Senate document, and to employ expert assistance in perfecting the measure for submission to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Let it be read.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to have the resolution read. It seems to me that it is a matter which has to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I think so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 208), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency is hereby authorized to have printed the indexed hearings on the pending banking and currency bill (S. 2639 and H. R. 7837) bound in paper as a Senate document, and to employ expert assistance in perfecting the measure for submission to the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question. Does the expense of the work come out of the contingent fund?

Mr. OWEN. The resolution provides only for authority, and it will be for the Senate to determine from what fund it shall be paid.

Mr. SMOOT. That is the only fund it can come from. Therefore it will have to go to the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is what I think. It must go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and be reported by the committee before it can be considered by the Senate.

Mr. OWEN. I think that is the proper course for the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I feel that I need not say before the Senate that the little Commonwealth of New Jersey has an intelligent community, and that we are as well a patriotic and liberty-loving community. We have lived in a tranquil way there, and our people have been following the ordinary pursuits of life, believing that we were under a constitutional government, and we so believed until the morning of the 31st of October. On that morning our people awoke to the discovery that we were no longer under a constitutional government; that we were living under a veritable dynasty; that a tyrant, brutal and horrible, was really ruling over this Nation.

Now, how came this marvelous knowledge? It took the oracle from Iowa, the distinguished Senator from that State, Senator CUMMINS, to make it known. He came to our town, and while we are intelligent we are not egotistical. We were quite willing that missionary service might come there to enlighten us. But lo! It took the oracle from Iowa to come there and tell us that we are living under the worst of governments. I hold in my hand a stenographic report of his speech:

IOWA'S SENATOR ASSAILS PRESIDENT.

Now, then:

"I regard President Wilson as an enemy to the Constitution," says Senator CUMMINS.

* * * * * * * *

"I regard President Wilson as an enemy to the Constitution of the United States," declared Senator ALBERT B. CUMMINS, of Iowa, addressing a Republican mass meeting in Saengerbund Hall, North Plainfield, last night. "This is because of the big-stick methods which the President employed in compelling the passage of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law. The tariff bill was written in the White House, was agreed upon in a party caucus, and the 200,000 jobs which the President has to give out were used as the compelling force to keep the members of his party in line to vote for the passage of the tariff bill.

Now, 200,000 officers appointed! There are no more officers to be appointed in the administration of President Wilson than there were under the administration of President Taft, when the Republican Party was in power. But that is not the worst of it. Think of it!

We sometimes refer to the Czar of Russia in illustrating a powerful individual, but the power of the Czar of Russia as compared with the power of the President of the United States is like comparing a gentle zephyr to a cyclone.

The present campaign in New Jersey is of nation-wide significance from the fact that the outcome of the election on Tuesday will indicate to the country whether the people of this, President Wilson's State, accept or reject a program which he has put into effect.

Further, this distinguished gentleman found it proper and wise to say, "still harping on my daughter"—

Although President Wilson came into the Presidency in an absolutely legitimate manner—

Thanks. "An absolutely legitimate manner"—

he only received a little over 6,000,000 votes, while Taft and Roosevelt received 7,500,000 votes. There were approximately 25,000,000 citizens entitled to vote at this election, but unfortunately about 10,000,000 failed to take part in the election at all.

As I said, "still harping on my daughter." How many times have we heard this from the Republican Party ever since Wood-

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row Wilson was elected? I beg to remind you that President Lincoln was likewise elected in a similar way. However, that counts for but little. Woodrow Wilson is President of the United States. He is broad-minded, patriotic, and liberal, and I believe the masses of the people of the United States will hold up both hands in loud acclamation of his acts as President of the United States.

But as bad as are all these things which the distinguished Senator found it in his heart and mind to rehearse, they are not half as bad as that which is to come.

There is no moral difference—

Said the Senator from Iowa—

between the act of Huerta, President of the Mexican Republic—

and this despot in the White House. Now, to think that the distinguished Senator would have so far forgotten himself as to assert that in a moral way there was no difference between the tyrant and despot of Mexico, who arrests the whole assembly of the Government of Mexico and locks them up, and the mild and placid gentleman who sits in the White House at the other end of the Avenue. I assert that the comparison is absurd and ridiculous and ungenerous.

He said further that there is no welcome written on the doormat for those who opposed President Wilson's tariff measure. This is the report of a Republican paper that is sent to me. I say to the Senator the facts will not bear that out. Welcome is written on the doormat and offered at the hands of every Member of this body, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, whether he be for the tariff bill as passed or whether he be against it. It does not necessarily follow that in order to welcome a man he must accept all the doctrine of that element of the Republican Party or all the Republican doctrine, nor that he must swallow all the quack nostrums that may be offered by political doctors.

I insist that in this address delivered by the distinguished gentleman, while he was generous and kind enough to say many pleasant things regarding me, for which I thank him, the Senator went far beyond the bounds of good taste, far beyond the bounds of propriety—I will say nothing more in that direction—when he made this horrid comparison between Huerta, of Mexico, and President Wilson.

I believe, and I believe the country believes, that President Wilson in this unfortunate Mexican controversy is prompted by but one aim, one holy purpose, and that is humanity, justice, and liberty to those struggling people there.

The tariff bill need not now be referred to. The tariff bill is already written into law and is working out its way. Instead of stagnation and gloom there are busy shops. Hot spindles and busy wheels are the recompense that is coming to the people from the enactment of our tariff law. That law, in conjunction with the banking and currency bill, which I believe in the near future will be reported, will be the beginning of a new era for this land, the opening of a brighter dawn and a happier day for all mankind.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, one could not be otherwise than temperate in expression who has sat here day after day under the influence of my distinguished friend from New Jersey. I suppose I ought to resent being called to account in this body for what I have said elsewhere, but really I can not summon very much indignation. I do not know why. There is no great solemnity about the air of my friend from New Jersey. His vast fund of good fellowship encircles us and envelopes us all, and it is impossible for me to grow even indignant under the rebuke which he has just administered.

I advise him, however, to do something to ascertain immediately whether the stenographers, if this be a stenographic report from New Jersey, are as accurate as the Senator from New Jersey usually is.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I beg the Senator's pardon——

Mr. CUMMINS. Of course, the Senator from New Jersey knows that I said nothing of the sort.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I should hope not.

Mr. CUMMINS. I did, sir, severely criticize the tendency of the Executive of the United States to override and overpower the legislative will; I criticized the Democratic President of the United States no more severely than I criticized his predecessors. I believe if there is one danger before the American people that can not be successfully met it is the danger of Executive interference in the legislative department of the Government; and I care not who may be guilty of it, whether it be a Republican President or a Democratic President, I intend to raise my voice against it whenever the opportunity is presented. I discussed the office, not the man. I did not——

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. May I ask wherein the Senator from Iowa can justify the horrible comparison between Huerta, of Mexico, and the placid gentleman in the White House at the other end of the Avenue?

Mr. CUMMINS. I think I did refer to the President of Mexico. Further, I stated—and, I repeat now, I did not say it in comparison, of course, with any man, but I said, and I say it now, face to face with the Senator from New Jersey, and I am glad that he has given me this opportunity to give some prominence to a sentiment that might have fallen obscure in the heat of a political campaign—that I would just as soon have my will as a Member of Congress overcome by a soldier as by any other influence from the executive department. There is no difference between the two things in moral effect. I intend to continue that criticism whenever the occasion gives me the opportunity to do so.

I believe that Congress ought to assert its independence; I believe that this constant bruiting about throughout the country that we can not do what we want to do because the President insists that we shall not do it insults the dignity of the legislative branch of the Government of the United States, and it ought to receive from every patriot and from every lover of his country a rebuke.

I am not now trying the case as to whether this interference has taken place. Every man must judge for himself with regard to that. I thought it took place during the administration of President Roosevelt; I thought it took place during the administration of President Taft; and I did not hesitate to criticize both for things that were done in connection with legislation proposed. I think it has been done in the present administration. If the proof that satisfies me is insufficient to satisfy the Senator from New Jersey, then he will reach a different conclusion; but I believe it, and I intend to condemn it here and everywhere. At the same time I never lose the opportunity to pay the man who occupies the high office of President of the United States the tribute which his talents, which his great knowledge, and which his unsurpassed courage must extort from everyone who loves those virtues. My assault in New Jersey was upon the tendency of the Executive to trench upon and to invade the domain reserved by the Constitution to Congress. That tendency unfortunately grows from year to year.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. CUMMINS. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator from Iowa has mentioned three Presidents whose influence he thinks was exerted in securing legislation or exerted upon the legislative body. I would like to inquire of the Senator if he can name any President whose influence has not been so exerted.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I do not intend to be drawn into that. I suppose that this tendency is of ancient origin and that it has insensibly grown from year to year, like all misuse of power; it grows, and I am not here to say when it began; it may have originated long, long ago—indeed, I think it did—but I am here only to insist upon the integrity of the legislative will and conscience and the separation, as our forefathers intended that they should be separated, of the executive and the legislative powers of the Republic.

Of course I did not say—I could not have said—that there were 200,000 offices offered up to our friends on the other side. I said just what I said the other day when I was discussing the tariff bill, and I shall repeat, whenver I have a chance to do so, that the President of the United States holds more power than does any other man in the world; that he can exercise more influence over his fellow men than can any other man in the world; and I instanced a few days ago, as I instance now, the fact that there are 200,000 offices within his gift, as illustrating the immensity of the power that he actually has. I think it is well worth while that we should pause even in the midst of a political campaign in order to consider this fundamental truth in the affairs of our Government, namely, that we ought to preserve the complete independence of these three great branches of the power of the people. I did not intend, of course, to enter into anything of this sort.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I beg to remind the Senator—he speaks about the stenographer who took the notes of the speech to which I have referred—that I have seen the same statement in several other newspapers, wherein the comparison, unfortunately, was made between Huerta, the President of Mexico, and President Woodrow Wilson. I insist that, while the Senator asserts generally and very broadly that the President has used the "big stick" on Senators, I have seen no wounds. I have not agreed with the presidential idea in many things; I would have been a little more radical than he, perhaps, in some things; but I can say for myself that I have never felt the "big stick," nor do I believe that the Senator can find

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an instance where there has been undue, ungenerous, and unpatriotic pressure brought by the President of the United States on any Senator. Naturally, as a President elected upon a platform to serve the people, he voiced the sentiments of the people who elected him when he advocated a measure that meant tariff revision downward and not tariff revision upward; but, aside from that, I feel that there are no instances which the Senator can cite and individualize wherein the "big stick" has been used at all, and the very intimation and thought is belittling and degrading that 200,000 offices were held up to the gaze of Senators. I feel that that conception is based upon dreams of the imagination rather than upon fact.

Mr. CUMMINS. That may be, Mr. President, but I do not want it to be understood that I repudiate a single sentiment that I have heretofore announced. I believe that the presidential power has been used to coerce Members of Congress into a particular course, not now alone, but in former administrations.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Oh, well, we are not discussing former administrations.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have not said, and do not say now, that President Wilson has ever used an office in order to corrupt a Member of Congress. I have never indicated anything of the kind. I only say that there is the power; and what I declared in the Senator's State, and what I declare now, is that, so far as the permanence of free institutions goes and so far as the integrity of the Republic goes, I would rather have power exerted in the way that the President of the Mexican Republic has exerted it than in the way in which it might be exerted by the President of the United States.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I am not going into dreams of the imagination, but I am referring to the manner in which the President of the United States has exerted his power during this Congress. The Senator has taken his choice. I would rather stand in living, liberty-loving America with Woodrow Wilson as President than in Mexico under Huerta under any possibility.

Mr. CUMMINS. Well, Mr. President, so would I. In that respect we entirely agree.

Mr. OWEN, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. LANE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] has the floor. Does he yield?

Mr. CUMMINS. I have already held the floor much longer than I intended to do. To me the notion of exciting a debate on account of a political campaign elsewhere is rather abhorrent. I am willing to meet my friends upon any side anywhere in debate, but I hardly think it comports with orderly procedure in the Senate to attempt, if you please, to restate your arguments made elsewhere. I stated them as I believed them, and I intend to state them again whenever I have an opportunity to do so; and if they do not please Senators on the other side, I must suffer their displeasure.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. The Senator from Iowa is an older Senator here than am I, and I was not aware that I was transgressing the bounds of propriety or the dignity of a Senator in reciting that which the distinguished Senator from Iowa had asserted in my own home town and, I doubt not, in many other towns. These assertions having been generally copied by the press throughout the country, it seemed to me it was at least fair and courteous that I might present the matter to him.

I have no quarrel with the Senator. I know to an extent he is joined to his idols, so that it is very hard for him to get away from them, even though his own conscience has rebelled at some things and he has gotten halfway out of the trammels of the old Republican Party, though not altogether out. I find no fault with him, but I felt that the comparison was ungenerous and unwise. I say in a most kindly way I have no bitterness in my heart, God knows. The Senator is young enough to forgive and to forget; the Senator is young enough to get over on this side; he has just stepped halfway. Come into the realms of eternal happiness; live and be happy for the rest of your days with us.

Mr. CUMMINS. I thank the Senator very much for the invitation.

Mr. OWEN and Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] will be recognized by the Chair, as he first asked for recognition.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, this discussion between the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MARTINE] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] brings to mind the constant and repeated reiteration in the public press of statements suggesting the alleged undue influence of the President of the United States upon the Senate and upon the House of Representatives, and the constant suggestion that he is thus unmindful of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. President, this country has but one acknowledged sovereign power, and that power is the great body of the American people, speaking their will, their conscience, and their intelligence through the constitutional methods provided by our fundamental law. The Senate is itself but one of the instruments through which that great sovereign power speaks; the House of Representatives is another agency for expressing the will of the people of the United States, and the President of the United States is another means by which the people exercise their power. Under the construction of our Government it was believed in the old days that the welfare of the people could be better served by having the governing powers divided between these three forces—the three coordinate branches of government—each of which would exercise a restraining influence on the other and prevent any one of those three coordinate branches of government as "rulers" oppressing the people and using the governing powers of the people to the actual injury of the people themselves. In the philosophy of government there should be contemplated but two actual branches of government, the executive and the legislative, because, after all, the judicial branch of the Government is but an instrumentality, historically springing from the loins of the Executive, through which the law is ascertained and determined in order to enable the Executive to administer the law according to the real meaning of the law. These divisions of government were proposed as a theoretical means to prevent those charged with the governing power, conceived as rulers, from oppressing the people, and that balancing of powers was provided also between the House and the Senate, so that the jealousy of the House and the jealousy of the Senate might prevent any act being passed which would be injurious to the people. But, Mr. President, a wiser and a better conception of the administration of our law, in my opinion, is that the Senate should recognize itself and the House should recognize itself as an instrumentality through which the people of the United States exercise the right of governing for the general welfare.

In that point of view the President of the United States should also be recognized as an important instrumentality of the governing powers of the people. Since there is a common purpose, under such a conception of government, to serve the welfare of all of the people, there is no reason why there should be any jealousy between the White House and the Senate, or between the Senate and the House of Representatives, or on the part of Congress against the Supreme Court, or the judicial branch of the Government.

These jealousies ought to be laid aside. I view them with no sympathy and with no approval. I rejoiced when Woodrow Wilson came before both branches of Congress as the Executive representative of the people of the United States and made his appeal to the legislative branch for cooperative action in favor of the general welfare. I did not regard his attitude as a "message from the throne."

I do not hesitate, as one Senator, to go and give him the very best advice of which I am capable. In the matter of his appointments, in the matter of his policy, I do not hesitate to go and talk to him with perfect freedom, because I feel that I am a servant of the people, and that I have a right to talk to him as a fellow servant of the people, and that he should listen to my counsel as I listen gladly to his.

If we view the Government in that light there will be a spirit of cooperation, of cordial good will, out of which by common counsel we will best serve the people of the United States, who elected Woodrow Wilson on the one hand and who elect Senators on the other.

Now that the people have at last, after a long, long, tedious struggle, gained control of the Senate the Senate for the first time in its history will respond to the will and the conscience and the intelligence of the people of the United States, and when it does it will feel a closer sense of cooperation with the executive branch of the Government.

The spirit to which I call your attention is penetrating this country from one end to the other. Over 200 cities of this country have merged the powers of government—the executive power, the legislative power, and the judicial power—into one hand for the more convenient and wise administration of their governing power by adopting the commission form of government for such cities. In such cases the people have put all the powers of city government—legislative, executive, and judicial—in the hands of a small commission, with the right of recalling the commissioners. If they fail to discharge their function of properly representing the governing power of the peo-

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ple under this improved method of governing, the commissioners may be summarily removed.

I pray the Senate not to promote a spirit of antagonism between the Senate and the Executive. I have never seen a man occupy that high office with more modesty, with more delicate and gentle diplomacy, with greater learning, with more devotion to the public welfare, or with more unflinching courage and pertinacity of purpose to actually serve the general welfare than the present occupant of that high office. I desire to see established a spirit of cordiality, of sympathetic cooperation between the Senate and the Executive, without jealousy, without fear, without hostility, and I pray my colleagues on both sides of the Chamber to help bring about this era of good feeling and mutual helpfulness in promoting the general welfare of our people.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I think it would be a sad day for the American Republic if ever the executive, legislative, and judicial powers were merged in one; but I deny that under this administration there has been any merging of them, any attempt to merge them, any desire to merge them, or any "tendency" to merge them.

Any Senator has a right, whether upon the stump or upon the floor of this Chamber, to criticize the President of the United States, and to criticize him within precisely the same limits as he has a right to criticize other people—the limits of truth and fairness and justice. The right to criticize no man, whether President or hod carrier, goes further than that, nor does it go further anywhere where man can state his opinion.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] said he had arraigned the tendency of the Executive to invade the legislative department of the Government while speaking in New Jersey, but if the language here given be correct—and of that, of course, I know nothing, because I was not present—that is not a correct description of what the Senator from Iowa did say on that occasion. The language reported to have been used by the Senator from Iowa is this:

> There is no moral difference——

Mark the use of the word "moral"—

> There is no moral difference between the act of Huerta, President of the Mexican Republic, who caused the imprisonment of Members of Congress, who failed to repeal a resolution which he wanted repealed, and the acts of President Wilson respecting the passage of the present tariff law.

The Senator this morning says, in justification of it, to use his own language:

> I would just as soon have my will overcome by a soldier as in any other way.

Is this within the bounds of justice and fairness and truth? Where is the man who has "had his will overcome" by the President of the United States? How has the President of the United States induced any man to do anything except by appealing to his reason or to his party loyalty?

I do not blame the Senator from Iowa for being a little bitter toward the President of the United States upon the stump in a campaign. I can see how perhaps the only thing he could have done was to go clear outside the record, and compare him to Huerta or to somebody else with whom he was not in the slightest degree comparable.

It would not become me to undertake to say what Huerta has done, because he is the de facto head of another Government at this time; but you all know what that language means—"there is no moral difference" between these things.

Now let me come to the next charge, that the President violates the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President of the United States from time to time to counsel with Congress and to advise Congress—not to advise with it—in public messages.

Very frequently men seem to come to the conclusion that because the Constitution authorizes the President to advise Congress in public messages therefore he has no right to advise them in any other way. Men who say that do not know the history of their country. No man advised Congress more than did George Washington. He sent for Members of Congress and talked to them. No man advised them more than did old Thomas Jefferson. He used to ride his horse up here and hitch it under the construction shed at the other end of where this Capitol now stands, walk into the cloakrooms of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and talk chattily and pleasantly to the Members about measures that were then pending. It was generally found afterwards that thus "reasoning together in brotherly love" Congress had somehow come to entertain his opinion or he its.

The man we have now in the White House is the best informed, the best equipped, the most highly educated, and the most cultured President we have had in the White House since Thomas Jefferson went out of it, and he resembles him somewhat. When influencing Members of Congress and the Senate he does not do it with a "big stick," as did a recent President of the United States. He does it tactfully, diplomatically, suavely. He appeals to their reason; he appeals to their affection for the party organization of which they are members—a laudable feeling laudably appealed to. He has exercised no influence upon any man save by an appeal to his reason or to his party loyalty, to that sentiment which makes a man true to the school of political thought to which he belongs.

I throw down the gauntlet here and now, for I am getting tired of it. I say the President of the United States has not used patronage to influence legislation. I say no Senator has a right to make that statement from this minute on without furnishing some proof of it somewhere, or some "evidence tending to prove it." I deny it. I say it is a slander and calumny.

I have differed with him. I still differ with him about some matters. He has not used, with me, the coercive power of reason. I suppose perhaps it was because he thought I was a pretty hard-headed individual, and it would be useless to try it; but whatever the reason may be, that is the fact.

One other word, Mr. President. The United States has never suffered by political leadership. It has had too little of it rather than too much of it. Although upon the statute books we have three separate, coordinate, and independent branches of government, yet no government in the world could be carried on like a wagon with three mules pulling three different ways. The Constitution and the law books may say forever that you are "independent and coordinate," but you have got to work interdependently, not independently—got to work harmoniously. If you do not, you will arrive at no result.

How else can three branches of a government work interdependently and harmoniously except by having each appeal to the reason of the other? So Senators and Congressmen go to the White House and advise the President. It is no new thing. A part of the duty of this august body is to advise him as well as to consent to his acts. Its members go there individually, and they advise him: "Mr. President, I think it would be ill-advised to sign this bill." "Mr. President, I think it would be ill-advised to continue in this course." "Mr. President, I think it would be well-advised to take up and push this measure."

So, upon the other hand, the President, when he meets them, with equal frankness talks to them—about what? About that which is their business and his business, and, back of both of them, the business of the people of the United States, whose agents and instrumentalities both of them are.

I have stood upon this floor and defended President Taft against this identical charge when a Senator sitting on this side made the charge that the President of the United States had no right to talk to Senators or Congressmen or to express opinions about public affairs except through a written message or through a publicly spoken message. I contended then that the President of the United States did not cease to be a citizen of the United States because he had become a President; that, upon the contrary, it was doubly, tenfold, his duty to express his opinion upon public matters after he became a President, and to use every right influence to make the right policy, as he saw it, prevail in our counsels.

We have not suffered, I say, from leadership. We have suffered from "bossism." But what is "bossism"? It is irresponsible, unofficial, unelected, unselected leadership. It is subterranean leadership. It is private leadership. It is the invisible empire. It is leadership through instrumentalities not known to the Constitution or the laws.

You will never suffer from too much official, elected, responsible, public leadership, unless the man who tries to lead has not the qualities of leadership, and then he will not have any followers. No man can lead the Senate except by appealing to its reason or its sentiments. No man can lead the House in any other way. There has not been the slightest attempt by this President to lead them in any other way.

I remember when the present occupant of the chair [Mr. THORNTON in the chair] and I had some views which the President of the United States did not share and which, later on, the Senate and the House did not share. An appeal was made to me, not by the President, but by my own idea of what was right in a free Government, to surrender my own views to the views of the majority of the school of political thought to which I belonged. That appeal, made by myself, I obeyed. Would it have been any worse if the President had made that appeal to me instead of my making it to myself? Not a particle. Was I "overcome" when I cast a vote that I did not want to cast?

Why, you might just as well say, when a man took a notion to go down the street and buy a cigar, and then began to argue with himself about it, and said "I have smoked half a dozen

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Tenth. Any fact or facts showing or tending to show whether an agreement or arrangement has been entered into between the Louisville & Nashville and other railroad companies for the purpose of preventing competition from entering into any of the territory served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in consideration of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad agreeing not to enter into certain other territory or in consideration of any other agreement or arrangements.

Eleventh. What amount of stock, if any, the Atlantic Coast Line Co. or Atlantic Coast Holding Co. owns in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and in the Atlantic Coast Line, and whether the ownership by such holding company of a majority of stock in both of the aforesaid railroads tends to restrict competition and maintain and fix rates.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. I ask for the adoption of an order for printing 450 additional copies of the hearings held before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The order will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That 450 additional copies of the hearings held before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate on the bills (S. 2639 and H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes, be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

Mr. SMOOT. I take it for granted that the number asked for in the order will come within the limit of $500.

Mr. OWEN. It does.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I have no objection to it.

The order was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. 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. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, November 10, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 6, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Beriah E. Williamson, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Ohio, in place of Willis G. Bowland, superseded.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION AND CONSUL GENERAL.

William Walker Smith, of Ohio, now secretary of the legation at Berne, to be secretary of the legation and consul general of the United States of America at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, vice Charles B. Curtis.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Fred F. Rogers to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of March, 1913.

Second Lieut. John Q. Adams to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 12th day of August, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 6, 1913.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION AND CONSUL GENERAL.

William Walker Smith to be secretary of legation and consul general at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Henry M. White to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Seattle, Wash.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John F. Malley to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Massachusetts.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Medical Inspector James G. Field to be a medical director.

Medical Inspector George Pickrell to be a medical director.

Medical Inspector Albert M. D. McCormick to be a medical director.

Surgeon William C. Braisted to be a medical inspector.

First lieutenants in the Marine Corps to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the dates set opposite their names to correct the dates from which they take rank as previously confirmed:

Edward M. Reno from January 1, 1913.

Joseph C. Fegan from January 3, 1913.

Joseph D. Murray from February 5, 1913.

Second Lieut. Woolman G. Emory from May 6, 1913.

Second Lieut. George H. Osterhout, jr., from May 16, 1913.

John N. Bassin to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Albert E. Man, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Cliff C. Wilson to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Jeff McCarn to be United States attorney, district of Hawaii.

POSTMASTERS.

IOWA.

Tracy R. Osborne, New Sharon.

KANSAS.

Lenora Maude McElheny, Louisburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Edgar E. Sargent, Belchertown.

MISSOURI.

Lee Jones, Hale.

James M. Settle, New Franklin.

OKLAHOMA.

W. E. Merry, Perry.

Joseph B. Wilson, Fairview.

TENNESSEE.

John E. Pullen, Waverly.

VIRGINIA.

Byrd Anderson, Blacksburg.

WASHINGTON.

Albert L. Laing, Earlington.

T. B. McKeirnan, Pomeroy.

W. T. Pitcher, Port Orchard.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. D. Roush, Clendenin.

T. W. Ryan, Hendricks.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *November 6, 1913.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who art in heaven, we thank Thee for the fundamental principles which combine to make our Nation. Especially do we thank Thee for the religious sentiment which obtains in the hearts of our people, the foundation of all true greatness in the individual, the home, or the Nation. May it increase with strength and potency until every heart is filled with the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

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

MENDEL BEILIS.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD copies of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in the city of Detroit Sunday, protesting against the trial of Mendel Beilis on the charge of ritual murder. Also resolution of similar import passed by the Socialistic Party of Detroit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DOREMUS] asks unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD certain resolutions passed in the city of Detroit last Sunday touching the trial of Mendel Beilis, of Russia. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. One moment. Is the Socialistic resolution on the same subject?

Mr. DOREMUS. Both are on the same subject.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I suppose almost every Member of the House has received similar resolutions passed by somebody. Perhaps they all ought to be printed in the RECORD in full, yet I doubt the necessity of that, and if the gentleman will modify his request so as to ask leave to extend his remarks for that purpose I will not object, but I do not think we ought to commence giving leave to print the resolutions in the RECORD as such with no limit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DOREMUS] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness in my family.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SISSON] asks unanimous consent for leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness in his family. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. HULL and Mr. PALMER. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays——

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee did not ask for the yeas and nays, but I will do so.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 54, nays 26, answered "present" 12, not voting 337, as follows:

YEAS—54.

Abercrombie	George	Lloyd	Russell
Aswell	Glass	Lobeck	Shackleford
Beakes	Graham, Ill.	McKellar	Sims
Brockson	Hamlin	Maguire, Nebr.	Sisson
Brodbeck	Hammond	Mitchell	Smith, Md.
Buchanan, Ill.	Hay	Murray, Mass.	Stone
Byrns, Tenn.	Heflin	Murray, Okla.	Talcott, N. Y.
Collier	Henry	Oldfield	Tavenner
Donohoe	Hensley	Page	Ten Eyck
Doremus	Hull	Palmer	Watkins
Evans	Keating	Pepper	Webb
Fergusson	Kirkpatrick	Quin	Young, Tex.
Flood, Va.	Lee, Pa.	Rothermel	
Floyd, Ark.	Lesher	Rouse	

NAYS—26.

Anderson	Fowler	MacDonald	Smith, Idaho
Austin	Frear	Moss, W. Va.	Smith, Minn.
Avis	Hawley	Nelson	Sutherland
Bell, Cal.	Johnson, Utah	Patton, Pa.	Towner
Browne, Wis.	Johnson, Wash.	Plumley	Woods
Campbell	Kennedy, Iowa	Powers	
Donovan	La Follette	Sinnott	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—12.

Browning	Estopinal	Logue	Stevens, Minn.
Cary	French	Mann	Volstead
Davis	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Slayden	Walters

NOT VOTING—337.

Adair	Clancy	Francis	Humphreys, Miss.
Adamson	Clark, Fla.	Gallagher	Igoe
Aiken	Claypool	Gard	Jacoway
Ainey	Clayton	Gardner	Johnson, Ky.
Alexander	Cline	Garner	Johnson, S. C.
Allen	Connelly, Kans.	Garrett, Tenn.	Jones
Ansberry	Connolly, Iowa	Garrett, Tex.	Kahn
Anthony	Conry	Gerry	Keister
Ashbrook	Cooper	Gillett	Kelley, Mich.
Bailey	Copley	Gilmore	Kelly, Pa.
Baker	Covington	Gittins	Kennedy, Conn.
Baltz	Cox	Godwin, N. C.	Kennedy, R. I.
Barchfeld	Cramton	Goeke	Kent
Barkley	Crisp	Goldfogle	Kettner
Barnhart	Crosser	Good	Key, Ohio
Bartholdt	Cullop	Goodwin, Ark.	Kiess, Pa.
Bartlett	Curley	Gordon	Kindel
Barton	Curry	Gorman	Kinkead, N. J.
Bathrick	Dale	Goulden	Kitchin
Beall, Tex.	Danforth	Graham, Pa.	Knowland, J. R.
Bell, Ga.	Davenport	Gray	Konop
Blackmon	Decker	Green, Iowa	Korbly
Booher	Deitrick	Greene, Mass.	Kreider
Borchers	Dent	Greene, Vt.	Lafferty
Borland	Dershem	Gregg	Langham
Bowdle	Dickinson	Griest	Langley
Bremner	Dies	Griffin	Lazaro
Britten	Difenderfer	Gudger	Lee, Ga.
Broussard	Dillon	Guernsey	L'Engle
Brown, N. Y.	Dixon	Hamill	Lenroot
Brown, W. Va.	Dooling	Hamilton, Mich.	Lever
Bruckner	Doolittle	Hamilton, N. Y.	Levy
Brumbaugh	Doughton	Hardwick	Lewis, Md.
Bryan	Driscoll	Hardy	Lewis, Pa.
Buchanan, Tex.	Dunn	Harrison	Lieb
Bulkley	Dupré	Hart	Lindbergh
Burgess	Dyer	Haugen	Lindquist
Burke, Pa.	Eagan	Hayden	Linthicum
Burke, S. Dak.	Eagle	Hayes	Lonergan
Burke, Wis.	Edmonds	Helgesen	McAndrews
Burnett	Edwards	Helm	McClellan
Butler	Elder	Helvering	McCoy
Byrnes, S. C.	Esch	Hill	McDermott
Calder	Fairchild	Hinds	McGillicuddy
Callaway	Faison	Hinebaugh	McGuire, Okla.
Candler, Miss.	Falconer	Hobson	McKenzie
Cantrill	Farr	Holland	McLaughlin
Caraway	Ferris	Houston	Madden
Carew	Fess	Howard	Mahan
Carlin	Fields	Howell	Maher
Carr	Finley	Hoxworth	Manahan
Carter	Fitzgerald	Hughes, Ga	Mapes
Casey	FitzHenry	Hughes, W. Va.	Martin
Chandler, N. Y.	Fordney	Hulings	Merritt
Church	Foster	Humphrey, Wash.	Metz
Miller	Porter	Slemp	Thompson, Okla.
Mondell	Post	Sloan	Thomson, Ill.
Montague	Pou	Small	Townsend
Moon	Prouty	Smith, J. M. C.	Treadway
Moore	Ragsdale	Smith, Saml. W.	Tribble
Morgan, La.	Rainey	Smith, N. Y.	Tuttle
Morgan, Okla.	Raker	Smith, Tex.	Underhill
Morin	Rauch	Sparkman	Underwood
Morrison	Rayburn	Stafford	Vare
Moss, Ind.	Reed	Stanley	Vaughan
Mott	Reilly, Conn.	Stedman	Walker
Murdock	Reilly, Wis.	Steenerson	Wallin
Neeley, Kans.	Richardson	Stephens, Cal.	Walsh
Neeley, W. Va.	Riordan	Stephens, Miss.	Watson
Nolan, J. I.	Roberts, Mass.	Stephens, Nebr.	Weaver
Norton	Roberts, Nev.	Stephens, Tex.	Whaley
O'Brien	Rogers	Stevens, N. H.	Whitacre
Oglesby	Rubey	Stout	White
O'Hair	Rucker	Stringer	Williams
O'Leary	Rupley	Sumners	Willis
O'Shaunessy	Sabath	Switzer	Wilson, Fla.
Padgett	Saunders	Taggart	Wilson, N. Y.
Parker	Scott	Talbott, Md.	Wingo
Patten, N. Y.	Scully	Taylor, Ala.	Winslow
Payne	Seldomridge	Taylor, Ark.	Withersnoon
Peters, Mass.	Sells	Taylor, Colo.	Woodruff
Peters, Me.	Sharp	Taylor, N. Y.	Young, N. Dak.
Peterson	Sherley	Temple	
Phelan	Sherwood	Thacher	
Platt	Shreve	Thomas	

So the motion to adjourn was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. BARTHOLDT.
Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.
Mr. METZ with Mr. WALLIN.
Mr. HOBSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD.
Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. BUTLER.
Mr. ADAMSON with Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota.
Mr. UNDERWOOD with Mr. MANN.

Until further notice:

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. J. M. C. SMITH (commencing Oct. 1).
Mr. AIKEN with Mr. EDMONDS.
Mr. ASHBROOK with Mr. KAHN.
Mr. BALTZ with Mr. SHREVE.
Mr. BARKLEY with Mr. FALCONER (commencing Oct. 24).
Mr. BAILEY with Mr. FESS.
Mr. BARNHART with Mr. MAPES.
Mr. BELL of Georgia with Mr. DANFORTH.
Mr. BLACKMON with Mr. BARCHFELD.
Mr. BREMNER with Mr. GILLETT.
Mr. BURNETT with Mr. HAYES.
Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina with Mr. MANAHAN.
Mr. BROUSSARD with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.
Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin with Mr. CARY.
Mr. BRUMBAUGH with Mr. LINDQUIST.
Mr. CHURCH with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.
Mr. CLAYTON with Mr. MONDELL.
Mr. CLAYPOOL with Mr. BRYAN.
Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. WOODRUFF.
Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. HELGESEN.
Mr. CARAWAY with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
Mr. CRISP with Mr. HINDS (transferable).
Mr. CLANCY with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.
Mr. COVINGTON with Mr. MILLER.
Mr. CARTER with Mr. MCGUIRE of Oklahoma.
Mr. CLINE with Mr. NORTON (commencing Oct. 1).
Mr. CONNELLY of Kansas with Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan.
Mr. COX with Mr. MURDOCK.
Mr. DECKER with Mr. MOORE.
Mr. DENT with Mr. KREIDER.
Mr. DEITRICK with Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota.
Mr. DIES with Mr. SWITZER.
Mr. DOUGHTON with Mr. MOTT.
Mr DUPRÉ with Mr. ANTHONY.
Mr ELDER with Mr. STEENERSON.
Mr FRANCIS with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.
Mr FITZGERALD with Mr. CALDER.
Mr. FERRIS with Mr. SELLS.
Mr. FIELDS with Mr. LANGLEY.
Mr. FAISON with Mr. CURRY.
Mr. FOSTER with Mr. GREENE of Vermont (commencing Oct. 27).
Mr. FINLEY with Mr. GREEN of Iowa.
Mr. GILMORE with Mr. MCKENZIE.
Mr. GOEKE with Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania.
Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas with Mr. PORTER.
Mr. GARNER with Mr. J. I. NOLAN.
Mr. GORDON with Mr. THOMSON of Illinois.
Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee with Mr. LANGHAM.
Mr. GUDGER with Mr. MOORE.
Mr. HAYDEN with Mr. LAFFERTY.
Mr. HARRISON with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.
Mr. HOXWORTH with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.

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California. I never heard of the society before, but Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson appears to be its president. This same Mr. Johnson is opposing the bill pending here for supplying San Francisco with water from the Tuolumne.

Mr. Johnson petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to aid in obtaining an appropriation on behalf of the Government to build a wagon road into the Hetch Hetchy Valley. The Secretary of the Interior requested Maj. William P. Littebrant to investigate Mr. Johnson's request, so that it might be acted upon. I send to the desk a letter from Maj. Littebrant to the Secretary of the Interior relative to this matter, which I believe will be of interest to the Senate. I ask that it be read.

There being no objection, the letter was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Yosemite, Cal., October 18, 1913.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 12, inclosing copy of letter and newspaper clipping from the New York Times on the Hetch Hetchy controversy, the author of both inclosures being Robert Underwood Johnson. The reply to your letter has been delayed, due to the fact that I had never been in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, and no opportunity occurred to visit there until recently. I have just returned from there.

It is believed by me that the Hetch Hetchy Valley, as a scenic attraction, is much overrated. In the lower portion of the Hetch Hetchy Valley there is a depression, in which the flood waters settle, forming a lake, which annually disappears through evaporation. No fish get in this lake, and it becomes a breeding place of mosquitoes, so that the people who visit the Hetch Hetchy during the spring and summer or live there are obliged to wear nets and gloves. The water in this lake, judging from the shore marks, stands at about 8 feet deep when its connection with the river is severed, due to receding waters.

There are other valleys in the park that are just as interesting for the tourist who might wish to gain access to them, either mounted or afoot. These canyons are, notably, Jack Main Canyon, Kerrick Canyon, Stubblefield Canyon, Benson Lake, Matterhorn Canyon, and Virginia Canyon. The Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne is now accessible by a wagon road, namely, the Tioga Road, but there is no evidence that any people avail themselves of this road to visit any of the scenic wonders in the eastern portion of the park. The Yosemite Valley itself is incomparably superior in every respect to the Hetch Hetchy.

The length of the road from Hog Ranch to the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley will be about 10 miles in length, 5 miles of it being through rock cutting. No estimate of this work has been made, but from our experience in rock cutting here it is believed that this road can not possibly be constructed for less than $150,000, whereas $250,000 would probably be more near its ultimate cost. It is believed that no circumstance or emergency would at present justify this expenditure, especially when that sum, if expended on the roads of and the approaches to the Yosemite Valley and the trails of the park, would place within reach of all the people a greater number of and more interesting attractions than the same sum if expended on the construction of a wagon road that would make the Hetch Hetchy Valley accessible by wagon transportation. There is already an excellent saddle-horse trail from the Hog Ranch to the floor of the Hetch Hetchy, and out of it in three different directions. Furthermore, it is believed that if the city of San Francisco constructs a reservoir in that valley and a wagon road around it on one of the upper benches of the bluffs that the charm of the location will be enhanced rather than injured. In case the city of San Francisco secures this right I am assured that it will construct a wagon road from the Hog Ranch, the steepest grade being 4 per cent, that will make this location accessible. The beholder will then observe not a mosquito-infested valley but a beautiful mountain lake surrounded by vertical cliffs, from the road around which the gorges north and east of the Hetch Hetchy, not now easily accessible, will be more easily within reach.

The undersigned does not believe that any person is deterred from visiting the Hetch Hetchy through the difficulty of the approach, nor is it believed that good hotel accommodations in there would present a sufficiently attractive feature to cause a larger flow of travel. At any rate, the difficulties at present encountered in securing better hotel accommodations in this valley do not justify any efforts being made by the Government to establish hotel accommodations in a place where the mosquito plague is so objectionable, and if made the probability is that no capital could be interested in a project the conditions surrounding which would doom the venture to failure in advance.

It is therefore recommended that no action be taken toward the construction of the road, as advocated by Dr. Johnson.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. LITTEBRANT,
Major, First Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GALLINGER presented memorials of the Woman's Club of Durham, of the Tourists' Club of Keene, and of sundry citizens of Keene, all in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the city of San Francisco to use the waters of Hetch Hetchy Valley, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BRISTOW presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ramona, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill and remonstrating against the enactment of legislation making the 12th day of October of each and every year a national holiday and designating it discovery day, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GOFF presented a memorial of sundry employees of the La Belle Works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., remonstrating against the proposed dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

IMPROVEMENT OF COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVERS.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President, I present resolutions passed by the Columbia and Snake River Waterways Association at its fall meeting held at Kennewick, Wash., September 25 and 26, 1913. These resolutions refer to a matter that is of much importance to the people of the West, and I ask that they may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

CANALIZATION OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

Resolutions passed by the Columbia and Snake River Waterways Association at its fall meeting, Kennewick, Wash., September 25 and 26, 1913:

Whereas the existing project for the improvement of Columbia River and tributaries above Celilo Falls to the mouth of Snake River proposes to facilitate navigation by the removal of obstructing bowlders and ledges and raking the gravel shoals in order to make safe and available the channel that now exists; and

Whereas such improvement is at best only a step in the direction of making said river safely and profitably navigable; and

Whereas the growth and development of the country tributary to the said river and the needs of commerce require the canalization of said river in order to secure conditions adequate to modern transportation needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Columbia and Snake River Waterways Association in convention assembled at Kennewick, Wash., this 25th and 26th days of September, 1913, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to secure appropriate action by the Congress of the United States at the earliest practicable moment authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause examination and survey, with estimated cost on a basis of continuous work to be made of that portion of the Columbia River above described, of a project for its improvement that will enable said river to be safely and economically navigated by modern steamers and barges during the entire year except when navigation is suspended on account of weather conditions, and in addition to report on the present and prospective commercial importance of the project covered by the report; on the benefit to commerce likely to result from the proposed plan of improvement; on the existence and establishment of private and public terminals; and the development and utilization of water power for industrial and commercial purposes and other improvements, as provided in the rivers and harbors act of the third session of the Sixty-second Congress.

CANALIZATION OF SNAKE RIVER.

Whereas the existing project for the improvement of Snake River in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho proposes to facilitate navigation by the removal of reefs and bowlders and scraping gravel bars; and

Whereas said proposed project will probably be completed within two years, and it is apparent that when completed such improvement is at best only a step in the direction of making said river safely and profitably navigable; and

Whereas under the existing project it is not assumed that the Snake River from Riparia to the mouth can be navigated except during the high-water periods, which do not exceed four to six months in every year; and

Whereas the growth and development of the country tributary to said river and the needs of commerce require the canalization of said river in order to secure conditions adequate to modern transportation needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Columbia and Snake River Waterways Association in convention assembled at Kennewick, Wash., this 25th–26th days of September, 1913, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to secure appropriate action by the Congress of the United States at the earliest practicable moment authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause examination and survey, with estimated cost on basis of continuous work, to be made of that portion of the Snake River above described, of a project for its improvement that will enable said river to be safely and economically navigated by modern steamers and barges during the entire year except when navigation is suspended on account of weather conditions; and, in addition, to report on the present and prospective commercial importance of the project covered by the report, on the benefit to commerce likely to result from the proposed plan of improvement, on the existence and establishment of private and public terminals, and the development and utilization of water power for industrial and commercial purposes, and other improvements, as provided in the rivers and harbors act of the third session of the Sixty-second Congress.

Attest:

WALLACE R. STRUBLE,
Secretary Columbia and Snake River Waterways Association.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, I have recently received from various parts of my State, by the dozens, petitions and letters in the nature of petitions asking immediate consideration of the pending currency bill. I do not care to encumber the RECORD with a number of the petitions, but I send one to the desk for reading. It illustrates the sentiment set forth in all. I do not ask for the reading of the signatures.

There being no objection, the petition was read and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., *November 8, 1913.*

To the Hon. BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY and the Hon. JOHN W. KERN,
United States Senate:

We, the undersigned citizens and voters of Montgomery County, Ind., being interested in the welfare and prosperity of our country and believing that the currency bill now pending in the United States Sen-

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ate will be for the best interests of our people as a whole, ask that you each use every honorable means to bring about the passage of such bill at the earliest possible date in order that the present financial situation be relieved and normal business conditions established.

WABASH RIVER BRIDGE, INDIANA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (H. R. 8702) to authorize the county of Miami, Ind., to construct a bridge across the Wabash River, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It is an ordinary bridge bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill just reported by him. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there is so much confusion in the Chamber I could not hear the title of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will please preserve order, so that Senators may be able to understand the business that is being transacted. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 3440) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Smith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3441) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stewart (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JACKSON:

A bill (S. 3442) providing for the purchase of relics of James Monroe and others; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 3443) to correct the military record of Orcelas Evans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 3444) granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Wells (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3445) granting an increase of pension to Mary Parsons (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 3446) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant W. Logan (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 79) authorizing a survey of the Snake River from Riparia to the mouth; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 80) authorizing a survey of the Columbia River and its tributaries above Celilo Falls to the mouth of the Snake River; to the Committee on Commerce.

EXTERMINATION OF HOG CHOLERA.

Mr. POMERENE. I introduce a bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The bill (S. 3439) appropriating funds for the purpose of providing and administering remedies for hog cholera was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I have a letter here from the Hon. A. P. Sandles, president of the agricultural commission of the State of Ohio, bearing upon this subject. The disease of hog cholera has become a menace throughout the entire corn belt of the Central West. The losses are estimated annually at about $50,000,000. It is believed that remedies have been discovered which, if administered in the incipient state of the disease, can control it.

It is not a matter which is limited to one State. It is limited only by the number of States that raise corn in large quantities. The disease has become so prevalent that it is a serious loss not only to the farmers, but to the meat-consuming public.

I shall not ask that the letter be read, but I do ask that it be incorporated in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

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

STATE OF OHIO,
THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION,
Columbus, November 15, 1913.

Hon. ATLEE POMERENE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your efforts a year ago to secure Federal appropriation to combat the ravages of hog cholera in the Middle West corn belt leads me to believe that we can enlist your influences in this matter again.

The swine plague has assumed the proportions of a national blight and menace, and is the most discouraging handicap laid against the farmer in a dozen States.

Daily thousands of swine have died from this plague for the past several months and the money value of the loss climbs into millions.

At the present time our department here in Ohio has over 1,000 applications for serum treatment. Our veterinarians are swamped with the demands of swine owners for protection.

We can not keep pace with the demand. Other States are in like condition. Owners of pure breds are disheartened. Their annual sale-day prospect is ruined. County and State fairs were scourged the past season and exhibits ruined.

Cattle feeders are discouraged. They do not feel secure and justified in purchasing or growing swine to fatten after their cattle, which is the rule whereby cattle feeding is made most profitable.

The high cost of meat is becoming a public-welfare question. Unless hog cholera can be checked the cost will go higher.

Many students of this swine plague believe that it can be controlled and eradicated, but such results can only be obtained by wide co-operation, strict quarantine, and stringent regulation.

Food supply is of nation-wide concern. Hog cholera materially affects food supply. The use of meat is almost universal. Why should not the Government become an interested party in the control of hog cholera?

Your efforts a year ago secured a small appropriation to fight this disease, but $75,000 is only a drop in the bucket of what is needed to fight this scourge of the corn-belt country.

When the estimated loss is $50,000,000 annually, surely Uncle Sam would be justified in spending half a million or more to prevent this tremendous loss, which involves both producer and consumer.

I believe Ohio and the country at large will applaud the men who will make a fight to have the Government undertake to control and eradicate hog cholera. Will you give some sign that the tens of thousands of farmers in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys have a friend in court?

Experiments are being made in three or four States, but these will afford no immediate relief. There should be a general and vigorous campaign at once, and States and United States should cooperate.

Pleased to have your views on this matter. Your interest appreciated. Thanks.

Respectfully, A. P. SANDLES, *President.*

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—GRACE HARRINGTON.

On motion of Mr. DILLINGHAM, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of S. 5868, Sixty-second Congress, granting an increase of pension to Grace Harrington, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, there having been no adverse report thereon.

SUSPENSION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. THOMAS. I submit a resolution and ask that it be read and that it may lie over under the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 215), as follows:

Resolved, That the recent suggestion of the Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, that his Government was willing and ready to cooperate with other Governments to secure for one year a suspension of naval-construction programs presents a practical method whereby the nations of the world may at once materially reduce the enormous expense of increased investment in war material and equipment of which the United States should avail itself.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded the President with the request that, consistently with the interests of the United States, he use his influence to consummate the arrangement suggested by Mr. Churchill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will lie over at the request of the Senator from Colorado.

THE TELEPOST.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I submit a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report to the Senate upon the merits of the Telepost now in operation between St. Louis and Chicago as to its word-carrying capacity, accuracy, economy, and general efficiency; as to its use in connection with the Post Office Department; and any obstacles in the way of its extension, either in connection with the Government or otherwise. I ask that the resolution may be read and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The resolution (S. Res. 216) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators, including the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, be appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate and report upon the merits of the Telepost now in operation between St. Louis and Chicago as to word-carrying capacity, accuracy, economy, and general efficiency; as to its use in connection with the Post Office Department; and any obstacle in the way of its extension, either in connection with the Government or otherwise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I am well acquainted with the president and secretary of this company. I know them to be upright and honest men. I have personally investigated this matter, and I desire that a committee consisting of the chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and two other Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate the subject. I send a letter of explanation to the desk, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD without reading and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to accompany the resolution.

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There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK, *September 30, 1913.*

Hon. ROBERT L. OWEN, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: In reply to your inquiries at our recent interview I submit for your consideration the following facts:

Two years of actual work between cities of the Middle West, including Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Indianapolis, have proved beyond controversy that the telepost system answers all the requirements of commercial telegraphy and surpasses all other systems in word-carrying capacity, accuracy, economy, secrecy, and general efficiency.

The inventor of the system, Patrick B. Delany, spent nearly 30 years in working out and solving the many problems confronting him in his effort to devise an automatic rapid system of telegraphy that would be able to cope with the steadily increasing inductive disturbances due to the rapid electrical developments of the country.

In 1899 my brother and myself joined forces with Mr. Delany for the purpose of perfecting the system and of building up an independent telegraph company, as we all were convinced that only in this way could the greatest benefits of his remarkable discoveries benefit the people of the entire country.

Too many inventions had been bought up and suppressed, too much discouragement had been given to inventors for us to be willing to trust to the telegraph companies the proper handling of our joint work. All scientific men had come to realize the correctness of a statement made by the eminent Prof. Pupin, of Columbia University, that over the doors of the telegraph companies was the legend "No inventors or scientific men wanted."

After some years spent in seeking money from men of means we were forced to feel that it was practically impossible to finance the telepost in this way. Every man approached by us was, either by persuasion or threats, induced to have nothing to do with the enterprise.

We therefore organized the Telepost Co. with $18,000,000 capitalization, no bonds, no preferred stock, shares $10 each, all common.

As a guaranty of absolute safety for our shareholders and to prevent anyone on the inside or the outside of our organization bringing about a merging or selling out of the enterprise by the usual method of buying on the open market the stock control of the company the entire capitalization was issued to a board of voting trustees, each pledged to maintain the integrity of the company and each having full veto power against any attempt to destroy its independence.

Voting trustees' certificates were issued to shareholders entitling them to all the rights and privileges of the actual stock excepting the right to vote. This board consists of—

Hon. Henry W. Blair, Manchester, N. H., and Washington, D. C.; Gen. A. R. Buffington, United States Army, Madison, N. J.; Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., New York City; Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.; H. Lee Sellers, New York City.

No one was allowed to buy more than 100 shares of stock, as we recognized that our strength would lie in the number of people interested in the enterprise as fully as in the money secured from the sale of our securities.

Our shareholders, now numbering over 17,000, are scattered over the entire country. This has simplified and reduced the cost of getting rights of way and franchises to a remarkable degree, as we felt we were justified in expecting.

It would have been impossible for us to have overcome the vicious opposition of our opponents and the many obstacles put in the way of every forward step we attempted to take but for the helpful cooperation and support of our shareholders and of the thousands of friends secured by the campaign of education we have carried on from the beginning. Even with their help our progress has been shamefully delayed, it being a well-known fact that an enterprise depending upon popular support can be most easily injured by delaying its progress and thereby discouraging its supporters.

Our poles have been cut down; property owners have been persuaded to charge us exorbitant prices for rights of way; franchises have been refused or held up; our wires continually tampered with where we were in operation; our customers threatened by the telegraph companies if they gave us their business; expensive litigation instituted against us, much of which is at the present moment pending, and all of it based on frivolous grounds; and in many cases well-planned efforts for securing the necessary funds for the construction of our lines have been killed by the active efforts of men of the highest prominence in the financial world. Boards of trade that had taken up actively the work of securing funds for extensions of our lines were practically forced to withdraw their support by the powerful interests against which we were contending.

Contracts had been agreed upon for the use by the Telepost of independent telephone lines throughout the State of Ohio, and by which we would have been able to connect our western offices with Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and Detroit, in addition to all the important cities in Ohio. Our men were choosing offices, and Telepost installations were being prepared when the Bell Telephone people bought up, lock, stock, and barrel, these Ohio independent telephone companies. Our contracts naturally were not executed.

When the laws of Ohio prevented the holding by the Bell of these companies J. P. Morgan & Co., at a cost of $7,200,000, purchased the properties in question. In their sworn affidavits they stated that these properties were bought as an investment and would be operated in entire harmony with the independent interests.

Believing these statements to be true, the president of the company in Ohio agreed to furnish us the lines we had previously arranged for, brought the contracts to New York for formal authority from Morgan & Co. to sign them, only to find himself forced to refuse us the use of the lines wanted.

The independence of the Telepost is and has always been fully recognized. The "independence" claimed by J. P. Morgan & Co. was evidently of a different kind.

After two years of commercial work between the western cities named above, the Bell Telephone interests bought the bonds of the company, leasing us the line running into Chicago. From this time on our wire service became so utterly unreliable that it was practically impossible to handle our business. When, during a period of six weeks we had a working wire only four days, we realized that the only wise thing for us to do was to stop service until we could build our own wires or lease them from companies friendly to our interests.

Fortunately for us, the work we had done absolutely proved the claims we had made for our system. It had also secured for us the good will of numerous firms and corporations in the cities in which we had been operating.

We have now secured a satisfactory wire between Chicago and St. Louis and opened up Telepost offices in those cities. As against the 35 cents for 10 words charged by the other companies we are giving 25 words for 25 cents when delivered by messenger or telephone. We also give 50 words for 25 cents and 10 words for 10 cents, when these messages, having been sent by wire, may be delivered through the post office.

We feel that the fuller development of these latter services in cooperation with the post office might be made to be the entering wedge in bringing about Government ownership and operation of the telegraph.

We have sold about one-ninth of the stock of the company, the amount received having come in in small sums spread over the six years in which our progress has been delayed by our opponents.

We have secured rights of way and franchises covering practically all of the distance between New York and Washington, with many miles of poles already set along this route.

We own an entrance into Boston and have a franchise unlimited as to time, permitting us to lay our ducts in the streets of Boston, connecting us with the business districts of that city. Under this franchise much of the work has been done, and we are free to do the remainder when occasion demands.

We have secured entrances into New York, with necessary office space.

We have entrances into Chicago and connections into the business district.

We have arrangements made with a number of independent telephone companies throughout the country for the fullest cooperation they can give us, which includes entrance into their cities and distribution facilities.

We are now building, through a subsidiary of the Telepost, known as the Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co., a trunk line between New York and Chicago, work having been centered thus far upon the Chicago-Toledo section, a large part of which is completed.

Mr. Delany and ourselves as well have from the beginning believed in Government ownership of telegraphs. We feel that the Telepost can best serve the people of the country when it is owned by the Government in connection with the post office.

Telepost rates, as stated above, are uniform throughout the country, regardless of distance. As our lines are extended and new offices opened, 25 cents will carry 25 words between any two offices connected by our wires. When the Government decides to own and control the telegraph business of the country, as is now the case in practically all nations, civilized and uncivilized, it should have the best.

It should handle the enormous business which will surely come when the shackles are taken off the telegraph service of the country by means of a system in which one wire has the word-carrying capacity of 40 to 60 as now operated by the companies that have for so long controlled the telegraph business of the United States.

While we feel abundantly able to build up and make fully successful the Telepost as an independent telegraph company, and while this success for our enterprise will force the other companies to give lower rates and better service than are at present enjoyed, we stand ready at any time to turn over all we have to the Government on terms that will be recognized as fair and reasonable, the chief feature being that our 17,000 shareholders, whose money and patience have enabled us to reach the position we now hold, shall be fairly and liberally dealt with.

It would be very gratifying to us if a committee could be appointed to investigate the claims we make and to secure reliable data as to the serviceableness and value of the Telepost system as a condition precedent to intelligent action on the part of the Government in the matter of Government ownership of the telegraph.

Every facility will be given for such investigation, our offices now operating in St. Louis and Chicago affording full opportunity for the most careful examination of the subject in all of its details.

Yours, very respectfully.

H. LEE SELLERS.

BANKING LAWS OF KANSAS (S. DOC. NO. 238).

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bank depositors' guaranty law of the State of Kansas, and also the charter and by-laws of the Bankers' Deposit Guaranty & Surety Co., of Topeka, Kans., be printed as a Senate document. The deposit-guaranty law is a State law by which the State banks in the State of Kansas guarantee their depositors. The Bankers' Deposit Guaranty & Surety Co. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State by the national banks of the State as a private insurance company for the purpose of insuring depositors. I ask that the matter be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent that the matter presented by him may be printed as a public document. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I received some days since a notice that a Democratic conference would be held with reference to the banking and currency bill. I was at that time in Nevada, and immediately started for Washington. The conference was held, however, before I was able to arrive. On my way I telegraphed to the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee my views regarding a modification of the pending banking bill, and I ask leave to print that telegram in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, together with a telegram addressed to the chairman of the Democratic conference upon the same subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, permission to do so is granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

OGDEN, UTAH, *November 10, 1913.*

Senator OWEN,
Washington, D. C.:

Will you kindly present to your committee the suggestion that the pending bill be modified so as to adapt our banking system to our Federal system of government by taking the States as the basic units and organizing in each State a federation of the State and National

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banks in the form of a State reserve association, and consolidating and mobilizing the reserves of the member banks for mutual protection against bank runs and stringencies, and then capping this structure by one Federal reserve bank of which the State reserve associations shall be members, in which the Government funds and a portion of the reserves of the State reserve associations shall be deposited, and which shall exercise similar functions in interstate commerce?

It seems to me of the highest importance that we should preserve the functions of the States and encourage in them a robust individuality. Many of the States will sometime equal in population and wealth the great European powers, and the importance of local self-government near to the people will be accentuated. I believe that our present dual system is the best that could be devised, both economically and politically, and that our economic units should, as far as legislation can control, correspond to our political units. We find that this rule obtains as to every form of voluntary organization, whether fraternal, charitable, social, economic, or professional. I do not see why it should not be extended to commercial organizations created by law. The much-complained-of contradiction of policies between the Interstate Railroad Commission and the State commissions is being adjusted by the annual conferences, and comity without force is gradually bringing them in harmony. I think the policy which is working out so successfully in transportation should be applied also to banking exchange and trade, and that the basic units should be the States and not newly created and shifting regions. I am on my way to Washington to attend the Democratic conference. I can not arrive before Thursday, but hope no conclusion will be reached before my arrival.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

—

CHICAGO, *November 12, 1913.*

Senator KERN,
Washington, D. C.:

I started from Nevada for Washington immediately upon announcement of Democratic conference. Can not arrive before 11 Thursday morning. I wish to present to the conference the Federal reserve system outlined in my telegram to Senator OWEN as opposed to the regional and central systems, which alone have thus far been considered. The distinction is basic and in my judgment, must be determined by party action. In the interest of party harmony I urge that the conference shall not proceed until Democratic Senators have timely opportunity to be present, and therefore suggest its postponement for a day or two at least.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should also like to have printed in the RECORD one or two brief extracts from previous speeches and public documents containing my views upon the same subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

IMPORTANCE OF INTERSTATE EXCHANGE.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 22, 1911.]

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, so far as the Democratic view of this question is concerned, it seems to me that interstate exchange is just as important a branch of interstate commerce as interstate transportation or interstate trade. We have stood patiently these biennial and decennial paralyses in exchange which have arrested the business of the entire country, and which, as a matter of economics, are just as easily prevented as would be the obstruction of transportation itself.

With what patience would the people of the United States view a process by which the railway cars of the country could be gathered into the city of New York and there used as storehouses for goods, and then when the various sections of the country would call for cars for the moving of the crops New York would deny these cars upon the ground that they were being used as storehouses? And yet that has been practically what has been accomplished in interstate exchange. The circulating medium of the country, absolutely necessary both to transportation and to trade, has been locked up in New York through a vicious system of sending the reserves of the country banks to the great central banks to be loaned out by the latter in speculative promotion and development, thus arresting and obstructing their use when they are required for the exchanges and the trade and the transportation of the country.

This is a great question, involving just as scientific adjustment as that of transportation itself; and yet Congress has done nothing whatever upon this subject under the administration of the Republican Party. For years nothing whatever was done by way of amendment of our banking act except to give the banks larger powers in the increase of credit. No restrictions have been imposed upon them tending to the security of depositors or the prevention of panics.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF BANKING REFORM.

In my judgment, the Democratic plan of bank organization should be practically like that of our system of Government, the recognition of each State as an economic unit and the union of the State associations under some plan of federalization. The Aldrich plan absolutely obliterates the States, and creates in their place 16 commercial zones, in which the branch organizations of the central organization are organized. I would substitute for those zones the States themselves, and organize in each one of the States a national reserve association similar to the central national reserve association which the Senator from Rhode Island desires. I would have both the State banks and the national banks organized in these reserve associations within the boundaries of each State as a separate and individual unit, and then having created 46 such associations I would devise some method of federalizing them just as we federalized our State governments by the creation of a National Government. I would find some method of federalizing them through some commission at Washington that would fairly represent all these various States, with powers of recommendation, with powers of examination, and with powers of suggestion, in the hope that ultimately these State organizations thus federalized would by a process of evolution fill every useful purpose that could be accomplished by the Aldrich plan.

BANKING REFORM.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Aug. 10, 1911.]

The Senate had under consideration the bill to require the National Monetary Commission to report, etc.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Logical national legislation on the banking question involves, in my mind, the recognition of interstate exchange as a branch of interstate commerce by taking hold of and regulating the State banks engaged in interstate exchange, just as we take hold of purely State railroads that are engaged in interstate transportation. The purpose of the legislation being to prevent paralysis of interstate exchange through constantly recurring bank panics, any legislation which leaves the State banks out of consideration as factors in the maintenance of an unimpaired interstate exchange is sadly lacking, for the State banks to-day equal the national banks in the extent of their capital, deposits, and credits. They are all engaged in interstate exchange, and constitute links in the general banking system of the country; and just as the strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, so it may be claimed that the strength of our banking system is affected by the condition of its weakest bank, and that all banks, both National and State, must be regulated by the National Government in the interest of interstate commerce.

STRENGTHENING THE INDIVIDUAL BANKS.

I would first strengthen the individual banks by requiring of them a certain relation of capital and reserves to their obligations. As it is, the national banking act prescribes no proportion between the capital of a bank and the amount of deposits it can receive. The capital of a bank constitutes the margin of security upon which depositors rely. Sound banking requires that it should equal 20 per cent of the bank's obligations. I would not at first, however, attempt to reach this limit, but would simply provide that every bank should maintain a capital and surplus equal to 20 per cent of its deposit obligations.

As to reserves, sound banking requires that a bank should keep on hand at least 20 per cent of its deposit obligations in order to meet the current checks of its depositors.

The national banking act requires 25 per cent reserve in central reserve cities, of which all must be kept in cash; a reserve of 25 per cent in reserve cities, of which one-half can be deposited in central reserve city banks; and 15 per cent in the country banks, of which nine-fifteenths, or three-fifths, can be deposited in reserve city and central reserve city banks.

I would not at present increase these reserves, but I would diminish the proportion of the reserves which the country banks can deposit in other banks at the rate of one-fifteenth annually until such permitted deposits in other banks reach five-fifteenths, or one-third, of the total reserve; and there I would stop for the present.

I would also diminish the proportion which the reserve city banks can deposit in the central reserve city banks at the rate of one twenty-fifth annually until such permitted deposits in central reserve city banks reach five twenty-fifths, or one-fifth, of the total reserves instead of one-half, as at present.

THE STATE BANKS.

I would require the same capital and reserves of State banks engaged in interstate exchange as are required of national banks; but the question is whether this shall be made coercive or persuasive. I have no doubt of the power of the National Government to compel State banks, as instrumentalities of interstate commerce, to comply with its regulations as to capital and reserves; but as this is a comparatively new contention and may arouse opposition to any general measure which contains it, it might be well to make it merely persuasive by providing that State banks may become members of the national reserve association, hereafter referred to, upon complying with the requirements of the national banking act as to capital and reserves and as to examination and inspection by the National Government.

UNIONIZING BANKS FOR PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS AND FOR PREVENTION OF BANK PANICS.

The next step would be to unionize the banks for preventing bank panics and the interruption of interstate exchange by enabling them to summon their reserves to any point of danger, just as the Government concentrates its troops at the point of attack.

The Aldrich plan centralizes these at Washington by the creation of a reserve association of America, embracing in its membership as stockholders all the national banks and dividing the country, regardless of State lines, into 16 subdivisions or zones, in the most prominent commercial city of which is located a branch of the reserve association.

There are two objections to this—one, that it practically creates a central bank, concerning which there will be a great difference of opinion between the two political parties, and the other that with the concentration of the money power of the country now existing such central bank would fall under the control of such power, and that the perversion of the proper function of banking from that of advancing exchange to that of promotion and speculation would continue. Even if the Aldrich plan be theoretically and economically sound, I regard it as utterly impracticable at present, because of the balance of the political parties, each controlling a part of the Government, and because of the universal distrust of certain powerful banking groups, to give it the sanction of law. Nor do I think that the reasoning regarding a central bank which would apply to similar institutions in England, France, and Germany can be applied in America, a union of 46 States, most of which in area and population will some time rival those great countries.

It must be recollected also that in those countries the national power is absolute over commerce in its entirety, whilst in our country the National Government is absolute only in interstate and foreign commerce, the State commerce being under the jurisdiction of the respective States. As, therefore, commerce itself under our system of government is divided into two parts—one part under the control of the States and the other part under the control of the union of States, or the Nation—it is desirable that in the exercise of the regulating power we should have regard to the States as the units or subdivisions with reference to which the national power is to be exercised; and we should endeavor to bring about cooperation and harmony between the individual States on the one hand and the union of States on the other in the regulation of our commerce.

I would therefore organize under national law a reserve association in each State, to be formed by the national banks of each State; membership in which I would grant also to State banks engaged in interstate commerce, as all except the savings banks are, upon compliance with such requirements as to capital, reserve, investigation, and correction as exist with reference to national banks.

I would provide that such reserve association should have the power to examine the individual banks composing its membership and to exercise a certain degree of corrective power over them, and that it should have the power to insure the depositors of each individual bank composing its membership. Some speedy method should be provided for immediately taking over the assets and paying the depositors of any failing bank. I would give to such State reserve associations such of the powers, rights, and privileges given by the Aldrich plan to the proposed central reserve association as may be deemed de-

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SENATE.

SATURDAY, *November 22, 1913.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, November 22, 1913.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH THORNTON, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. THORNTON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Secretary read the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative day.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Presiding Officer:

S. 2779. An act to authorize the transfer of a steel bridge over the Snake River between Lewiston, Idaho, and Clarkston, Wash., to the States of Idaho and Washington, or local subdivisions thereof; and

S. 3397. An act to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SHIVELY presented resolutions adopted by Elmer Post, No. 37, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of Elkhart, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation granting a pension of $1 per day to all surviving soldiers of the Civil War, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WEEKS presented petitions of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Second Congregational Church of Palmer; of the Missionary Society of the First Highland Baptist Church, of Springfield; and of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Westfield, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of the so-called antipolygamy bill, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURTON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the pending banking and currency bill, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation providing an international suspension of naval construction, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to the members of the United States Military Telegraph Corps of the Civil War, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN (S. DOC. NO. 239).

Mr. CLAPP. I present a memorial of the Cherokee freedmen and ask that it be printed in the RECORD and also printed as a Senate document, and that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

I desire to say that this memorial goes to the question of the right of enrollment, and that I may not be misunderstood I will state that I am not in favor of any general opening of the rolls; but if there are individual cases where it shall be ascertained that injustice has been done I believe they should be corrected.

I should like to ask consent of the Senate that this personal statement may appear in connection with the memorial printed in the RECORD and also as a document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to have the memorial he has presented printed in the RECORD and also as a document.

Mr. BACON. I should like to inquire of the Senator before that order is made what the memorial is.

Mr. CLAPP. It is a memorial of Cherokee freedmen setting forth that there are cases where injustice has been done with reference to closing the rolls and leaving them off the rolls.

Mr. BACON. How long is the memorial?

Mr. CLAPP. About three pages.

Mr. BACON. I wish to say in reference to this memorial, that my position as to the printing of other memorials may not be misunderstood, I recognize that this is probably something a little out of the ordinary and relates to a subject that may be entitled to a little more consideration than is usually the case.

Mr. CLAPP. Unquestionably. I think it is an exceptional case, and therefore I have made the request.

Mr. BACON. I understand, furthermore, it has reference to immediate legislation.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

There being no objection, the memorial was ordered to be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORIAL OF THE CHEROKEE FREEDMEN.

To the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, representing the Cherokee freedmen who have been wrongfully excluded from the final rolls of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, do hereby memorialize Congress to enact legislation which will protect us in the rights guaranteed us under treaties between the United States and said nation, under the laws of Congress, and the rules and regulations of the Interior Department, and the decisions of the courts.

By the act of Congress of June 10, 1896 (the Indian appropriation bill), the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, as they then existed, were confirmed, yet a number of our people whose names appear upon the various rolls have been denied their rights. (See Whitmire *v.* The United States and the Cherokee Nation, decided by the Court of Claims Mar. 29, 1909, and Feb. 20, 1911.)

Under the act of June 28, 1898, the Commission to the Five Tribes was directed as follows:

"It shall make a roll of Cherokee freedmen in strict compliance with the decree of the Court of Claims rendered the 3d day of February, 1896."

This direction was plain and simple, yet it was not obeyed.

The court in this opinion clearly set out the rights of the Cherokee freedmen, and we call your attention to the following extract:

"Said commissioners, in ascertaining the identity of the freedmen entitled to share under this decree, shall accept what is known as the authenticated Cherokee roll, the same being on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, having been furnished to him, and purporting to have been taken by the Cherokee Nation in 1880, for the purpose of showing the number of freedmen entitled at that time to citizenship in said nation * * * and their descendants."

The Secretary of the Interior in his letter of instructions told the commission what it should do, and had the commission followed the law and his instructions there would have been no trouble, but the commission did neither. He informed them that—

"The roll of 1880 made by the Cherokee Nation is to be accepted by you as conclusive of the rights of all persons whose names are found thereon and of their descendants to be enrolled by you; * * * no evidence was to be accepted tending to disprove the citizenship of any person whose name was upon the roll of 1880."

Notwithstanding the decree of the court and the strong language of the Secretary, the commission did fail and neglect to properly place upon the final roll the names of a number of freedmen who were on the 1880 roll. Many of the freedmen whose names were on that roll and their descendants have been and still are wrongfully denied membership in said nation, and they will lose their valuable rights unless some action is taken by Congress. There can be no reasonable excuse offered for the neglect of the Commission to the Five Tribes, for it was fully instructed what to do in regard to the Cherokee freedmen. (Please read letter of Secretary in his report of 1902, p. 124.)

Many of the people have lived in the Cherokee Nation all their lives, some of them have occupied and cultivated the same tract of land for from 30 to 40 years, and some were permitted to make tentative selections. They have raised stock and crops, built houses and barns, have developed the agricultural wealth of the Cherokee country. They have voted, held office, and exercised all the rights of citizenship. They applied for enrollment within the time fixed by law. All of them have been enrolled once as citizens and many of them twice by the Government, and these rolls have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and many of them, at various payments, were paid as members of the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

The act of Congress provided for the removal of intruders; none of these freedmen were disturbed.

Under the act of June 28, 1898, authority was given to the chief or to any member of the tribe to bring suits against any person holding wrongful possession of lands in the Cherokee country, yet no action was brought against any of your petitioners. Under the act of 1902 the Secretary was to cause allottees to be placed in possession, but the Secretary did not remove the freedmen claimants. This shows how they were regarded before the final rolls were made up and before they were wrongfully left off of the final rolls, which will deprive them of their interest in the tribal property, and they will be driven from the homes they have occupied for years, and others will be deprived from making their rightful selections.

By reason of valuable oil and gas deposits in the lands, which by rights belong to your petitioners, the same—worth many millions of dollars—we will lose, also be deprived of other property and our homes if Congress does not give us relief.

We are satisfied that the records of the Interior Department cover all the facts, and that the questions involved could be settled fairly and justly within a very short time.

We therefore pray Congress to give us a chance to present our cases to a committee of Congress, to any court, or to the Secretary of the Interior. We know that we can establish our rights, and we are only asking for just and fair treatment.

Hoping that our memorial will be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and that an act of Congress will be passed which will give us an opportunity to present our cases,

We are, respectfully,

JACOB B. WILSON, *President.*
NELSON GRUBBS, *Secretary.*

SUSPENSION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I have before me the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange on the subject of the sus-

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pension of naval construction in harmony with the declaration of the Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill. I ask that the resolutions be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

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

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Resolutions adopted by the board of directors November 18, 1913.

Whereas the following resolution (H. Res. 298) has been introduced in the United States Congress:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives the declaration of the Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, that the Government of the United Kingdom is willing and ready to cooperate with other Governments to secure for one year a suspension of naval-construction programs, offers the means of immediately lessening the enormous burdens of the people and avoiding the waste of investment in war material.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the President, with the request that so far as he can do so, having due regard for the interests of the United States, he use his influence to consummate the agreement suggested by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill: Therefore

Resolved by the board of directors of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, That we heartily approve the above resolution, and the secretary is hereby instructed to send copies of the action of this body to the President of the United States, the Senators from Ohio, and to Representatives ALLEN and BOWDLE.

W. C. CULKINS,
Executive Secretary.

KEOKUK DAM CO. AND NORTH AMERICAN CO.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I present resolutions adopted by the Progressive Party Club of St. Louis, Mo., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SMOOT. I did not hear the request of the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state what the petition is.

The SECRETARY. Resolutions adopted by the Progressive Party Club of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the investigation of certain charges pertaining to the Keokuk Dam Co. and North American Co. and the securing of legislation that will adjust all differences between consumer and producer of hydroelectric products now being generated by use of Government waters throughout the United States.

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

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

ST. LOUIS, MO., *November 10, 1913.*

"*To the Members of the Sixty-third Congress of the United States:*

"Whereas The Keokuk Dam Co., a public-service corporation, controlled by Stone & Webster, of Boston, holds a franchise from the United States Government for the generating and sale of hydroelectric current at Keokuk, Iowa; and

"Whereas in a pamphlet issued by said company previous to beginning the operation of its plant it is stated that the current 'will be sold much cheaper than steam power costs'; and

"Whereas the same pamphlet goes on to say: 'That it is well known that only 10 to 15 per cent of the energy in coal comes out on the shaft of the steam engine. But, on the other hand, over three-quarters of the energy of the moving water of the Mississippi River is delivered over the transmission wires to St. Louis, over a hundred miles away.' 'And that right here is where water power scorns the competition of steam power, even in the fields of cheapest coal'; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding these assertions of the pamphlet leading the public to believe they were to have cheaper light and power, it has been openly charged by some of the St. Louis press that the hydroelectric current is no cheaper, but on the contrary has been contracted for by the Union Electric Co., through the North American Co., a distributing company of St. Louis, for a period of 99 years, based on the cost of coal; and

"Whereas it has been stated that the Keokuk Dam Co. has entered into an agreement with the said North American Co., a distributing company of St. Louis, not to sell its product to anyone else within a 30-mile radius of St. Louis, and, further, that by this agreement and arrangement the Keokuk Dam Co. enters into collusion with the North American Co. to deliver its current not into St. Louis, but to a point 10 miles or more distant, and from which point the North American Co., converting a part of its double or, rather, its treble self into what is styled the distributing company, is enabled to convey the current over a 10-mile line to the utilities companies of which it is the owner and at an additional cost of 50 per cent over the price netted by the Keokuk Co.; and

"Whereas the reason alleged for this is to furnish a subterfuge for basing the price of hydroelectric current on the cost of coal; and

"Whereas Congress, having granted a charter to the Keokuk Dam Co. for the use of the Mississippi River to manufacture electricity, then that body unquestionably has power to protect the public from gross imposition by regulating the distribution and sale of the company's product; and

"Whereas that within the power of Congress to conserve and control natural resources and to grant the privileges of utilizing them also lies the power to compel an equitable treatment of consumers or to amend or repeal the charter of the holding company; and

"Whereas the Keokuk electric plant is a public utility using public property for a public service; and

"Whereas if these allegations be true, then and therefore be it

"*Resolved by the Progressive Party Club of the city of St. Louis, representing the Progressives of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth congressional districts of Missouri*, That the Keokuk Dam Co. and the North American Co. are violating a moral obligation, betraying a public trust, and usurping the God-given rights of the people by organizing subsidiary companies, or so-called distributing companies, through which to not only practice extortion, but to create and foist upon the people of St. Louis and vicinity another unholy and unjust arbitrary; and, furthermore, that by entering into an agreement or alliance to exclude others within a 30-mile radius of St. Louis from using the Keokuk Dam they directly enter into an agreement which constitutes a most flagrant violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act and a glaring and shameful example of two corporations entering into an agreement for the direct restraint of trade: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we appeal to Congress, and especially to the Progressives and progressive Members of all parties, to not only investigate the foregoing charges pertaining to the Keokuk Dam Co. and the North American Co., but to endeavor to secure as speedily as possible such legislation as will adequately adjust all differences between consumer and producer of hydroelectric products now being generated by use of Government waters throughout the United States; and, furthermore, to guard zealously any and all pending concessions, to the effect that these national resources, though developed by private capital, may be conserved as consistently as possible for the Government and the people to which and to whom they wholly and solely belong; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. MILES POINDEXTER and Hon. VICTOR MURDOCK, to present the same to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Progressive Party Club of St. Louis this 10th day of November, 1913.

W. J. LONGBOTHAM, *President.*
EUGENE A. VOGL, *Secretary.*

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1967) regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 130) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1966) to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 132) thereon.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I have the honor to report from the Committee on Banking and Currency the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes, and I submit a formal written report (No. 133) thereon. I ask to have printed as appendices to the report views of the two sections of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma, in behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency, or a portion of it, submits a report which he desires to have printed. What was the further request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair did not catch it on account of the confusion in the Chamber. Will he please repeat it?

Mr. OWEN. The request was that the individual views of members of the Committee on Banking and Currency be printed as appendices to the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Before that request is granted I should like to inquire whether the Senator means by the views of the individual members of the committee the views signed by the two sections of the committee?

Mr. OWEN. Certainly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to request, in addition to what is requested by the chairman of the committee, that the views and reports of facts submitted by the section of the committee of which I am a member, accompanied also by a print of the bill as we propose to amend it, be printed separately, and that of this print 25,000 copies be printed.

Mr. OWEN. I have no objection to the request of the Senator and to have it printed separately. That is what I understand he would prefer.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Oklahoma how many copies of this joint publication he proposes to have printed?

Mr. OWEN. I had not intended to ask for any more than the usual number—a thousand copies for the use of the Senate document room—unless there should appear to be some urgent demand. In that case I thought the number might be enlarged when it proved to be necessary.

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Mr. HITCHCOCK. In my judgment there will be a very large demand for both these reports with the accompanying bill, and it was my intention—it was the intention of the section of the committee which I represent—to print with our views the bill as we propose to amend it, so as to enable an intelligent opinion to be formed by the country.

Mr. OWEN. I intend to ask the consent of the Senate to have printed in parallel columns the House bill and the amendments proposed by the section of the committee in sympathy with my views, and also the amendments proposed by the Senator from Nebraska and those in sympathy with his views.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think that would be very desirable, providing, then, in addition to the request we make——

Mr. OWEN. I submitted my request, not knowing what the Senator from Nebraska might ask. I see no reason why the appendices might not be printed separately, and in that way the number desired by the Senator from Nebraska might easily be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would inquire whether, in consequence of the agreement between the Senator from Oklahoma and the Senator from Nebraska, the requests will be combined in one or are they to be submitted separately?

Mr. OWEN. I have no objection.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think it can be made one unanimous-consent agreement, embodying the requests made by the Senator from Oklahoma and myself.

Mr. OWEN. I should prefer to have the Senator from Nebraska make his own request.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Then I will wait until the Senator submits his request.

Mr. OWEN. I will be glad if the Senator will permit me to do so. I see no reason why the first request I made should not be complied with, which is that the report of the committee returning the House bill to the Senate shall have printed with it the individual views of the two sections of the committee. I understand the Senator from Nebraska also prefers to have the views of his section of the committee printed as a separate pamphlet.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Also.

Mr. OWEN. I agree to that. If that course be agreeable, then I will only ask that the report have attached to it the views of the individual members of the committee in accord with my own views, leaving as a separate pamphlet the views of the Senator from Nebraska and his section of the committee. Is that agreeable?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Entirely.

Mr. OWEN. If that is agreeable, I——

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, let me make a suggestion. I think it is desirable that the report as submitted by the Senator from Nebraska and the bill accompanying it be printed separately, and I also think it would be very desirable to have the bill which is reported back, the bill which is suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma and the bill suggested by the Senator from Nebraska, printed in parallel columns—the three bills.

Mr. OWEN. I had intended to make that request at the proper time.

Mr. BRISTOW. In addition to the individual reports, so that that print may be used by Senators.

Mr. OWEN. I had intended to make that request at the proper time. I simply wanted to dispose of one matter at a time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I wish to suggest to the chairman of the committee and the Senator from Kansas that they should not be printed in three columns but in two, because each one of the bills presented here crosses out the part of the House bill intended to be cut out and consequently bears on its face a comparison with the House bill. Consequently the publication of the House bill as it passed would add nothing to the two columns, which I think are all that are necessary.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, it seems to me, for purposes of comparison and study of these bills, it would be best to have three parallel columns.

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. BURTON. Then we would have before us the three distinct propositions in the way of legislation. I hope the document proposed may be printed in that form.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator will allow me right there, I should like to suggest to him that each one of the sections of the committee, as I understand it, have as a basis the House bill, and if printed in two columns, the amendments being printed in italics and the text of the House bill being stricken through as is usually done, we would get the entire measure in print.

Mr. BURTON. I do not quite understand the form which that would take.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator must recognize that in every bill which comes from the House and is reported from a committee with amendments the parts stricken out have a line run through them and the amendments are printed in italics. If that was done with the bills reported by the two sections, we would only need a column to know what either section proposed as amendments to the House bill.

Mr. BURTON. The proposition is to make the House bill the basis of the two?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. BURTON. And to print in italics the portions added, with the House bill as the basis?

Mr. NORRIS. Exactly. I think no matter which section of the committee one may wish to follow, he will want to compare their work with the House bill, and if printed in the usual form, by striking through the text that which is stricken out and printing the amendments in italics, we will be able to see at a glance when printed in two parallel columns, and we can compare not only the bill as reported by each section of the Banking and Currency Committee, but compare at the same time either one of those bills with the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. OWEN. I wish to suggest to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] that that has already been done. The House bill will be printed with the amendments proposed by each section of the committee inserted in italics, and this print in three columns is to enable those who desire to see the three proposals side by side to do so without being compelled to sift it out for themselves.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma that I would not have any objection to its being printed in three columns instead of two if in the two instances where the different sections of the committee have reported their bills they have followed the usual form in a bill by which the amendments are put in italics and the text of the House bill stricken through.

Mr. OWEN. That will be done.

Mr. NORRIS. I am glad to hear that, but I do not see that there is any use in having a third column if that will be done. That will make the comparison complete.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Do I understand the request of the Senator from Oklahoma to be that these bills shall be printed as a part of the report of the committee?

Mr. OWEN. That they shall be printed as an appendix to the report of the committee.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is what I desired to inquire.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. It seems to me that the only way we can get a proper comparison of these bills is to have each bill—the bill reported by one section of the committee and the bill reported by the other section of the committee—printed in parallel columns, for the reason that we have not always made the same changes or eliminated the same portions of the Glass bill. If we have in one column the bill reported by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], with his proposed amendments, and in another column the Glass bill, with the amendments reported by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] from his section of the committee, that will give the body of the Glass bill with the amendments proposed by each portion of the committee. That is the only way in which we can print them, it seems to me; so that there will be two columns, with each bill as reported by each section of the committee.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. OWEN. I yield.

Mr. STONE. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma if every section of the House bill has been amended?

Mr. OWEN. No; not every section, but almost every section has been amended.

Mr. STONE. Is it not possible that some sections of the bill that neither section of the committee has amended might contain propositions that some Senator not on the committee would desire to have amended?

Mr. OWEN. Undoubtedly.

Mr. STONE. And in that view, it would seem to me better if the three propositions were printed in juxtaposition in parallel columns.

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Mr. OWEN. I think, Mr. President, that it is of importance and of value to the Senate that they should have the three proposals in parallel columns, so that they can at a glance see exactly what they are and read them coherently, one by one.

Mr. SMOOT. May I inquire what the request of the Senator from Oklahoma is?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will direct the Secretary to read it.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. OWEN asks that House bill 7837, together with the report thereon submitted by himself and Senators O'GORMAN, REED, POMERENE, SHAFROTH, and HOLLIS, together with the views of these Senators, attached as an appendix, be printed as a document.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not understand that the Senators named make any report as indicated in the proposed agreement just read by the Secretary.

Mr. OWEN. The report is confined to returning the House bill to the Senate without recommendation.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Exactly; and for that reason I call attention to the wording of the request as made by the Senator.

Mr. OWEN. The request as read at the desk is not aptly phrased. The request of the Senator from Oklahoma was that to the report of the committee returning the House bill without recommendation be added as an appendix the individual views of the members of the two sections of the committee.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is exactly as I understand it, and exactly as it was not read from the desk. I ask that the request be again read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will again read the request in accordance with the correction made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

The Secretary read as follows:

That to the report of the committee on House bill 7837, submitted without recommendation, there shall be attached the views of the chairman of the committee and Senators O'GORMAN, REED, POMERENE, SHAFROTH, and HOLLIS, and that, then, the same shall be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] upon that point. It seems to me that the views of the members of the committee associated with the Senator from Nebraska ought also to be printed as an appendix to the main report that brings the bill back into the Senate, but as the request now comes from the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] the report of the committee would have attached to it only the views of the members associated with the chairman of the committee. It seems to me that to be a complete document it ought to contain the views of both sections of the committee.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Nebraska has withdrawn his objection to have the views of both sections of the committee attached to the report. In that event I know of no objection to the motion made by myself.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will say, Mr. President, that I do so with the understanding that, in addition to that, we may have 25,000 additional copies of our own views printed in connection with our bill.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. SMOOT. Before that agreement is reached I desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that it would be impossible to print 25,000 copies of this document simply by an order of the Senate. The bill itself contains 78 pages. To print that amount of matter would cost $37 a thousand. All that you could print within the $500 limit would be about 13,000 copies of the bill, and if it is desired to have 25,000 copies printed it must be done by concurrent resolution of the two Houses.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I call the attention of the Senator from Utah to the fact that it is not proposed to print the bill as it appears in the copy which he has before him, which occupies nearly one-half of the pamphlet, but it is proposed to omit all those portions stricken out, and only to print the bill as we propose to have it amended.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, Mr. President, as I understand, the request of the Senator is that there be printed 25,000 extra copies of the bill only that he and his associates have reported to the Senate.

Mr. STONE. Together with the report.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No, Mr. President. I have reduced to writing the request which I make, and I send it to the Secretary's desk and ask to have it read.

Mr. SMOOT. That will be better.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That there be printed 25,000 copies of the views and report of facts by Senators HITCHCOCK, NELSON, BRISTOW, CRAWFORD, WEEKS, and MCLEAN, and following the same, in the same document, the bill as proposed to be amended by those Senators.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator from Nebraska how long is the report or about how many printed pages will it contain?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. This typewritten copy [exhibiting], liberally spaced, contains 18½ pages. To meet the objection raised by the Senator from Utah that the cost of printing might perhaps exceed the $500 limit, I will modify my request so as to provide at first for the printing of only 20,000 copies.

Mr. SMOOT. I was going to suggest that to the Senator. I want the Senator to understand that I have no objection to printing the number of copies he desires, and that it was only to keep within the law that I raised the point. If the Senator modifies his request and asks for the printing of 20,000 copies, I think that the cost of printing that number will come within the $500 limit.

Mr. STONE. But suppose it does not come within the limit?

Mr. SMOOT. Then that number can not be printed, and the matter will have to come back to the Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I also desire to insert in my request the words "and in no case to exceed the $500 limit."

Mr. BRISTOW. What is the use of that? Can not the Senate have the printing done which it needs?

Mr. SMOOT. It can up to $500. When it exceeds that, it has to be done by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses. I think that, in view of the information which the Senator gives, 20,000 copies can be printed within the $500 limit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], on behalf of one section of the Banking and Currency Committee, returns to the Senate House bill 7837 without recommendation and requests that the views of the two sections of the committee be printed as appendices to the report. Is there objection? In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

Now, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] submits in writing an order, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That there be printed approximately 20,000 copies of Senate Report No. 133, part 3, being the views and report of facts by Senators HITCHCOCK, NELSON, BRISTOW, CRAWFORD, WEEKS, and MCLEAN, and following the same, in the same document, the bill as proposed to be amended by the Senators, such printing not to exceed the sum of $500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I send to the desk, as a separate proposition, an amendment which I propose to offer as a substitute to the House bill, and ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma submits an amendment to the bill which he asks to have printed and lie on the table. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. OWEN. I ask unanimous consent that the reported bill be printed, showing the changes proposed by the amendments suggested by myself and those Senators agreeing with me.

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

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I did not hear the request. Let it be again stated.

Mr. OWEN. I simply asked for a print of the bill as proposed to be amended by my section of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask that, within the $500 limit of cost, copies of the report containing the individual views of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and the members agreeing with him be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to and reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That as many copies as may be furnished for $500 of the Report No. 133, part 2, containing the individual views of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and the members agreeing with him on H. R. 7837, "To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes," be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I desire to ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document the House bill as proposed to be amended by myself and those Senators agreeing

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with me, and also as proposed to be amended by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and the Senators agreeing with him, so that they will appear in parallel columns. (S. Doc. No. 240.)

There being no objection, the order was agreed to and reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That the bill H. R. 7837, "An act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes," as proposed to be amended by Mr. OWEN and the Senators acting with him, and in opposite column the same bill as proposed to be amended by Mr. HITCHCOCK and the Senators acting with him, be printed as a Senate document.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. WALSH. I am directed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the bill (S. 2860) providing a temporary method of conducting the nomination and election of United States Senators, introduced by the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER], to report it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and I submit a report (No. 131) thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if he has submitted a written report on the bill?

Mr. WALSH. The committee submit a written report.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is it a very lengthy report?

Mr. WALSH. No; it merely embodies the proposed substitute for the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like very much to have the report read. It is a very important matter, which at the present time is engaging the attention of the people all over the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read the report.

The report (No. 131) submitted this day by Mr. WALSH is as follows:

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 2860:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has had under consideration the bill (S. 2860) providing for a temporary method of conducting the nomination and election of United States Senators, makes the following report to the Senate:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"First. That at the regular election held in any State next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, at which election a Representative to Congress is regularly by law to be chosen, a United States Senator from said State shall be elected by the people thereof for the term commencing on the 4th day of March next thereafter.

"Second. That in any State wherein a United States Senator is hereafter to be elected, either at a general election or at any special election called by the executive authority thereof to fill a vacancy, until or unless otherwise specially provided by the legislature thereof, the nomination of candidates for such office shall be made, the election to fill the same conducted, and the result thereof determined, as near as may be, in accordance with the laws of such State regulating the nomination and election of candidates for Members at Large of the National House of Representatives: *Provided*, That in case no provision is made in any State for the case of the nomination or election of Representatives at Large, the procedure shall be in accordance with the laws of such State respecting the ordinary executive and administrative officers thereof who are elected by the vote of the people of the entire State: *And provided further*, That in any case the candidate for Senator receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected."

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Montana for a moment. During the reading of the bill my attention was diverted. I should like to ask the Senator whether he offers the bill which has just been read as a bill to be referred to a committee, or is it a report from a committee?

Mr. WALSH. It is a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections proposing a substitute for the bill referred to that committee and which had been introduced by the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER].

Mr. STONE. It is reported and goes to the calendar?

Mr. WALSH. It goes to the calendar. It is intended to have the bill printed, so that it may have the study of Senators for the purpose of later being called up for consideration.

Mr. STONE. Has the committee filed a report?

Mr. WALSH. Nothing except tendering a substitute.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Montana if the report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections just read is a unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. WALSH. My recollection is, I will say to the Senator from New York, that one member of the committee dissented from the report and the other members signified a desire to reserve the right to propose amendments to the draft of the bill which has been prepared by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 3464) granting a pension to Sarah Wilson; and

A bill (S. 3465) granting an increase of pension to E. H. Mileison (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 3466) providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3467) granting a pension to John J. Boesl; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 3468) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Bain; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 3469) for the relief of William E. Halley; to the Committee on Claims.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted an amendment proposing an appropriation of $10,000 for the importation of Corriedale sheep from New Zealand for breeding purposes, intended to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I present the certificate of appointment of Hon. FRANK P. GLASS, of Alabama, to be a Senator from that State to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, and ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The credentials presented by the Senator from Alabama will be read.

The credentials were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States of America:

A vacancy having happened in the Senate of the United States of America by reason of the death of Hon. JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, one of the Senators from the State of Alabama in the Senate of the United States of America, and I, Emmet O'Neal, as governor of the State of Alabama, having heretofore appointed one HENRY D. CLAYTON a Senator of the United States of America from the State of Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the death of said JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, but said HENRY D. CLAYTON having failed to qualify as such Senator and having notified me of his purpose not to do so, and having returned the commission heretofore issued to him and having by unanimous consent withdrawn his credentials from your consideration, I have this day appointed and do by these presents appoint FRANK P. GLASS as Senator of the United States of America from the State of Alabama under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America and the provisions of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America and the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama.

In witness whereof I, Emmet O'Neal, as governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at the capitol at Montgomery this the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1913.

[SEAL.] EMMET O'NEAL, *Governor.*

By the governor:

CYRUS B. BROWN, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. BANKHEAD. In this connection, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a public document a short statement of the governor of Alabama in relation to his constitutional power to make the appointment, and also a brief and opinion prepared by Hon. R. P. Evins, legal adviser to the governor, and a brief prepared on this question by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator if a part of that has not been already printed as a public document?

Mr. BANKHEAD. It has not. The brief prepared by the Senator from Kentucky was printed as an executive document, for the use of the committee. It has had no distribution. I simply desire to have that brief printed as a public document, in order that the Senate may have the benefit of it.

The other brief, prepared by the governor's legal adviser, is entirely different from the one to which the Senator refers as having been heretofore printed, and is directed to a different phase of the question.

Mr. SMOOT. What I want to know is whether the brief which the Senator asks now to have printed as a public document is the same brief that he asked to have printed as a public document in the case of Mr. CLAYTON?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; it is entirely different.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the matter referred to will be printed as a public document.

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Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I was called from the Chamber for a moment. May I ask what is the request of the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I simply asked unanimous consent for the publication of this brief as a public document. I stated that the brief prepared by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] had been printed, but it was printed as an executive document, for the use of the committee. It has had no distribution.

Mr. WALSH. The request is for the publication of a brief prepared by the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Why not print them all?

Mr. BANKHEAD. They have all been printed except this one.

Mr. WALSH. In exactly the same way?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Oh, no; not at all.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, if I recollect rightly, the views submitted by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] were not printed as a document. As I understand the suggestion of the Senator from Montana, which I think is a very proper one, it is that if some members of the committee have their views printed as a public document all of the views presented by members of the committee should be published.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. I myself have read the views submitted by the Senator from Montana, and I understand that to be the suggestion. I do not think the Senator from Alabama intended otherwise.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I should be delighted to have the views of the Senator from Montana printed as a public document.

Mr. BACON. Then I will ask, for the Senator from Montana, as he does not make a formal request, that the views of the Senator from Montana be also printed, not as a separate document, but as a part of the same document.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I shall be delighted to have the three documents printed together. I ask that the documents I have sent to the desk and the views of the Senator from Montana be printed as a public document. (S. Doc. No. 241.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, on Monday last I gave notice of a proposed amendment to the standing rules of the Senate. I desire to submit a resolution, and ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Rules. A copy of it was attached to the notice filed on Monday last.

The resolution (S. Res. 218) was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be a standing committee of the Senate known as the Committee on Public Documents. It shall be composed of three Senators, elected in the same manner as the members of other standing committees.

No book, pamphlet, article, paper, address, or other matter requiring the consent or order of the Senate in order to be printed as a public document shall be so printed or an order therefor entered until the request or motion for such order shall have been referred to the above committee and its report thereon received: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the right of the Senate to discharge the committee from the further consideration of any such request or motion.

In making its report the committee shall describe the general character of the matter sought to be printed as a public document and shall specifically state whether it is of such value to the country that it ought to be printed and circulated at the expense of the Government.

PROPOSED FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MYERS. I submit a concurrent resolution and ask that it be read, and I also ask for its immediate consideration.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 10) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of November, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. MYERS. I ask for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution submitted by him. Is there objection?

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, may I hear what the resolution is? My attention was distracted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will again read the concurrent resolution.

Mr. STONE. Just a moment, Mr. President. This is a concurrent resolution proposing an adjournment sine die on the 24th of November, and present consideration is asked?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Present consideration is asked.

Mr. STONE. I object.

Mr. MYERS. I claim that the concurrent resolution is one of the highest privilege, and that one objection is not sufficient to defeat its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution. That ends it, unless, on a vote, the Senate orders to the contrary.

Mr. MYERS. I make the point of order that one objection is not sufficient to defeat the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator again state his point of order?

Mr. MYERS. It is that one objection is not sufficient to defeat the consideration of the concurrent resolution at the present time; that it is a matter of the highest privilege, and that, upon being offered, on the demand of any Senator, it must be considered at that time.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it seems to me that inasmuch as the Senator has asked unanimous consent——

Mr. MYERS. I beg the Senator's pardon; I did not ask unanimous consent. I asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution. That was my request.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator point to any rule that relieves the matter from the objection that was made by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]?

Mr. MYERS. Instead of engaging in a parliamentary contest with the veteran Senator from New Hampshire, I move the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is better.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] objects to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. STONE. I do; and the Senator from Montana moves, notwithstanding the objection, to proceed with the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MYERS. Yes; I make a motion for immediate consideration.

Mr. SMOOT. Under the rule the Senator from Montana can not even do that until the hour of 2 o'clock arrives. I simply wish to call attention to the rule; that is all. Of course, whatever the Chair decides in the matter will be satisfactory; but the rule says that the Senator can not make that motion until 2 o'clock.

Mr. MYERS. What is the ruling of the Chair on that point, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The ruling of the Chair is that the contention made by the Senator from Utah is correct.

Mr. MYERS. Then I give notice that at 2 o'clock of this day I shall move for immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BORAH. I should like to know where the Senator from Utah gets his authority for the proposition just stated by him to the Chair, that a motion of this kind can not be made at this time. Is it in the rules of the Senate?

Mr. SMOOT. The rules really state that a resolution has to go over for one day upon objection. If a Senator objects, a resolution has to go over until the next day.

Mr. BORAH. That is an entirely different proposition.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes. The statement I made was that the motion could not be made until 2 o'clock. I had in my mind then the idea that if it was presented after 2 o'clock, after the morning business was closed, perhaps it could be voted upon. I think I am in error even in that statement, however. I think at any time of day, if one objection is made, a resolution must go over until the following day.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Utah is correct in the proposition he has just stated, that if there is an objection a resolution must go over for one day; but in this case there was no objection. There being no objection, the Senator from Montana has a right to move for consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. STONE. But I objected to it, Mr. President. I objected to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution; and I submit to the Chair that the effect of the objection is to carry over the resolution for a day.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the rule is explicit. I read paragraph 5 of Rule XIV:

All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

It seems to me that under that rule the resolution must of necessity go over under objection

Mr. MYERS and Mr. BORAH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. MYERS. I do.

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Mr. BORAH. I do not take issue at all with the rule nor with the statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire; but that was not the condition of affairs. The Senator from Montana made a motion, and at that time there was no objection. He had a perfect right to make the motion and have the concurrent resolution considered, unless there was an objection.

Mr. SMOOT. Before ever the Senator from Montana made the motion, however, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] objected to the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And the Chair so stated to the Senate.

Mr. BORAH. What has that to do with the point that the resolution can not be considered until after 2 o'clock?

Mr. BACON. I call the attention of the Senator from Idaho to paragraph 3 of Rule VII, in which he will find laid down what the Senator from Utah said.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Idaho that I had in mind paragraph 3 of Rule VII, which reads as follows:

> Until the morning business shall have been concluded and so announced from the chair, or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given the motion shall not be subject to amendment and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up.

Mr. GALLINGER. This concurrent resolution is not on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. That was the rule I had in mind. I say to the Senator now, as I said before, that the objection of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] carried the matter over, and there was no occasion for invoking this rule.

Mr. BORAH. That rule has no application, then?

Mr. SMOOT. None whatever, the objection having been made.

Mr. BORAH. The objection of the Senator from Missouri could carry it over; but that has nothing to do with the question of moving it before 2 o'clock.

Mr. GALLINGER. No.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, does the Chair rule that a motion for immediate consideration at this time is out of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has so ruled. On the objection of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], the Chair ruled that the concurrent resolution could not be considered at this time.

Mr. MYERS. Then I give notice that at 2 o'clock of this day I shall move for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution. Meantime I wish to say a few words to Senators, for them to think about between now and 2 o'clock.

I understand that it has been the custom to adjourn about three weeks for the Christmas holidays. I think a better plan would be to adjourn two weeks for the Christmas holidays and one week now and divide up this joyous and hilarious celebration. I fear that three weeks' celebration at the Christmas holidays might incapacitate Senators for active work immediately after resuming business in the new year. I fear there might be an excess of dissipation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. MYERS. With great pleasure.

Mr. THOMAS. In view of the lack of progress this body has made in the last two months, I should like to inquire what kind of dissipation could possibly render it more seemingly incapacitated to do business than during that period?

Mr. MYERS. That is a very startling question, Mr. President, and I am not prepared to answer it at this time, but I think that three weeks of celebration and jollification at the Christmas period would be too much for the body, and it might not be able to do anything at all for a long time, but we should take one week now and two weeks then.

More than that, Thanksgiving falls during the next week, and I do not believe in lightly passing over that period with just one day's adjournment and eating a big turkey dinner. I believe we ought to adjourn for at least one week out of honor to Thanksgiving Day. I ask Senators to consider the propriety of dividing the period of rest into two periods—one week now and two weeks later on. I shall have nothing further to say about the matter until I make my motion at 2 o'clock.

Mr. THOMAS. Instead of dividing up the period of prospective rest, it would be better to put an end to our present period of rest and get to work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further resolutions, the morning business is closed, and the calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. I move that House bill 7837 be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma asks that House bill 7837 be laid before the Senate.

Mr. OWEN. I wish to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. We did not hear the motion in this part of the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma has moved that House bill 7837 be now proceeded with.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the title at least be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the bill by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMOOT. I suppose the only object the Senator from Oklahoma has in bringing up the bill at this time is to make it the unfinished business. The bill has not been printed, and, of course, we could not enter upon the consideration of it to-day.

Mr. OWEN. I do not anticipate to do anything with the bill at all, except to have it laid before the Senate for consideration so that it may occupy the status of unfinished business.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have no objection to hastening the consideration of this bill, but I am seriously in doubt whether when we have made two unanimous-consent agreements we can displace them by a motion.

Mr. OWEN. I had not the slightest idea of displacing the unanimous-consent agreements or to ask that this bill should be made the unfinished business in disregard of the unanimous-consent agreements now on the calendar with regard to the Hetch Hetchy Valley bill and the Alaska railroad bill, but otherwise I should be glad to have it made the unfinished business.

Mr. GALLINGER. With that understanding I do not object, but I think we ought to be very careful and preserve our unanimous-consent agreements.

Mr. OWEN. I did not make the suggestion with the view of any such contingency. I merely wanted to put the bill before the Senate.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question. Of course as a Member of this body and also as a member of the committee that spent a number of weeks considering the bill I have a very active interest in it. I realize the importance of having as early action taken upon it as can be had consistent with the full consideration that a bill of its importance demands. I am practically compelled to leave the city and to be absent for a few days, and I should like to know, if the Senator can state at this time, whether it is his intention to press immediately before the end of the special session a consideration that may involve final action upon amendments.

Mr. OWEN. I do not anticipate that the Senate can possibly pass upon this bill at the extra session. I simply want to have the bill made the unfinished business, and I want to give notice that on Monday I would like to address the Senate upon the bill. My object is to get the measure before the Senate and also to give an opportunity to other Senators who may wish to deliver set speeches on the bill to be heard.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. STONE. Does the Senator think it necessary to make it the unfinished business?

Mr. OWEN. I thought it was better to make it the unfinished business, because it can be easily laid aside when there is no one to speak upon it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I wish to ask by what process the Senator can make it the unfinished business during the morning hour?

Mr. OWEN. Only by unanimous consent, which I was proceeding under.

Mr. BORAH. It can not be made the unfinished business by unanimous consent, as I understand it, until morning business is closed.

Mr. OWEN. I did not move that it be made the unfinished business. I thought that unanimous consent would be granted to make it the unfinished business; that no one would object to it.

Mr. BORAH. I have no objection to taking the bill up, but the proposition remains that we can not make it the unfinished business unless we take it up and consider it after morning business is closed.

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Mr. OWEN. The morning business is closed, and I made the motion that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understood the Senator. The Senator from Oklahoma moves that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. NELSON. The bill not having been reported by a majority of the committee, it is not entitled to be placed upon the calendar until a request has been made for that to be done. Has the Senator from Oklahoma asked that the House bill be placed on the calendar?

Mr. OWEN. I reported the House bill without recommendation from the Committee on Banking and Currency in pursuance of a resolution of the Committee on Banking and Currency that that should be done, but it simply puts the House bill on the calendar without any recommendation on the part of the committee, the committee itself having divided.

Mr. NELSON. I would suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma—and I am not saying this for the purpose of embarrassing him—that the first request, in view of the double report, ought to be that the bill be placed on the calendar as a bill reported by the committee.

Mr. OWEN. It is on the calendar now.

Mr. NELSON. By what authority?

Mr. OWEN. By the result of a report of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reporting it back to the Senate without recommendation.

Mr. NELSON. It is not on the calendar. The Committee on Banking and Currency did not unite in a report. Each half of the committee made a separate report.

Mr. OWEN. That is already quite clearly understood. I think that the Senator from Minnesota did not observe that the report was simply a report of the bill without recommendation, and then as an appendix to that report there was ordered printed by the Senate the views of the two factions of the committee.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator will allow me, I do not think that would entitle the bill to be placed on the calendar. I think if the Senator has not already done so he ought to ask that the bill be placed on the calendar, like a bill that stands reported by the majority of a committee.

Mr. OWEN. I do not understand, under parliamentary practice, that it is necessary to ask that it go on the calendar, but it goes automatically to the calendar when reported by a committee in that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is on the calendar. The Senator from Oklahoma now moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7837. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MYERS. The morning business having been closed, I understand that that has the same effect on the business of the Senate as if the hour of 2 o'clock had arrived, and I now make my motion for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution which I sent to the desk a moment ago.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Montana that under the objection of the Senator from Missouri the resolution has gone over until to-morrow.

Mr. STONE. I made the point of order that under the rule the resolution must go over for a day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has so held.

Mr. MYERS. I appeal from the ruling of the Chair, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana appeals from the ruling of the Chair. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. JAMES. I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky moves to lay on the table the appeal taken from the decision of the Chair by the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. OWEN. I now ask that House bill 7837 be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be so ordered. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. LANE. I ask the Senator from Georgia to withhold the motion for a few minutes.

Mr. BACON. I will withhold the motion temporarily.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—WRECK OF THE "GENERAL SLOCUM."

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, during the discussion of the seamen's bill there was a statement made by me in regard to the safety appliances carried on board the *General Slocum* which has been questioned. At that time, while discussing the fraudulent and inefficient type of life-saving appliances which are carried aboard many vessels and which are used to and do delude passengers into placing dependence upon them as a means of self-preservation, I said that the *Slocum* lost hundreds of her passengers for the reason that her lifeboats were ill equipped and ill manned; that they went over the sides with plugs out of them, and they went down like lead and drowned every passenger that was aboard of them; that they were a fraud and a snare and caused the loss of the lives of hundreds of people who would never have been lost if those lifeboats had not been aboard the *Slocum*.

At the time of the wreck of the *Slocum*, which was in 1904, I was in Alaska, on the shores of the Bering Sea, and the accounts which filtered in there, of course, were not so complete and perhaps not so accurate as they were nearer the scene of the wreck. At any rate this statement of mine has been disputed. There is an article in the Marine Journal, published in New York November 15, to the effect that the statement made by me is an error, and that it is my duty to correct it. It is stated also that I have perhaps been misled by representatives of the seamen's union, in regard to which I wish to say that no member of the seamen's union, nor any representative of that body, nor their friends, nor anyone else gave me the information.

I find that I was in error and that I was not quite accurate in my statement regarding the condition of the life-saving appliances to which I referred at that time. The actual condition was worse than I said it was in many respects. I have been looking over the accounts of the burning of the *General Slocum* which were published at that time. The accident occurred June 15, 1904, and the New York papers of the following days—the World, the Times, and others—printed pages concerning it during a week or more following the calamity. I have looked over these papers to ascertain what the facts were, and I find no mention is made of the position of the plugs in the only lifeboat examined. It seems that it was not a case of the plug being out of that boat, but that the seams in the bottom of the boat were open, which is worse. It is safe to assume that if her bottom was out, for all practical purposes the plug was out also, but nowhere do I find that fact mentioned.

The boats were not launched for the excellent reason that they were wired down to ring bolts with steel cables and could not be launched. The deck hands tried to launch them and failed. Dying mothers and children no doubt ripped their hands to pieces before they perished trying to loosen these boats from their moorings, as they did also in trying to secure the so-called life preservers, which were stored behind slats, which held them in place—secure from the passengers—by the aid of nails and numerous coats of dry paint.

In regard to the condition of their life-saving devices, it is stated that an examination of the life preservers aboard the *Slocum* proved that some of them at least had in the middle of each of their sections—which were composed of ground, decayed, and "punk" cork—a piece of bar iron, put there to make weight. Think of that, if you please. Bar iron deliberately placed in life-preserves composed of decayed ground cork.

These so-called life preservers, composed of decayed ground cork and iron bars, were inclosed in canvas covers so very fragile from decay that they as well as the straps with which to tie them around the bodies of the passengers went to pieces in the hands of the people who tried to use them. They were not life preservers; they were sinkers. And I pronounced such life-saving equipment as a fraud and a snare and the cause of loss of life. And I was right, although the actual condition was worse than I had supposed it to be. If there had been no bogus lifeboats with seams open in the bottom, wired down with steel cable, and no iron-filled life preservers on board of the *Slocum*, to exhibit to people as a means for self-preservation in case of an accident, very few people would have gone upon an excursion on such a craft and many lives would thus have been spared

Thirteen hundred and fifty-eight passengers intrusted themselves to the *Slocum* that day, most of them children. Three or four hundred of these children under the age which required their parents to purchase tickets for them aboard of a boat with only six lifeboats, some with open seams in their bottoms and all wired down with steel cable! I will concede that it was better to have them wired down than loose. It was contended by me that such or similar devices were the cause of the loss of life.

In regard to the statement which I make concerning the condition of these life-preservers with an iron bar in each section, there was a report of the United States Commission of Investigation upon the Disaster to the Steamer *General Slocum*, sub-

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By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 9404) granting an increase of pension to Emily L. Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9405) granting a pension to Johanna Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9406) granting a pension to Winona Hawthorne Buck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CARY: Memorial of Lake Michigan Steamboat Line, protesting against the passage of the La Follette seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CURLEY: Petition of the Boston Central Labor Union, favoring congressional investigation of conditions in the mining district of Colorado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURRY: Memorial of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, favoring the passage of House bill 7207, relative to water rights of the Hetch Hetchy Lake; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DALE: Petitions of Hull, Crippen & Co. and H. F. Hadden, of New York, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE: Memorial of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash., favoring the recommendation of military officials for the strengthening of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut; Petition of the New Haven Political Equality Club, of New Haven, Conn., protesting against the action of the Russian Government in the ritual murder charge; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Papers in support of House bill 5567, for the relief of the estate of John Snyder; to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *November 24, 1913.*

Rev. H. H. Hoss, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, offered the following prayer:

Oh, gracious God, our heavenly Father, Thou art enthroned in the heavens. Thy sway extends over all things, material and immaterial, in Thy wide universe. Thou art of all men and of all nations. We give Thee sincere and hearty thanks for the providence which Thou hast had over us as a nation and a people, for the fact of Thy intervention in history, for the fact of Thy sustaining power in the great crises which have come and gone in the years that are past.

And now we invoke Thy continued blessing upon us. May Thy great grace rest upon this body of legislators, sent here by sovereign States for the enactment of laws and the framing of policies that shall control and govern our future destiny. Give to them the wisdom that cometh from above, simple minds, a clear vision, the open heart, the patriotic purpose.

And let Thy blessing, we earnestly beseech Thee, abide upon us this day and all the days. As Thou hast been with us in the past be with us in the years that are to come, so that through whatever experience we may be called upon to pass, whatever difficulties we may have to encounter, we shall be sure of Thy providential aid.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

EDWIN C. BURLEIGH, a Senator from the State of Maine, appeared in his seat to-day.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, November 24, 1913.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH THORNTON, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. THORNTON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Secretary read the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative day.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of Lucius Waterman, rector of St. Thomas Church, Hanover, N. H., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation granting to the city of San Francisco the use of the waters of Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was ordered to lie on the table.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHERMAN. I present a telegram in the nature of a petition from sundry citizens of Hamilton, Ill., opposite Keokuk, Iowa. It relates to granting additional bridge facilities between these two cities and concerns a bill that is pending before the Committee on Commerce. I ask that the telegram be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

HAMILTON, ILL., *November 20, 1913.*

Senator L. Y. SHERMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

Senate bill No. 1618 is up for hearing this morning before Senate Committee on Commerce. Will you please attend that meeting and, if possible, secure the attendance of Senator LEWIS and do all you properly can to bring about a favorable report on the bill, because we think our community sorely needs additional bridge facilities. Along in the latter sixties the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. obtained from Congress a grant to build a bridge across the Mississippi River between Keokuk and Hamilton. They are not contending that their charter gave "the exclusive right, privilege, and power between the city of Warsaw and the city of Nauvoo, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, to build, construct, and maintain a bridge or bridges for railroad and other purposes on the Mississippi River to the State of Iowa." That the franchise of this company is exclusive we deny, and as our present and future development will be seriously interfered with unless we have greater bridge facilities, we favor a bridge across the power dam, which dam now extends across the Mississippi River from Hamilton, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa. The facts are that this bridge was not designed to carry present day railroad equipment, and for about 15 years has refused passage to the heavier locomotives used by the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Co. The heavy equipment for the power house was not shipped until the dam was completed and the tracks laid from the Hamilton depot up to the Illinois end of the dam and across on the dam. The reason stated was that it was unsafe to ship this heavy tonnage over the old bridge. Even granting that this bridge could carry present equipment, we would still have great need for a second bridge, because this bridge is not designed to carry railroad trains or interurban and wagon traffic at same time; and under the present schedule it is in the service of the railroads and interurbans and closed to wagon traffic a large part of the time. You are at liberty and we will be glad to have you bring this telegram to attention of Senator LEWIS, Senator CUMMINS, and Senator KENYON, and to Congressman TAVENNER and Congressman KENNEDY, and to use it in any way that seems proper to you or them.

HAMILTON BUSINESS CLUB,
By J. A. GORDON, *President.*
By H. E. RAYBURN, *Secretary.*

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN. I present a telegram, in the nature of a petition, from W. T. Fenton, vice president of the National Bank of the Republic, of Chicago, Ill., which I ask to have referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and to be printed in the RECORD.

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

CHICAGO, ILL., *October 15, 1913.*

Hon. L. Y. SHERMAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The Boston meeting of bankers was not a called convention. It was the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association, an organization which has had a consecutive existence for nearly 40 years. The date and place of meeting for the year 1913 was fixed by the executive committee before the national presidential election last year. It is a well-known fact, and the names on its executive committee will show, that the association has been controlled and dominated for the last 10 or 15 years by bankers outside of reserve cities. The subject of the currency bill was a natural one, as was the indorsement of the action of the Chicago conference, which conference in its preamble recognized the earnestness of the administration in its efforts to bring about currency reform and offered its cooperation. It is not true that the bankers are opposing legislation. On the contrary, they themselves have brought about the demand for currency reform, and there has been, and is now, a general apathy on the part of the public on this question. The Chicago conference recommended certain amendments by unanimous action and the meeting at Boston simply indorsed the Chicago recommendations unanimously. Where there is so much misunderstanding, I think this explanation due both to the bankers and the Members of Congress, believing that a spirit of fairness on both sides is essential at this time.

W. T. FENTON,
Vice President, National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Ill.

LANDS IN IDAHO.

Mr. BRADY. I present resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Nez Perce, Lewis, and

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Clearwater Counties, Idaho, calling attention to the fact that there are large bodies of lieu land unimproved and large bodies of railroad-grant land unsurveyed in the State of Idaho that have escaped taxation for years by reason of the delay of the National Government in clear listing these lands. There are thousands of acres of land in Idaho belonging to the great timber syndicates and the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. that have escaped taxation, for the reason that title has not been conveyed to these corporations by the National Government. This is an injustice to the people of our State, and I am glad to have the farmers' organization call attention to this matter. The resolutions are short and to the point. I ask that they may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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

Resolutions adopted at Lewiston, Idaho, October 22, 1913, by the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union.

At a convention of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, including the counties of Nez Perce, Lewis, and Clearwater, held at the city of Lewiston, State of Idaho, on Monday, October 22, 1913, the following resolutions were discussed and adopted:

Whereas in the matter of the taxation we believe in justice being given to all and special favors to none; and

Whereas that large bodies of lieu land unapproved and large bodies of railroad grant land unsurveyed in the State of Idaho by reason of delay of the National Government in determining definite title thereto have never been subject to taxation; and

Whereas the title to all such lands in this State, so far as we can learn, is claimed wholly by the great timber syndicates of the Northwest or by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.; and

Whereas all such lands have for many years been closed to homestead and every form of individual entry; and

Whereas the evasion of taxation of such lands to the amount of approximately 2,000,000 acres for many years have added greatly to the heavy burden already borne by the farmers and other individual taxpayers of the State of Idaho; and

Whereas we believe in the absolute publicity of the conduct of our public affairs, and that it is the duty of our congressional Representatives and Senators to make known to us conditions that are detrimental to our best interests and financial welfare: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this organization that to longer permit conditions of title to exist which causes land situated within the limits of the State of Idaho to evade taxation is an injustice needlessly permitted by the National Government to be imposed upon the people of this State; that by so doing the development of the whole State in general and of the counties containing such land in particular is being retarded: Therefore be it further

Resolved, That in order to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions existing regarding these lands that an order for the survey of all these lands that are unsurveyed, including railroad grants and lieu lands, should be made, and the selection of all such lieu lands in the State of Idaho should either be approved or rejected at once; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Senators WILLIAM E. BORAH, JAMES H. BRADY, and Congressmen BURTON L. FRENCH and ADDISON T. SMITH, as an expression of the will of the people of this State directly affected by the present condition of these lands.

C. W. BOOTH,
President of the Tricounty Union of Nez Perce, Lewis, and Clearwater Counties, Idaho.

Attest.

R. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A bill (S. 3470) for the relief of the water users under what is known as the Yuma irrigation project, in Yuma County, Ariz.; and

A bill (S. 3471) to authorize payment of damages caused by operations of the Reclamation Service; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

AMENDMENT TO THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. BORAH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PROPOSED FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The introduction of concurrent or other resolutions is in order.

Mr. MYERS. I call up the concurrent resolution I offered on Saturday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator that that resolution comes over in regular order and will be laid before the Senate by the Chair as soon as it is reached.

Mr. MYERS. All right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there concurrent or other resolutions? If not, the next business in order is the consideration of a concurrent resolution coming over from a previous day. The Chair lays it before the Senate, and the Secretary will read it.

The Secretary read concurrent resolution No. 10, submitted by Mr. MYERS on the 22d instant, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 24th day of November, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. MYERS. I ask for the adoption of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. CLAPP. Will the Senator from Montana yield to me for a moment to prefer a request?

Mr. MYERS. I yield to the Senator.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I find on my desk this morning a print of House bill 7837, being the banking bill, and also a print of what purports to be the amendment proposed by the chairman of the committee. I think there should be printed for our use House bill 7837 showing that amendment in italics and the House text. Of course, I understand that this large document has been issued, but we have a great many requests for copies of the bill and proposed amendments. We have the House bill, with the amendments suggested by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] printed in italics, but as representing the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma I do not find a print with the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. OWEN. I advise the Senator that it has been printed and is already on his desk.

Mr. STONE. I understood that on Saturday——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the request of the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. CLAPP. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STONE. On Saturday I understood that a document was to be printed, for the use of the Senate, by to-day containing in three columns the House bill, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency——

Mr. CLAPP. That is right, and there has been a mistake made there, I think.

Mr. STONE. There was a print ordered in three columns.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes; in three columns.

Mr. STONE. This document has but two columns.

Mr. CLAPP. I know, but I should like to complete this request of mine first. It is that there be printed of House bill 7837, with the amendment proposed by the chairman in italics, at least 20,000 copies, or so many copies as can be printed within the requirement of the rule allowing $500 to be expended under the order of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I think that order has already been made.

Mr. CLAPP. No; an order was made with reference to the bill as proposed to be amended by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. STONE. The Senator from Minnesota is right about that.

Mr. CLAPP. There is no question about it.

Mr. OWEN. The request related to the printing of the report and not to the bill itself.

Mr. CLAPP. The usual number for the Senate will certainly not be sufficient to supply the demand, and it seems to me there ought to be as many copies of the one as of the other. The order was made on Saturday to print as many as $500 would print of the bill as proposed to be amended by the Senator from Nebraska, but the Senator from Oklahoma did not make a similar request with reference to the bill and his amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. I understood that he had done so.

Mr. STONE. No.

Mr. OWEN. I made the request to include the views of the chairman and his colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest to the Senator that the Secretary read exactly what has been ordered, and perhaps that will throw some light on the question.

Mr. CLAPP. Very well.

The Secretary read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, proceedings of the Senate, of November 22, 1913, page 5964, as follows:

Mr. OWEN. I ask unanimous consent that the reported bill be printed, showing the changes proposed by the amendments suggested by myself and those Senators agreeing with me.

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

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I did not hear the request. Let it be again stated.

Mr. OWEN. I simply asked for a print of the bill as proposed to be amended by my section of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask that, within the $500 limit of cost, copies of the report containing the individual views of the chairman of

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the Committee on Banking and Currency and the members agreeing with him be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to and reduced to writing, as follows.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, it seems to me very clear that that omits the printing of the proposed amendments themselves in italics as a part of House bill 7837 in excess of the ordinary number for the Senate. If the Senate is of the opinion that it does not, that ends this discussion. All I desire is to get more copies if I can.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. CLAPP. With pleasure.

Mr. STONE. What has been read by the Secretary does not quite clear the situation.

Mr. CLAPP. No.

Mr. STONE. I think subsequent to the part that has been read the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] asked first that 25,000 copies of the bill or substitute or whatever it may be called, reported by the section of the committee on Banking and Currency which he represents, should be printed. The Senator from Utah raised the question as to whether that could be done by the order of the Senate or whether it would have to be done by the order of the joint committee of the two Houses. Then the Senator from Nebraska asked for 20,000 copies, and on the assurance that that would not exceed the $500 limit that was ordered. But as the Senator from Minnesota says there was, as I recall, no order for the printing of a like number of the proposal reported by the other section of the committee headed by the chairman of the committee, and that I understand is what the Senator from Minnesota desires to have done.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I simply want to say that the request made by the Senator from Oklahoma, that the views of himself and five other members of the committee be printed as a public document up to and including $500 worth, also included the bill itself. If the Senator will look at the RECORD he will see that that is the case.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, the trouble now is that we have to send out to our constituents a document that contains the original House bill as proposed to be amended by the Hitchcock bill—to use that term for brevity's sake—in one document in plain print. We have no similar document as representing the House bill with the amendments proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. Instead of requiring our constituents to dig them out of this report, it does seem to me it would simplify the situation to have printed a document with reference to the bill as proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma corresponding to the one in the case of the Senator from Nebraska. I know it is in the report, but a man has to take that report and dig out the proposals contained in that report, when we have already one document that shows the House bill with the proposed amendments of the Hitchcock bill. That ought to be accompanied, it seems to me, to our constituents by a similar document showing in plain type the House bill with the proposed amendments of the Owen bill in italics; and that is the request I make.

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

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, what is the request? Let it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota will please again state his request for the information of the Senate.

Mr. CLAPP. The request is that there be printed of House bill 7837, 20,000 copies, or as many as can be printed within the $500 limit of cost, showing in italics the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? If not, it will be so ordered.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like the attention of the Senator from Oklahoma for one moment. I desire to call attention to the report, with the appendix, which was printed as a Senate document at the request of the Senator from Oklahoma on Saturday. When the request was made for the printing of that document I for one, at least, understood that the appendix to the report was to include the views of the chairman of the committee and those who agree with him, and in the same document the views of the remaining members of the committee who disagree. That is what I understood to be the purpose. Now, if I have not been careless in my examination, the document includes only as an appendix the views of the chairman of the committee and those who agree with him.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the only cause of confusion is that the copies have not been stitched together in one volume, but the index will show it is the same thing, and they are both on the Senator's desk.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Yes; I know that; but it seems to me they should be stitched together, Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Because they appear, on casual observation, as two documents, one of which——

Mr. OWEN. They are both marked "Calendar No. 107," one part being No. 1 and the other part No. 3.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I know; but one of the documents contains the report of the committee.

Mr. OWEN. I desire to remind the Senator from Wyoming that the request of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] was that there should be printed a certain number of his report with his bill, and that is the reason why they were not stitched together.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I know; but that was not the unanimous consent to which I gave my assent. The unanimous consent that I supposed I was giving my assent to was that the report should be printed as a Senate document, together with the views of the chairman of the committee and the views of the other branch of the committee—that was what the discussion started on—so that they would be all together in one document, and the views of the two branches of the committee should appear to the same document, stitched together as appendices to the report of the committee.

Mr. OWEN. Anyone asking for "Report 133, Calendar No. 107," will get, of course, both of these documents. It is really the same thing whether they are stitched together or not.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It is really the same thing, only they do not appear to be the same thing. One is an appendix to a report and the other is not an appendix to a report. To that I was calling attention. The views of the chairman of the committee and those agreeing with him are published as an appendix to the report.

Mr. OWEN. The point made by the Senator from Wyoming may easily be accomplished by simply having the reports stitched together.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is what I think should be done, so that the whole matter can be sent out as one document.

Mr. OWEN. The reason they were printed separately was because the Senator from Nebraska wished to send out his report separately.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I understood that his request had nothing whatever to do with the request made by the chairman of the committee. I understood that there were two separate propositions.

Mr. OWEN. Both requests could be complied with by simply having the reports stitched together. If the Senator would like, I see no reason why the document could not be furnished with the parts stitched together.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I understood that is what the document was intended to be.

Mr. OWEN. I think nothing was said with regard to their being stitched together; but, of course, they are one document.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. There is no particular object in making a document of that size in two volumes.

Mr. OWEN. They are both Report No. 133.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is perfectly true, but one is marked "Part 1" and the other marked "Part 3." Part 2 is the first appendix, which is printed with the report; part 3 is the second appendix, which is not printed with the report. My proposition now is to have the whole thing complete in one small document.

Mr. OWEN. I ask for an order that they be stitched together as one document.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is what I desire.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I have no objection to their being stitched together if any Senator wishes them stitched together, but I desire to have a large number of them not stitched together.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That has already been provided for.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I call for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is the consideration of the resolution of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS], but that was interrupted by two motions, which the Chair would first like to have disposed of.

Mr. MYERS. I am perfectly willing for that to be done, if it can be done before 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana yielded to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], who made a motion which has not yet been disposed of.

Mr. MYERS. I did not suppose it would take so long.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP]? Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, before the motion is agreed to I should like it distinctly understood that the change proposed is to add to the document which has been printed at the request of the chairman of the committee [Mr. OWEN] the document which has been printed at my request, and that this change does not involve impairing or destroying the printing of the 20,000 copies of the document which have been ordered separately at my request.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the request does involve just exactly what the Senator from Nebraska objects to. As I understand, the Senator from Nebraska wants to distribute his document without sending with it the other document, so as to make an ex parte showing on his side. If the request of the Senator from Wyoming is agreed to, the two documents, being stitched together, will have to go out together.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Mississippi that the question now before the Senate is not on the motion of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK], but on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], which the Chair was about to rule had been agreed to when the Senator from Nebraska rose and interposed an objection, as the Chair thought. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota. Without objection, it will be agreed to.

Now the question is on the motion of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I rose merely to respond to what had been stated by the Senator from Nebraska. I have no sort of objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota, and it would be more in order to get rid of that first, I think.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is now disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been disposed of, the Chair will advise the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Now the question is on the motion of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was addressing myself to that question.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, in order that there may be no misunderstanding in the mind of the Senator from Mississippi or in the mind of the Senator from Nebraska, it might be well just for a moment to review the proceedings on Saturday. The Senator from Oklahoma asked unanimous consent that the report of the committee, together with the views of the two branches of the committee as appendices, be printed as a document. That was one request. Unfortunately, in the discussion there was so much confusion in the Chamber that the request as finally made, according to the RECORD, included only the report of the committee and, as an appendix, the views of the chairman and his colleagues on that committee. That is what the RECORD shows; but the intention of the whole proposition, both of the chairman of the committee and of those who took part in the discussion, was that this document should contain the report of the committee with appendices consisting of the views of each branch of the committee. That was the intention.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That was what I thought was done.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is what I thought was done; but that was not done, and the report has not been printed in that way. The purpose of my rising was that the unanimous consent might be made to cover exactly what the chairman of the committee first asked for.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. President——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Just a moment. That having been agreed to, unanimous consent was given to the Senator from Nebraska that as many copies as $500 would print should be printed separately of the report of himself and those who agreed with him; but, unfortunately, the RECORD does not really bear out the understanding of the Senate as it occurred to me, and the consequence is that we have the report of the committee, and attached to that an appendix consisting only of the views of the chairman of the committee and those who agree with him. It occurred to me that there ought to be an appendix containing the views of both sides.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I understood what was done just as the Senator from Wyoming did; but I also understand that we have got to go by the RECORD and that nothing was done which the RECORD does not show was done.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is right.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not intend to consent the other day, and I am not willing to consent to-day, that one of these two diverse statements of opinion, with the amendments accompanying it, should go to the country as an ex parte document. I think the two documents ought to go together, and I think $500 ought to cover the printing of both. I think it would be foolish for virtually the majority side of this Chamber to consent to distribute as an ex parte document $500 worth of the minority report and statement and argument while it did not make the same provision for the report and statement of the Democratic members of the committee. I did not rise for the purpose of objecting to the request of the Senator from Wyoming; on the contrary, I agree with him; but I did rise to object to having it understood that the construction just placed upon the request by the Senator from Nebraska should go into the RECORD without notice by somebody that it was not the understanding of the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I have nothing to say in regard to the report of the Senator from Nebraska; neither have I anything to say in regard to the report of the Senator from Oklahoma and those associated with him. I am not entirely agreed with the Senator from Mississippi. I am perfectly willing that the two reports, as the views of certain Senators, should go separately, if the Senate makes an order for that purpose; but when the report of the committee is circulated as showing the reason of that report, to wit, a report that they are unable to come to a conclusion and that they report the bill back without recommendation, I want, with that failure to agree, to give the reasons why there was a failure to agree; and that can only be evidenced by the individual views of those taking different positions on the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And in that I agree perfectly with the Senator from Wyoming. I think that is the only fair way to do it. I think the country ought to see both together.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do, and I go further than the Senator from Mississippi, and think that if those agreeing with the chairman of the committee want to send out their views to the country they should be allowed to do so, and if those agreeing with the Senator from Nebraska want their views sent out they should be allowed to do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But that is not involved in this proposition.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Only as the Senator——

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is not involved rather in the construction put upon it by the Senator from Nebraska; but what is involved in his construction is that there shall be $500 appropriated for the free distribution of his side of the matter——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Oh no.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And the statement of it, while there is no $500 appropriated for a distribution of the views of the other side.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; the two propositions are not related, because the proposition of the Senator from Nebraska was a separate and distinct unanimous-consent agreement from the one proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the RECORD does not show that.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I think it does.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, of course, if the RECORD does show it, I am making an objection too late; but I did not think it did; I did not so understand; I had no idea we were standing here and letting one side of this subject be distributed to the country at the public expense to the extent of $500 worth while the other side was not.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; but the Senator still misapprehends. There was permission given to each side.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will ask that the RECORD be read.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will read it to the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If that is so, then what I thought——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will read it to the Senator. On the second column of page 5964 it was—

Ordered, That there be printed approximately 20,000 copies of Senate Report No. 133, part 3, being the views and report of facts by Senators HITCHCOCK, NELSON, BRISTOW, CRAWFORD, WEEKS, and MCLEAN, and following the same, in the same document, the bill as proposed to be amended by the Senators, such printing not to exceed the sum of $500.

That was the request made by the Senator from Nebraska, which was agreed to. Then, farther down on page 5964, about the middle of the first column——

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will pardon me just for a moment, I thought from what the Senator said a moment ago that what I thought the Senate had done the RECORD did not show, but the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] has just shown to me that while the two propositions came separately there was a request granted for the publication of $500 worth of the Hitchcock views and $500 worth of the Owen views, so that the two——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Neither of them had anything to do with the proposition which I have made, which was that the report of the committee——

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Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will allow me to finish the sentence, so that the two differing views should go to the country under the same identical provision of expenditure. That is what I thought was done and that is what I thought I was agreeing to; but a moment ago I either misunderstood the Senator when he said the RECORD did not show the agreement, or he misunderstood the RECORD. In any event, I am wrong about it. I have no sort of objection to the views of the minority going to the country separately, provided the views of the majority can have exactly the same advantage on exactly the same footing at the same expenditure; and the RECORD shows that that is the case.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The only difficulty is that the Senator entirely misapprehended my request. My request did not relate either——

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; I did not misunderstand the Senator's request. What I misunderstood was the Senator's statement that the RECORD did not show——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Well, the RECORD does not show what I want it to show.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the request of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROPOSED FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The order of business now is the consideration of a concurrent resolution coming over from a previous day, proposed by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS].

Mr. MYERS. I ask that the resolution be modified by striking out "24th" and inserting "26th."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana asks permission to modify the concurrent resolution by striking out "24th" and inserting "26th" in lieu thereof. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the resolution is modified as requested.

Mr. MYERS. I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the resolution be read, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the concurrent resolution as modified.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 10) as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 26th day of November, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I move to lay the concurrent resolution on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that to-morrow at the proper time, when the banking and currency bill is laid before the Senate, I shall address the Senate on the subject of banking and currency legislation.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask that the print in parallel columns of House bill 7837 be printed further so as to show, on the left-hand page, the House bill as it stands without amendment. I make the request at the instance of a number of Senators who are not quite content with this form of the print.

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

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have no objection to the Senator's request; but it occurred to me that while he was making that request he could add to the usefulness of this document if instead of these blank spaces where simply a note is printed he would have printed the section of the bill reported by one of the branches of the committee, the same as is done on the other side.

For instance, turn to page 3. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that one side of the page is blank, with simply a note there. I think that is rather misleading. When you examine this document, it does not give you an idea as to just exactly what the other section of the committee has reported. On these pages why are not both bills printed instead of one side being left blank?

Mr. OWEN. They are both printed. The only thing is that the language in one case is longer than in the other, which obviously makes necessary certain blank spaces.

Mr. NORRIS. I can see how that might occur; but from the notes that are printed in the blank spaces I judge that is not the case here. I have not had time to examine the print in detail.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. NELSON. I call the attention of the Senator from Nebraska to the next page, which gives him exactly what he wants. On the left-hand side, under the heading "Owen substitute," the Senator will find section 2 as amended by the Owen section of the committee, and on the other side he will find the same section as amended by the Hitchcock section of the committee, if I may use those terms.

Mr. NORRIS. Right on that point, that page calls to our attention another thing.

Mr. OWEN. There is so much conversation going on that it is impossible for me to hear the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senate please preserve order? The Chair does not wish to have the business of the Senate again suspended in order to obtain order; but he will be compelled to do it unless Senators preserve order, as requested.

Mr. NORRIS. This is the suggestion I wish to make to the Senator from Oklahoma: One column is headed "Owen substitute," and the other "Hitchcock amendment." As I understand, the two reports occupy the same position. One is just as much a report as the other. Why are they not named the same? They ought either to be both called amendments or both called substitutes.

Mr. OWEN. The reason of that, Mr. President, is that on Saturday I gave notice that I should offer the amendment as a substitute, and ask that the substitute be printed and lie on the table. It being desired that all three of the proposals should be laid before the Senate, this proposed substitute is printed along with the House bill, showing the interlineations, by which it is made to give both the House bill, the amendments proposed by the section of the committee agreeing with me, and the amendments proposed by the Senator from Nebraska and the members agreeing with him. In order to make it still more obvious what the bill is, I have proposed to have the House bill printed on the opposite page, section by section, in accordance with the request of various Senators on the floor.

Mr. NORRIS. As I have stated, I have no objection to the Senator's request; but I think the Senator did not understand just what I was attempting to do, at least, on the particular point to which I am now calling his attention. One column is headed "Owen substitute." The other parallel column is headed "Hitchcock amendment." Why should they not be both called substitutes or both called amendments?

Mr. OWEN. I have no objection to the use of any word the Senator may desire. I intended to move this amendment as a substitute, and gave notice to that effect.

Mr. NORRIS. Will not the Senator include that change in his request? It is immaterial to me what he calls them, but they ought to be designated in the same way.

Mr. OWEN. This use of the terms was not at my instance. I did not have anything to say about it. I simply asked that these provisions should be printed in parallel columns, so that the Senate would have before it all three proposals. I gave notice on Saturday that I should offer to-day my amendment as a substitute; and I suppose because of that notice the printers designated this as a substitute.

Mr. NORRIS. I am not criticizing the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, no; I do not so understand the Senator's remarks.

Mr. NORRIS. I simply call his attention to the two headings there. I think he will see at once that they ought to be the same, and I suggest that he include that in his request.

Mr. OWEN. No; I have no request to make on the subject. I do not know whether the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] desires to move to strike out my proposed substitute and insert his own, or not.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, it is not a question of what the Senator from Oklahoma wants, nor of what the Senator from Nebraska wants. We shall be sending out these documents at the request of citizens who are interested in the matter, and we want to convey to them the correct idea.

Mr. OWEN. I ask, then, that in the reprint the term "substitute" be struck out of the print, and it be made to read "Owen amendment."

Mr. NORRIS. All right; that is perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. OWEN. I think that will meet the proposal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. OWEN. I now ask that within the limit of $500 a sufficient number of these documents (S. Doc. No. 242) be printed for the use of the country, in order to supply the demand for them, which, I am told, will be very considerable.

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Mr. STONE. The Senator means containing the three propositions?

Mr. OWEN. The three propositions; yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. Morning business is closed. The consideration of the calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to take up for consideration House bill 7837, known as the banking and currency bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, House bill 7837 has been reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency without recommendation, the committee having divided into two sections—six on one side and six on the other. There has been printed, first, the House bill without amendment; second, the House bill as proposed to be amended by the chairman of the committee and his Democratic associates; and, third, the House bill as proposed to be amended by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and his Republican associates. The views of each section of the committee have been printed in Report 133 as appendices.

On Saturday last I gave notice that to-day I should move to amend the House bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting the House bill as amended by the Democratic section of the committee.

I have proposed this substitute merely as a matter of parliamentary convenience, the proposed substitute being merely the House bill with numerous unimportant changes in phraseology, with some changes of considerable importance. It will greatly facilitate the consideration of the bill to use the substitute in lieu of considering every one of the changes made in the House bill.

This bill probably is the most important measure that has been presented to the country since the Civil War. The American banking system has had some very serious defects. The principal defect of our system has been that the country has had no adequate protection against panics, so that from time to time the country has been shaken to its foundations by the severest financial panics, throwing into chaos our commerce, our manufactures, and our industries, from which the recovery in some cases has taken as much as four or five years. This bill is intended to correct the chief defects in our system.

The last great panic which shocked this country was that of 1907, in which, beginning in January with some measure of unrest, interest rates began to go through violent fluctuations, running on the New York Stock Exchange from as low as 1¾ per cent to as high as 45 per cent in January, 1907; a like fluctuation in March from 2 to 25 per cent; and in October going through such fluctuations so that on the New York Stock Exchange money commanded as high as 125 per cent interest, with the most tremendous fluctuations in the price of stocks, and, indeed, in the price of other forms of property which apparently had no relation whatever to the stock exchange, because of the interruption of the credit system of the country.

These extreme disturbances in the interest rates were attended with the most tremendous changes in the selling price of the principal stocks, a few examples of which I present:

Fluctuation of principal stocks during 1907.

Name.	Capital.	Value of stock.											Range of prices.
		Jan. 12.	Feb. 4.	Mar. 4.	Apr. 6.	May.	June 8.	July.	Aug. 10.	Sept. 7.	Oct. 5.	Nov. 9.	Dec.	
1. Allis-Chalmers Co.	$19,820,000	$43	$14½	$13½	$12⅞	$11⅞	$10⅞	$11¼	$10	$8⅜	$5¾	$5½	$6⅜	$27 to $4
2. Amalgamated Copper Co.	153,287,900	119½	111	110	97½	96	86⅝	92⅜	74⅝	71½	59½	48	48⅜	130 to 33
3. American Beet Sugar Co.	15,000,000	21¾	18½	18½	16⅞	15½	13	16	11	12	11	8½	10	36 to 7
4. American Ice Securities Co.	19,029,400	85	83	81	80	72½	----------	69¾	54½	52	----------	11¼	16⅞	94 to 8
5. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	131,551,400	130	128½	----------	122	123	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	90	103	186 to 88
6. Baltimore & Ohio.	152,165,500	119½	115	109¼	101¼	99½	95	98	93	91	89¼	80	82½	125 to 55
7. Erie.	112,379,900	42⅝	34½	33⅜	25½	24⅝	22½	25½	22	21⅜	18⅜	17⅜	16⅞	52 to 10
8. Great Northern.	149,577,300	183½	166½	159½	138	136⅝	127¾	135⅝	121½	128½	128	113½	119½	348 to 107
9. New York Central.	178,292,100	132⅞	125⅜	124½	120¼	116⅜	112½	114¼	105½	105⅝	102½	98	98⅛	174 to 89
10. Southern Railway	119,900,000	31¾	26⅜	25⅜	22⅝	21½	19½	20¾	17⅜	16½	12½	12⅜	40	42 to 10
11. Tennessee Copper.	5,000,000	----------	----------	51¾	----------	41	36¾	39¼	32½	36	30	22	27	----------
12. Tennessee Coal & Iron.	22,553,600	158	----------	147	144	145	139	141½	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	166 to 25
13. Texas Pacific.	38,760,000	35⅜	32	32⅜	29¼	29	27⅜	31¼	26	28	25⅜	18¼	20¼	54 to 13
14. Third Avenue.	16,000,000	122	117½	116½	110	110	105	----------	85	54	40	20	22	141 to 15
15. Union Pacific.	195,479,100	180	171½	170¼	141⅞	148½	136⅞	142⅜	127	131⅝	127	111½	116⅜	195 to 44
16. United States Steel Corporation.	508,495,200	49½	43⅞	43⅜	37⅜	37½	34½	38⅞	31⅜	32¼	26¾	24⅜	27¼	55 to 8
17. Wabash.	38,000,000	17⅞	16⅜	14⅜	14½	14	12⅜	13⅜	12	12½	10	9	10½	36 to 6
18. Westinghouse E. & M.	29,996,350	149½	150	150	146½	143⅜	142½	142	141	133	122	47	70	233 to 32
Volume of sales for the week, in number of shares.	----------	4,932,000	6,295,615	5,802,476	6,176,753	3,786,059	3,169,313	2,301,758	4,436,982	2,588,258	2,481,097	1,817,591	4,613,552	----------

I call attention also to the violent fluctuation of loans made by the New York City banks and their deposits, showing that loans were contracted between the January and March statements $40,000,000, and suddenly expanded in the May statement $64,000,000, and suddenly contracted in the August statement $40,000,000, and violently expanded $63,000,000 in the December statement.

Reports of New York City banks from January, 1907, to January, 1908, showing loans, individual deposits, and reserves during that period.

Date of call by office of the comptroller.	Banks reporting.	Loans.	Deposits.	Reserves held.	Per cent of reserves.
Jan. 26, 1907.	40	$728,319,528	$857,875,410	$230,116,200	26.82
Mar. 22, 1907.	37	688,703,472	803,590,176	211,379,340	26.30
May 20, 1907.	39	752,566,083	866,332,979	233,329,867	26.93
Aug. 22, 1907.	38	712,121,058	825,703,785	221,349,657	26.81
Dec. 3, 1907.	40	775,181,207	824,394,509	180,448,128	21.89

The beneficiaries of this panic were those who could command cash and who had prepared themselves for the cataclysm which engulfed everybody but themselves.

Because of the tremendous national catastrophe of 1907, which Senator Aldrich estimated to have cost us over two thousand millions of dollars, the entire country demanded some prompt relief. A measure was brought in in Congress by Mr. Aldrich which finally culminated in the legislation known as the Vreeland-Aldrich Act, which undertook to give some measure of temporary relief by the organization of credit associations, by which currency to the possible extent of $500,000,000 could be obtained against the combined assets of the associations. While that measure was very defective in numerous particulars, and while it did not at all reach the fundamental defects of our banking system, it at least afforded some measure of protection in abating a panic and in moderating its injurious effects.

The responsibility of the authorities then in charge of the Government for the panic of 1907 I pointed out on the floor of the Senate on Tuesday, February 25, 1908, showing that they

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had rejected a plan offered as an amendment to the act amending the national-bank act of 1900, known as the Aldrich bill of that date.

Senator James K. Jones, on the 6th of February, 1900 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1534), offered the following proposed amendment, which I had the honor to draft and which would have given the country protection from the panic of 1907 if Mr. Aldrich had had the wisdom to have adopted it:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to have printed and to keep on hand United States Treasury notes under a special account to be called the "emergency circulation fund." Such notes shall be full legal tender. Any citizen of the United States shall have the right to deposit United States bonds under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to receive from such fund 90 per cent of the face value of such bonds in United States Treasury notes, and shall have the right at any time within 12 months to redeem such bonds by repaying in United States Treasury notes the amount so received by him on account of such bonds, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on such amount. Failure to redeem such bonds within the limit of 12 months shall operate as a forfeiture of such bonds to the United States, and such bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder in the open market, and the balance, after the payment of the principal of the amount advanced, the interest on the same, and the expenses, shall be paid to the former owner of such bonds. Any moneys received from such sale may be exchanged with other moneys in the Treasury, so that this fund shall consist alone of Treasury notes. The principal of all sums so advanced when repaid shall be returned to the "emergency circulation fund," and all interest upon such sums shall be passed to the credit of the Treasury under miscellaneous receipts.

His refusal to accept it made him and his party associates directly responsible for the panic of 1907, or at least for the sin of omission which permitted this panic to occur.

The Vreeland-Aldrich bill of 1908 took the preliminary steps, however, looking to a thoroughgoing investigation of the banking system of the United States. The National Monetary Commission was authorized to make a searching investigation and inquiry and to make proper report to the Congress of the United States as to suitable remedies. This commission made a careful and searching investigation of the banking systems of the entire civilized world, giving a complete report of the banking systems of the German Empire, of France, of Belgium, of Holland, of England, of the European countries, and also of Japan, Canada, and Mexico, giving a full account of the banking systems of the various States and of the United States.

The report of the National Monetary Commission was published during several years in 33 volumes and a vast amount of literature assembled, making a library of between 2,500 and 3,000 volumes. This work involved a public expenditure of nearly $300,000. At its conclusion the National Monetary Commission recommended a central bank controlled by the banks of the country, a voluntary association, however, with numerous powers, which I will not here recount. See Senate bill 7, present session.

This measure was presented throughout the country in the various States before numerous gatherings of bankers and business men and credit men. It was urged very strongly by a vigorous propaganda, and finally was approved by the American Bankers' Association.

The matter became a question of public concern. It became a question of party division, and the Democratic National Party in Baltimore passed a resolution condemning the proposed central bank plan, condemning it in the following words, which I wish to call to the attention of Senators:

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank.

These words appear in the record of the official proceedings of the Democratic national convention. Strangely enough, in the campaign book following the letter "f" was inserted in some way unknown, so as to make the language read, "We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill for the establishment of a central bank," making a complete change of meaning.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. In this connection it may be interesting to the Senator from Oklahoma and others also to know that I caused an examination of the daily papers printed the day following the convention, and that some of them printed the word "for" and others published it "or." Possibly the most accurate paper in the United States, the New York Herald, published it "for."

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the official record said "or," and who was responsible for the insertion of the letter "f," making it read "for" instead of "or," has not been sufficiently disclosed. But there are interests in the country standing strongly for a central bank that might be able to account for this sin of commission, if it be a sin of commission.

At all events, Mr. President, the people of the United States profoundly objected to the Aldrich plan of a central bank because the plan proposed to put into the hands of private persons the control of the credit system of the United States, which already had been so far concentrated in private hands as to have become a national scandal and a national danger of vast importance.

The bill was condemned by public sentiment, so far that although it was presented to the Senate of the United States, with the party in power supposed to be very friendly to those who were advancing the bill, that measure never received any consideration in the last Congress and has not been seriously advanced in this Congress, although it was introduced into the Senate as Senate bill No. 7.

Mr. President, not only has this matter, therefore, been considered during the last five years, but during the summer before last, beginning in May, 1912, there was a very careful examination made by one branch of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, under the management of Mr. Pujo, acting as chairman of that subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, into the so-called Money Trust. It was a very remarkable investigation, covering several thousand pages of printed matter, with a most illuminating report, prepared under the direction of the committee and drafted by one of the ablest and most patriotic men in the United States—Samuel Untermyer, of New York—showing that a fraction over a hundred men exercised dominating control over property amounting to $22,000,000,000, an unthinkable sum, practically a third of the national wealth, excluding the land of the country.

The Pujo examination verified what was generally well understood, that so far had the concentration of financial and commercial power proceeded in this country that a handful of men exercised practically commercial and financial supremacy over the people of the United States; that they could at their will shake the foundations of the country; that they could at their pleasure cause not only stringency, but, what is far more dangerous, could carry those stringencies of credit to a point of absolute and overwhelming panic that could close the doors of the banks of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a single day.

I shall not pretend to believe for one moment that the panic of 1907 was an accident. It is a long story. I can not at this time go into that story, but I profoundly believe that the result in October, 1907, was a part of a concerted plan by which a few men did two things, first, enriched themselves on the one hand at the expense of the Nation, and administered what they conceived to be a terrifying political rebuke to the administration then in power.

I have always contended that a drastic congressional investigation of this panic should have been made and its promoters and beneficiaries exposed to full public view.

The Pujo investigation did not end this inquiry into our banking system. The chairman of another branch of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, Mr. GLASS, of Virginia, who is justly entitled to very great credit in preparing and helping to perfect this bill, began the consideration of the question with a view to framing a bill to afford adequate remedy to this country against the exercise of individual unrestrained and irresponsible power over the business men of this country. That committee patiently heard the representatives of the great banking institutions of the country, of the great commercial houses of the country, of financial experts, and their investigations were printed in a volume of over 700 printed pages.

Nor was that the end of the investigation. I refer to these investigations because it has been given out to the country in various ways that the Congress of the United States was dealing with this matter with extreme haste, that Congress was rushing through a measure affecting the interests of the country without suitable inquiry or examination. I remind Senators that when the Aldrich bill was proposed to be submitted to the Senate the very men who recently have said "do not be in haste" were at that time urging haste on a proposal which would have concentrated in private hands the control of the credit system of the United States.

But this was not all. In addition to the investigation of the Monetary Commission, the investigation of the Pujo committee, of the Glass committee, numerous hearings were extended to representatives of the American Bankers' Association by those who were charged with the duty of making a preliminary draft for the consideration of their colleagues, and when these hearings had been much extended finally there was a preliminary draft made of this bill.

But before it was ever submitted it was considered by many thoughtful, careful men, various amendments suggested, various amendments made, and finally it was brought into the

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Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives and there discussed. It was afterwards discussed in the Democratic conference of Members of the House of Representatives, and then discussed on the floor of the House of Representatives, and finally came to this body on the 18th of September last. But before it came here the members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate had been giving this matter attention, had been studying it, had been considering it, and they began their formal hearings on the 2d of September last. Sixteen days before the bill reached the Senate they began to take evidence upon this question, and finally concluded the taking of evidence on the 25th of October, and submitted it to the Senate in three volumes, including something over 3,200 printed pages of matter. We heard at length the representatives of the banks, the representatives of business interests, of credit associations, of clearing houses, of financial experts, and of interested citizens not claiming to be experts. The committee, with great patience and industry, gave a careful consideration to various groups of people, and finally submitted to the Senate as a Senate document these hearings.

So, Mr. President, it is impossible for anyone to contend that the Congress of the United States has not given this matter the most infinite pains and considerate care.

It finally transpired that the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate could not come to an agreement on the amendments which they thought should be made to the bill. But, Mr. President, I think the country is to be congratulated on the extent to which the members of the committee did agree. They did agree upon many questions of fundamental and far-reaching importance.

They agreed upon the necessity for a greater concentration of the banking reserves of the country;

They agreed upon the extent to which the volume of these reserves should be concentrated;

They agreed substantially upon the volume of the capital of the proposed banks;

They agreed upon the mobilization of such reserves;

They agreed upon the promotion of an open discount market;

They agreed upon the provision for elastic currency;

They agreed upon the issuance of Federal reserve notes;

They agreed that the Federal reserve notes should be the obligations of the United States;

They agreed that the system should be the regional Federal reserve bank system, instead of a central bank; and, finally,

They agreed that the control of the system itself should be in the hands of the Government.

The points of disagreement were as to the number of banks. One-half of the committee, I think it may be fairly stated, believed as an economic proposition that it would be better to have a central bank; and their point of view was, of course, necessarily influenced by that opinion, and naturally in drawing a bill they would be influenced in drafting the bill by that consideration.

The points of difference between the two sections of the committee were upon the number of the banks, the method of subscribing for the stock of such banks, the method of electing the directors of such banks, the method of administering the regional reserve banks. These differences arose, as I have said, because there were two schools of thought in the committee, one believing in a central bank, administered by the Government, and the other believing with the House of Representatives and with the President that these banks should be regional banks, controlled by the banks under supervisory control of the Government.

Mr. President, the purposes of this great measure should be kept steadily in mind in considering the bill.

PURPOSES OF THE MEASURE.

The purposes of this measure are:

First. To insure the stability of our commerce, of our manufacturing enterprises, of our industries, and the safety of our merchants and manufacturers and business men generally.

Second. To make available effective commercial credit for individuals engaged in manufacture, in commerce, in finance, and in business to the extent of their just deserts.

Third. To put an end to the pyramiding of the bank reserves of the country and the use of such reserves for gambling purposes on the stock exchange.

Fourth. To keep constantly employed the productive energies of the Nation. And this consideration is of vital importance to the laboring men of the country who are dependent for their daily bread upon constant, regular employment. Our crimes, our vices, our chief social evils come from lack of regular remunerative employment.

In order to accomplish these purposes of the bill, there are certain great fundamentals recognized by the best experts as essential and necessary:

First. The proper concentration and mobilization of the bank reserves of the country under the control of the banks themselves, safeguarded by a strong governmental supervision.

Second. A suitable banking capital, with a double liability as a margin of safety of the reserves of the Nation, as a margin of safety of the Government deposits which are expected to be placed in the Federal reserve banks.

Third. The authorizing of the issuance of elastic currency against liquid commercial bills under proper safeguards.

Fourth. The establishment of an open market for liquid commercial bills by providing through the reserve banks a constant and unfailing market for such bills at a steady rate of interest.

And, finally, for the protection of the gold reserve of the United States by the ability, through the Federal reserve board, to raise the rate of interest through the Federal reserve banks and to require them, if necessary, to provide against the contingency of gold shipments by buying foreign bills in advance (when rates are low and credits expanding), which can be sold to avoid gold shipments, and in that way stabilize the gold reserves of this country and prevent them from being withdrawn. I remind you our great credit system, which has now 25,000 independent banks and approximately twenty thousand million dollars of deposits, rests at last upon certain reserves of actual money; and if that money, which is fundamentally gold or its equivalent, be withdrawn from this country our commercial fabric would crumble, because every dollar of lawful money is the basis of over $12 of credit. Therefore it is of supreme importance that we should be able to protect the gold of this country against being drawn away from the banks, where it now operates as a reserve upon which credits are built up. The withdrawal of reserve money means compulsory contraction of twelve times as much credit, loans, and deposits.

This consideration is of supreme importance in dealing with our national banking system and in affording it adequate protection.

MECHANISM OF THE SYSTEM.

Mr. President, the mechanism of this system by which we propose to accomplish these beneficent results is a system of 8 regional banks. The House of Representatives provided for not less than 12 regional banks. Some have believed that the smaller number would be better; it is a matter upon which men divide; but I call to your attention that England is only a very small geographical area, and yet they have one of these great public utility banks—the Bank of England. Scotland has its own system; Ireland has its own system; the Netherlands has its own system, its own public utility bank.

The Bank of Belgium serves as a public utility bank for Belgium. France has its own public utility bank; the German Empire has its own great public utility bank, serving the functions which we expect to be served for this country by these Federal reserve banks. But I call to your attention that the area of France is less than that of Texas; that the German Empire is smaller in area than Texas; that England and Belgium and Holland, which have three of these great public utility banks, has a smaller area than Oklahoma. So in this country of ours, which is 3,000 miles from east to west, and which is 1,500 miles from north to south, if it shall have 8 of these regional banks, or if it shall have 12 of these regional banks, it will still have a less number many times over, considering the distances to be traveled, than has Europe. Eight banks in the United States would give an area of about 700,000 square miles to each on an average, an area about 20 times the size of the great State of Indiana.

These proposed Federal banks are intended to be controlled by a board of nine directors of three classes—class A, class B, and class C. It is proposed that class A shall be chosen by the bankers, to consist of bankers in touch with the banking business, experts in their line. It is proposed that class B shall be chosen also by the bankers, but they shall be business men and not bankers, representative of the commercial and industrial interests of the section from which they are chosen; and class C, consisting of three members to be chosen by the Federal reserve board, representing the interests of the United States, one of the members of class C to be the chairman of the board and to be Federal reserve agent in charge of the interests of the Government, thus assuring complete publicity to the action of the banks, insuring fairness of dealing on the part of the directors of the banks, protecting the Government in its interests in furnishing Federal reserve notes to the Federal reserve banks, safeguarding the collateral upon which these notes will be based, and retiring the notes when they

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come back, having served their purpose. Another member of class C would be a deputy chairman and a deputy Federal reserve agent, so as to have at all times at hand a proper representative of the Government of the United States in dealing with these regional reserve banks.

Moreover, in order that the members of class A and class B directors should be judiciously chosen, to avoid any attempt on the part of any particular set of banks to control the whole six directors, it is proposed to classify these banks into the banks of the largest size, the banks of medium size, and the banks of the smallest size, allowing the small banks to choose one of class A and one of class B, the medium-sized banks to choose one of class A and one of class B, and the larger banks to choose one of class A and one of class B. In that way each one of the classes of the banks will have their proper representation upon the board. Each bank has one vote.

The entire board and all the officers may be removed by the Federal reserve board for cause. The supervisory and examining power by the Government is complete. The bank rate may be fixed by the Government board and Government deposits may be made or withdrawn. Federal reserve notes may be loaned or refused, and at such rates as the Government may fix. The public interests are completely and most abundantly protected.

The point has been raised—and that is in issue between the two sections of the committee—that we ought not to allow the banks to have a majority of directors, but that the Government ought to name a majority of the directors. The reason why those agreeing with me and with the House of Representatives believed it was wiser to have the banks name a majority of these directors was this: We are requiring of the banks to put their reserves into these reserve banks; we are requiring the national banks to put approximately $400,000,000 into these great reserve banks and inviting the State banks and trust companies to contribute in proportion, for their own safeguarding, it is true, but also for the safeguarding of the national financial system and our national commerce; but we are requiring them to put in $400,000,000. When we do that, it is going too far to say to the men from whom we require these reserves to be so placed that they shall not be permitted to safeguard those funds. It is our duty to them, it is our duty to the country, to put upon them the responsibility of safeguarding their own funds by giving them a majority of the board of directors in those banks. Moreover, we must rely upon the friendly cooperation of these banks in order to induce them to put these reserves in the hands of the Federal reserve banks.

I remind the Senate that there are now over 18,000 State banks and trust companies and only a little over 7,000 national banks. If we impose conditions too harsh and too unjust we will be met in all human likelihood with the wholesale withdrawal from the national-bank system of the national banks from whom we are asking $400,000,000 of reserves. Shall we permit this system to become a failure by imposing conditions so harsh and so ungenerous as to alienate those whose cooperation and friendly sympathy is necessary to the best development of this system?

Moreover, we are proposing to put approximately $200,000,000 of Government funds in the Federal reserve banks, and if the banks are not stockholders, if they have no double liability as stockholders, we go before the country as placing the Government funds in the hands of the Federal reserve banks without a sufficient safeguard of capital and double liability of responsible stockholders. It is a serious consideration.

That is the reason, again, why the division occurred in the committee, those agreeing with the chairman of the committee and with the House of Representatives believing that the banks should be the stockholders, that the banks should have a double liability, and that the banks should be charged with the safeguarding of this system and with its success as stockholders, while, on the other hand, those disagreeing with us have believed that it was better to let this stock be sold to the miscellaneous public in order, as they would say, to popularize the stock. The value of the double liability of stockholders belonging to the miscellaneous public is a questionable matter. Some of them would be good and some of them would not, perhaps. Furthermore, it would be difficult in the extreme to enforce a liability of that character because of the multiplicity of stockholders and because of the possibilities of evasion.

The plan and purpose of this bill to give stability, to prevent panics, to make credit available, to end pyramiding of reserves, to abate stock gambling—all of those considerations urge that the Federal reserve banks should be banks for banks; bankers' banks; and not a public bank competing with the banks for business.

Our system in this country is entirely different from that of Europe. We have pursued in this country the system of developing independent banks. We have 25,000 individual independent competitive banks, while in Europe they have joint-stock company banks, gigantic in size, with thousands of branches. In this country each bank stands upon its own foundation. In that way we have developed in this country a wonderful banking system, which now, in the light of time, is shown to be far outstripping the European system. We have built up in this country the most gigantic banking capital and resources of any country in the world, and that is because of the independence and of the liberty of the little bank which springs up in a country village, which there safeguards the savings of the citizens at the crossroads and there takes the savings and invests them in local enterprises.

If the 25,000 banks were merely branches of some gigantic institution, it would abstract the earnings from the country village, from the small town, and from the cities and concentrate them in the great centers. The American system is to develop the immediate locality, to build up every section of the country; and our American banking system is better than the European system for that reason; but it carries with it the frailty of having made each bank dependent upon itself and upon its own reserve, and that has proven to be the dangerous weakness of the American banking system, because whenever any exigency threatens every one of the 25,000 banks begins to protect itself as well as it can by increasing its own reserves at the expense of others and by bringing its reserves home and concentrating them where they really have no need for them, but where they concentrate cash as reserves because they are afraid of panics, afraid of stringency—and they may well have fears if there be no place under the Government patronage and safeguard where they can get accommodation when they need it. They thus accentuate and bring about the very danger they fear. It must be remembered that under the credit system the banks owe about twelve times as much money as there is money in the banks.

They are credit merchants; they take credit from their depositors; they lend it on negotiable notes; they lend it on securities; and they are both debtors and creditors on a gigantic scale, and their welfare is inextricably interwoven with the welfare of the commerce and industry of this Nation. They deserve well of the country; they deserve the safeguards of their own Government; and nothing should be done, in my judgment, that would in any degree be unfair to the banks of the country; but, at the same time, the representatives of the great American people should frame a system by which it will be impossible for men intrusted with the credits of the country using their power injuriously, wrongfully, tyrannically, and with unseemly selfishness. Banks can kill any enterprise they choose if they deny credit. No man can build a railroad without bank credit; no man can build a manufacturing enterprise for any of the great necessities of life without relying upon the banks. We had brought before our committee some very striking evidence bearing upon this subject; but no evidence is necessary, because it is perfectly obvious that where there is a concerted denial of credit the banks can destroy any enterprise.

CONCENTRATION AND MOBILIZATION.

Mr. President, we are proposing to concentrate these funds; and there will be concentrated in the hands of these eight regional banks, or reserve banks, approximately $400,000,000 of reserves. We propose a capital of $106,000,000, amounting to 6 per cent of the capital and surplus of the national banks of the country, of which we propose that one-half shall be paid in during a period of six months after the system is established, making a total payment of $53,000,000 on capital stock. We propose that the Government funds shall be concentrated in these banks to a certain extent, amounting probably to one hundred and fifty or two hundred million dollars. Then we propose by this system to mobilize these reserves.

I call the attention of the Senate to the important difference between mobilization and concentration. The terms are sometimes in error used synonymously. They are not synonymous at all. In reality you may have complete concentration without any mobility whatever. You may have these reserves concentrated and put in investment bonds, where they will have no mobility. The mobility of the great public-utility banks of Europe consists in their holding their resources in liquid form, as gold, as legal-tender money, as short-time liquid commercial bills, self-liquidating because drawn against commercial goods which have found a purchaser and which will be paid in cash upon short maturities. In that way they have made mobile the reserves of Europe.

More than that, as a part of this mobility of reserves they have built up a great, open discount market, which we have not in

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the United States—an open discount market in which there are many dealers, private bankers as well as joint-stock companies and banks of all classes, handling acceptances drawn against actual shipments of goods, so that they carry in their portfolios, as if they were cash, these bills of short maturities. They are not accommodation bills. They are not investment securities. They are liquid commercial bills, acceptances, drawn against the shipment of actual products which have found a purchaser and which absolutely will be paid on the day when they fall due. In these bills the great public-utility banks of Europe deal by wholesale.

The president of the Crédit Lyonnais, for instance, said that he could liquidate his entire bank as fast as the physical work could be performed because of the liquid character of its assets and because the Bank of France stood ready to take those liquid bills off its hands.

The value of keeping these reserves in a mobile form and the value of this open discount market is that it will always—not sometimes, not in good times only, but always and without fail—afford to a business man entitled to credit the opportunity to get credit according to his just deserts.

It is unnecessary for me to point out how in the United States this has so far failed that in times of stringency, much more in times of panic, men go trembling, with hat in hand, seeking credit to which they are entitled and which they ought to have merely for the asking upon the class of securities which they can offer.

But we have gone further in proposing this plan of mobilization in the present bill. We have provided for the issuance of elastic currency, by which the Government of the United States places its strong hand behind the banking system of the United States in the support of our commerce and industry. These elastic Federal reserve notes are the best-secured notes that ever have been devised in any banking system in the world. I call attention to the character of the safeguards of these notes.

The first safeguard behind these notes is a commercial bill—a commercial bill of short maturity; a commercial bill drawn against an actual commercial transaction, against an actual shipment of goods which have found a purchaser. I remind you that in the case of such a commercial bill approved by a solvent bank, extending credit to a citizen whose credit is deemed good by that bank, on a note maturing within 90 days, the chance of the failure of such a man or such a note is not one in ten thousand. But the second security is that the commercial bill put up as collateral for these Federal reserve notes has the indorsement of the member bank. In view of the fact that under this bill the member bank is subjected to frequent examinations of a thoroughgoing kind, the chance of the member bank so indorsing such a commercial bill failing within the same 90 days is not one chance in twenty-five thousand; and the chance of the individual who signed the bill and the member bank both failing within 90 days is as ten thousand multiplied by twenty-five thousand, or about one chance in two hundred and fifty millions.

But in addition to that there is the fourth safeguard—the member bank's stock in the Federal reserve bank. There is a fifth safeguard—the amount of the reserve of the member bank in the Federal reserve bank. There is a sixth safeguard—the double liability of the stockholders of the member bank, if the member bank itself be deficient in meeting its obligation. There is a seventh safeguard—the 33⅓ per cent gold reserve required to be kept against the Federal reserve notes put in circulation by a Federal reserve bank. There is an eighth safeguard—the earning power upon the stock of the Federal reserve bank. There is a ninth safeguard—the Federal reserve note is a first lien upon all the assets of the Federal reserve bank. It has a tenth safeguard—the surplus of the Federal reserve bank. It has an eleventh safeguard—the double liability of all the member banks belonging to a Federal reserve bank. It has a twelfth safeguard—the double liability of the stockholders of the member banks belonging to a Federal reserve bank. And, finally, if that were not enough, it has behind it the taxing power of the United States and it is made receivable for public dues.

There never has been a note so safeguarded by any Government in the world. Yet these safeguards are thrown around these notes without any complicated machinery whatever. It is perfectly simple and perfectly plain. If a member bank wants to get these notes, it comes to the Federal reserve bank and brings its qualified bills, and gets against those bills Federal reserve notes to meet the seasonal demand.

I do not believe there will be any urgent demand for these notes for some time; but if there should be any demand by our national commerce, this bill provides, to meet the exigency, money of the highest class, an obligation of the United States safeguarded in the 12 ways I have described.

The banks very urgently contended that these notes should not be the notes of the Government; that they should be the notes of the Federal reserve bank only. I do not think it expedient to take the time of the Senate to discuss that feature now. Probably there will be abundant opportunity to bring up that matter at a later time. Democrats and most Republicans believe in the Government issuing the money of the country. The Democratic national platform has three times declared the doctrine in the last dozen years or so.

INTEREST RATE.

Another very important feature of the bill is that it places in the hands of the Federal reserve board the power to fix the rate of interest. This power primarily is placed in the hands of the Feedral reserve bank directors; but the final determination of the rate is put in the hands of the Federal reserve board, in order to obtain the power which is necessary to protect the country as to the gold reserve by raising the rate where necessary; to protect the country against undue inflation; against undue expansion; against a speculative fever, by raising the rate, and, by forecasting the future, to protect the country in advance against any dangerous improvidence that might be brought about, by whatever cause.

Another very important feature is that allowing the Federal reserve board to fix the interest rate enables a standard to be set by which the business men of the country can hope to ascertain and know reasonably in advance what money will cost them in their enterprises, and, by knowing that they will have a stable rate of interest, to forecast the future with some degree of certainty.

One of the great injuries to this country has been that business men have been deterred from going into enterprises of various kinds because they could not foresee the future. They could not foretell what violent fluctuations of interest rates might occur. They could not tell when some tremendous stringency of credit might take place. I have placed before the Senate, in the RECORD and in these appendices, the astonishing record of the violent fluctuation of interest rates in the United States as compared with the stability, the uniformity, the steadfastness of rates in Europe. These tables I have laid before you. I placed them in the RECORD a month ago. I repeat them now in the appendices to my report on this bill; and I solicit from Senators their careful and conscientious attention to these interest rates. Let it be understood that in the American Republic we are going to have, in the future, the same stability of interest rates that prevails in Europe.

I call your attention, for example, to the fact that for 75 per cent of the time the rate of the Bank of France has not exceeded 3 per cent, and over 85 per cent of the time has not exceeded 4 per cent; that the Bank of Belgium has not exceeded 6 per cent in 50 years, even with a panic affecting the interest rates in England or in Germany; but that the interest rates in Germany and in England have been of wonderful stability.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to inquire of the Senator whether the bill he proposes provides that the interest rate must be the same all over the country, or will it be different in different reserve regions?

Mr. OWEN. No, Mr. President; it is left primarily to the local board, and then to the final determination of the Federal reserve board. The reason for that is that it was believed that the conditions in one section of the country might be sufficiently different from those in another to justify at times a different rate of interest.

I call the Senator's attention to the fact that out on the frontier what purports to be the interest rate is something more than the interest rate. It also involves the element of insurance, because in some classes of loans on the frontier there is greater jeopardy than in the portions of the country where conditions are more settled.

It was thought that occasions might arise in some particular section when there might grow up, for some reason not now foreseen, a spirit of speculation which it might be desirable to control to some extent by the rate of interest; or an occasion might arise where a section was languishing for want of proper support, which would justify a lower rate of interest.

Mr. NORRIS rose.

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to inquire of the Senator further whether this is one of the points of difference or agreement between his section of the committee and the other section. In other words, does the other section propose that the rate of discount shall be the same in all Federal reserve banks?

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Mr. OWEN. At this moment I do not recall as to that. I remind the Senator that the print has come out only during the last day or two, and I have not had an opportunity to inspect it sufficiently to be thoroughly advised as to its contents.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The question raised by my colleague from Nebraska is hardly a practical question as it relates to the bill I have reported, for the reason that we divide the country into only four districts—one headed in New York, one in Chicago, one in St. Louis, and one in San Francisco. The remote regions of the country which might fall in one of the eight districts proposed by the bill reported by the Senator from Oklahoma will be included in our bill in either New York, St. Louis, Chicago, or San Francisco, and just as low rates as prevail in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco will prevail throughout the whole region covered by the reserve banks in those cities. So it is not a very important question in the bill which I had the honor to report whether any provision of that sort is made or not. We think the rate in Chicago will probably be as low as in New York, and in St. Louis it will probably be as low as in Chicago.

Mr. OWEN. I take it that under either proposal there would be substantially a uniform rate; but in the proposal which I had the honor to submit to the Senate there was the power, if the exigency should justify it, to make a different rate in a different district.

EARNINGS.

Now, Mr. President, we propose in this measure also that in the matter of the division of earnings the earnings for the bank stockholders should be 6 per cent and no more, and that all the remaining portion of the earnings should be used for building up the surplus and should belong to the Government. The reason of that policy is that we believe these great public-utility banks should not have as their motive or as their moving policy money-making for the stockholders; and, indeed, that is the policy which is pursued by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Bank of Germany. They do not pursue the policy of taxing the commerce of the country "as much as the traffic will bear," to use the old phrase, in order to earn dividends and pay dividends to their stockholders, but they regard themselves as great public-utility banks. They do earn a satisfactory interest for the stockholders, but they do not pursue the policy of merely earning money for the stockholders. They regard themselves as the guardian of the public interest, the public welfare, the general welfare.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

We have provided in this measure that the State banks and trust companies desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of this act should have the right to come into the system upon the same terms, substantially, as the national banks, requiring them, however, to submit to a proper examination, to be assured that they were solvent, requiring them to comply with certain reasonable rules that now rest upon the national banks and which are set forth in some detail in the report which I have had the honor to submit.

I will call the attention of the Members of the Senate to the probable readjustments of cash under the reserve requirements of this bill, which have been worked out in some detail and submitted in the report. I will not trouble the Senate with going into the details of that mathematical calculation, although it is a very important one, and it is of the highest importance to the banks of the country that the questions involved should be intimately and analytically considered. I will call attention only to the final result.

If the national banks going into this system should avail themselves of one-third of the funds of the Federal reserve banks by rediscount, there would be a cash margin of $18,000,000. If they avail themselves of one-half of the resources of the Federal reserve banks, there would be $114,000,000 of cash surplus. If there should be two-thirds of the fund of the central reserve banks borrowed, there would be $219,000,000 of cash surplus.

But I call the attention of the Senate to the very important fact that the State banks, which have not in their vaults anything like so large a proportion of cash as the national banks, would have a possible deficit of $239,000,000 in cash, if every one of them should come in and if they should only avail themselves of the right of rediscount to the extent of one-half of the reserves which they themselves put into the system. But this, of course, could be offset by the Federal reserve notes—if they might be emitted and if they might be used as reserves—could be offset by a somewhat larger supply of Government funds which are available, because the Government has, in fact, more than $150,000,000 that could be placed with these banks. I have only made the estimate upon the basis of $150,000,000 of United States deposits. The Government, in fact, has over $250,000,000 it could use, not to mention $175,000,000 of Panama bonds due the general fund.

The cash could be further supplemented by the national-bank notes which are now not used as reserves by the national banks, but which are used as reserves by the State banks, the State banks having about $60,000,000 of the national-bank notes as reserves, while the national banks have about $40,000,000 which are not used as reserves, and there is about $45,000,000 in transit through the Treasury of the United States. So taking the whole amount outside of the pockets of the people of the issue of $722,000,000 of national-bank notes, there is outstanding in the hands of the banks and in the hands of the Treasury only about $145,000,000, and I see no reason why they might not be made reserves under that state of facts, remembering that those notes are in reality not mere asset notes against the credit of the banks emitting them, but that they are secured in every instance by the bonds of the United States, dollar for dollar.

Now, the power to permit the banks to count as reserves the national-bank notes and the Federal reserve notes, we propose to put into the hands of the Federal reserve board, so if it is found that there is need for additional cash when these banks come into the system there may be available sufficient cash. There is no question in this bill of more vital consequence than that subject.

Some of the banks have urged that we should lower the reserves in the reserve cities from 18 per cent, as proposed in this bill, to 15 per cent. Mr. Reynolds, of the Commercial Bank of Chicago, who is a representative banker of a very high class, has insisted upon that. I received a telegram this morning from the national banks of Kansas City urging that that should be done. I think it should be done, thus releasing a somewhat larger amount of actual cash, nearly sixty millions, which otherwise would be locked up in the vaults of the banks or in the Federal reserve banks.

The powers of the central reserve board are general supervisory powers.

POWERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

To readjust districts created by the organization committee and create new ones.

To regulate the establishment of branches of Federal reserve banks within Federal reserve district in which bank is located.

To designate three (class C) of the nine members of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank, one of these to be chairman of the board with the title of "Federal reserve agent," and one "deputy Federal reserve agent."

The Federal reserve agent to maintain a local office of the Federal reserve board on the premises of the Federal reserve bank. He shall make regular reports to Federal reserve board and be its official representative.

To remove any director or officer of a Federal reserve bank for cause stated.

To remove chairman of Federal reserve bank without notice.

To establish by-laws governing applications from State banks and trust companies.

"Of the six persons * * * appointed (by the President), one shall be designated governor and one vice governor of the Federal reserve board." The governor, subject to supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury and board, shall be the acting managing officer of the Federal reserve board.

To levy a semiannual assessment upon the Federal reserve banks for estimated expenses for succeeding six months, together with deficit carried forward.

To examine at its discretion the accounts, books, and affairs of each Federal reserve bank or member bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary.

To permit or require a Federal reserve bank to rediscount the paper of any other Federal reserve bank.

To suspend for a period not exceeding 30 days (and to renew such suspension for periods not to exceed 15 days) any and every reserve requirement specified in this act.

To supervise and regulate the issue and retirement of Treasury notes to Federal reserve banks.

To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in section 21 of this act, or to reclassify existing reserve or central reserve cities and to designate the banks therein situated as country banks, at its discretion.

To require the removal of officials of Federal reserve banks.

To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

To suspend the further operations of any Federal reserve bank and appoint a receiver therefor.

To perform the duties, functions, or services specified or implied in this act.

To determine or define (subject to stipulations) the character of paper eligible for discount for member banks.

To prescribe regulations for purchase and sale by Federal reserve banks of bankers' bills, etc.

To review and determine the minimum rate of discount for member banks established by Federal reserve banks and fix weekly the discount rate reserve banks may discount for each other.

To authorize establishment of correspondents and agencies of Federal reserve banks in foreign countries.

To authorize the issue of Federal reserve Treasury notes.

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To receive, through the local Federal reserve agent, applications from Federal reserve banks for notes, such applications to be accompanied by rediscounted notes for deposit as collateral security.
To require Federal reserve banks to maintain deposits in Treasury of United States in gold of 5 per cent or more of notes issued.
To grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application from Federal reserve banks for notes.
To establish rate of interest on notes issued.
To prescribe regulations for substitution of collateral.
To make and promulgate regulations governing the transfer of funds among Federal reserve banks.
To act, if desired, as clearing house for Federal reserve banks.
To require, in its discretion, Federal reserve banks to act as clearing houses for shareholding banks.
To require extra examinations of national banks when deemed necessary.
To determine and report annually to Congress fixed salaries of all bank examiners.
To assess upon banks in proportion to assets or resources the expenses of examinations.
To fix a date for such assessment.
To arrange for special or periodical examinations of member banks for account of Federal reserve banks.
To receive from Federal reserve banks information concerning the condition of any national bank in its district.
To order examinations of national banks in reserve cities as often as necessary.
To add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to loan on real estate as described.
To receive applications from national banks having $1,000,000 or more capital for the establishment of branches in foreign countries, to reject or accept such applications, and to prescribe conditions under which such branches may be opened.
To require examinations of foreign branches as it may deem best.

I do not think that it is necessary to take the time of the Senate at this general presentation of the bill to discuss in detail those powers, except to say in a broad way that the powers are intended to cover the complete supervisory control of this system. It is perfectly obvious that these powers make it entirely unnecessary to deprive the banks of six directors on the Federal reserve bank board on any theory that the banks could use such powers injuriously. The Federal reserve board even has the power to remove the directors of the Federal reserve banks or any of their officers for cause, so that the supervisory control of the United States will be complete. But we have not believed it wise to charge the United States with the technical detailed administration of the banking business by making the Government entirely itself responsible by giving the United States a majority of the directors and charging the United States with the duty directly of extending credits to member banks through these directors and administering this gigantic system by purely public functionaries.

The sympathetic cooperation of the banks, the membership of the banks, is essential and should not be jeopardized.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BRADY. I understand the bill provides that the directors elected by the different banks of the association elect the main director and that he is designated as the agent of the Government.

Mr. OWEN. The Federal reserve board names three of class C, one of them being the chairman of the board.

Mr. BRADY. And it is one of the three named by the Federal reserve board who is named as the agent of the Government?

Mr. OWEN. Yes. In order to bring the Federal reserve board into intimate touch with the conditions of the country we have provided for a Federal advisory counsel, each Federal reserve bank electing a man to represent them and to confer with the Federal reserve board, to obtain information from the Federal reserve board, and in that way to give complete publicity to the actions of the Federal reserve board, but more, to give the Federal reserve board the intimate knowledge of the conditions of business in each and every section of the country where there is established a Federal reserve bank. In that way it is hoped to make the Federal reserve board more efficient.

I need not say, Mr. President, that no one can have any doubt that the members of the Federal reserve board should be men of the most distinguished attainments, men who should rank favorably in comparison with members of the Supreme Court of the United States, because in reality this Federal reserve board will be a supreme court of American finance, safeguarding the commercial interests of this Nation, protecting our gold reserve, protecting our banking system, protecting our commercial system, protecting the individual credit of the private citizen, and giving him a fair deal in the struggle of commercial and business life, and seeing to it that every citizen shall receive the just amount of credit to which he is entitled by character and by resources.

ABATEMENT OF STOCK GAMBLING.

Mr. President, one of the most far-reaching results which will follow will be the abatement of the nuisance of the national menace of the stock-gambling operations in this country, because this measure proposes to gradually withdraw these reserves, which have heretofore been pyramided in the three great central reserve cities. I call the attention of the Senate to the peculiar situation in which a banker in a Federal reserve city finds himself. These reserves are pyramided there; under the custom 2 per cent is paid for the use of the funds; and he finds himself in an attitude where he is compelled to keep liquid, at whatever expense, a considerable volume of his resources over and above his 25 per cent reserve. He has no great public utility bank in this country to which he can go for credit. He has no open discount market in this country. He can not convert quickly into cash his liquid commercial bills. The only place that he can get his resources quickly in cash is upon the stock market. Therefore these men have been forced by the conditions surrounding them to lend money by hundreds of millions upon the stock exchange. When the time comes and they need the funds, under the hard rule which prevails on the New York Stock Exchange, that stock held on call can be sold on the stock market for cash. It may ruin the borrower; it may wipe out his margin; it may reduce him to bankruptcy; it may cause the most violent fluctuations of the interest rate; it may upset the interest rate, affecting the commercial life of the Nation; it may bring on a wholesale stringency of credit; it may involve the whole country in a disastrous panic; but it does bring the money; it does give the relief to the man who needs the money against that collateral.

So I think it is of great value to the great banks of the central reserve cities that they may have these Federal reserve banks established, and that they may get cash on their commercial bills in a quantity sufficient to meet whatever exigencies may arise.

We have been assured by some of the bankers of New York that they would be glad of the opportunity to withdraw their funds from the call market and place their funds at the service of the commerce and industry of our great Nation, and they will do that gladly and safely now, when these Federal reserve banks are established, where they can get the accommodation against their commercial bills.

Indeed, this bill goes further. It provides that a member bank, with the consent of the reserve board, may get accommodation against other classes of securities. That is an emergency measure, but it is an emergency measure of the highest importance. A bank may be subjected to some sudden demand. I remind you that the passing of a rumor around the country that a bank is not in a good condition may cause a run to be made upon the bank. I call your attention to the extraordinary spectacle at Kansas City a few years ago, when the National Bank of Commerce, one of the strongest and most powerful and solvent banks in the country, was compelled to stand up and be bled to death by a circular sent out by the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. to its agents throughout the country not to take any exchange on the National Bank of Commerce. It was a simple little circular; but they had thousands of agents, and every single corner of the country trembled immediately with the suggestion that the Bank of Commerce was in a failing condition.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. OWEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I should like to inquire of the Senator what excuse or pretense was given by the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. for sending out such a circular? It is a most remarkable statement. If I had ever heard it before, I had forgotten it.

Mr. OWEN. It is a fact.

Mr. THOMAS. I have no doubt of it on the Senator's statement.

Mr. OWEN. I called the attention of the Senate to it five years ago.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think I can answer the question.

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. REED. If my recollection serves me correctly, the only explanation ever made was that the company had the right to direct its agents to accept or refuse paper drawn upon any bank, and that it was within its constitutional rights. That, I think, is the only excuse that was ever offered.

Mr. THOMAS. If my statement is incorrect, I hope I will be corrected; but I assume that this is the same Waters-Pierce Oil Co. which has an enormous oil concession in the Republic of Mexico and which is said to be behind one or the other of the parties engaged in revolution there.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, it is difficult to ascertain the motives of men, but the motive which seemed to be behind this remarkable performance would suggest the ancient story of Naboth's vineyard. At all events, that circular led to the National Bank of Commerce, with $35,000,000 of deposits, stand-

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ing there and paying out between $17,000,000 and $18,000,000 of cash before it finally failed and went into the hands of a receiver. Under such circumstances the Federal reserve bank system would make impossible the ruin of a great institution of that kind, and I pause to say that the institution afterwards proved to be solvent and is now a going concern in good condition.

But this bill provides, and it rightly provides, that in case of an emergency the Federal reserve bank, with the approval of the Federal reserve board, may extend the accommodation to a bank against its assets of whatever character, provided they are a good security. The central reserve city banks have little or no use for their present legal 25 per cent reserve, but work around a margin of 1 or 2 per cent reserve. This bill makes the whole reserve available.

REFUNDING 2 PER CENT BONDS.

Mr. President, the bill as passed by the House provided a method of refunding the bonds, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury might issue 3 per cent bonds, without the circulation privilege, in lieu of the 2 per cent bonds held by the national banks with the circulation privilege. The theory of that was that the Government would gain as much out of the interest on the Federal reserve notes issued through the Federal reserve banks as would compensate the Government for the payment of the 3 per cent interest on such bonds.

I think that calculation is properly made. But we have made a proposed change in this bill, allowing the Federal reserve banks to buy these 2 per cent bonds—that might be offered on the market by national banks not desiring to continue their circulation—and allowing the Federal reserve banks to issue Federal reserve bank notes against those bonds in lieu of the national-bank notes retired.

There is no additional security, because the security is practically the same as now. At present the national bank that issues its notes against 2 per cent bonds does so against its own credit and bonds of the United States, the credit of the banks making amends for any supposed deficit of value in the 2 per cent bonds, if there be conceived to be any lack of value in the 2 per cent bonds. But in this case the Federal reserve bank, having probably an average of 2,000 member banks, and all those banks being good for such notes if emitted, the security is even better than under the old national-bank system, without requiring any additional security.

Of course there would be in all human probability considerable gold reserve always available in addition. We expect by this system to have drift into these Federal reserve banks a very large part of the gold supply of the country. It will drift in by gravity, not only because the people are satisfied with the national-bank notes as pocket money, but would be satisfied with the Federal reserve bank notes as pocket money; and naturally as these gold certificates flow through these Federal reserve banks, since it is a condition upon which they may emit Federal reserve notes that they have a gold reserve, they will probably retain those gold certificates and gold, and in that way the Federal reserve banks will steadily acquire a very large gold holding.

CLEARING CHECKS.

Mr. President, there is one other item that I think the attention of the Senate should be called to, and that is the clearing and collecting of checks. The House bill provided that the Federal reserve banks might clear checks at par for member banks. We have changed that so as to provide that the cost shall be ascertained and fixed by the Federal reserve board. We believe that it will serve a very great and useful purpose to provide for the clearing of checks to the extent that the member banks desire to send checks through the Federal reserve banks. Take one reserve bank, for instance, at St. Louis, with 2,500 member banks, each bank keeping its reserve there, each bank remitting to that center its checks, due from other banks, belonging to the same system, and all that will be necessary will be to make a cross entry upon the books of the Federal reserve bank, and a most economical adjustment of credits could be arranged in that way without loss of time. It would greatly increase the velocity of the check system. It would make a check more valuable. It would enable the banks to increase their deposits, because their checking deposits would be more valuable, and at the same time the complaint of the country banks that these banks would be in competition with them would be abated, because if the reserve bank could not make its exchanges of credit less than the actual cost and a small profit which ought to be allowed, it would not be in competition with the country banks.

Moreover, the amendment which we propose provides that the country banks shall not be interfered with in their present method of selling exchanges against collection, from which some of them make a considerable profit.

SAVINGS BANK SECTION.

We have struck out section 27, providing for savings banks, because the banks of the country are unanimously against it. The national banks at present have a system of time deposits, upon which they conduct practically a savings-bank business very economically, and they use the funds collected in the banks in that way for local enterprises. They get a good rate of interest out of the savings deposits, which they collect in that way; and they all desire that they be left undisturbed in their present method.

So both sections of the committee have struck out the savings-bank section, and, indeed, I understand there is no great support of that section, even on the House side. It was put in as a last thought, thinking perhaps it might be useful.

There are, of course, other important improvements in our banking system which may be expected to be worked out, particularly the question of agricultural credits.

There is another system which I think will prove useful, and it will be discussed at the proper time, but this great measure for the Federal reserve bank system is of such urgent importance that it was not thought wise to bring into this bill questions relating to agricultural credits, nor the question of character banks, which have been worked out in Italy to a very high degree, or other considerations that might impede the discussion of this matter. So we have brought nothing into it that is not germane.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. OWEN. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. Right on that point I wish to inquire of the Senator whether the bill he has proposed as a substitute makes any change in the House bill in relation to farm loans?

Mr. OWEN. It does. We have extended the time from nine months to five years, so as to enable some of the country banks that would like to handle these farm mortgages as merchants to buy them and turn them over and sell them.

Mr. NORRIS. Out of what fund does the bill permit the banks to make farm loans?

Mr. OWEN. It would be up to a certain limit; one-quarter of its capital and surplus is the provision, not to exceed one-half of the value of the property against which the mortgage is placed; 25 per cent of the capital and surplus would make a total of $400,000,000, possibly, although the city banks are not likely to invest in farm mortgages, unless there should be built up a system by which these mortgages would be safeguarded

Mr. NORRIS. As I understand it, the other branch of the Banking and Currency Committee has provided for a loan of some portions of the time deposits?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; and I thought that suggestion was an advisable one. I will say that in the proposals made by the other section of the committee—I have read them through somewhat hurriedly—I have seen several things that I thought were meritorious and which at the proper time could be accepted. The differences between the two sections of the committee, I think, can be reconciled by the Senate without any great difficulty. I only want to conclude my remarks in presenting this bill, made now for the purpose of opening the discussion, by saying that I think it is of very great importance to the business interests of the country that as soon as we can dispose of these differences between the two sections of the committee, as soon as we can get this matter passed, it is of the most urgent importance to do it, because the whole country is waiting; the business men are waiting, and the banks are waiting. The banks are piling up their reserves, because they do not know exactly what this bill is going to be, and they are doing the thing which would be natural for men to do to protect themselves against some exigency that they can not fully foresee. For that reason the banks are hesitating, and the business men of the country are finding it difficult to get the accommodations they ought to have. That aspect of it, of course, reaches Democratic business men, Republican business men, and business men who have no politics. It reaches everybody alike. It is a matter of the most urgent importance, and I do hope that the Senate will give, and I appeal to the Senate to give, the most urgent and immediate attention to the bill. I ask the Members of the Senate to read these bills presented to them, to read these reports as quickly as possible, and to give the time necessary to thoroughly comprehend this matter. I do not think it is a difficult matter. There are only a few elements in these bills—the concentration of these reserves, making them mobile, providing an elastic currency through the simple mechanism of these banks. That is not difficult. There is no particular difficulty about the bill. It is easily

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understood by any thoughtful mind. Members of the committee have already heard so much of the discussion that I see no reason why the bill should take any very great time. The whole country has been waiting with a great degree of impatience upon us.

I thought it necessary to explain some of the history of the examination of this matter in opening my remarks, because there are some who have contended that we ought not to be unduly in haste about this matter; but we have spent all the time necessary, and I think it is of the most urgent importance to the country now that we should waste no more time with regard to it.

I hope also that Members of the Senate will take the pains to look through the tables which have been printed as a part of this report, because they will find them bearing directly upon the problem involved.

I wish now to express my appreciation of the patience of the Senate in waiting for this report. I will say that, as chairman of the committee, I have done what I could to bring it before the Senate as quickly as possible; but there were many men who wanted to be heard, and there were many interests of very great importance that had a right to be heard. If the committee has seemed to have been somewhat longer than was absolutely necessary, at the same time the question was of such great importance, it was of such vast import to the country, that the committee has felt that it was best to give as thorough an examination into the matter as possible. You have before you now the views of both sections of the committee and the full record.

I will now move the amendment which I proposed on Saturday. The subject is now before the Senate; Senators desiring to speak upon it may do so, though I do not suppose we shall arrive at immediate action upon the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CUMMINS. I rose to ask a little further explanation of one part of this bill.

Mr. OWEN. I shall be very glad to answer any questions the Senator may ask.

Mr. CUMMINS. I should like to learn from the Senator from Oklahoma whether he attaches great importance to section 10. That section deals with the admission of State banks to membership in the Federal reserve bank. That is a mere prelude to asking whether the Senator has examined the laws of the several States and whether he knows the situation sufficiently to be able to advise the Senate as to the practicability of the admission of State banks as stockholders in the Federal reserve banks or the Federal reserve bank. I do not believe there is a State in the Union under whose laws a State bank could become a stockholder in a Federal reserve bank. I do not believe there is a State in the Union under whose laws a State bank could agree to conform to provisions of the law creating and regulating national banking associations. I apprehend that if that section is to become of great importance it will be necessary that the laws of all the States be revised. I have therefore asked the Senator from Oklahoma whether the cooperation of the State banks in this manner is a vital thing in the administration of the system which is here proposed.

Mr. OWEN. I should say that it was a very desirable thing, and, so far as we could open the door we did so, assuming that the States which had laws which would preclude the State banks of that State from entering the system would within the three years change such laws so as to make it permissible.

Mr. CUMMINS. But the Senator from Oklahoma, I assume, believes that the system would be operative and helpful even though the State banks were not admitted as stockholders of the Federal bank?

Mr. OWEN. Oh, yes.

Mr. CUMMINS. A very curious relationship is here proposed between the State institutions and a Federal institution. I shall have occasion later on to consider that relation. I have had grave doubts whether it could be made practicable or helpful.

Mr. OWEN. I will state that I have not put the microscope upon the point which the Senator raises, and I assume that there might be a number of States where it could not be done, and that they would then, if they approved the system, modify the State law so as to enable their banks to come in under this provision; so we open the door for them to come in when they can under the permission of the State laws.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am not opposed to it if it can be done practicably; but it not only involves the authority on the part of a State corporation—that is, a State bank—to become a stockholder in a Federal corporation, with all the liabilities that the law imposes upon a stockholder, but it involves the joint operation upon the same institution of laws that are radically different and must remain different so long as we have as great varieties of views upon great public questions as we now have.

Mr. OWEN. Yes; that is true, of course.

Mr. CUMMINS. And I merely wanted to begin my inquiry into it with the assurance of the Senator from Oklahoma that the system proposed would be operative and would be efficient even though no State bank entered it.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, yes; we have simply opened the door to invite the State banks in that could come in; and I will say that I have had assurances from Chicago and Kansas City and St. Louis that many of the State banks and trust companies expect to come in. I think that almost every State bank and trust company in the country will come into the system and that they expect to do so; but the system is, of course, for the national banks and not necessarily for the State banks, but it was thought desirable to have the State banks provided for if they wished to enter the system.

Mr. CUMMINS. It is perfectly evident that they could not come in until they had further legislation, not only because they have no power to subscribe for stock in this new system, but the bill provides that—

> Any bank becoming a member of a Federal reserve bank under the provisions of this section shall, in addition to the regulations and restrictions hereinbefore provided, be required to conform to the provisions of law imposed on the national banks.

Mr. OWEN. As to examinations and special points only.

Mr. CUMMINS. We all know—or, at least I assume—that the laws of Illinois with regard to her trust companies and her banks are very different from the laws of the United States relating to national banks. I know they are in my State. It would be impossible for a State bank in Iowa—I think it would be impossible—to conform to both the national law governing national banks and the State law governing State banks at the same time.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I direct the attention of the Senator from Iowa to the fact that he did not read the next few words of the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Perhaps I have omitted something that ought to have been read. The bill further provides:

> And to such rules and regulations as the Federal reserve board may, in pursuance thereof, prescribe respecting the limitation of liability which may be incurred by any person, firm, or corporation to such banks, the prohibition against making purchase of or loans on stock of such banks, and the withdrawal or impairment of capital or the payment of unearned dividends.

I see nothing there that would modify what I have stated.

Mr. OWEN. I suggest that they could comply with it if they would, just by their own agreement. They could do that by contract.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think so.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. PAGE. I should like to inquire, Mr. President, of the Senator from Oklahoma if it is not true that under the laws of all the States—it certainly is of all the Eastern States—that a savings bank or a trust company is limited in its investments to certain specified lines, and that all other lines are excluded?

Mr. OWEN. I think that is true in most of the States; but we do not expect savings banks to enter the system, as they do not need to do so.

Mr. PAGE. And is it not true that under this bill the State inspectors of banks would come in conflict with the national inspectors of banks?

Mr. OWEN. No; I think not, because this bill provides that the reports of the State banks may be accepted if they are carefully made, and the banks can readily agree to have an examination made that is not required by the State law, just as they do agree to have themselves examined by the clearing-house examiners.

Mr. PAGE. Is it not true that under the State laws it is expected that nearly all of the State banks and trust companies will loan their money on real estate, while under the provisions of this bill it is expected that only a limited sum shall be so loaned?

Mr. OWEN. Of course, that is true; but that inhibition does not run against the savings banks nor trust companies, either, under this system.

Mr. PAGE. But, for all that, the National Government, through Congress or the managers of the Federal reserve banks, will have the power to dictate, it seems to me, as to what investments the State banks may make.

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Mr. OWEN. Oh, no; the purpose of this bill is only to impose a few very limited provisions upon the State banks; that is to say, that they shall not extend credits unduly to single individuals; that is, not over 10 per cent of their capital and surplus, just as in the case of the national banks. No further provision is proposed to be imposed upon State banks entering into the system than will merely safeguard their credit and make their credit as good as that of a national bank.

Mr. PAGE. To do that will it not be supposed that the National Government will ask for an inspection and examination of State banks?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; and very properly.

Mr. PAGE. But the regulations of the Federal Government or of the Federal reserve board may come in conflict with the State regulations, may they not?

Mr. OWEN. I should not think so. I think that if the bank was willing to have itself examined by a chartered accountant the bank would have a perfect right to do so. I have had my own bank examined by a chartered accountant, regardless of the examination of the comptroller's office; and I did so because I wanted to know, independently of the comptroller's report, exactly what the condition of the bank was. There is no reason why a State bank should not have itself examined by a chartered accountant, so far as I can see.

Mr. PAGE. So far as I know, no State bank—certainly not in my State—would be inclined to object to the examination of a national-bank examiner. Indeed, it is provided in the laws of Vermont that when two banks are intimately associated or are in the same building, one a national bank and the other a savings bank or a trust company, the national-bank examiner and the State-bank examiner shall meet and examine them together; but it seems to me that you would have to draw this bill with a great deal of care in order to prevent a conflict between the National and State examinations.

Mr. OWEN. Since the matter is entirely optional with the State bank whether it wants to come in or not, of course the State bank would exercise its own pleasure with regard to that. It is not at all compulsory; it is just a matter of grace on their part, if they desire to enter the system, to give assurance to the Federal reserve bank or the authorities of the United States that their examination is properly made. We have provided in the bill that if the examination of the State authorities is carefully made it may be accepted as sufficient.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BRADY. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Oklahoma whether or not both branches of the committee have agreed upon this section of the bill, or is there a difference of opinion between the two branches of the committee?

Mr. OWEN. I think there is no difference of opinion as to the propriety of inviting the State banks to come in and offering them an open door.

Mr. BRADY. I will inquire of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] if that is his understanding?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. There is a considerable practical difference by reason of other sections of the bill. The objection raised by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] that a State bank must become a stockholder in the system under the draft of the bill presented by the Senator from Oklahoma does not apply so strongly to the draft which I had the honor to present, for the reason that in the draft presented by the Senator from Oklahoma each bank is required to take a certain amount of stock in order to become a member of the association, and, once taken, that stock can not be sold; it is not a liquid asset of the bank and, no matter how great the needs of the bank to pay depositors or to meet other obligations, it can not sell that stock; it is impounded. Under the draft, however, which I had the honor to present, if the bank takes any stock at all, it is simply because some has not been taken by the public and the bank takes it and holds it like any other investment, having the power to part with it at any time, to realize cash upon it, and to use that cash for its needs.

Mr. BRADY. That, Mr. President, answers that question fully. While the Senator from Oklahoma is on his feet, I should like to ask him a question relative to the fixing of the rate of interest by the reserve board and whether the same will be controlled by the board of control?

Mr. OWEN. The method provided——

Mr. BRADY. As an illustration, let us assume that the reserve board of a district fixes a rate of interest different from the rate of interest in some other district. Is that subject to review by the board of control?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. BRADY. Now, does your bill give the board of control power to require the district or regional reserve bank board to accept the rate of interest fixed by the board of control?

Mr. OWEN. It has the power finally to determine the rate and fix it.

Mr. BRADY. And a bank in that district will be compelled to accept that rate?

Mr. OWEN. It will be compelled to accept it.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McCUMBER. I wish to direct the attention of the Senator from Oklahoma to a feature of his bill which he has not discussed at all, and that is the feature of redemption. I think we will all agree that both of the bills which have been presented to the Senate are very simple in the method provided for inflating the currency of the country, but I do not understand that either of them is quite as efficient in deflating it after it has once been inflated. With the present increase in the volume of currency, due mostly to the increase in the volume of gold and the necessary depreciation of the purchasing value of every dollar, I assume that the Senator agrees with me that we ought not further to exaggerate this injustice to the savings of our industrious people by further depreciating the value of our dollars; and that, if we necessarily inflate the currency one single dollar by the issue of a dollar that is not based upon gold itself, we ought to deflate it just as soon as possible. We ought not to have any system of what might be called an elastic currency which will pull out 3 feet and will come back only 1 foot.

The $300,000,000 or $500,000,000 that may be issued by the reserve banks as an independent currency will add that much to the currency of the country, and will in a very short time be scattered among 95,000,000 people. Now, I should like to see some system—I confess that I have not read over the bills since they have been reported and amended, but only the original House bill—I should like to see some system that would be just as efficient under the law in bringing this money out of circulation as it is in putting it into circulation for the purpose of meeting any contingency of the country.

I should like to know further from the Senator himself what his bill provides in this respect, and how he is going to get these dollars, scattered among all of the people, out of circulation when the needs of the country no longer demand it?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, in answer to the observations of the Senator I very freely concur as to the importance of having the notes retired which are called "elastic currency." If they were merely to become a part of the permanent currency, that would be one thing, but having them as a temporary expedient is a different thing. I will answer the Senator directly by saying that the Federal reserve notes, when drawn out by the Federal reserve banks, are drawn from the hands of the Federal reserve agent who has an office on the premises of the Federal reserve bank and has his own safe. He keeps the Federal reserve notes available. When he lets out $100,000 of those notes, he does so on commercial bills due within 90 days. When those bills are paid they must be withdrawn from his hands for payment, and they can not be withdrawn from his hands unless Federal reserve notes of like volume or other forms of money in the same volume used by the United States are replaced in his hands and in his safe, where they go out of circulation.

I agree that the Federal reserve notes as individual notes passing into the hands of the citizens of the country and passing current outside of the bank will not return immediately to the banks, so that the individual notes can be returned; but what is equal to the same thing is that a volume of notes or money or gold, as the case may be, must be returned into the vault of the Federal reserve agent to take the place of the $100,000 which was drawn out of that safe; and, therefore, the contraction would be identical in amount, although not identical in the notes.

The notes themselves, however, are required to be returned to the bank through which they were emitted by any other Federal reserve bank which may receive them or by the Federal Government if it receives them, and in that contingency, when the individual notes are returned—and they are earmarked, with the number of the district plainly marked on the notes—then those notes would come into the hands of the reserve agent and he would return the lawful money which had been put into his hands in lieu of the notes when the commercial bills were taken down.

Mr. McCUMBER. But with 8 of these reserve banks, and there being 25,000 banks in the United States, the chance of the identical bills getting back into the hands of the reserve bank would be the equivalent of about eight to twenty-five thousand, which is not a very important matter to consider at all in the method of getting this money back.

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Mr. OWEN. I call the attention of the Senator, however, to the fact that it does not make any difference whether these particular notes come back or not if a like volume is retired.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is true if a like volume is returned and can not be used for any purpose.

Mr. OWEN. They can not be, because they are retired.

Mr. McCUMBER. Is that the provision of the bill?

Mr. OWEN. It is.

Mr. McCUMBER. Or can they be issued again and again?

Mr. OWEN. They can not, except upon like conditions or in exchange for the Federal reserve notes emitted by such bank. They go back into the hands of the Federal reserve agent, to be held by him.

Mr. McCUMBER. Are they destroyed?

Mr. OWEN. No; they are not destroyed; there is no need to destroy them unless they are mutilated.

Mr. McCUMBER. They are simply held for any subsequent issue?

Mr. OWEN. They can be used in like manner again.

Mr. McCUMBER. I say for a subsequent issue?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

I will be very glad to answer any other questions any Senator would like to ask me.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. Did I understand the Senator to say that there will be no inflation of the currency? All of the currency that is issued upon commercial paper will not be redeemed at the same time, either by reserve currency or lawful money of the United States, so that whatever the volume of business done in the country under this plan amounts to there will be that much of an inflation from the present circulation.

Mr. OWEN. If you choose to use the term "inflation." There would be a temporary expansion of currency against these commercial bills; but the important feature which I wanted to call the attention of the Senator to was that it is measured and absolutely controlled by the volume of the commercial demand. The commercial demand must exist; the member bank must need currency for its constituency, and the member bank needing currency comes with its bills and asks for currency and can get currency. As soon as the seasonal demand is over then, of course, it would return them, because it is paying interest on them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think there is one point, which, if I understand correctly, the Senator did not state, that would make the position clearer. Suppose that instead of returning these particular asset currency notes the bank which had deposited the commercial bills were to bring in $100,000 of greenbacks, let us say. Then the question was asked the Senator as to whether that $100,000 of greenbacks should be destroyed. The Senator properly replied "no," and there was no use in destroying them. Now, when a man came in and wanted to borrow another $100,000, let us say, on more commercial bills of some other bank, then, as I understand, the $100,000 in greenbacks could be put out against the $100,000 of commercial bills instead of $100,000 of commercial-asset circulation?

Mr. OWEN. Yes. In either contingency, however, there is a further very important control provided in the bill, and that is that the Federal reserve board can raise the rate of interest if they find that abuse is extending to the use of these Federal reserve notes. It is of great importance that the Federal reserve board should have that power in order to prevent inflation.

In fact, there are several checks: First, the demand of citizens for cash—actual cash; second, the demand of a member bank for cash—actual cash; third, the demand of the reserve bank; fourth, the putting up of commercial bills of the qualified class; fifth, the minimum gold reserve of 33 per cent; sixth, the interest rate imposed by the Federal reserve bank; seventh, the interest rate that can be raised by the Federal reserve board.

If there is no further question that any Senator would like to ask me, I yield the floor.

APPENDIX.

The report submitted by Mr. OWEN on November 22, 1913, is as follows:

[Senate Report 133, part 1, Sixty-third Congress, first session.]

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted the following report to accompany H. R. 7837:

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes, having considered the measure, report the same to the Senate without recommendation.

[Senate Report 133, part 2, Sixty-third Congress, first session.]

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN (for himself, Messrs. O'GORMAN, REED, POMERENE, SHAFROTH, and HOLLIS), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted the following views (to accompany H. R. 7837):

The chairman (Mr. OWEN), on behalf of himself and his colleagues, Messrs. O'GORMAN, REED, POMERENE, SHAFROTH, and HOLLIS, submit the following memorandum:

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, etc., received the bill on September 18, 1913, and the members thereof, having been unable after two months to agree upon a report, the committee having divided into two sections, were compelled, finally, to agree to report the bill back to the Senate without recommendation from the committee acting as a committee, but submitting separately the respective views of the two sections of the committee.

The views of the Democratic section of the committee are embraced in the House bill, with certain interlined amendments submitted herewith (Exhibit A), and the following observations are made to explain the origin and principles of the measure, give a general outline of the changes which have been proposed in the House bill, the reasons therefor, etc. *

AN OUTLINE OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE AFFECTING THE PRINCIPLES AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE PENDING MEASURE.

So many persons have been under the impression that Congress was inclined to act without sufficient consideration of the pending measure and the principles involved in it, that attention is called to the work which has been done preliminary to the drafting of the present bill.

It has been long understood that the American banking system was seriously defective in having no adequate safeguard against financial panic, against financial stringencies and violent fluctuations of interest rates, so that immediately after the panic of 1907 a temporary measure providing against panic was passed by Congress in the Vreeland-Aldrich Act, approved May 30, 1908. This bill established the National Monetary Commission. The act gave authority and instruction to the commission as follows:

"It shall be the duty of this commission to inquire into and report to Congress, at the earliest date practicable, what changes are necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States or in the laws relating to banking and currency, and for this purpose they are authorized to sit during the session or recess of Congress at such times and places as they may deem desirable; to send for persons and papers; to administer oaths; to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses. * * * The commission shall have the power, through subcommittee or otherwise, to examine witnesses, and to make such investigations and examinations, in this or other countries, of the subjects committed to their charge as they shall deem necessary."

Under this instruction the National Monetary Commission conducted the most extensive and far-reaching investigation of the banking systems of the entire world, and published a series of reports including over 30 volumes and a vast compilation of literature involving over 2,500 volumes, and finally resulting in the recommendation of a central bank, privately controlled, which was submitted to the Senate of the United States under the title of "A bill to incorporate the National Reserve Association of the United States, and for other purposes." (Vol. I, p 43.) This bill was introduced during the preceding Congress and was not considered. It was, however, reintroduced in the present Congress (63d Cong., 1st sess., S. 7), on April 13, 1913, and has been commonly referred to as "the Aldrich bill."

This bill provided substantially that the national reserve association should be established for 50 years with an authorized capital equal to 20 per cent of the capital of all banks eligible for membership, with one-half paid in. It was provided that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Comptroller of the Currency should be a committee to organize the national reserve association. It was to have a capital of $200,000,000 and 15 branches in 15 districts of the United States. Each branch was to be controlled by a board of directors chosen by the member banks, with power to make by-laws, etc., and the central national reserve association was to have 39 directors, elected by the directors of the 15 branches, and 7 additional ex officio members, of the board of directors, to wit, a governor of the national reserve association, 2 deputy directors, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Comptroller of the Currency, so that the Government had 4 representatives out of 46 members of the board of directors of the national reserve association. An executive committee of 9 members was provided, with 1 representative of the Government, the Comptroller of the Currency, ex officio a member. Each branch bank was to have a manager and a deputy manager, appointed by the governor of the association.

The earnings of the association were to be 4 per cent annual dividend, noncumulative, a 20 per cent surplus provided, and a division of the remainder between the United States and the shareholders.

The reserve association was made the principal fiscal agent of the United States. Provision was made for rediscounting notes and bills of exchange drawn for agricultural, industrial, and commercial purposes, having a maturity of not more than 28 days. The reserve association was given various powers to deal in gold coin or bullion, to purchase from subscribing banks bills of exchange, open foreign banking accounts, transfer deposit balances from one bank to another, etc.

It was required to keep 50 per cent reserve against demand liabilities, including deposit and circulating notes, with a tax upon any reserve deficiency.

It was authorized to purchase for a limited time the 2 per cent bonds of national banks, assume the redemption of the notes of such banks, and issue its own notes in lieu of such national-bank notes. It was authorized to have a cover for such note issues, either of 50 per cent of gold or other money of the United States, or bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, as defined by the act. These notes could be issued up to nine hundred millions without a gold cover under a special tax of 1½ per cent, and any notes in excess of $1,200,000,000 not covered by gold or lawful money could be taxed at 5 per cent, provided that the outstanding national-bank notes should be computed as a part of such issue. Its circulating notes were to be redeemed in lawful money and maintained at a parity.

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The circulating notes of this association were to be received at par in payment of all taxes, excises, and other dues to the United States, and of all salaries and other debts and demands due by the United States, except obligations specifically payable in gold, and for all debts due from or by one bank or trust company to another, and for all obligations due to any bank or trust company.

The 2 per cent bonds purchased were to be exchanged for 3 per cent bonds payable in 50 years, and the association was to hold such bonds during its corporate existence, with the right, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell fifty millions of such bonds annually after five years. It provided for the establishment of branches of banks to do a foreign banking business.

The Government of the United States was required absolutely to deposit all of its general funds with the national reserve association and its branches, after the organization of the association, and thereafter all receipts of the Government except its trust funds.

This bill was made a matter of general debate throughout the United States, was vigorously pressed by the friends of the measure, and discussed in all of the large cities of the Nation. It was indorsed by the American Banking Association, but, after abundant discussion, was condemned by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore on July 3, 1912, in the following language:

"We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank; and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panic and subsequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed with protection from control or domination by what is known as the Money Trust."

The obvious reason for public disapproval of this bill was that the comparative independence of the various districts of the country was ignored, the concentration of banking power was very extreme, and finally it placed the national credit system in the control of private persons, without any adequate supervision or control by the Government of the United States, and proposed to allow these banks to issue the currency of the country as private corporations.

THE PUJO INVESTIGATION.

Under House resolutions 439 and 504, Sixty-second Congress, second session, the so-called "Money Trust investigation" was conducted by the House of Representatives, beginning May 16, 1912. These hearings were published in 29 parts, consisting of thousands of pages, and with a most illuminating report showing the existence, substantially, of a vast concentration of power in the hands of a few men over the credit system of the United States.

THE GLASS INVESTIGATION.

These investigations were further continued by a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, beginning on Tuesday, January 7, 1913, and directed by Hon. CARTER GLASS, chairman, according to the leading bankers and financial experts of the country extended hearings, comprising a volume of 745 pages of printed testimony.

In addition to these extensive examinations by the National Monetary Commission, the Pujo investigation, and the Glass investigation various representatives of the American Banking Association were in frequent consultation with Chairman GLASS of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, with the chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, with the Secretary of the Treasury, and others who were concerned in the primary framing of the pending measure, so that the plea of some of the interests opposing the bill that the matter had not been properly investigated had no just foundation of fact. But in addition to these investigations and discussions the bill, when finally introduced in the House of Representatives, was discussed for many weeks in the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, in the Democratic conference, and for many days in the House of Representatives, finally passing September 17, 1913.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

Anticipating the action of the House of Representatives upon this bill, the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate began hearings on the bill September 2, 1913, holding their sessions from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 and 6 in the evening and listening to various representatives of the American Banking Association, of credit associations, of business men, and of financial experts. These hearings when concluded and presented to the Senate in Senate Document No. 232, Sixty-third Congress, first session, on November 6, 1913, in three volumes, with index, making 3,259 pages. It is therefore obvious that great pains have been taken by the authorities of the United States and by the committees in Congress to proceed with the greatest caution and upon the fullest information in the adjustment of this very important measure.

When the hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency were concluded, the members of the committee discussed the bill for over two weeks, finally agreeing to submit their separate views in the form of the House bill, H. R. 7837, with certain amendments thereto, representing the respective views of the two sections of the committee.

Both sections of the committee, however, agreed on the great fundamentals of the bill—that is:

First. On the necessity for greater concentration of the banking reserves of the country.

Second. The volume of such reserves.

Third. The volume of the capital of the proposed banks.

Fourth. The mobilization of such reserves.

Fifth. The promotion of an open discount market.

Sixth. The provision for elastic currency; the issuance of Federal reserve notes.

Seventh. That the Federal reserve notes should be the obligations of the United States.

Eighth. That the system should be the regional Federal reserve bank system instead of a central bank.

Ninth. The control of the system itself by the Government.

The two sections of the committee disagree upon the number of the Federal reserve banks, the method of subscribing for the stock of such banks, the method of electing the directors of such banks, the method of administering the regional reserve banks, and these differences arise, in the main, because of two schools of thought, one part of the committee believing in a central bank administered by a central board and the other part of the committee proposing to establish a number of comparatively independent district banks administered by boards of directors chosen from and representing the several districts, but under the strict supervisory control of the Government. The interests of the public are thus protected by Government supervision, the vast and intricate technical detail of bank administration being placed in the hands of the bankers whose funds and whose business is involved.

THE PURPOSES OF THE BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL.

The chief purposes of the banking and currency bill are to give stability to the commerce and industry of the United States; prevent financial panics or financial stringencies; make available effective commercial credit for individuals engaged in manufacturing, in commerce, in finance, and in business to the extent of their just deserts; put an end to the pyramiding of the bank reserves of the country and the use of such reserves for gambling purposes on the stock exchange.

In order to accomplish these results there are certain great fundamentals recognized by all experts as essential and necessary, to wit:

First. The proper concentration of the bank reserves of the country under the control of the banks themselves, safeguarded by governmental supervision.

Second. A suitable banking capital as a margin of safety.

Third. Placing the larger part of the Government funds with such banks, where they may be used in the service of the national commerce.

Fourth. Authorizing the issuance of elastic currency against liquid commercial bills under proper safeguards.

Fifth. Establishing an open market for liquid commercial bills, by providing through the reserve banks a constant and unfailing market for such bills at a steady rate of interest.

Sixth. Finally, protecting the gold reserve of the United States by the same methods adopted in Europe, to wit, raising the rate of interest through the Federal reserve banks and authorizing such banks to acquire foreign bills when gold shipments are anticipated and taking other precautionary measures.

THE MECHANISM OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK SYSTEM.

These important national ends are proposed to be obtained by the mechanism of eight Federal reserve banks organized with a capital equal to 6 per cent of the capital and surplus of the National and State banks in the several districts.

The eight districts are proposed to be laid off by an organization committee, who shall organize a Federal reserve bank with headquarters in a central city of each district, each bank to establish as many branches in its district as may be found expedient.

It is proposed that each Federal reserve bank shall have nine directors, six elected by the banks and three chosen by the Federal reserve board.

The entire system is proposed to be under the supervisory control of the Federal reserve board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and six other members of such board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The Federal reserve board is given very broad powers of supervision and is assisted by a Federal advisory council, consisting of one representative from each of the Federal reserve banks.

The details of the organization and the principles of the bill will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

The Federal reserve districts are proposed to be organized by the Secretary of the Treasury and not less than two members of the Federal reserve board (sec. 2), who shall summon expert aid and take testimony and lay out such Federal reserve districts, eight in number, according to the convenience and customary course of business, designating the city in which the district Federal reserve bank shall be located (p. 2).

When the districts shall have been laid out and the city determined in which such Federal reserve banks shall be located, five of the subscribing banks in such district are authorized to take out a charter in the same manner and with similar powers as a national bank (pp. 11 to 14), except that the business of the Federal reserve bank is confined to member banks and other Federal reserve banks and to the United States, except its open-market operations, which may be with any responsible concern.

These banks are given, as a part of the charter rights, the right to issue Federal reserve bank notes against United States bonds in the same manner as a national bank, the purpose being to permit said banks to absorb as much of the 2 per cent bonds as the national banks may care to dispose of.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION.

The amount of possible stock is placed at a sum equal to 6 per cent of the capital and surplus of national banks and State banks and trust companies, exclusive of savings banks, a possible total of about $150,000,000, one-half of which will be required to be paid in during a period of six months after the organization of said banks and one-half subject to call, with a double liability resting upon the subscribers against the amount subscribed.

The reasons for requiring the banks to subscribe to this stock with a double liability are—

First. To protect the large deposits of general funds which the United States will probably place with such banks.

Second. To protect the United States against the extension of credit through the Federal reserve notes, the obligations of the United States loaned to the Federal reserve banks against commercial bills.

Third. To safeguard the system itself, to protect the large volume of reserves placed with such banks, and give to such banks the confidence of the world.

Fourth. To justify the Government in putting on the banks the prime responsibility of administering these banks and safeguarding their own reserves and their own capital stock, and making them responsible to the country for safeguarding the welfare of the national banking system, protecting the national gold supply under the safeguard of governmental supervision.

Every national bank located in a given district is required within 60 days after the passage of the act to signify its acceptance of the terms of the act, and every State bank eligible for membership is permitted to signify its assent in like manner.

Any national bank within such district failing to signify its assent may be discontinued as a reserve agent upon 30 days' notice by the organization committee or the Federal reserve board. And should any national bank within one year after the passage of the act fail to become a member bank of the system, it is required to cease to act as a national bank.

In the contingency that the capital stock is not fully subscribed by the banks of a given district, provision is made (p. 7) to offer such stock to public subscription, and on the contingency that such stock is not subscribed by the public the balance of the necessary capital

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may be allotted to the United States and sold by the Government at proper times and places.

All stock held by the public or by the Government will be voted by the directors of the Federal reserve bank of class C, representing the Government.

CONTROL OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Each Federal reserve bank will be controlled by a board of nine directors—three of class A, elected by the banks; three of class B—business men—elected by the banks; and three of class C, appointed by the Federal reserve board to represent the United States.

One director of class C will be a Federal reserve agent and chairman of the board, and one a deputy Federal reserve agent and deputy chairman, representing expressly the interests of the United States at such bank and issuing Federal reserve notes to the reserve bank, holding the security therefor, and receiving such notes for safe-keeping when returned by the bank.

PROBABLE RESOURCES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

The capital stock of 25,195 banks in the United States, including savings banks, amounts to $2,010,000,000; surplus, $1,585,000,000. Six per cent of this sum would be something over $200,000,000, and the total liability would make over $400,000,000. Assuming that one-half of these concerns enter the system, it would give a capital of $100,000,000, with over $50,000,000 paid in.

The total reserves which would be paid into the Federal reserve banks by 7,120 national banks, outside of reserve or central reserve cities, would be $166,000,000 (Exhibit B, p. 1); from 315 reserve city banks, $110,000,000; and from 52 central reserve city banks, $96,000,000, which, including an estimated deposit of $150,000,000 from the Government, would make an amount equal to $672,000,000.

If the State banks and trust companies come in, omitting the savings banks, it would add $279,000,000 of reserves and $21,000,000 of capital stock (Exhibit B, p. 6), making a total of $972,000,000.

These funds would not include any optional deposits that might be voluntarily placed with the Federal reserve bank by member banks.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

It is proposed in the pending bill to give the stockholders 6 per cent dividends, lay up a surplus of 20 per cent, and give the United States the additional earnings. The policy of limiting the dividends to 6 per cent is based upon the theory that these great public utility banks are not intended to be merely money-making banks, but that they are guardians of the public welfare, primarily safeguarding the member banks, protecting their reserves, safeguarding their credit, protecting them from panic or financial stringency, and being always prepared to furnish them with accommodation at a reasonable rate of interest. But these Federal reserve banks will also be charged with the duty of protecting the national gold reserve, protecting the national commerce, and in this way give stability to the manufacturing, industrial, commercial, and transportation enterprises of the United States. For this reason these banks ought to have no other motive than the public welfare, and the moving policy of the banks should not be to earn as much dividends as the commerce of the country could endure but to protect our national commerce and our national-banking system at a fair profit.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The bill (pp. 5 and 27) invites the State banks to become members where the capital stock, sound condition, subscription, and compliance with the rules of the system justify. The State banks and trust companies, however, will be subjected to the same rules governing the national banks in regard to the limitation of liability which may be incurred by any one person to such banks, the prohibition of making purchase of or loans upon the stock of such banks, or withdrawal or impairment of capital, the payment of unearned dividends, the making of reports to the comptroller, and the right of examination of such banks, as if they were national banks, with the right, however, to accept the State examinations in lieu of the comptroller's examination where such examinations are satisfactorily made.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

Under the proposed system the bank examinations are made much more carefully, the bank examiners put on salaries (p. 66). Loans, gratuities, or commissions are forbidden to either bank examiners or to officers or directors of member banks.

BANK RESERVES.

Very important changes are made in the matter of bank reserves (p. 59) by requiring the withdrawal of the legal reserves from other national banks after a period of three years, making the change that the country banks are required to keep 12 per cent of their demand liabilities and 5 per cent of their time deposits as reserves—two-twelfths in the Federal reserve bank for 14 months, and thereafter five-twelfths—leaving seven-twelfths after three years to be optionally kept either in the bank's own vaults or in the Federal reserve bank (p. 62). The reserve city banks are required to keep 18 per cent of their demand liabilities and 5 per cent of time deposits; three-eighteenths of such reserve for the first 14 months being kept in the Federal reserve banks, and thereafter six-eighteenths of said reserve, leaving twelve-eighteenths of such reserve to be kept after three years either in the bank's own vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, at its option (p. 63).

The central reserve city banks are required to maintain a reserve equal to 18 per cent of their demand liabilities and 5 per cent of their time deposits; for 14 months three-eighteenths of such reserves and thereafter six-eighteenths of such reserves with the Federal reserve bank, leaving twelve-eighteenths optional to be kept in the bank's own vaults or with the Federal reserve bank.

The State banks are permitted to keep their surplus legal reserves for three years with other State banks if the State law requires.

It is proposed that the reserves of the Federal reserve banks shall be not less than 35 per cent of gold or lawful money against their demand liabilities or Federal reserve notes in circulation (pp. 48 and 65).

Some of the banks have objected that they would lose 2 per cent interest on so much of the deposits as they keep with the Federal reserve bank, and they seem to think they would not be sufficiently compensated by the obvious benefits of the Federal reserve banking system.

The answer to such objections is that the compensations in a financial way will far more than outweigh the loss of the 2 per cent interest, while the stability of the business of the bank, and the peace of mind it will give to the bankers in having freedom from constant anxiety, would more than compensate them, even if the financial advantages did not do so. The financial advantages are obvious—

First. The capital stock put into the system will be merely a transfer of funds obtained by taking a certain portion of the present deposits (however invested) into the form of this capital stock, earning 6 per cent net, free from tax, making the earning on such stock between 7 and 8 per cent, which is a higher return than any bank can possibly average upon its deposits.

Second. The reserves placed with the Federal reserve banks would not bear interest under the present bill (although this may possibly be found expedient at some future time when the system is established), but an average bank with a hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) capital and $550,000 average individual deposits, if it carried 5 per cent of its deposits as reserves with the Federal reserve bank, would carry only $27,500 with the Federal reserve bank, which it might use, if it saw fit, as a checking account for exchange purposes if it kept the account up to the required standard.

The earning power on $27,500 at 2 per cent would only be $550, and since the bank could borrow back an equal sum, at probably 4 per cent and lend it at 6 or 8 per cent, it could earn as much or more out of such rediscount as the interest at 2 per cent amounts to.

But it has a far larger earning power, because, under the old system, where every bank had to protect itself by keeping a high individual reserve, the country banks have carried on an average of over 21 per cent, and under this system they would have available the difference between 12 per cent legal reserves and 21 per cent actual reserves, which, on the deposits of an average bank of $550,000, would amount to $49,000, and which they could lend at 6 per cent instead of 2 per cent, as at present, giving such bank an additional earning power of $1,980 above its present earning power, if it saw fit to use these surplus reserves which they now carry, because of the fear of panic and financial stringency.

A very important consideration, however, would result from this improved system in giving an increased public confidence in the banks and which would attract a considerable amount of money which is not now deposited in banks at all and would thus enlarge the deposits of the bank and enlarge substantially their money-earning power.

Another important financial advantage to the bank would be that the larger use of their reserves would also result in an enlargement of deposits, entirely justified and on a safe basis, which would give them increased earning power. It is extremely short-sighted for a bank to imagine that its financial earnings would be in any wise harmed by the proposals of this measure. A very great psychological advantage is in giving peace of mind to the entire banking world, so long as business is conducted upon an honest, sensible basis.

PROBABLE READJUSTMENT OF CASH UNDER REQUIREMENT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

If all national banks enter the system and subscribe at the rate of 6 per cent of their capital ($1,056,345,786) and surplus ($725,333,629), or $106,900,764.90, paying one-sixth in cash, one-sixth in three months, and one-sixth in six months, the Federal reserve banks will have in six months a paid-up capital of $53,450,382, to which should be added about $150,000,000 of Government funds which will be deposited with the Federal reserve banks, making a total of $203,450,382 cash, of which two-thirds could be used for discounting.

The relative proportion of subscription to the Federal reserve bank is as follows: Country banks, 55 per cent; reserve city banks, 26 per cent; and central reserve cities, 19 per cent.

Assuming that the banks will immediately avail themselves of the discounting privilege to the extent of one-third of this fund in the Federal reserve banks, the country banks will be entitled to 55 per cent of (one-third of $203,450,382) $67,816,794=$37,299,236; the reserve city banks 26 per cent, or $17,632,366; and the central reserve cities 19 per cent, or $12,885,190.

Should the banks avail themselves of this privilege to the extent of one-half of this fund, the country banks will be entitled to 55 per cent of (one-half of $203,450,382) $101,725,191=$55,948,855; the reserve city banks 26 per cent, or $26,448,549; and the central reserve city banks 19 per cent, or $19,327,787.

In the event the banks should avail themselves of the discount privilege to the extent of two-thirds of the fund in the Federal reserve banks, the country banks would be entitled to 55 per cent of (two-thirds of $203,450,382) $135,633,588=$74,598,472; the reserve city banks 26 per cent, or $35,264,732; and the central reserve city banks 19 per cent or $25,770,380.

The reserve requirement and the probable readjustment of cash in the several classes, respectively, under the Federal reserve act are as follows:

7,120 banks not in a reserve or central reserve city.

RESERVES.

12 per cent of demand liabilities ($3,136,329,730.27)		$376,359,567.63
5 per cent of time deposits ($459,377,757.19)		22,968,887.86
Total		399,328,455.49
Cash in the banks' own vault:		
First 14 months	4/12=$133,109,485	
Between 14 and 36 months	4/12=133,109,485	
Cash in the Federal reserve bank:		
First 14 months	2/12=66,554,742	
Between 14 and 36 months	5/12=166,386,855	
After 36 months	5/12=166,386,855	
Optional, own vault or Federal reserve bank:		
After 36 months	7/12=232,941,597	
Optional, in own vault, in Federal reserve bank, reserve city bank, or in central reserve city bank:		
First 14 months	6/12=199,664,228	
Between 14 and 36 months	3/12=99,832,114	

PROBABLE READJUSTMENT OF CASH, COUNTRY BANKS.

(First 14 months.)

Cash on hand (Aug. 9, 1913), specie and legal tender	$250,702,980
Cash available by discount of commercial paper (one-third basis)	37,299,236
	288,002,216
Cash required for stock subscription to Federal reserve banks	29,397,710
Cash reserve required in own vault (four-twelfths)	133,109,485
Cash reserve required in Federal reserve banks (two-twelfths)	66,554,742
Cash surplus	[1] 58,940,279
	288,002,216

[1] The above table does not include cash from possible rediscounts of reserve put in Federal reserve banks.

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One-third basis: between 14 and 36 months, amount reserve required in the Federal reserve banks is increased three-twelfths, or $99,832,114, making a deficit of $40,891,835, and after 36 months, three-twelfths additional, or $99,832,114, must be kept either in Federal reserve banks or in banks' own vaults, making the total deficit after 36 months $140,723,949.

One-half basis: Should the banks discount to the extent of one-half of the available fund in the Federal reserve banks (i. e., capital stock and United States funds) this deficit will be reduced by the difference between $37,299,236 (one-third basis) and $55,948,855 (one-half basis), or $18,649,619, leaving a deficit of $122,074,330.

Two-thirds basis: If the banks discount to the extent of two-thirds of the fund in the Federal reserve banks, the deficit will be reduced by the difference between $37,299,236 (one-third basis) and $74,598,472 (two-thirds basis), or $37,299,236, leaving a deficit of $103,424,713.

Three hundred and fifteen reserve city banks.

RESERVES.

18 per cent of demand liabilities ($1,821,413,780.14)		$327,854,480.43
5 per cent of time deposits ($60,233,520.52)		3,011,676.03
Total		330,866,156.46
Cash in the banks' own vault:		
First 14 months	6/18=	$110,288,719
Between 14 and 36 months	6/18=	110,288,719
Cash in the Federal reserve bank:		
First 14 months	3/18=	55,144,359
Between 14 and 36 months	6/18=	110,288,719
After 36 months	6/18=	110,288,719
Optional, own vault or Federal reserve bank:		
After 36 months	12/18=	220,577,438
Optional, in own vault, in Federal reserve bank, reserve city bank, or in central reserve city bank:		
First 14 months	9/18=	165,433,078
Between 14 and 36 months	6/18=	110,288,719

PROBABLE READJUSTMENT OF CASH.

(First 14 months.)

Cash on hand (Aug. 9, 1913), specie and legal tender	$240,947,005
Cash available by discount of commercial paper (one-third basis)	17,632,366
	258,579,371
Cash required for stock subscription to Federal reserve banks	13,897,099
Cash reserve required in own vault (six-eighteenths)	110,288,719
Cash reserve required in Federal reserve banks (three-eighteenths)	55,144,359
Cash surplus	79,249,194
	258,579,371

One-third basis: Between 14 and 36 months, amount of reserve required in Federal reserve banks is increased three-eighteenths, or $55,144,359, leaving still a surplus of $24,104,835, and after 36 months an additional six-eighteenths, or $110,288,719, must be kept either in banks' own vaults or in Federal reserve banks, causing a deficit of $86,183,884.

One-half basis: Should the banks discount to the extent of one-half of the available fund in the Federal reserve banks, this deficit will be reduced by the difference between $17,632,366 (one-third basis) and $26,448,549, or $8,816,183, leaving a deficit of $77,367,701.

Two-thirds basis: If the banks discount to the extent of two-thirds of the funds in the Federal reserve banks, the deficit will be reduced by the difference betwen $17,632,366 (one-third basis) and $35,264,732, or $17,632,366, leaving a deficit of $59,735,355.

Fifty-two central reserve city banks.

RESERVES.

18 per cent of demand liabilities ($1,605,579,970.29)		$289,004,394.65
5 per cent of time deposits ($13,755,310.58)		687,765.53
Total		289,692,160.18
Cash in the banks' own vaults:		
First 14 months	6/18=	$96,564,053
Between 14 and 36 months	6/18=	96,564,053
Cash in the Federal reserve bank:		
First 14 months	3/18=	48,282,027
Between 14 and 36 months	6/18=	96,564,053
After 36 months	6/18=	96,564,053
Optional, own vault or Federal reserve bank:		
First 14 months	9/18=	$144,846,080
Between 14 and 36 months	6/18=	96,564,053
After 36 months	12/18=	193,128,107

PROBABLE READJUSTMENT OF CASH.

(First 14 months.)

Cash on hand (Aug. 9, 1913) specie and legal tender	$407,519,389
Cash available by discount of commercial paper (one-third basis)	12,885,190
	420,404,579
Cash required for stock subscription in Federal reserve banks	10,155,572
Cash reserve required in own vaults (six-eighteenths)	96,564,053
Cash reserve required in Federal reserve banks (three-eighteenths)	48,282,026
Cash reserve required in own vault or Federal reserve banks (nine-eighteenths)	144,846,080
Cash surplus	120,556,848
	420,404,579

Although the percentages of cash reserve required in the banks' own vaults and in the Federal reserve banks change after 14 months and after 36 months, inasmuch as at all times the full reserve requirement must be either in the banks' own vaults or in the Federal reserve banks, the surplus cash remains the same.

One-half basis: Should the banks discount to the extent of one-half of the available fund in the Federal reserve banks, this surplus would be increased by the difference between $12,885,190 (one-third basis) and $19,327,787 (one-half basis), or $6,442,597, making a surplus of $126,999,445.

Two-thirds basis: If the banks discount to the extent of two-thirds of the funds in the Federal reserve banks, the surplus will be increased by the difference between $12,885,190 (one-third basis) and $25,770,380 (two-thirds basis), or $12,885,190, making a surplus of $133,442,038.

In addition to the paid-up capital of the Federal reserve banks ($53,450,382) and the deposit of Government funds ($150,000,000) the Federal reserve banks will have available for discount purposes the funds held by them as reserves of the member banks to within 33⅓ per cent, viz:

Reserves deposited—Available for loans to member banks.

FIRST 14 MONTHS.

Amount of reserve deposited with Federal reserve banks first 14 months:	
Country banks (two-twelfths of reserve requirement)	$66,554,742
Reserve city banks (three-eighteenths of reserve requirement)	55,144,359
Central reserve city banks (three-eighteenths of required reserve)	48,282,027
Total	169,981,128

If one-third of this fund is used for rediscounting purposes, the additional cash would amount to $56,660,376; if one-half is used, $84,940,564; and if two-thirds, $113,320,752.

BETWEEN 14 AND 36 MONTHS.

Amount of reserves deposited with Federal reserve banks 14 to 36 months:	
Country banks (five-twelfths of reserve requirement)	$166,386,855
Reserve city banks (six-eighteenths of reserve requirement)	110,288,719
Central reserve city banks (six-eighteenths of reserve requirement)	96,564,053
Total	373,239,627

Additional available cash as follows: One-third basis, $124,413,209; one-half basis, $186,619,814; and two-thirds basis, $248,826,418.

AFTER 36 MONTHS.

Country banks (five-twelfths of reserve requirement)	$166,386,855
Reserve city banks (six-eighteenths of reserve requirement)	110,288,719
Central reserve city banks (six-eighteenths of reserve requirement)	96,564,053
	373,239,627

Additional available cash as follows: One-third basis, $124,413,209; one-half basis, $186,619,814; and two-thirds basis, $248,826,418.

SUMMARY.

Condition of all national banks with respect to cash after probable redistribution under Federal reserve act.

FIRST 14 MONTHS.

[This table does not include cash obtained from rediscounting reserve money in Federal reserve banks.]

National bank system.	When one-third of Federal reserve bank funds are discounted.		When one-half of Federal reserve bank funds are discounted.		When two-thirds of Federal reserve bank funds are discounted.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Country banks	$58,940,279		$77,589,898		$96,239,515	
Reserve city banks	79,249,194		88,065,377		96,881,560	
Central reserve city banks	120,556,848		126,999,445		133,442,038	
Surplus	258,746,321		292,654,720		326,563,113	
Additional cash available if reserves ($169,981,128) of member banks are used for rediscount	56,660,376		84,940,564		113,320,752	
Total surplus	315,406,697		377,595,284		439,883,865	

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Condition of all national banks with respect to cash after probable redistribution under Federal reserve act—Continued.

BETWEEN 14 AND 36 MONTHS.

National bank system.	When one-third of Federal reserve bank funds are discounted.		When one-half of Federal reserve bank funds are discounted.		When two-thirds of Federal reserve bank funds are discounted.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Country banks		$40,891,835		$22,242,216		$3,592,599
Reserve city banks	$24,104,835		$32,921,018		$41,737,201	
Central reserve city banks	120,556,848		126,999,445		133,442,038	
Surplus, including all banks		103,770,048		137,678,247		171,586,640
	144,661,683	144,661,883	159,920,463	159,920,463	175,179,239	175,179,239
Surplus	103,770,048		137,678,247		171,586,640	
All banks: Additional cash available if reserves ($373,239,627) of member banks are used for rediscount	124,413,209		186,619,814		248,826,418	
Total surplus	228,183,257		324,298,061		420,413,058	

AFTER 36 MONTHS.

Country banks		$140,723,949		$122,074,330		$103,424,711
Reserve city banks		86,183,884		77,367,701		59,735,345
Central reserve city banks	$120,556,848		$126,999,445		$133,442,038	
Deficit of all banks, to balance	106,350,985		72,442,586		29,718,018	
	226,907,833	226,907,833	199,442,031	199,442,031	163,160,056	163,160,056
Deficit, to balance, excluding cash from reserve discounts		106,350,985		72,442,586		29,718,018
Additional cash available if reserves ($373,239,627) of member banks are used for rediscount[1]	124,413,209		186,619,814		248,826,418	
Total surplus		18,062,224		114,177,228		219,108,400
	124,413,209	124,413,209	186,619,814	186,619,814	248,826,418	248,826,418
Total deficit or surplus for system where cash is obtained from rediscounting reserves as well as capital and United States deposits	[2]18,062,224		[3]114,177,228		[4]219,108,400	

[1] The total reserve deposits are $373,239,627; one-third equals $124,413,209; one-half equals $186,619,814; two-thirds equals $248,826,418.
[2] $18,062,224 surplus is on theory of discounting one-third of capital, United States funds, and reserves.
[3] $114,177,228 surplus is on theory of discounting one-half of capital, United States funds, and reserves.
[4] $219,108,400 surplus is on theory of discounting two-thirds of capital, United States funds, and reserves.

All the capital could be loaned out, but only two-thirds of United States funds and of reserves.

These figures above relate only to the national banks. The State banks and trust companies must be provided with reserve money in sufficient quantity to enable them to enter the system without contracting loans.

Memorandum prepared by Robert L. Owen, showing amount of reserve money available by statement of Aug. 9, 1913.

	Number.	Demand liabilities.	Time deposits.	Cash on hand.	Date of report.
National banks	7,488	$6,563,335,480.70	$533,364,588.29	[1]$899,169,374.00	Aug. 9, 1913
State banks	14,011	2,444,100,836.73	[2]636,910,746.06	[3]246,247,125.00	June 4, 1913
Trust companies	1,515	2,600,505,985.19	[2]970,855,018.71	[4]285,384,815.00	Do.

[1] National banks have also, not included in these figures, $42,037,771 national-bank notes and $3,650,042.38 minor coins; total, $46,287,813.38, which can not be counted as reserves under present laws.
[2] Represent savings deposits; time deposits not given.
[3] Includes $35,521,522 national-bank notes and minor coins.
[4] Includes $26,732,928 national-bank notes and minor coins.

Total reserve money, 246 + 285 = 531 − 62 = 459 millions.

State banks	$2,444, at 12% = $292		
	636, at 5% = 31	Total, $323	
Trust companies	2,600, at 18% = 468		
	970, at 5% = 48	Total, 516	
Total requirements			839
Actual reserve cash			459
Gross deficit			378
Credit cash from rediscounts, one-half $279, on deposit Federal reserve banks ($172 + 107)			139
Total net deficit			239

Own vaults	$216	
In Federal reserve banks	107	
		$323
Own vaults	344	
In Federal reserve banks	172	
		516

The capital stock of State banks and trust companies excluding savings banks equals $459,000,000, with a surplus fund of $271,000,000, making a total of $730,000,000, which, upon a 6 per cent basis, would give an addition to the capital stock of the Federal reserve banks, if the State banks and trust companies entered it, of $43,000,000, which, if one-half were paid in cash, would add to the initial capital stock in cash $21,000,000 above the capital stock heretofore considered, and would therefore add a further deficit of $21,000,000 to the total net deficit of $239,000,000, making a total deficit of $260,000,000, as far as the State banks and trust companies are concerned.

It is insisted, however, that this contingency is not likely to arise, as many of the small State banks will not enter the system, and if it did arise, it could be taken care of—

First, by the discounting of the funds of the Federal reserve banks,

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Second, by an additional deposit of United States funds above the $150,000,000 heretofore estimated.

Third, or finally, by the issuance of Federal reserve notes, which should be counted as reserves for member banks if the Federal reserve board find it necessary.

Moreover, it might further be provided for by making the national-bank notes available for reserve money, since they are based on Government bonds and are already used by State banks under the present State laws as reserves. This contingency has been provided for by a proposed amendment giving the Federal reserve board (p. 38, line 15) the right to authorize the use as reserves of member banks Federal reserve notes or bank notes based on United States bonds.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—ITS POWERS.

The Federal reserve board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and six members appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate for terms of six years (p. 31), are given the following powers:

To readjust districts created by the organization committee and create new ones.

To regulate the establishment of branches of Federal reserve banks within Federal reserve district in which bank is located.

To designate three (class C) of the nine members of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank, one of these to be chairman of the board with the title of "Federal reserve agent," and one "deputy Federal reserve agent."

The Federal reserve agent to maintain a local office of the Federal reserve board on the premises of the Federal reserve bank. He shall make regular reports to Federal reserve board and be its official representative.

To remove any director or officer of a Federal reserve bank for cause stated.

To remove chairman of Federal reserve bank without notice.

To establish by-laws governing applications from State banks and trust companies.

"Of the six persons * * * appointed (by the President), one shall be designated governor and one vice governor of the Federal reserve board." The governor, subject to supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury and board, shall be the acting managing officer of the Federal reserve board.

To levy a semiannual assessment upon the Federal reserve banks for estimated expenses for succeeding six months, together with deficit carried forward.

To examine at its discretion the accounts, books, and affairs of each Federal reserve bank or member bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary.

To require, or on application to permit, a Federal reserve bank to rediscount the paper of any other Federal reserve bank.

To suspend for a period not exceeding 30 days (and to renew such suspension for periods not to exceed 15 days) any and every reserve requirement specified in this act.

To supervise and regulate the issue and retirement of Treasury notes to Federal reserve banks.

To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in section 21 of this act, or to reclassify existing reserve or central reserve cities and to designate the banks therein situated as country banks, at its discretion.

To require the removal of officials of Federal reserve banks.

To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

To suspend the further operations of any Federal reserve bank and appoint a receiver therefor.

To perform the duties, functions, or services specified or implied in this act.

To determine or define (subject to stipulations) the character of paper eligible for discount for member banks.

To prescribe regulations for purchase and sale by Federal reserve banks of bankers' bills, etc.

To review and determine the minimum rate of discount for member banks established by Federal reserve banks and fix weekly the discount rate reserve banks may discount for each other.

To authorize establishment of correspondents and agencies of Federal reserve banks in foreign countries.

To authorize the issue of Federal reserve Treasury notes.

To receive, through the local Federal reserve agent, applications from Federal reserve banks for notes, such applications to be accompanied by rediscounted notes for deposit as collateral security.

To require Federal reserve banks to maintain deposits in Treasury of United States in gold of 5 per cent of notes issued.

To grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application from Federal reserve banks for notes.

To establish rate of interest on notes issued.

To prescribe regulations for substitution of collateral.

To make and promulgate regulations governing the transfer of funds among Federal reserve banks.

To act, if desired, as clearing house for Federal reserve banks.

To require, in its discretion, Federal reserve banks to act as clearing houses for shareholding banks.

To require extra examinations of national banks when deemed necessary

To determine and report annually to Congress fixed salaries of all bank examiners.

To assess upon banks in proportion to assets or resources the expenses of examinations.

To fix a date for such assessment.

To arrange for special or periodical examinations of member banks for account of Federal reserve banks.

To receive from Federal reserve banks information concerning the condition of any national bank in its district.

To order examinations of national banks in reserve cities as often as necessary.

To add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to loan on real estate as described.

To receive applications from national banks having $1,000,000 or more capital for the establishment of branches in foreign countries, to reject or accept such applications, and to prescribe conditions under which such branches may be opened.

To require examinations of foreign branches as it may deem best.

(Pages 31–38, 40, 45.)

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

In order to keep the Federal reserve board in intimate touch with the banking business of the country, the Federal advisory council is established, consisting of one representative from each Federal reserve bank with power to confer directly with the Federal reserve board, make proper representations and recommendations, call for information, etc. (p. 39). Many of the big banks quite urgently insisted that the bankers should have representation upon the Federal reserve board. This was denied for the obvious reason that the function of the Federal reserve board in supervising the banking system is a governmental function in which private persons or private interests have no right to representation except through the Government itself. The precedents of all civilized governments is against such a contention. It was believed that the Federal reserve board itself, consisting entirely of officers of the Government, might be made more efficient if it had the advice freely available of the Federal advisory council. Moreover, the operations of the Federal reserve board would in this way be subject to greater publicity and enable the banks of the country to have a greater measure of confidence in all of the operations of the Federal reserve board.

It was further believed that the banks of the country, which are invited or required to contribute a very large sum to the Federal reserve banks, would be more content by having an easy and convenient means provided by law of frequent conferences with the Federal reserve board and the opportunity to advise the board with regard to the financial, commercial, and industrial needs of the country.

CONCENTRATION OF RESERVES.

The reserves of the banks of the United States are now scattered without any system among over 25,000 individual banks. The present law permits the national banks in the country to keep nine-fifteenths of their reserves in the banks of reserve cities and permits banks of the reserve cities to keep one-half of their reserves in the central reserve cities, and permits the banks in the central reserve cities to keep only *one-fourth of these reserves of the reserves of the reserves* in cash. The effect of this system—the necessary effect of this system—is to concentrate in the hands of a few banks in the central reserve cities (who have diligently sought the reserves of other banks) to such an extent that the Nation's bank reserves are pyramided in a dangerous fashion in the hands of a few banks in the three central reserve cities and chiefly in certain banks in New York City. These central reserve city banks have been accustomed to pay 2 per cent on the deposit of these bank reserves placed with them, and having no place to which they themselves might go for rediscount they have fallen into the habit of placing very large sums out of these reserves, amounting to hundreds of millions, upon call on the New York Stock Exchange, for the simple reason that under the law of the stock exchange they can sell the stock collateral immediately on any day when money is actually needed. It may be ruinous to the borrower—it may wipe out his margin—it may cause him a disastrous loss; it may upset the interest rates of the country, excite alarm, and result in final panic; but it does furnish the money when needed.

We are advised by representative bankers in New York that the great banks there would be glad to improve the system by the establishment of Federal reserve banks strong enough to furnish money quickly on demand against good commercial bills, and thus enable the New York banks to withdraw their funds from the stock exchange (which has become the most gigantic gambling establishment in the world) and place such funds in the service of legitimate industry and commerce. This will be one of the great benefits of the pending measure—that is, that it will withdraw from gambling enterprises on the stock exchange the bank reserves of the country and enable such reserves to be used for the commerce of the Nation.

Attention is respectfully called to the fact that while in 1896 the shares sold on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to only a little over $3,000,000,000, in 1905 it was $21,000,000,000, in 1906 it was $23,000,000,000, in 1907—the year of the panic—the amount fell to $14,000,000,000, increasing in 1908 to $15,000,000,000, and in 1909 to $19,000,000,000. (National Monetary Commission Reports, vol. 21, p. 9.)

MAKING STABLE THE INTEREST RATES.

The extremely injurious character of this gambling on the stock market with the reserves of the country is shown by Table 29, National Monetary Commission Reports (vol. 21, p. 136), where during the year 1907 the range of interest for money was from 2 to 45 per cent in January, from 3 to 25 per cent for March, from 5 to 125 per cent in October, from 3 to 75 per cent in November, and from 2 to 25 per cent in December, with currency bringing a premium from 1 to 4 per cent during November and December. The blighting effect of these violent fluctuations of the interest rates is demonstrated by the rate charged for 90-day time loans, which during November and December, 1907, were running as high as 12 to 16 per cent, with no business done in time loans of a longer period during the entire month of November and no business being done at times on prime commercial bills during the same months. (Ibid.)

These violent fluctuations are the more astounding when compared with the extremely stable rates of interest which have long prevailed in Europe, as shown by the rates of discount for 50 years in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, where the rate has been steadily around 3 to 4 per cent. (See Senate hearings before Banking and Currency Committee, pp. 538–542, an abstract of which is submitted.)

Moreover, in Europe manufacturers, merchants, and business men could always get money, while in the United States they have been absolutely ruined by thousands because of the denial of merited credit. This act will put an end to this deadly peril to American business.

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TABLE III.—*Rate of discount, 1844-1909—The number of days at each rate arranged from the lowest rate to the highest.*

Rate.	Bank of England.[1]		Bank of France.[2]		Imperial Bank of Germany.[3]		Bank of the Netherlands.[4]		National Bank of Belgium.[5]	
	Number of days.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).	Number of days.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).	Number of days.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).	Number of days.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).	Number of days.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).
2 per cent	3,409	143	2,735	115			1,328	56		
2½ per cent	28	1								
3 per cent	3,599	151	2,579	108			5,058	212	3,169	147
3½ per cent	5,859	246	7,828	329	3,073	129	8,013	336	9,412	437
4 per cent	1,921	80	2,060	86	644	27	3,737	157	2,965	138
4½ per cent	3,772	158	4,579	192	12,192	511	2,167	91	3,416	159
5 per cent	608	26	353	15	1,626	68	811	34	698	32
5½ per cent	2,195	92	2,061	86	4,094	172	1,823	76	944	44
6 per cent	263	11	120	5	707	30	375	16	378	18
6½ per cent	975	41	1,170	49	970	41	260	11	540	25
7 per cent	91	4	8		72	3	150	6		
7½ per cent	633	26	286	12	269	11	135	5	27	
8 per cent			21	1	110	5				
9 per cent	268	11	41	2	37	1				
10 per cent	95	4	16		63	2				
Total	141	6								
	23,857	1,000	23,857	1,000	23,857	1,000	23,857	1,000	21,549	1,000

[1] Lowest rate 2 per cent; highest rate 10 per cent.
[2] Lowest rate 2 per cent; highest rate 9 per cent.
[3] Lowest rate 3 per cent; highest rate 9 per cent.
[4] Lowest rate 2 per cent; highest rate 7 per cent.
[5] Lowest rate 2½ per cent; highest rate 6 per cent.

TABLE IV.—*Rate of discount, 1844-1909—The number of days at each rate, arranged from the highest number of days to the lowest.*

Bank of England.			Bank of France.			Imperial Bank of Germany.			Bank of the Netherlands.			Bank of Belgium.		
Days.	Rate per cent.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).	Days.	Rate per cent.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).	Days.	Rate per cent.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).	Days.	Rate per cent.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).	Days.	Rate per cent.	Number of days per cent of total (total=1,000).
5,859	3	246	7,828	3	329	12,192	4	511	8,013	3	336	9,412	3	437
3,772	4	158	4,579	4	192	4,094	5	172	5,058	2½	212	3,416	4	159
3,559	2½	151	2,735	2	115	3,073	3	129	3,737	3½	157	3,169	2½	147
3,409	2	143	2,579	2½	108	1,626	4½	68	2,167	4	91	2,965	3½	138
2,195	5	92	2,061	5	86	970	6	41	1,823	5	76	944	5	44
1,921	3½	80	2,060	3½	86	707	5½	30	1,328	2	56	698	4½	32
975	6	41	1,170	6	49	644	3½	27	811	4½	34	540	6	25
633	7	26	353	4½	15	269	7	11	375	5½	16	378	5½	18
608	4½	26	286	7	12	110	7½	5	260	6	11	27	7	
268	8	11	120	5½	5	72	6½	3	150	6½	6			
263	5½	11	41	8	2	63	9	2	135	7	5			
141	10	6	21	7½	1	37	8	1						
95	9	4	16	9										
91	6½	4	8	6½										
28	2½	1												
23,857		1,000	23,857		1,000	23,857		1,000	23,857		1,000	21,549		1,000

"It will thus be seen that these great banks holding the national reserves have been able to furnish commerce with a very low rate of discount for nearly all the time and only occasionally have been compelled to raise the rate to a high point.

"These low rates illustrate the enormous value of these great banks to European commerce and the urgent necessity for action by the United States along similar lines."

The stabilizing of the rate of interest in the United States will be one of the very important functions of the proposed Federal reserve system. The right of the Federal reserve board to fix the rate of interest which may be charged member banks by the Federal reserve banks and which the Federal reserve banks may charge each other would have a steadying effect upon the interest rate throughout the United States, and will enable the banks of the country to extend accommodation at a comparatively stable rate of interest upon a lower basis than heretofore, because the element of hazard of panic and of financial stringency will be removed by the proposed system.

MOBILIZATION OF RESERVES.

In addition to concentrating in the Federal reserve banks a substantial part of the reserves of the National and State banks and trust companies of the country and placing in such banks a respectable capital by stock subscriptions and a considerable volume of Government funds—approximately a total of about $700,000,000—it is proposed to make them perfectly mobile. In order to have these funds meet the purpose for which they were intended they must be kept in a liquid condition and made instantly mobile by keeping the investments of such banks either in actual gold and lawful money or in short-time commercial bills drawn against actual commercial transactions which are readily converted into money on short notice. (Sec. 14, p. 40, and sec. 15, p. 44.)

In pursuing this policy we have followed the experience of the great public-utility banks of Europe. The European systems confine in large measure the holdings of the public-utility banks to cash and liquid bills of very short maturities, the average length of time of the bills of the Bank of France not exceeding 28 days and the Reichsbank of Germany having no paper of longer maturity than 90 days, and a large part of its paper very short-time paper. The Bank of England handles quite a large volume of paper running 7 to 14 days. These public-utility banks carefully avoid putting the funds in their custody in the form of investments which are not instantly convertible into money. This consideration is of the highest importance, because the Federal reserve banks holding the reserves of the reserves must be in a position to extend instant accommodation to any member bank requiring cash.

With a view to enlarging the volume of liquid paper based on actual shipments of goods, the reserve bank is authorized to discount acceptances and the member banks are authorized to accept bills of exchange against actual shipments of goods.

ELASTIC CURRENCY—FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

In order to render still more mobile and liquid the reserves held by the Federal reserve banks, elastic currency has been provided (sec. 17, p. 47) in the form of Federal reserve notes issued as obligations of the United States, redeemable in gold at the Treasury, or in gold or lawful money at the reserve banks, and receivable for all taxes and public dues, except customs. The exception of customs was intended to enable the Federal Government to command a supply of gold through the customhouses, if it should prove to be necessary, by compelling the customs to be paid in gold by foreign shippers.

These Federal reserve notes, while the obligations of the United States and made redeemable in gold or lawful money at the Federal reserve banks and in gold only at the Treasury of the United States, are carefully surrounded by very numerous safeguards to make assurance doubly sure that they shall not at any time in reality tax the credit of the United States itself. The securities behind these notes are:

First. Commercial bills drawn against actual commercial transactions which have goods and merchandise behind the notes.

Second. Such notes have the credit of the maker of the commercial bill deemed good by the member banks.

Third. The indorsement by the member bank of such commercial bills.

Fourth. The double liability of the stockholders of the member bank so indorsing.

Fifth. Thirty-three and a third per cent of gold reserves in the Federal reserve bank.

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Sixth. A first lien on all the assets of the Federal reserve bank.
Seventh. The stock of the indorsing member bank in the Federal reserve bank.
Eighth. The reserve balance of the indorsing member bank in the Federal reserve bank.
Ninth. A double liability of the member banks of the Federal reserve bank.
Tenth. The double liability of the stockholders of the member banks of the Federal reserve bank.
Eleventh. The surplus of the Federal reserve bank.
Twelfth. The earning power of such reserve bank, and finally the United States. There has never been issued a note with such safeguards surrounding it by any banking system of the world.
The commercial bills alone would never fail, because of their liquid character and short maturity. No apprehension whatever need be felt with regard to these notes ever taxing the Federal Treasury.
Since each bank is required to keep a gold reserve with the Treasury of the United States against such note issues, it is necessary to keep a record of the outstanding circulation emitted through each Federal reserve bank, and for this reason a descriptive number is placed upon the notes emitted through any Federal reserve bank so as to keep the record of notes outstanding issued through such banks. The effect of issuing Federal reserve notes against commercial bills is to make intensely mobile the assets of the Federal reserve bank and enable such bank at all times to respond instantly to the needs of national commerce. The emission of these notes is controlled by the Federal reserve board, which is authorized to control the volume of these notes and the terms upon which they shall be advanced to the Federal reserve bank and the conditions of retirement.
The Federal reserve board is authorized to tax the issue of the notes and also to fix the rate of interest on the discounts of the Federal reserve banks, and in this way keep a double check on the issuance of the Federal reserve notes.
While the Federal reserve notes are extremely well secured, it is made easy for member banks needing currency for seasonable demands or for any extraordinary emergency to obtain Federal reserve notes from the Federal reserve banks. The Federal reserve bank has only to deposit liquid commercial bills of a qualified class with the Federal reserve agent and obtain from him such Federal reserve notes, keeping, however, a minimum deposit of 33 per cent of gold against such Federal reserve notes as may be put in actual circulation. It is believed that in actual practice the gold reserves against such notes in circulation will be very large, much larger than the minimum requirement, especially if our proposed amendment is placed in the House bill, permitting the reserves against deposits and against the notes to be kept as a common fund. It is obvious that if a minimum requirement of 33 per cent against deposits and 33 per cent against notes in circulation is held as a common fund, anyone observing the statement merely from the standpoint of a depositor, if the deposits and the notes in circulation happened to be equal, would perceive that the reserves against deposits would appear as 66 per cent, and anyone looking at the reserves against the notes from that point of view would observe a reserve equal to 66 per cent of the notes in circulation.
It also is obvious that when there is a surplus reserve against the deposits far above 33 per cent there is no reason why the bank should not have the credit of this surplus appearing also in its favor as a reserve against notes in circulation, and it was upon the best advice obtainable that an amendment was proposed to section 17 permitting these reserves to be carried as a common fund, but in no contingency less than a 33 per cent gold reserve against the notes, as required in the House bill.
The retirement of these Federal reserve notes would, of course, be accomplished whenever the commercial bills were withdrawn by the member bank or by the Federal reserve bank from the hands of the Federal reserve agent, the Federal reserve agent in such contingency either receiving the notes back or a like volume of lawful money.

OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

One of the most important features of this bill is the establishment of what is called an open market for bills of exchange and bankers' acceptances such as has long prevailed in Europe, but which has not existed to any great extent in the United States. In Europe the various banks and private bankers carry on a very large scale commercial bills of exchange and acceptances based on actual commercial transactions of short maturities and which are regarded as self-liquidating. Such bills have behind them actual merchandise for which a purchaser has been found, and these bills are held in their portfolios as almost the exact equivalent of cash, for the reason that the security of such bills is regarded as substantially perfect, their uniform and certain payment constant, and therefore there is an "open market" for such bills maintained by the great public banks, such as the Bank of France, the Reichsbank, the Bank of Belgium, the Bank of Netherlands, the Bank of England, etc., at a very low rate of interest.
It is now proposed that a constant market at a fairly uniform rate of interest be established in this country by establishing the Federal reserve bank with a large capital and large reserves and with the express power to discount for member banks commercial bills and acceptances of the qualified liquid class, and also to buy and sell in the open market such bills and bankers' acceptances as have been found merchantable and liquid by the experience of European banking systems. It is anticipated that the effect of this method will be to encourage banking houses to buy commercial bills of the qualified class, and in this way that we may greatly enlarge the market for the bills of manufacturers, merchants, and business men who are handling the actual commerce of the country. (Secs. 14 and 15, pp. 40–44.)

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS WITH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

It has been deemed of the highest importance to maintain the independent Treasury of the United States and not compel the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit every dollar of the public funds in the Federal reserve banks, but to provide that he may do so. The argument in favor of maintaining the independence of the Federal Treasury is overwhelmingly in favor of an independent Treasury and need not be recounted here.
The Government of the United States can advantageously to the banks and to itself place with the Federal reserve banks $150,000,000, or even a larger sum, but the process of collecting the revenue through revenue collectors scattered throughout the Nation, making local deposits, and the right of the Treasury Department to make disbursements in every part of the country through its numerous disbursing officers, makes it highly necessary to maintain the independence of the Treasury. We have therefore thought it proper to change the provision of section 16 in such a way as to accomplish this object (p. 46).

REFUNDING BONDS.

The House measure (sec. 19, p. 56) provided for retiring 5 per cent of the outstanding 2 per cent bonds held for national-bank circulation by the exchange of 3 per cent bonds without circulation privilege for such 2 per cent bonds, justly assumes that the Government will be compensated by the interest earned upon a like amount of Federal reserve notes.
We have preferred to absorb such of these bonds as would be offered on the market by permitting the Federal reserve banks to buy such 2 per cent bonds and issue Federal reserve bank notes against them just as the national banks do (p. 14), and have further permitted such Federal reserve banks, in section 19, to assume the redemption of not exceeding $36,000,000 of national-bank notes issued against such bonds and to take over such bonds and issue Federal reserve notes against such bonds, leaving the bonds with the Treasurer of the United States in trust in the form of 3 per cent bonds or 3 per cent annual notes, in this way assuring to the Government the earning power upon the circulation taking the place of the retired national-bank circulation (p. 58).

CLEARING CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

The House bill proposed to clear checks and drafts at par, but we propose an amendment providing that checks and drafts sent to the Federal reserve banks by member banks may be cleared, allowing the Federal reserve board to fix the charge which may be imposed for the service of clearing or collection rendered either by the Federal reserve bank or by the member banks, and with a provision that the act should not be construed to prohibit member banks from making reasonable charges for checks and drafts debited to their account, or for collecting and remitting drafts, or for exchange sold to its patrons. In this way the reserve banks are not put in competition with the country banks, but can serve them and their customers at a fair price. This amendment should remove the very serious objection of many of the country banks to the House provision, which they thought would interfere with their right to charge for exchange in making remittances (p. 55).

SAVINGS-BANK SECTION.

Your committee has struck out entirely the savings-bank section No. 27, for the reason that the national banks now, through the system of time deposits, carry on a savings-bank business very economically and at the same time use the funds in promoting the local enterprises. It was the practical judgment of all the small banks of the country that this section should not remain in the bill.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT.

Several changes of importance in the national-bank act have been made, to which attention should be called:
First. Section 21 (p. 65) provides that the 5 per cent fund placed with the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of national-bank notes shall no longer be construed to be a part of the bank's reserves. This is justified because the reserves of the national banks have been made decidedly lower than they have been in the past.
Second. The law requiring bonds of national banks to be deposited before any national bank association shall be authorized to commence the banking business, as provided in section 5159 of the Revised Statutes, etc., is repealed by section 18 (p. 56). The obvious purpose of this section is to ultimately do away with the bond-secured circulation, which is inelastic and unscientific. The way to establish an improved system is thus made open.
Third. The bank examinations are more thoroughly provided for in section 23 (p. 66).
Fourth. The loans, gratuities, and commissions to bank officers or bank examiners are penalized by section 24 (p. 69).
Fifth. The stockholders' liabilities of national banks and of member banks is modified to establish the double liability and to prevent its evasion. (Sec. 25, p. 71.)
Sixth. Loans on farm lands are permitted to the extent of 25 per cent of the capital and surplus of a national bank and for a period of five years. This would make available possibly $400,000,000, but in actual practice it would not be likely to exceed a hundred million dollars under the terms of the bill, for the reason that the city banks do not make such loans, and where the banks have the authority they will probably not exercise it with any uniformity.
Seventh. The change of the reserves in the national banking law is a very important change, heretofore described, and which will be found set forth in section 20 (p. 59).
The House provision was changed so as to make the language more compact and to simplify it.
Eighth. Foreign branches were also provided for national banks having a capital and surplus of a million dollars or more, with the approval of the Federal reserve board. (Sec. 28, p. 77.)
This is a very important amendment and one of far-reaching importance to the foreign commerce of the United States, the purpose of which is so obvious as to need no explanation.
Many other amendments are needed in the national-bank act which this bill does not undertake to deal with, for the reason that it was of great importance that this bill should not be embarrassed by the consideration of questions which were not necessarily germane to the bill itself in establishing the Federal reserve system.
The National Monetary Commission did a very large amount of work looking toward the codification of the national-bank act, and this work has so far progressed that it may be easily submitted to the Senate during the next regular session, in such a form as to enable the matter to be disposed of and to make any other amendments which are necessary to the national-bank act, without embarrassing the present measure by considerations which are not necessarily a part of the Federal reserve system.
The proposed changes recommended by the undersigned are best set forth by submitting a print of the House bill with the parts struck out being placed in brackets and the amendments proposed being inserted in italics. (See Exhibit A.) The other exhibits are necessary to justify the amendments recommended.
Very respectfully submitted.

ROBERT L. OWEN, *Chairman.*
JAMES A. O'GORMAN.
JAMES A. REED.
ATLEE POMERENE.
JOHN F. SHAFROTH.
HENRY F. HOLLIS.

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EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. O'GORMAN. 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. After 55 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, November 25, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 24, 1913.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Edgar H. James, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal, western district of Kentucky, vice George W. Long, resigned.

MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Henderson S. Martin, of Kansas, to be a member of the Philippine Commission, secretary of public instruction, and vice governor of the Philippine Islands, vice Newton W. Gilbert, resigned.

Clinton L. Riggs, of Maryland, to be a member of the Philippine Commission and secretary of commerce and police, vice Charles B. Elliott, resigned.

Winfred T. Denison, of New York, to be a member of the Philippine Commission and secretary of the interior, vice Dean C. Worcester, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 24, 1913.

CONSULS GENERAL.

Stuart J. Fuller to be consul general at large.
William W. Handley to be consul general at Callao, Peru.
Michael J. Hendrick to be consul general at Christiania, Norway.
Carl Bailey Hurst to be consul general at Barcelona, Spain.
Henry H. Morgan to be consul general at Hamburg, Germany.
Ransford S. Miller to be consul general at Seoul, Chosen.
Thomas Sammons to be consul general at Shanghai, China.
George H. Scidmore to be consul general at Yokohama, Japan.
Robert P. Skinner to be consul general at Berlin, Germany.
John Q. Wood to be consul general at Adis Ababa, Abyssinia.

CONSULS.

Henry D. Baker to be consul at Bombay, India.
John K. Baxter to be consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela.
Harold D. Clum to be consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.
William Dawson, jr., to be consul at Rosario, Argentina.
W. Roderick Dorsey to be consul at Tripoli, Libya.
William F. Doty to be consul at Nassau, Bahamas.
Julius D. Dreher to be consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Cornelius Ferris, jr., to be consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica.
Charles Forman to be consul at Moncton, New Brunswick.
Paul H. Foster to be consul at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain.
Arminius T. Haeberle to be consul at St. Michaels, Azores.
Lewis W. Haskell to be consul at Belgrade, Servia.
Charles M. Hathaway, jr., to be consul at Hull, England.
Frank Anderson Henry to be consul at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.
Charles A. Holder to be consul at Cologne, Germany.
Douglas Jenkins to be consul at Riga, Russia.
Milton B. Kirk to be consul at St. Johns, Quebec, Canada.
Myrl S. Myers to be consul at Swatow, China.
Kenneth S. Patton to be consul at Cognac, France.
Albert W. Pontius to be consul at Nanking, China.
John A. Ray to be consul at Sheffield, England.
Emil Sauer to be consul at Goteborg, Sweden.
Maddin Summers to be consul at Santos, Brazil.
Robert J. Thompson to be consul at Aix la Chapelle, Germany.
Frederick Van Dyne to be consul at Lyon, France.
Charles L. L. Williams to be consul at Dalny, Manchuria.
Jay White to be consul at Naples, Italy.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

William Brown to be naval officer of customs in the district of Chicago.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Seth F. Clark to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Maine and New Hampshire.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John M. Rapp to be collector of internal revenue for the thirteenth district of Illinois.

POSTMASTERS.

FLORIDA.

L. M. Caswell, Perry.

INDIANA.

William S. Tindall, Paoli.

MISSISSIPPI.

Myrtle A. McKay, Pelahatchee.

MISSOURI.

Sterling S. Ball, Kahoka.

NORTH DAKOTA.

W. W. Anderson, Edgeley.

OHIO.

Addie E. Joseph, Nottingham.

OKLAHOMA.

A. L. Kates, Claremore.
Julia P. Montgomery, Valliant.
H. W. Warrick, Lehigh.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

J. F. Kelley, Aberdeen.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *November 25, 1913.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, November 25, 1913.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH THORNTON, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. THORNTON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Secretary read the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative day.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER presented resolutions adopted by the Kapahulu Improvement Club, of Honolulu, Hawaii, favoring the enactment of legislation for the extension of the franchise of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., which were referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of the Michigan Patent Law Association, praying for the repeal of the copyright law, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WEEKS presented a memorial of the Social Science Club of Newton, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the city of San Francisco to use the waters of Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WEEKS (for Mr. LODGE) presented the memorial of L. B. R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe College, and of William Z. Ripley and sundry other professors of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and the memorial of William D. Parkinson, superintendent of schools, and other sundry citizens of Waltham, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the city of San Francisco to use the waters of Hetch Hetchy Valley, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I present a petition from citizens of the State of Oregon relative to the passage of a pension bill for the membership of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD, together with the signatures, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, together with the signatures, as follows:

NOVEMBER 11, 1913.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned citizens of Portland, in the State of Oregon, believing that the members of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, who rendered exceptional military service in the Civil War, 1861–1865,

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have heretofore been overlooked in the distribution of the rewards meted out to the soldiers of that war, do most earnestly petition the Congress to pass remedial legislation in the form of the pension bills now before it.

W. A. Robb, 641 Mountain Boulevard; W. E. Brooks, 758 East Couch; J. A. Paquette, 590 Division; C. R. Parkinson, 1830 Clackamas Street; Robert A. Montgomery, Gardner Avenue and Cooper Street; J. A. Carter, 730 Hoyt Street; B. M. Brents, 414 Mill Street; F. Springer, 181 Green Avenue; H. B. Nesbit, Hotel Congress; A. Schoepper, 835 Tenth Street; L. E. Anderson, 150 North Twenty-fourth Street; C. J. Gotthelf, 350 Salmon Street; B. R. Bates, 207 Fourteenth Street; L. B. Kinne, 363 East Forty-ninth Street; S. J. Johnston, 380 East Fiftieth Street; George W. Hann, 964 Corbett Street; W. A. Humphrey, 8 East Eleventh Street; Ira Greenwood, 6810 Forty-third Avenue SE.; W. Butler, Franklin Hotel; Frank C. Routledge, Orlando Apartments, Twentieth and Washington Streets; Harry A. Whitson, 912 East Nineteenth Street N.; J. W. Holt, 433 Broadway S.; C. E. Christie, 302 East Forty-sixth; I. E. Hickey, 591 East Twentieth Street; E. G. Nixon, 6105 Forty-eighth SE.; M. M. Swearingen, 1157 East Morrison; C. A. Cook, Park Rose; H. G. Dorr, 1888 Stanton Street; P. F. Schnur, 816 Clackamas Street; L. H. Kluge, 183 East Thirty-third; C. W. Browne, 1477 Fern Street; E. G. Gray, 1550 Vincent Avenue; R. G. Gray, 1550 Vincent Avenue; N. A. Slocum, 251 East Thirty-ninth Street; B. Howell, 311 Eleventh Street; C. M. Trimble, 260 Nartilla; C. B. Sweet, Grandesta Apartments; C. A. Leppere, 1900 East Taylor Street; G. B. Flood, 231 East Seventy-second N.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of R. M. Shurtleff, of New York, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the city of San Francisco to use the waters of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was ordered to lie on the table.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have a memorial signed by Mrs. George S. Edgell, of Newport, N. H., daughter of the late Austin Corbin, and 204 other women of the State of New Hampshire, protesting against granting the suffrage to women.

In transmitting the memorial Mrs. Edgell very modestly suggests that she would be pleased to have it appear in the RECORD. I will therefore ask that the heading of the memorial be read, and that the names be not inserted in the RECORD, as that is contrary to our custom. As the joint resolution on the subject has been reported to the Senate, I ask that the memorial lie on the table.

There being no objection, the memorial was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

To the Federal Congress of the United States of America in Washington assembled:

We, the undersigned citizens of Newport, in the county of Sullivan, and State of New Hampshire, representing women of every station in life, trusting in God and vitally interested in the preservation of the traditional American home, are opposed to the extension of suffrage to our sex.

With the demands of society, the calls of charity, the church, and philanthropy constantly increasing, we feel that to add the distracting forces of political campaigns would wreck our constitutions and destroy our homes.

At all times we are ready to give our full portion of love and sacrifice for the life of the Nation and the good of mankind, but we look upon the attempt now being made by some to crowd the obligations of suffrage upon us as a move to change our natures and destroy us for that wider field of influence and usefulness which in America has always belonged to woman.

Therefore we respectfully petition your honorable body, and ask that you will vote against all measures which may come before you looking to the extension of the franchise to women.

Dated at Newport, N. H., this 7th day of July, 1913.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I have here a resolution of the California Camera Club, of California, in regard to the bill commonly known as the Hetch Hetchy water bill, referring to the San Francisco water system. In presenting the resolution to the Senate and asking that it may be read oy the Secretary I wish to make a preliminary statement. This club is composed of members from the whole State of California. It has a very large membership and nearly every member of the club has been in the Hetch Hetchy Valley. They made a trip there as a club about a year and a half or two years ago. I should like to have the resolution read.

There being no objection, the resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

No organization in California has as keen an appreciation of natural beauties as the California Camera Club. This organization has always been identified with the movement to preserve natural beauties, and its members, more numerously than any other group of people, have visited the Sierras. At a special meeting of the board of directors held November 10 to discuss the Hetch Hetchy project the following was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it is the policy of the California Camera Club to take an interest in everything that is for the benefit of the community; and

"Whereas at a recent lecture given under the auspices of this club the speaker directed criticism at the effort of San Francisco to secure a water supply from Hetch Hetchy for municipal consumption; and

"Whereas the views expressed by this lecturer were his own personal views and not those of the California Camera Club; and

"Whereas the members of the California Camera Club are primarily true lovers of nature, and as such believe that the addition of a lake in Hetch Hetchy Valley will enhance its scenic beauties, will cause the development of a system of roads, and will permit visitors a more ready access to the natural beauties of this now almost inaccessible region; and

"Whereas the California Camera Club recognizes that even now the water supply of San Francisco is inadequate and with the growth of the city will become more inadequate; and

"Whereas the water of the Hetch Hetchy is well known to be of the very purest: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the California Camera Club, recognizing that a sufficient and perfectly pure water supply is one of the most valuable assets of any large and growing municipality, desires to express its approval of any action taken toward the securing of the Hetch Hetchy watershed as a permanent source of a municipality-owned water supply."

Mr. PITTMAN. I have another resolution here addressed to the Senate by the California Club of California, which is, I believe, the largest woman's club in California. It is composed of members from all over the State. I should like to have the Secretary also read this resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas San Francisco has been for 12 years appealing to the Federal Government for such rights in the high Sierras as will enable it to provide the people of the bay counties with a pure and adequate supply of water; and

Whereas the Hetch Hetchy region offers the only source to which San Francisco can look for such an uncontaminated supply as will provide for not only the immediate but the future needs of its people; and

Whereas San Francisco already owns outright more than half the land in the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley which will be flooded by the proposed reservoir, and has in good faith spent one and one-half million dollars in the development of its proposed municipal water system; and

Whereas all that San Francisco asks of the Federal Government is the right to construct a dam and the grant of the use as a reservoir of part of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which will in no wise be impaired in its natural beauty by the creation of a lake; and

Whereas the natural beauties of the Hetch Hetchy region will be made more easily accessible to thousands of nature lovers by the building of roads and trains, which San Francisco will construct into this entire region; and

Whereas human consumption is the highest use to which the Hetch Hetchy water can be put, in that it will safeguard the health and supply the present needs of a community of 800,000 people and the future needs of many times that number: Therefore be it

Resolved by the California Club of California (450 members), That we most earnestly go on record as approving of San Francisco's petition to Congress for the grant of certain rights in the Hetch Hetchy region; and be it further

Resolved, That we declare our firm conviction that human needs are paramount to sentimental objection of so-called "nature lovers," who profess to see in San Francisco's project a desecration of nature, although the work of San Francisco in the high Sierras will in reality bring this wonder region closer to the real lovers of nature and will in no wise impair the grandeur of the scenery there to be found; and be it further

Resolved, That we regret the campaign of misrepresentation that has been made in the effort to prevent San Francisco from obtaining that pure and adequate supply of water to which every community should be entitled; and be it further

Resolved, That we petition the Senate of the United States to grant to San Francisco the rights for which it has so long appealed and which are embodied in the Raker bill, heretofore passed by the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mrs. A. P. BLACK, *President.*
Mrs. J. S. A. MACDONALD, *Secretary.*

Mr. PITTMAN. I have here a list of clubs throughout the country that have indorsed the last resolution read. I ask leave to have it printed in the RECORD, without reading.

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

The following have also adopted the resolution:

The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association; Elizabeth Upham Gates, president; Sara L. G. Fitz, secretary, 197 Longfellow Street, Providence, R. I.

The Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, San Francisco; Mrs. I. Lowenberg, president; Mrs. W. C. Morrow, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. J. Stowell, recording secretary.

The North Carolina Society; R. G. Lewis, president; William P. Hubbard, secretary.

The Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48, San Francisco; Gertie Benton, president; Laura Molleda, secretary.

The civic department of California Club, of California; Mrs. Louis Hertz, president; Mrs. John S. Phillips, secretary.

The South Park Mothers' Club, San Francisco; M. McFarlane, secretary.

The Woman's Club of Redondo Beach; Mrs. John Steward, president; Mrs. Perry Long, secretary.

The Richmond Women's Club; Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, secretary; Mrs. J. W. Felt, president; Mrs. E. G. Ely and Mrs. F. Menz, executive committee.

The Lois Art Club, of Grass Valley; Edna D. Sampson, president; Mignotte Grant, secretary.

The Thursday Reading Club, of Oakland; Helen L. Courteau, president; Helen H. Barnes, secretary.

The Mountain View Woman's Club; Mrs. Eliza J. Farrell, president; Miss E. J. Stevens, secretary.

To Kalon Club, San Francisco; Maybelle Worth Stevens, corresponding secretary.

The Aita Mira Club, of San Leandro; Gainor G. Aitken, president; Alma Pauline Spurr, secretary.

The Tamalpais Center Woman's Club; Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, president.

The Sonoma Valley Woman's Club; Carrie A. Burlingam, president; Alice Wagnon, secretary.

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The Woman's Civic Club, San Luis Obispo, Cal.; Mrs. Eliza Miller, president; Grace A. Van Scoy, secretary.
The Laurel Hall Club; Christine Hart, president; Grace Guild Palmer, secretary.
The San Francisco Colony of New England Women; Mrs. G. B. Miller, president; Mrs. Martin C. Walton, secretary.
The Improvement Club of Auburn, Cal.; Mrs. Cora E. Tabor, president; Harriet J. Lewis, secretary.
The Vittoria Colonna Club; Mariana Bertola, president; Iride D. Martini, secretary.
The Monticola Club, Susanville, Cal.; Mrs. Atawa McKinsey, president; Mrs. Ada L. Hart, secretary.
The Western Development Co.; W. S. Gray, president; A. M. Enewold, secretary.
The Texas Club; Dr. R. E. Bering, president; A. J. Hockwald, secretary.

Mr. PITTMAN. I also have here a letter from the State engineer of the State of California as to the legal rights of San Francisco to this wafer. I ask leave to have it printed also in the RECORD without reading.

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING,
Sacramento, November 12, 1913.

To whom it may concern:

Concerning San Francisco, and San Francisco Bay district and an adequate water supply, the writer believes that the Hetch Hetchy project is the best and also believes that this district is entitled to the best source of supply available.

I am quite familiar with the whole State of California, and have a very full knowledge of the Bay district, having resided there during the past 13 years. As commissioner of public works of the city of Berkeley, it was my duty, in connection with the governing bodies of neighboring cities, to give the matter of water supply considerable study three or four years ago.

Have given a careful reading to the report of a hearing of the Committee on Public Lands of the Sixty-third Congress, first session, H. R. 6281, and had there been any lingering doubt in my mind as to the legitimate claim of San Francisco to this source of water supply it would have been entirely dissipated by the testimony and speeches made at that hearing.

W. F. MCCLURE, *State Engineer.*

Mr. PITTMAN. I also have here resolutions adopted by the League of California Municipalities, favoring the passage of the Raker bill. I ask leave to have the resolutions printed also in the RECORD without reading.

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

Whereas there is now pending in the Senate of the United States a bill known as the Raker Act, which measure has already passed the House of Representatives; and

Whereas the Raker Act is a grant from the United States to the city and county of San Francisco and the other cities on San Francisco Bay, wherein the subject of the grant is reservoir sites in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, Cherry River Valley, and Lake Eleanor Basin, said sites to be used for the purpose of supplying water to the communities around San Francisco Bay; and

Whereas the needs of San Francisco and adjoining cities are such that immediate relief is necessary to insure adequate supplies of water for domestic purposes: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the League of California Municipalities, representing 185 cities and towns, in its sixteenth annual convention assembled in the city of Venice, does hereby approve the said Raker bill, and respectfully urges its passage in the Senate of the United States.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a resolution adopted by the League of California Municipalities October 10, 1913.

H. A. MASON, *Secretary.*

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, in connection with the Hetch Hetchy water bill, so called, I wish to give notice to the Senate that I have received many, many thousands of protests against it. I have not felt it proper or right to encumber the RECORD with all these protests, but I am frank to say that I believe I have in my office at least 5,000 letters from different parts of the country protesting against the passage of the bill.

I merely wish to make this statement, Mr. President, because parties protesting to me and noticing that other communications on the subject are put in the RECORD may think that I have neglected a duty. I simply call the attention of the Senate to the fact without asking that the RECORD be encumbered with them.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, while we are on this subject I desire to give notice that on Thursday, the 4th of December, I will submit some remarks on the Hetch Hetchy bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in connection with the observations of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] I desire to put in the RECORD a statement of the fact that I am also in receipt of almost innumerable letters on the subject. This morning a lengthy article from the pen of Frederick Law Olmsted, jr., one of the most celebrated landscape gardeners of the world, came to me with a letter asking that I should have it inserted in the RECORD. It is a very long communication. Mr. Olmsted is opposed to the project. I have not felt like asking to have it printed in the RECORD, as I have not asked to have any of the letters on this subject printed.

The matter is to come up for debate very soon, and I will venture to express the hope that letters and resolutions on one or the other side or on both sides of this important question, inasmuch as we individually receive them through the mail, ought not to encumber the RECORD to a greater extent than is absolutely necessary.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 3472) granting an honorable discharge to Franklin Martin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3473) granting a pension to Helen M. Gleed (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 3474) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Almon L. McNich (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3475) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Walker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3476) granting a pension to Fidelia M. Waffles (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3477) granting an increase of pension to Henry Eaton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3478) granting an increase of pension to James K. Brooks (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3479) granting a pension to Ambrose A. Link (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3480) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Tice (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3481) granting a pension to Henry F. Baldwin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 3482) relating to the sale of bichloride of mercury in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MILITARY HIGHWAY, EL PASO, TEX.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I introduce a joint resolution and ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 81) authorizing the survey and estimate of cost for the construction of a military road from El Paso, Tex., to the mouth of the Rio Grande, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

Whereas conditions along the Rio Grande border of the United States have demonstrated beyond question the necessity of a military highway from El Paso to the mouth of the Rio Grande; and

Whereas the difficulty of reaching many sections of this border with troops and munitions of war makes that portion of our country comparatively easy of invasion, exposes many thousands of our people to untold dangers in time of war, prevents the proper policing of the border against smugglers and other lawless classes, and imperils the security both of life and property: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be made a survey for such highway at the earliest possible date, together with an estimate of cost.

That for the purpose of defraying the cost of said survey and estimate the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

BUZZARDS BAY BUOY.

Mr. ROOT submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 219), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be directed to inform the Senate what steps have been taken or are contemplated to buoy and mark that part of the public navigable waters of the United States in Buzzards Bay which will become a much-frequented trade route upon the opening of the Cape Cod Canal.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. KERN. I desire to inquire of Members on both sides of the Chamber whether any Senator is ready to proceed or will be ready to proceed with the discussion of the currency bill on to-morrow?

Mr. GALLINGER. No Senator is ready to proceed on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. NELSON. In reply to the Senator from Indiana, I beg leave to state that with the exception of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], who intends to discuss the bill to-day, I am aware of no Senator on this side of the Chamber who desires to go on with the debate.

Mr. KERN. Then, Mr. President, I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. HITCHCOCK obtained the floor.

Mr. OWEN. May I ask the Senator from Nebraska just for a moment of time? I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the condition of the calendar and to the unanimous-consent

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agreements which are on the calendar. One is for December 1, 1913, providing for the disposition of the Hetch Hetchy bill, and the other is for December 8, relating to the Alaska railroad bill. I should like to have it understood that, in so far as those unanimous-consent agreements do not require the time of the Senate, I shall feel it my duty to ask the Senate to consider the banking and currency bill. I suppose there will not be very much time taken up on the Hetch Hetchy bill, and I should be very glad to know from the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], in charge of that bill, what time he anticipates will be consumed by debate upon that measure.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, at present there are only two addresses noted to be made on that subject. One is by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] for the 3d of December, and the other is by the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] for the 4th of December. I do not know how many Senators desire to discuss that matter. It is set, however, for the 1st of December, and it may be considered from that time until the 6th, with a unanimous-consent agreement that it shall be voted upon on or before the 6th day of December. Of course it could not be voted on prior to the 4th day of December, because the Senator from California has announced that on that day he will address himself to the subject; but I suggest that it may serve convenience if Senators who desire to discuss the matter will make some announcement as to the time when they desire to discuss it. Then we shall be able to confer with those in charge of the currency bill, so as to notify them of the time between the 1st and 6th proximo that can be allotted to that measure. I simply make this as a suggestion.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I desire to state to the Senator from Nevada that there will be other Senators than those mentioned by him who will desire to discuss the bill to which he refers.

Mr. PITTMAN. I have no doubt of that at all.

Mr. OWEN. I wish to give notice that, in so far as the time of the Senate may not be required for the discussion of the Hetch Hetchy bill, I shall ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the banking and currency bill until 6 o'clock in the evening of each day. It is a matter of the most urgent importance.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. GRONNA. Does the Senator from Oklahoma mean by that to set aside the unanimous-consent agreement for the purpose of considering the currency bill?

Mr. OWEN. No; not at all.

Mr. GRONNA. That is not the Senator's request?

Mr. OWEN. Not at all. The unanimous-consent agreement, I take it, will consume so much of the time as the Senate desires to consume, even if it consumes it all; but, to the extent that it is not used, I wish to give notice that I shall ask the Senate to continue with the consideration of the banking and currency bill. That is all.

Mr. GRONNA. If the Senator from Oklahoma will permit me, I wish to say that my impression is that the six days allowed for the consideration of the Hetch Hetchy bill will be taken up. I do not know how much time I shall take in discussing the bill, but I desire to give notice that I shall wish at least some time to discuss it before it is placed upon its final passage.

Mr. OWEN. I assume that the Senator will speak upon the Hetch Hetchy bill. I only desire to give this notice and also to call attention to the unanimous-consent agreement with reference to the Alaska railroad bill, which involves taking that measure up for consideration; but, having taken it up for consideration, even the unanimous-consent agreement may be laid aside. I understand those in charge of that bill will make no objection to its being laid aside. It is costing the country, in my judgment, in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 a day to delay the banking and currency bill.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BRISTOW. I have no desire, of course, to in any way delay the currency bill, but I do not wish it to be regarded that the Alaska railroad bill is to be taken up simply pro forma. I think that bill is just as important legislation as is the currency bill. It is one of the great measures that this Congress ought to pass, and it ought to have been passed before this time. I do not wish anything to interfere with it, and I do not think anything should interfere with it. The needs of Alaska and of the people who live there are more pressing in regard to the development of that Territory and the construction of railroads than any other measure that is before the American Congress to-day.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. OWEN. Certainly.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. With reference to the Alaska railroad bill I have not heard as yet that there will be any very general discussion of it. I may be misinformed as to that, but I do not think that there will be any disposition to press it against the consideration of the currency bill—that is, there will not be very much discussion of it, I think, and there will be times during the discussion of the currency bill when no Senator will be prepared to discuss it—so that I think there will be ample opportunity to submit the Alaska railroad bill at the time fixed on the calendar. I hope so, at any rate.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I merely wish to give notice to the Senate that, in so far as it lay within the power of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency to press the banking and currency bill, it is the intention to do so, and I wish to ask Senators who desire to speak upon the banking and currency measure to be ready to address the Senate upon that bill at the earliest possible date. That is the only purpose I had in rising.

PLAN FOR A FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that to-morrow I will, if the opportunity presents itself, address the Senate regarding a Federal reserve system, which it is my purpose to present as a modification of the pending bill.

There are three systems that have been considered—first, the central-bank system suggested by Mr. Aldrich; second, the regional-bank system presented by both sections of the Committee on Banking and Currency; and third, a Federal system, which I presented some years ago in opposition to the Aldrich plan, and which I desire to urge now.

I wish to state briefly that I realize the great importance of speedy action upon the subject of banking and currency, but the system which I propose does not involve very material changes in the regional system proposed by the Banking and Currency Committee. It simply means a regional reserve association in every State and the federation of the various State reserve associations in one Federal reserve association at Washington. My view is that we ought to act decisively upon the basic plan that is to control this bill, and that before the discussion closes it will be necessary for the party that is in power to determine through a party conference what that basic plan shall be. When that determination is reached, the details can be easily adjusted. I believe that any of the plans proposed are superior to the existing system, and that the commercial and industrial conditions of the country require very speedy action.

I do not propose the modification suggested as a means of delaying consideration or action. I am ready at any time to acquiesce in any basic plan which has the assent of the majority of this body, but I should like to present the plan which I have advocated before and which I advocate now, and have it fully considered. It embraces simply the following suggestions, namely: First, the strengthening of the individual banks of the country engaged in interstate commerce, whether State or National banks, by adequate provisions regarding the relation which their capital shall bear to their deposit obligations and the relation which their reserves shall bear to their deposit obligations; secondly, the unionizing of all banks within the boundaries of a State, whether National or State, that are engaged in interstate commerce in a State reserve association through which one-third of their reserves can be unionized under the control of this association and so mobilized as to enable them to be used with advantage and with purpose at any point of attack within the State where a panic or a stringency threatens; third, to provide for a Federal reserve association at Washington, the members of which shall be the State reserve associations, with which shall be deposited one-third of the reserves that are deposited with the State reserve associations, and which shall have the deposit of Government funds and the power to issue Federal reserve notes.

Under this system about one-third of the entire reserves of the country, aggregating in all one billion and a half of dollars, namely $500,000,000, would go into the various State reserve associations and would be held there in a mobilized form. Of this $500,000,000 one-third would go to the Federal reserve association at Washington, giving it $166,000,000 of concentrated reserves, which it could use provided the local difficulty reached proportions beyond the control of a State reserve association and assumed interstate or national proportions. That

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$166,000,000 would be supplemented by nearly $300,000,000 of Government deposits and the power also to issue Federal reserve notes. Under this system the power of rediscount would be given to the State reserve associations with reference to their member banks, and the power of rediscount would be given to the Federal association with reference to its member State associations. That power could be extended, if thought advisable, to individual banks.

A SYSTEM IN HARMONY WITH OUR SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT.

Under such a system, absolutely in harmony with our scheme of government and our political system, we would have the federated powers of the banks in every State in local associations for the purpose of meeting local difficulties and the federated powers of all the local associations exercised in one Federal association for the purpose of meeting difficulties which are likely to become of interstate and national extent and character.

I wish to call attention to the fact that this plan would also embrace no requirement of capital whatever from any of the member banks of the country, but would simply apportion between the State reserve associations and the Federal reserve association the reserves which the local banks both National and State are required to keep under the law. I offer the following resolution embracing the modification suggested, and which I request shall be read. I also request that it be printed and lie on the table. I will address the Senate upon this resolution at to-morrow's session.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 220) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the pending banking and currency bill should be modified by providing—

First. That within five years the capital of every commercial bank, National and State, engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to be equal to at least 12 per cent of its deposits, and that acceptance of deposits beyond this proportion shall be forbidden, except upon a proportionate increase of capital.

Second. That within five years the reserve of such banks shall be required to be equal to at least 12 per cent of the deposits, except in reserve cities, where it shall equal 15 per cent.

Third. That of such reserve held by county banks one-third may be deposited in reserve city banks and in central reserve city banks.

Fourth. That of such reserve one-third shall be deposited in the State reserve associations hereafter referred to.

Fifth. That there shall be organized in every State a State reserve association, in which the membership of all commercial banks, both National and State, shall be compulsory, as a condition of the continued existence of the national banks and of the privilege of continuing in interstate commerce as to the State banks.

Sixth. That each member bank shall deposit and forever maintain in such State reserve association at least one-third of its cash reserve. Such State reserve association shall have powers of supervision and regulation of its member banks, and also the power of rediscount of commercial paper, guaranteed by the member bank; the reserve of such member bank to stand as additional security for its guaranty.

Seventh. That a Federal reserve association at Washington shall be organized, whose members shall be the State reserve associations; that each of such member association shall deposit and forever maintain in the Federal reserve association one-third of the reserves deposited with it by the member banks; that such system shall also provide for the deposit in such Federal reserve association of Government funds, and also for the issue to it of Federal reserve notes.

Eighth. That power be given to such Federal reserve association to rediscount indorsed commercial paper held by any State reserve association and indorsed by it, and to use therefor the cash deposited by the member associations, the Government funds deposited with it, and the Federal reserve notes.

Mr. OWEN. I ask unanimous consent that House bill 7837 be now laid before the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. HITCHCOCK obtained the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. Will the Senator from Nebraska yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I notice that the amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] to H. R. 7837 has not been printed in bill form. I have had a number of requests for it, and have been unable to obtain a copy.

Therefore I ask, if the Senator does not object, that the usual number of copies of the bill H. R. 7837 be printed in bill form, showing the changes suggested by the amendments intended to be proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK].

There being no objection, the order was agreed to, and it was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That the usual number of H. R. 7837, "An act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes," be printed in bill form, showing the changes suggested by the amendments intended to be proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and as shown in Senate Document 242, Sixty-third Congress, first session.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, we have now begun the consideration of what is likely to prove the most important legislation that has been before Congress for many years. It would be hard to overestimate the great changes in banking circles and in the business world which may be produced by the bill now before us. It affects primarily, of course, and directly the 25,000 banks of the United States, large and small. It affects their tens of thousands of stockholders; and it affects, also, their vast number of borrowers and their unnumbered depositors. It would be hard, indeed, to find any class of society, whether employers or employed, whether rich or poor, not affected by this bill. It affects also the credit of the United States. It affects our international relations through the channels of commerce, and it is likely to affect to a large degree our position in the finance of the civilized world.

I have felt, Mr. President, from the very start, that the possibilities of this legislation are too vast to justify hasty action; and I rejoice that after two months of thorough discussion and consideration in committee the pending bill is to be subjected to the acid test of a public debate in the Senate of the United States.

First, Mr. President, let me draw attention to the genesis of this bill, its evolution, and its present condition. Banking and currency reform has been the subject of agitation in the United States for many years. There has been a growing realization that our banking and currency system was lacking in certain respects. This sentiment has been in part academic, being led by political economists and publicists, but in part it has also been practical, having the anxious support of banking interests which have been pinched by several currency stringencies and shaken by several bank panics.

Possibly this condition of agitation and discussion might have continued for some time had it not been for the action of President Wilson in bringing the matter before Congress, thus making banking and currency reform an administration measure. In so doing, the President has merited and received the praise of the whole country. His wisdom and his courage in bringing this needed reform to a practical issue is to be highly commended. Nothing less than presidential influence would have made banking and currency reform possible for some time.

I yield this tribute to the President of the United States the more readily because I have frankly opposed and criticized him when he urged hasty action, which I deemed dangerous.

The bill before us reached the Senate on the 18th of September, having passed the other House after several months of discussion in committee, caucus, and in the full House. As I look upon it now, Mr. President, I am disposed to think it somewhat remarkable that the House succeeded in sending to the Senate so good a bill, considering the difficulties of the situation. In the first place, it was formative and original legislation. It dealt with a difficult problem which to some extent has puzzled the civilized world for many years. It was pushed through the House in a hurry. It is but fair to its authors to say that it represented much hard work, great study, and original thought. To some extent, of course, it was an adaptation of the European system of a central bank, with such modifications as political exigencies and American institutions made necessary.

But, Mr. President, excellent as the bill was, it contained some very serious defects and some fundamental errors. Had these been enacted as they came from the House most serious consequences might and probably would have followed. The best proof that the House bill needed revision is found in the fact that every member of the Banking and Currency Committee, which has examined the bill and considered it for two months, voted for changes which amount in the aggregate to more than one-half of the original measure.

I have caused an examination to be made of the bill as Senator OWEN and his section of the committee proposed to amend it. I find that 60 per cent of the bill as he now recommends it to the Senate is new or rewritten matter, while only 40 per cent of his bill appears as it originally passed the House. In other words, the bill he presents is 40 per cent old and 60 per cent amended. In the case of the report which I have had the honor to make on behalf of six members of the committee, 64 per cent is the new or revised matter, and 36 per cent is the original matter of the bill. Thus, Mr. President, do both wings of the committee concur quite closely as to the proportion of the bill which should be changed.

I say this with no spirit of criticism of the bill, for I have already stated my belief that considering the circumstances and

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FLETCHER]. He is absent from the Chamber, and I therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and will let my vote stand.

Mr. WEEKS. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. LODGE] is absent on account of illness. I desire that announcement to stand for the day.

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Kenyon	Pittman	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Fern	Poindexter	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Lane	Pomerene	Stone
Bryan	Lewis	Reed	Swanson
Chamberlain	Martin, Va.	Robinson	Thompson
Clapp	Martine, N. J.	Root	Thornton
Clarke, Ark.	Norris	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Cummins	O'Gorman	Shafroth	Walsh
Hollis	Overman	Sheppard	Williams
James	Owen	Shields	
Johnson	Perkins	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—19.

Bradley	Clark, Wyo.	McCumber	Sterling
Brady	Colt	Nelson	Sutherland
Bristow	Dillingham	Page	Townsend
Burleigh	Gallinger	Sherman	Weeks
Burton	Goff	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—34.

Borah	Gore	Lodge	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	Gronna	McLean	Smith, Mich.
Catron	Hitchcock	Myers	Stephenson
Chilton	Hughes	Newlands	Thomas
Crawford	Jackson	Oliver	Tillman
Culberson	Jones	Penrose	Warren
du Pont	La Follette	Ransdell	Works
Fall	Lea	Shively	
Fletcher	Lippitt	Simmons	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 15 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

RECESS.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11.55 o'clock a. m.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate took a recess until 11.55 o'clock a. m., when it reassembled.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived,

The VICE PRESIDENT said: The hour having arrived at which, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, the Congress of the United States is required to assemble in regular session, the Chair declares the extraordinary session adjourned sine die.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 1, 1913.

POSTMASTERS.

ILLINOIS.

Andrew J. Eekhoff, Nokomis.
William E. Hess, Wilmette.

OHIO.

G. M. Keating, Loveland.

OREGON.

Bernhard L. Hagemann, Milwaukie (late Milwaukee).

PENNSYLVANIA.

George B. McC. Hennigh, Sykesville.
Edward J. Hutchinson, Polk.
Leonard F. Keller, Youngwood.
John C. Werts, Reedsville.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bert T. Reeve, Howard.

TEXAS.

John G. Davis, Mart.

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SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS,
1st session.

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Important Roll-Calls

In the United States Senate

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

April 7 to December 1, 1913, inclusive

All the roll-calls on the tariff are given for the sake of completeness, though some are comparatively unimportant

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MARK SULLIVAN

EDITOR OF COLLIER'S WEEKLY

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DEMOCRATS IN ITALICS
REPUBLICANS IN ROMAN
PROGRESSIVES IN SMALL CAPS

These roll-calls were compiled from the current unbound issues of the Congressional Record, therefore proofs were submitted to each Senator with the request that he point out any error he might note

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Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY.
901 MUNSEY BUILDING, Washington, D. C.

The enclosed does not attempt to be a **complete list of all** the roll-calls. It merely includes such as the compiler deemed important. There are, in the course of a session of Congress, a great many roll-calls which deal merely with parliamentary situations and others which in the judgment of the compiler are relatively unimportant; it is also true that some of the roll-calls omitted by the present compiler might be deemed important by others. The point which it is desired to make clear is that this **does not purport to be a complete record of all the roll-calls, and those who make use of it should do so with that understanding.**

We would suggest, if it is proposed to reprint or otherwise duplicate the records which we send out, that care should be taken to verify them by comparison with the original records in the bound volumes of the Congressional Record. While we have sent out millions of statements as to how members voted on individual roll-calls and no charge of inaccuracy has yet been made, still it is obvious that there is a certain amount of clerical work involved and, therefore, there is some risk of error. Also a certain amount of judgment must be used by the compiler in making the condensed statements of the subjects of the roll-call, with which judgment others may occasionally differ. **For these reasons, persons who reprint or otherwise duplicate these records must do so wholly on their own responsibility. Collier's uses the greatest possible care in compiling these records but further than this does not guarantee them.** By the use of the paging as an index, the records can readily be compared with the originals in the official Congressional Record.

SENATORS RECORDED AS NOT VOTING.

When a Senator is recorded as not voting it does not necessarily mean that he is absent. He may be paired with some absent Senator. However, in compiling the roll-calls sent out by this office we have not attempted to give the pairs, for reasons which we will attempt to explain.

In a speech in the House of Representatives on February 14, 1913, Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts said the following:

"Then, again, in this Congress I introduced a resolution looking to a change in our absurd system of pairs, under which the attitude of Members on pending legislation is concealed rather than revealed."

It is a fact that in many instances it is impossible to tell from the official record whether a Senator is paired in favor of or against a measure. On partisan measures, the inference is that the Senator would have voted for his party, but when there is a roll-call on such non-partisan measures as the establishment of a children's bureau, the bill to prohibit the shipment of liquor into prohibition states, and measures on immigration, it is generally impossible to tell from the Congressional Record whether the Senator was in favor of or opposed to the bill. As Congress has it in its power to remedy this state of affairs, we leave individual Senators to explain the record. **However, we wish to make it plain that there are often legitimate reasons for not voting. For instance, Senators serving on important committees are compelled to be present at hearings while the Senate is in session; or they may be sent out of the City on important public business. Occasionally Senators are given leave of absence by formal action of the Senate because of illness or for other reasons. Before making any inferences from the fact that a Senator is recorded as not voting, he should be given an opportunity to explain the reason for his failure to vote.** It is also true that the fact of a Senator's failure to vote constitutes in itself a fact which should be explained to his constituents.

No record of attendance is kept in either the Senate or House of Representatives and undoubtedly the matter of pairing is sometimes abused. During the Sixty-second Congress, there were at least two Congressmen who refrained from voting on fully 90 per cent of the roll-calls. There were three sessions during the Sixty-second Congress, so these gentlemen must have had some motive other than temporary absence for this continuous pairing.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Many candidates for Congress ask Collier's Washington Bureau to provide them with the records of their opponents now in Congress. Collier's can only give these candidates the same record of roll-calls which it furnishes to the general public. And while the ayes and nays of any Senator constitute the fundamental part of his official record, and are enough to enable any voter to pass on his Senator's claim to reelection, yet an opposition candidate needs more amplified material to make a campaign. Any candidate who will use Collier's record of roll-calls as an index, can, by spending a day with the bound volumes of the Congressional Record (they are to be found in almost every library), provide himself with an adequate summary of his opponent's speeches and other activities. The method of indexing the Record is as follows:

(*A Senator from.*)

Amendments offered by, to
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Petitions and papers presented by, from
Remarks by, on
Reports made by, from

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The Congressional Record is published daily during the sessions of Congress and contains, verbatim, the debates and speeches in the Senate and House of Representatives and the business transacted in both branches including roll-calls. Every Senator is allowed eighty-eight copies of the daily Congressional Record, and every Representative sixty copies for free distribution to such persons as he may select. This allowance is generally exhausted by each Congressman in supplying the libraries and newspapers of his district. The only other way to get the Record is to subscribe for it at fixed rates: $1.50 per month; $4 for a short session and $8 for a long session; single copies, 24 pages or less, 3 cents; each additional 8 pages 1 cent extra. Payment must be made in advance by money order payable to the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

An edition of the Congressional Directory is gotten out with the beginning of each session of Congress and may be bought from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 60 cents.

It contains the names of Senators and Representatives, both alphabetically and under the heading of the States, their home and Washington addresses, the committees of which they are members and their rank therein, brief biographies (including biographies of the President, Vice-President and Members of the Cabinet and the Justices of the Supreme Court); the different branches of the Departments, together with the names and addresses of their respective heads; the names of clerks to committees; the American consuls and ambassadors in foreign countries; the foreign representatives in the United States; maps of the Congressional Districts of the States and a plan of the Capitol.

One should always ask for the latest edition when writing to the Superintendent of Documents.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND UE, MAY 27, 1913, PAGE 2025.

Conditions in West Virginia.

Senate Resolution No. 37, authorizing an investigation of conditions in the Paint Rock District, West Virginia. The roll-call here given is on the amendment proposed by Senator Bacon of Georgia, the amendment being to strike out the clause authorizing an investigation and report of all facts and circumstances relating to the charge that citizens of the United States have been arrested, tried, and convicted contrary to or in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

YEAS—10.

Bacon, Ga.	Catron, N. Mex.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	Goff, W. Va.	*Stone*, Mo.	
Bryan, Fla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Thornton*, La.	

NAYS—59.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hollis*, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	*Shively*, Ind.
Borah, Idaho	*Hughes*, N. J.	Norris, Neb.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Brady, Idaho	*James*, Ky.	Oliver, Pa.	*Smith*, Md.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bristow, Kans.	*Johnston*, Ala.	Page, Vt.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Sterling, S. Dak.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Pittman*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Clarke, Ark.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Swanson*, Va.
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Crawford, S. Dak.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Cummins, Iowa	*Lewis*, Ill.	Root, N. Y.	Townsend, Mich.
Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gronna, N. Dak.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	Works, Calif.
Hitchcock, Nebr.	*Myers*, Mont.	Sherman, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Burleigh, Me.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Gallinger, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chilton, W. Va.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	*Lea*, Tenn.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Culberson, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Williams*, Miss.
du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Shields*, Tenn.	

So Mr. Bacon's amendment was rejected.

5388

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, OCTOBER 3, 1913, PAGE 5944.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H. R. 7898). Senator Poindexter of Washington, moved to reconsider the vote by which the following was passed:

Hereafter any deputy collector of internal revenue or deputy marshal who may be required by law or existing regulations to execute a bond to the collector of internal revenue or United States Marshal to secure faithful performance of official duty may be appointed by the said collector or marshal, who may require such bond without regard to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States."

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The roll-call here given is on the motion of Senator Overman of North Carolina, to lay upon the table the motion of the Senator from Washington to reconsider the vote. The result was announced—yeas 32, nays, 16, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	Perkins, Calif.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Gore, Okla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.

NAYS—16.

Borah, Idaho	Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Nelson, Minn.
Bradley, Ky.	Gronna, N. Dak.	La Follette, Wis.	Norris, Neb.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Lane, Ore.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	McLean, Conn.	Weeks, Mass.

NOT VOTING—47.

Bankhead, Ala.	Dillingham, Vt.	Oliver, Pa.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Owen*, Okla.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. Dak.
Catron, N. Mex.	Gallinger, N. H.	Penrose, Pa.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	*Robinson*, Ark.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Root, N. Y.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clark, Wyo.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	Townsend, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. Dak.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.	Works, Calif.
Cummins, Iowa	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Smith, Mich.	

So the motion of Mr. Overman to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Poindexter to reconsider was agreed to.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, MAY 7, 1913, PAGE ~~1275~~.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill (H. R. 2441).

The roll-call here given is on an amendment proposed by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the amendment being to *strike out* the following clause:

"No part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who cooperate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their product.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Goff, W. Va.	Perkins, Calif.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clapp, Minn.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	Townsend, Mich.
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	Weeks, Mass.
Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah	Works, Calif.

NAYS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	Jones, Wash.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	La Follette, Wis.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thornton*, La.
Gore, Okla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchock, Neb.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	
James, Ky.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Johnson, Me.	Norris, Neb.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Chilton*, W. Va.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Bradley, Ky.	Clark, Wyo.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shively*, Ind.
Brady, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	Oliver, Pa.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Burleigh, Me.	Dillingham, Vt.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Stone*, Mo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Fall, N. Mex.	Penrose, Pa.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Jackson, Md.	*Pittman*, Nev.	

So Mr. Gallinger's amendment was rejected.

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2636

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, July 23, 1913, PAGE 2957.

Vote on the amendment of the Committee on Finance to Paragraph 1, amendment being to substitute a duty of 1½ cents per pound on oxalic acid for the House rate of 2 cents per pound. The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—50.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.
Borah, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith, S. C.*
Bristow, Kans.	*Kern*, Ind.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	La Follette, Wis.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thornton*, La.
Cummins, Iowa	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	Works, Calif.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	
Hollis, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Shively*, Ind.	

NAYS—26.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—20.

Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	Penrose, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Root, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Chamberlain, Ore.	Jackson, Md.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Culberson, Tex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.	*Williams*, Miss.

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

2637

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, JULY 23, 1913, PAGE 2958.

Vote on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Finance, the amendment being to substitute a duty of 15 cents per pound on pyrogallic acid for the House duty of 10 cents. The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—55.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bradley, Ky.	*Johnson*, Me.	Oliver, Pa.	*Smith*, Ga.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Owen*, Okla.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	La Follette, Wis.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Thompson*, Kans.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Gallinger, N. H.	Lodge, Mass.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	Townsend, Mich.
Gore, Okla.	McLean, Conn.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	

NAYS—16.

Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Bristow, Kans.	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	Root, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	*Smith*, Md.	*Williams*, Miss.
Chamberlain, Ore.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	
Clark, Wyo.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.	
Colt, R. I.	Penrose, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

2644

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, JULY 23, 1913, PAGE 2965.

Vote on the amendment proposed by Senator Smoot of Utah to strike out entirely paragraph 23 of the bill reading as follows:

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23. Coal-tar distillates, including dead and creosote oil not specially provided for in this section; anthracene and anthracene oil, benzol, naphtol, resorcin, toluol, xylol; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors or dyes, 5 per cent ad valorem.

The effect of this would be to place these commodities on the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Jackson, Md.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.
Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—40.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.
Brady, Idaho	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Gore, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
Hughes, N. J.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—29.

Bacon, Ga.	*Culberson*, Tex.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.
Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Borah, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	*Overman*, N. C.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Penrose, Pa.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Reed*, Mo.	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.	
Crawford, S. D.	McLean, Conn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	

So Mr. Smoot's amendment was rejected. 2645

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, JULY 23, 1913, PAGE ~~2065~~

Vote on proposal of Senator Smoot of Utah, to strike out the following paragraph:

24. Coal-tar products known as anilin oil and salts, toluidine, xylidin, cumidin, binitrotoluol, binitrobenzol, benzidin, tolidin, dianisidin, naphtylamin, diphenylamin, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride, nitrobenzol and nitrotoluol, naphtylaminsulfoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, naphtolsulfoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, amidonaphtolsulfoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, amidosalicylic acid, binitrochlorbenzol, diamidostilbendisulfoacid, metanilic acid, paranitranilin, dimethylanilin; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors or dyes, 10 per cent ad valorem.

The effect of this amendment would have been the placing of these commodities on the free list. The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa.	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho.	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Burton, Ohio.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa.	Sherman, Ill.	
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Smoot, Utah.	

NAYS—40.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Gore, Okla	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—26.

Bacon, Ga.	*Culberson*, Tex.	McLean, Conn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Smith*, Ga.
Borah, Idaho.	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Reed*, Mo.	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.	

So Mr. Smoot's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UN~~BOUND ISSUE, JULY 23, 1913, PAGE ~~2868~~.

Vote on the amendment proposed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, to paragraph 26 reading as follows:

Collodion and all other liquid solutions of pyroxylin, or of other cellulose esters, or of cellulose, 15 per centum ad valorem; compounds of pyroxylin or of other cellulose esters, whether known as celluloid or by any other name, if in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, or other forms not polished, wholly or partly, and not made into finished or partly finished articles, 25 per centum ad valorem; if polished, wholly or partly, or if finished or partly finished articles, of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin or other cellulose esters, by whatever name known, is the component material of chief value, 40 per centum ad valorem.

The amendment was to substitute, for the duties proposed by the Senate committee instead of "15 per cent ad valorem," "40 cents per pound;" instead of "25 per cent ad valorem," "40 cents per pound;" instead of "40 per cent ad valorem," "65 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem." The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Burton, Ohio.	Kenyon, Iowa.	Sherman, Ill.	
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Smoot, Utah.	
Cummins, Iowa.	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.	

NAYS—46.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnston*, Ala.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Smith*, S. C.
Borah, Idaho.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Stone*, Mo.
Brady, Idaho.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Gore, Okla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Townsend, Mich.
Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—29.

Bacon, Ga.	Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Myers*, Mont.	Stephenson, Wis.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Fall*, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Works, Calif.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	*Reed*, Mo.	
Clarke, Ark.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	

So Mr. Lodge's amendment was rejected.

2710

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UN~~BOUND ISSUE, JULY 24, 1913, PAGE ~~3012~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Smoot of Utah to strike out the duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake, restoring these commodities to the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Bradley, Ky.	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—40.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Gore, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.

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NOT VOTING—29.

Bankhead, Ala.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Borah, Idaho	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Penrose, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Perkins, Calif.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	Jackson, Md.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clark, Wyo.	*James*, Ky.	*Reed*, Mo.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.	
Culberson, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	
du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Smoot's amendment was rejected.

2649

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~U~~NBOUND ISSUE, JULY 23, 1913, PAGE ~~2970~~.

Vote on Senator Lodge's amendment to strike out Paragraph 29, reading as follows:

Ergot, 10 cents per pound.

The effect of this would have been to restore this commodity to the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Burton, Ohio.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—39.

Ashurst, Ariz.	La Follette, Wis.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.,
Fletcher, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Gore, Okla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Hughes, N. J.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
James, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnston, Ala.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kern, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—31.

Bacon, Ga.	Colt, R. I.	McLean, Conn.	Root, N. Y.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	*Overman*, N. C.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Clarke, Ark.	McCumber, N. D.	*Reed*, Mo.	

So Mr. Lodge's amendment was rejected.

2735

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~U~~NBOUND ISSUE, JULY 25, 1913, PAGE ~~3042~~.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Burton of Ohio to strike out the duty of one cent per pound on camphor, crude, natural, restoring this commodity to the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bradley, Ky.	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	Norris, Neb.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	
Clark, Wyo.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	
Colt, R. I.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	

NAYS—45.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Borah, Idaho	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnston, Ala.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

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NOT VOTING—22.

Burleigh, Me.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Gore*, Okla.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Root, N. Y.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	Smith, Mich.	Works, Calif.
du Pont, Del	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.	
Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.	

So Mr. Burton's amendment was rejected.

2745

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~U~~NBOUND ISSUE, JULY 25, 1913, PAGE ~~3052~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Bristow of Kansas to lower the rate on dextrine, made from potato starch or potato flour from 1¼ cents to one cent per pound.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Borah, Idaho	Colt, R. I.	Kenyon, Iowa	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.
Catron, N. Mex.	Goff, W. Va.	Perkins, Calif.	
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	POINDEXTER, Wash	
Clark, Wyo.	Jones, Wash.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—46.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	Lodge, Mass.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	*Shively*, Ind.	Weeks, Mass.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Martin*, Va.	*Stone*, Mo.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
du Pont, Del.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Fall, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	
Fletcher, Fla.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	
Gore, Okla.	McLean, Conn.	Stephenson, Wis.	

So Mr. Bristow's amendment was rejected.

2746

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~U~~NBOUND ISSUE, JULY 25, 1913, PAGE ~~3053~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Burton of Ohio to strike out the duty on one cent per pound on citrate of lime, restoring this commodity to the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Bradley, Ky.	Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Gronna, N. D.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—42.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Borah, Idaho	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—24.

Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	McCumber, N. D	Root, N. Y.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Gore*, Okla.	McLean, Conn.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Culberson, Tex.	*Hitchcock* Neb.	*Martin*, Va.	Smith, Mich.

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NOT VOTING—24—Continued.

du Pont, Del.	Jackson, Md.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Oliver, Pa.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	Lippitt, R. I.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.

So Mr. Burton's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, JULY 25, 1913, PAGE ~~3054~~ 2747

Vote on the amendment proposed by Seator Norris of Nebraska to paragraph 44 reading as follows:

"Menthol, 50 cents per pound."

Senator Norris' motion read as follows:

I move to strike out the paragraph; and, as I have already said, if the motion prevails, when we get to the free list I will make a motion to put the article on the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Bradley, Ky.	Clark, Wyo.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.
Brady, Idaho	Colt, R. I.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brandegee, Conn.	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	Goff, W. Va.	Norris, Neb.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—40.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Borah, Idaho	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnston, Ala.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.

NOT VOTING—28.

Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Shafroth*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	Stephenson, Wis.
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sterling, S. D.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Dillingham, Vt.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	*Williams*, Miss.

So Mr. Norris' amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, JULY 26, 1913, PAGE ~~3095~~ 2781

Vote on motion made by Senator Simmons of North Carolina to lay on the table amendment proposed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The amendment was to strike out the duty of 6 cents per gallon on peanut oil, restoring this commodity to the free list. The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—47.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Md.
Borah, Idaho	*James*, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Johnston*, Ala.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	Jones, Wash.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thornton*, La.
Cummins, Iowa	*Lane*, Ore.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gronna, N. D.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NAYS—22.

Bradley, Ky.	Clark, Wyo.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Brandegee, Conn.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Bristow, Kans.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.	Works, Calif.
Burton, Ohio	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah	
Catron, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bacon, Ga.	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Bankhead, Ala.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shafroth*, Colo.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	*Smith*, Ariz
Colt, R. I.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.

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NOT VOTING—27—Continued.

Crawford, S. D.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	Sterling, S. D.
Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.	

So Mr. Lodge's amendment was laid on the table.

2788

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, JULY 26, 1913, PAGE ~~3096~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Burton of Ohio to strike out the duty of 5 cents per pound on sweet almond oil, and the duty of 1 cent per pound on sesame or sesamum seed or bean oil, restoring these commodities to the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bradley, Ky.	Crawford, S. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Sherman, Ill.	
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Smoot, Utah	
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.	

NAYS—42.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Swanson*, Va.
Borah, Idaho	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.	
James, Ky.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	Goff, W. Va.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Robinson*, Ark.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.
Colt, R. I.	*Hitchcock*, Nebr.	McLean, Conn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Penrose, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Fall, N. Mex.			

So Mr. Burton's amendment was rejected.

2795

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, JULY 26, 1913, PAGE ~~3103~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Works of California to increase the rate on olive oil not specially provided for from 20 cents a gallon to 40 cents a gallon; and to increase the rate on olive oil in bottles, jars, kegs, tins or other packages having a capacity of less than five standard gallons each, from 30 cents to 50 cents a gallon. The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—22.

Bradley, Ky.	Crawford, S. D.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Brady, Idaho.	Gallinger, N. H.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah	
Clark, Wyo.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.	

NAYS—44.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Gronna, N. D.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Hollis*, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Smith*, Ga.
Borah, Idaho	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Md.
Bristow, Kans.	*James*, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thornton*, La.
Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gore, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—30.

Bankhead, Ala.	Goff, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Jackson, Md.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Stephenson, Wis.
Colt, R. I.	*Lane*, Ore.	Penrose, Pa.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Tillman*, S. C.

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NOT VOTING—30—Continued.

Dillingham, Vt.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	Townsend, Mich.
du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	
Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	*Shields*, Tenn.	

So Mr. Work's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, JULY 26, 1913, PAGE 3193.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Bristow of Kansas to change the rates on olive oil from 20 and 30 cents a gallon to 30 and 40 cents a gallon.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Swanson*, Va.
Borah, Idaho	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thornton*, La.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gore, Okla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bankhead, Ala.	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Burleigh, Me.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Colt, R. I.	Jackson, Md.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Dillingham, Vt.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	Townsend, Mich.
du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	Warren, Wyo.

So Mr. Bristow's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, JULY 28, 1913, PAGE 3130.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gronna of South Dakota to strike out the duty of 30 cents per pound on vanilla beans, restoring this commodity to the free list. The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Borah, Idaho	Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Townsend, Mich.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Warren, Wyo.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Sherman, Ill.	
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Smith, Mich.	

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Gore, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	
Johnston, Ala.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—29.

Bankhead, Ala.	Goff, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Swanson*, Va.
Colt, R. I.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Penrose, Pa.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	
du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Root, N. Y.	

So Mr. Gronna's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, JULY 29, 1913, PAGE ~~3210~~. 2854

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Bradley of Kentucky to change the rate on fluorspar from $1.50 per ton to $3 per ton.

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 60, as follows:

YEAS—16.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Oliver, Pa.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Smith, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	Penrose, Pa.	Smoot, Utah
Clark, Wyo.	McLean, Conn.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.

NAYS—60.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Nelson, Minn.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ga.
Borah, Idaho	*Johnson*, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Md.
Brady, Idaho	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Sterling, S. D.
Bryan, Fla.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Stone*, Mo.
Burton, Ohio	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	La Follette, Wis.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thornton*, La.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Cummins, Iowa	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	Townsend, Mich.
Fletcher, Fla.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gronna, N. D.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—20.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Clapp, Minn.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Clarke, Ark.	Goff, W. Va.	Norris, Neb.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Colt, R. I.	*Gore*, Okla.	Root, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.

So Mr. Bradley's amendment was rejected.

2937

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, JULY 30, 1913, PAGE ~~3292~~.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire to increase the rate on freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, lava, and all other stones suitable for use as monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, not specially provided for hewn, dressed or polished, or otherwise manufactured, from 25 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent ad valorem; and to increase the rate on these same commodities when unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn, or polished, from 3 cents per cubic foot to 8 cents per cubic foot.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Borah, Idaho	Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Townsend, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	

NAYS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	La Follette, Wis.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Smith*, Ga.	
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—28.

Burleigh, Me.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sherman, Ill.
Clapp, Minn.	Goff, W. Va.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Colt, R. I.	*Gore*, Okla.	Perkins, Calif.	Stephenson, Wis.
Crawford, S. D.	Jackson, Md.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Thomas*, Colo.
du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fall, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Root, N. Y.	Warren, Wyo.

So Mr. Gallinger's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, JULY 30, 1913, PAGE 3293.

Vote on motion of Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, to strike out entirely the paragraph, commodities, referred to on preceding page. (A parlimentary proceeding, see page 3292 of the Cong. Record.)

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—12.

Bradley, Ky.	Burton, Ohio	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.
Brady, Idaho	Catron, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Penrose, Pa.
Brandegee, Conn.	Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah

NAYS—52.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Nelson, Minn.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ga.
Borah, Idaho	*Johnson*, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Md.
Bristow, Kans.	*Johnston*, Ala.	Page, Vt.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	Jones, Wash.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Sterling, S. D.
Chamberlaine, Ore.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Swanson*, Va.
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Cummins, Iowa	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thornton*, La.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	Townsend, Mich.
Gronna, N. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—32.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Norris, Neb.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Stephenson, Wis.
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	Perkins, Calif.	Sutherland, Utah
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Culberson, Tex.	McLean, Conn.	Root, N. Y.	Warren, Wyo.
du Pont, Del.	*Myers*, Mont.	Sherman, Ill.	Weeks, Mass.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Gallinger's motion was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 1, 1913, PAGE 3339.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire to change the rate on granite and other stones, when manufactured or dressed in any way, from 25 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent ad valorem; and, when unmanufactured or dressed, from 3 cents per cubic foot to 6 cents per cubic foot.

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—19.

Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Oliver, Pa.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	McLean, Conn.	Perkins, Calif.	

NAYS—44.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Borah, Idaho	Kenyon, Iowa	*Reed*, Mo.	Sterling, S. D.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	La Follette, Wis.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Gronna, N. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	Norris, Neb.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—33.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*Martin*, Va.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bryan, Fla.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Owen*, Okla.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Clarke, Ark.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Ransdell*, La.	
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Ga.	

So Mr. Gallinger's amendment was rejected.

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3045

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 2, 1913, PAGE ~~3406~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Jones of Washington to add the following:

Provided, That the duty levied and collected by this paragraph shall in no event be less than the duty levied and collected by any adjoining country upon the importation of lime into such adjoining country from the United States.

to paragraph 75, reading as follows: "Lime, 5 per cent ad valorem."

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 35.

YEAS—22.

Borah, Idaho	Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Sherman, Ill.	
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—35.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Gore, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gronna, N. D.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—39.

Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Bryan, Fla.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Smith*, Ga.
Burleigh, Me.	Jackson, Md.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.
Clapp, Minn.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Smith, Mich.
Colt, R. I.	*Kern*, Ind.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
du Pont, Del.	Lodge, Mass.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Williams*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	McLean, Conn.	Root, N. Y.	

So Mr. Jones's amendment was rejected.

3049

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 2, 1913, PAGE ~~3410~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Burton of Ohio to strike out the duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, transfering these commodities to the free list. The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Brady, Idaho	Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Colt, R. I.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Crawford, S. D.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—34.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Jones, Wash.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.	
Johnson, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.	

NOT VOTING—44.

Borah, Idaho	*Fletcher*, Fla.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	Goff, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Smith*, Ga.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.
Clark, Wyo.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Overman*, N. C.	Sutherland, Utah.
Cummins, Iowa	*Kern*, Ind.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Williams*, Miss.
Fall, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Burton's amendment was rejected.

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3107

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 5, 1913; PAGE ~~3475~~.

Vote on the amendment of the Committee on Finance to paragraph 105 as passed by the House of Representatives reading as follows:

"All iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings; muck bars, bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, round iron, in coils or rods, bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for in this section, eight per centum ad valorem."

The amendment of the Committee was to make the paragraph read as follows:

105. Muck bars, bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, round iron, in coils or rods, bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron, and all iron not specially provided for in this section, 5 per cent ad valorem.

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—51.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.
Borah, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	La Follette, Wis.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thornton*, La.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gronna, N. D.	*Martine*, N. J.	Sherman, Ill.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Shively*, Ind.	

NAYS—22.

Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.	
Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	*Martin*, Va.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sterling, S. D.
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Swanson*, Va.
Colt, R. I.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Robinson*, Ark.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

3117

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 5, 1913, PAGE ~~3484~~.

Vote on the amendment proposed by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, paragraph 121, as amended by the Committee on Finance, reading as follows:

121. Finished automobiles, valued at $1,500 or over, and automobile bodies, 45 per cent ad valorem; finished automobiles valued at less than $1,500 and more than $1,000, 30 per cent ad valorem; finished automobiles valued at $1,000 or less, 15 per cent ad valorem; automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles, not including tires, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Senator Brandegee's amendment was to insert, after the word "automobile" in the first line "and chassis," and to strike out the words "automobile chassis, and," in the last two lines. The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	McLean, Conn.	Perkins, Calif.	
Clark, Wyo.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.	
Colt, R. I.	Norris, Neb.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—47.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	Jones, Wash.	*Ransdell*, La.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Crawford, S. D.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Cummins, Iowa	*Martine*, N, J.	Sherman, Ill.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gronna, N. D.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

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NOT VOTING—28.

Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Johnston*, Ala.	Root, N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Brady, Idaho	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Lodge, Mass.	*Smith*, Md.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	McCumber, N. D	Stephenson, Wis.
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Swanson*, Va.
Culberson, Tex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Warren, Wyo.
Dillingham, Vt.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Brandegee's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

3114

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 5, 1913, PAGE ~~3487~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, to strike out paragraph 132, reading as follows:

132. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks and steels, finished or unfinished, without handles, 25 per cent ad valorem; with handles, 30 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That all the articles specified in this paragraph, when imported, shall have the name of the maker or purchaser, and beneath the same the name of the country of origin indelibly stamped or branded thereon in a place that shall not be covered thereafter;

and substitute the following:

132. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers', fleshing, hay, tanners', plumbers', painters', palette', artists', and shoe knives, forks and steels, finished or unfinished; if imported with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, ivory, silver, nickeled silver, or other metal than iron or steel, 14 cents each; with handles of deerhorn, 10 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxyline material, 4 cents each; with handles of any other material than those above mentioned, 1 cent each, and in addition, on all the above articles, 15 per cent ad valorem; any of the knives, forks, or steels, enumerated in this paragraph, if imported without handles, 40 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That all the articles specified in this paragraph when imported shall have the name of the maker or purchaser and beneath the same the name of the country of origin indelibly stamped or branded thereon in a place that shall not be covered thereafter.

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—17.

Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.	
Clark, Wyo.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.	
Colt, R. I.	Oliver, Pa.	Smoot, Utah.	

NAYS—45.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	Sterling, S. D.
Bacon, Ga.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bristow, Kans.	La Follette, Wis.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thornton*, La.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Cummins, Iowa	*Martin*, Va.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gronna, N. D.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ga.	
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—34.

Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	Lodge, Mass.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.
Brady, Idaho	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	Jackson, Md.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnston*, Ala.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Dillingham, Vt.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	

So Mr. Gallinger's amendment was rejected.

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3155

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 6, 1913, PAGE ~~3586~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Smoot of Utah, to change the rate on breech-loading rifles from 35 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent ad valorem.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays ~~40~~, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smith, Mich.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—40.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—25.

Bacon, Ga.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Swanson*, Va.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnston*, Ala.	Root, N. Y.	
du Pont, Del.	Lodge, Mass.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	

So Mr. Smoot's amendment was rejected.

3161

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 6, 1913, PAGE ~~3542~~.

Paragraph 137 read as follows:

137. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, latch needles, crochet needles, and tape needles, knitting and all other needles not specially provided for in this section, bodkins of metal, and needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles, 20 per cent ad valorem; but no articles other than the needles which are specifically named in this section shall be dutiable as needles unless having an eye and fitted and used for carrying a thread.

The roll call here given is on an amendment proposed by Senator McLean of Connecticut to, between the words "needles" and "and" insert the following:

The hook part of which is made of metal, 40 per cent ad valorem, crochet needles, the hook part of which is made of other materials than metal.

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Brandegee, Conn.	Lippitt, R. I.	Penrose, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.	Weeks, Mass.
Dillingham, Vt.	Oliver, Pa.	Smith, Mich.	
Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—50.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	Jones, Wash.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Brady, Idaho	Kenyon, Iowa	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Bristow, Kans.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	La Follette, Wis.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clapp, Minn.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gronna, N. D.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	Works, Calif.
Hughes, N. J.	Norris, Neb.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
James, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—28.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Borah, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	Root, N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Smith*, Md.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	Lodge, Mass.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Sutherland, Utah

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NOT VOTING—28—Continued.

Clark, Wyo.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.

So the amendment was rejected.

3162

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 6, 1913, PAGE 3543.

Roll call on amendment offered by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire to strike out paragraph 137 quoted on page 18 of this pamphlet and substitute the following:

137. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, 75 cents per thousand and 20 per cent ad valorem; latch needles, 90 cents per thousand and 25 per cent ad valorem; crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles, not specially provided for in this section, and bodkins of metal, 20 per cent ad valorem, but no articles other than the needles which are specifically named in this section shall be dutiable as needles unless having an eye and fitted and used for carrying a thread. Needlecases or needlebooks furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles shall pay duty as entireties according to the component material of chief value therein. The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—25.

Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.	
Colt, R. I.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.	
Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—45.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Brady, Idaho	Kenyon, Iowa	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bristow, Kans.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thornton*, La.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Crawford, S. D.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	
Hollis, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.
Borah, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Townsend, Mich.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnston*, Ala.	Root, N. Y.	
Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	*Smith*, Ga.	

3163

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 6, 1913, PAGE 3544.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire to increase the rate on the articles named in paragraph 137 (given on page 18) from 20 to 35 per cent ad valorem. The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Crawford, S. D.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—42.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bristow, Kans.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	*Smith*, Ga.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.

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NOT VOTING—27—Continued.

Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Townsend, Mich.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnston*, Ala.	Root, N. Y.	

So Mr. Gallinger's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 6, 1913, PAGE 3163.

Vote on accepting the amendment of the Senate Committee on Finance changing the rate on the articles named in paragraph 137 from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem.

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—39.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	

NAYS—28.

Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—29.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Sutherland, Utah
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Swanson*, Pa.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	Root, N. Y.	
Crawford, S. D.	*Johnston*, Ala.	*Smith*, Md.	
Culberson, Tex.	Lodge, Mass.	Stephenson, Wis.	

So the amendment reported by the committee was agreed to.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 9, 1913, PAGE 3233-3069.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Burton of Ohio, to change the rate on scissors and shears and blades for same, valued at not more than $1 per dozen, from 30 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than $1 per dozen, 55 per cent ad valorem; and providing that blades, handles or other parts of shears and scissors shall be dutiable at not less than the rate imposed upon the shears and scissors of which they are parts. The result was announced—yeas 11, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—11.

Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	McLean, Conn.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bristow, Kans.	La Follette, Wis.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	Sterling, S. D.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clapp, Minn.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Gronna, N. D.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Jones, Wash.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—46.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Smith, Mich.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Brady, Idaho	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Bryan, Fla.	Goff, W. Va.	*Overman*, N. C.	Townsend, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	Penrose, Pa.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Ransdell*, La.	Weeks, Mass.

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NOT VOTING—46—Continued.

Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	Root, N. Y.	*Williams*, Miss.
Colt, R. I.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	Works, Calif.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shields*, Tenn.	
Culberson, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. Burton's amendment was rejected.

3261

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 11, 1913, PAGE 3638.

Vote on the amendment of the Committee on Finance putting cast iron pipe of every description on the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, S. C.
Borah, Idaho	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bristow, Kans.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clapp, Minn.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Crawford, S. D.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NAYS—17.

Brandegee, Conn.	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Burton, Ohio	Jackson, Md.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Cummins, Iowa	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	
Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.	
Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah	

NOT VOTING—37.

Bankhead, Ala.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Thornton*, La.
Bradley, Ky.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Brady, Idaho	Goff, W. Va.	Penrose, Pa.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Bryan, Fla.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Ransdell*, La.	Warren, Wyo.
Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Root, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	*James*, Ky.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Williams*, Miss.
Clark, Wyo.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Works, Calif.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Md.	
Culberson, Tex.	Lodge, Mass.	Smith, Mich.	
du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.	

So the amendment of the committee was agree to.

3269

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 12, 1913, PAGE 3847.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Smoot of Utah changing the rate on lead-bearing ores of all kinds containing more than 3 per cent of lead, from ¾ cent per pound to 1 cent per pound. The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—24.

Borah, Idaho	Clark, Wyo.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Warren, Wyo.

NAYS—40.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clapp, Minn.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hitchcock, Neb.	Norris, Neb.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—31.

Bankhead, Ala.	Dillingham, Vt.	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Smith*, Md.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Colt, R. I.	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Crawford, S. D.	*Hollis*, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Weeks, Mass.
Culberson, Tex.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Ransdell*, La.	Works, Calif.
Cummins, Iowa	Jackson, Md.	*Reed*, Mo.	

So Mr. Smoot's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

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3295

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 12, 1913, PAGE 3663.

Vote on the amendment proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance to strike out paragraph 188 reading as follows:

"Cattle, 10 per cent ad valorem."

The effect of this amendment was to place cattle on the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kern, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Lane, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.	

NAYS—31.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	

NOT VOTING—26.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Culberson*, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Ransdell*, La.	Weeks, Mass.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Colt, R. I.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Smith*, Md.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

3298

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 12, 1913, PAGE 3665.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gronna of South Dakota to paragraph 188

Senator Gronna's amendment read as follows:

188. Cattle, if less than 1 year old, $1.50 per head; all other cattle if valued at not more than $14 per head, $3 per head; if valued at more than $14 per head, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa.	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	

NAYS—39.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Root, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	Works, Calif.
Clarke, Ark.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Smith*, Md.	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	
Culberson, Tex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.	

So Mr. Gronna's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 12, 1913, PAGE ~~3004~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gronna of South Dakota, to paragraph 189 reading as follows:

"Horses and mules, 10 per cent ad valorem."

Senator Gronna's amendment read as follows:

Horses and mules, valued at $150 or less per head, $20 per head; if valued at over $150, 20 per cent ad valorem. The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.

NAYS—39.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	

NOT VOTING—24.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Ransdell*, La.	Sutherland, Utah
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	Root, N. Y.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Colt, R. I.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Smith*, Ariz.	Weeks, Mass.
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Gronna's amendment was rejected.

3300

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 12, 1913, PAGE ~~3005~~.

Vote on the amendment proposed by Senator Catron of New Mexico to the amendment of the Senate Committee on Finance. The Committee's amendment was to strike out paragraph 190 reading as follows:

"Sheep, 10 per cent ad valorem."

This Committee amendment put sheep on the free list.

Senator Catron's amendment read as follows:

Sheep under 1 year old, 50 cents per head; 1 year old or over, $1 per head.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bankhead, Ala.	Fall, N. Mex.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Ransdell*, La.	Sutherland, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	Root, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Smith*, Ariz.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.	
du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Catron's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

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3304

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 12, 1913, PAGE 3666.

Vote on accepting amendment of the Senate Committee on Finance to strike out paragraph 190 quoted on the preceding page.

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Kern, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NAYS—32.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Root, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	*Smith*, Ariz.	Works, Calif.
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Smith*, Md.	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	
Culberson, Tex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

3302

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 12, 1913, PAGE 3667.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, to insert the following paragraph in the bill:

194½. Buckwheat, 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds; buckwheat flour, 50 cents per hundred pounds.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	

NAYS—39.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kern, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Ransdell*, La.	Weeks, Mass.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Md.	
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Gronna's amendment was rejected.

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3380

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 14, 1913, PAGE 3780

Vote on the amendment of the Senate Committee on Finance to strike out the whole of paragraph 198, reading as follows:

"Wheat, 10 cents per bushel." This amendment placed wheat on the free list. The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.	
Lane, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.	

NAYS—32.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	*Ransdell*, La.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Warren, Wyo.

NOT VOTING—26.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	*Kern*, Ind.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.	Works, Calif.
Colt, R. I.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Root, N. Y.	
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	

3381

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 14, 1913, PAGE 3740.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gronna of North Dakota to paragraph 198 given above. Mr. Gronna's amendment read as follows:

198. Wheat, 6 cents per bushel; wheat flour and semolina, $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 cent per pound; bran and middlings, $\frac{1}{16}$ of 1 cent per pound.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	*Ransdell*, La.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—36.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—28.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	*Kern*, Ind.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chilton, W. Va.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Colt, R. I.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Root, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Gronna's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 14, 1913; PAGE 3742.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, to paragraph 208, amended by the Senate Committee on Finance to read as follows:

208. Eggs frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved in tins or other packages, not specially provided for in this section, including the weight of the immediate coverings or containers, 2 cents per pound; frozen or liquid egg albumen, 1 cent per pound.

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This Senate Committee on Finance amendment placed fresh eggs on the free list, see page 3747, Congressional Record. Senator Gronna's amendment read as follows:

Insert: "Eggs not specially provided for in this section, 3 cents per dozen." This would have removed fresh eggs from the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Crawford, S. D.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.

NAYS—35.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Tillman*, S. C.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Lane, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	*Williams*, Miss.
Lea, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bacon, Ga.	*Clarke*, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Root, N. Y.
Bankhead, Ala.	Colt, R. I.	Jackson, Md.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Borah, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Fall, N. Mex.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	Goff, W. Va.	*Owen*, Okla.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Ransdell*, La.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Gronna's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

3404

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 15, 1913, PAGE 3786.

Vote on amendment of Senate Committee on Finance to paragraph 200, making it read as follows: "Butter and butter substitutes, 2½ cents per pound."

(The amendment changed the House rate of 3 cents.)

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	
Kern, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NAYS—30.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Sherman, Ill.	
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Shively*, Ind.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Smith, Mich.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Colt, R. I.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

3408

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 15, 1913, PAGES 3789-3790.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Page of Vermont, to paragraph 200 quoted above, changing the rate to 4 cents.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.

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YEAS—29—Continued.

Brandegee, Conn.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Burton, Ohio	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	La Follette, Wis.	Sherman, Ill.	
Clapp, Minn.	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah	
Clark, Wyo.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. Dak.	

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kern, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	
Lane, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—28.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*Owen*, Okla.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	*Johnson*, Me.	Penrose, Pa.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Chilton, W. Va.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Colt, R. I.	*Gore*, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Stephenson, Wis.
Crawford, S. D.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Oliver, Pa.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Page's amendment was rejected.

3413

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 15, 1913, PAGE ~~3794~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Poindexter of Washington, changing the rate on hay from $2 to $3. The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Borah, Idaho	Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bacon, Ga.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Kern, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	
Lane, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.	
Lea, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Gore*, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Jackson, Md.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	*James*, Ky.	Penrose, Pa.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Poindexter's amendment was rejected.

3417

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 15, 1913, PAGES ~~3798~~ 3799.

Vote on proposal of Senator Gronna of North Dakota, to amend the bill by inserting a new paragraph as follows:

"216½. Potatoes, 15 cents per bushel of 60 pounds."

(Potatoes are on the free list.)

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—23.

Brady, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	*Thornton*, La.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Townsend, Mich.
Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	*Ransdell*, La.	Warren, Wyo.
Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.	

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NAYS—35.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hughes, N. J.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Tillman*, S. C.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Kern, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—37.

Bankhead, Ala.	Colt, R. I.	Jackson, Md.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	*Culberson*, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Cummins, Iowa	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Dillingham, Vt.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.
Chamberlain, Ore.	du Pont, Del.	Oliver, Pa.	*Williams*, Miss.
Chilton, W. Va.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Owen*, Okla.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	Goff, W. Va.	Penrose, Pa.	
Clark, Wyo.	*Gore*, Okla.	Root, N. Y.	
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	

So Mr. Gronna's amendment was rejected.

34/8

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 15, 1913, PAGE 3799–3800.

Vote on amendment proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance to change the rate on flaxseed, linseed, and other oil seeds not specially provided for from 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds to 15 cents.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin* Va.	*Shafroth* Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Tillman*, S. C.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Kern, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	*Williams*, Miss.

NAYS—22.

Brady, Idaho	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—37.

Bankhead, Ala.	Colt, R. I.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Borah, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Dillingham, Vt.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Burton, Ohio	du Pont, Del.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Chamberlain, Ore.	Fall, N. Mex.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Chilton, W. Va.	Goff, W. Va.	*Owen*, Okla.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	Penrose, Pa.	
Clark, Wyo.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Root, N. Y.	
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

3436

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 16, 1913, PAGE 3821.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Smoot of Utah, to strike out the duty of 1 cent per pound on caraway seed, restoring this commodity to the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Martin*, Va.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.

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NAYS—37—Continued.

Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Lane, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Lewis, Ill.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bacon, Ga.	Colt, R. I.	*Kern*, Ind.	Root, N. Y.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Smith*, Md.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Oliver, Pa.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Smoot's amendment was rejected.

3441

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 16, 1913, PAGE 3826.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, to insert the following paragraph:

220½. Herrings, pickled or salted, smoked or kippered, ½ of 1 cent per pound; herrings, fresh, ¼ of 1 cent per pound. Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for in this section, ¾ of 1 cent per pound; fish, skinned or boned, 1¼ cents per pound; mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, 1 cent per pound.

The passage of this amendment would have removed these commodities from the free list. The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—36.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—32.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Colt, R. I.	*Johnson*, Me.	Root, N. Y.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. Lodge's amendment was rejected.

3442

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 16, 1913, PAGE 3828.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Jones of Washington, to increase the rate on apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, green or ripe, from 10 cents per bushel of fifty pounds to 13 cents. The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—25.

Brady, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	*Thornton*, La.
Bristow, Kans.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER Wash.	Warren, Wyo.
Burton, Ohio	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.	
Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah.	
Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.	

NAYS—36.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Martin*, Va.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.

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NAYS—36—Contidued.

Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—34.

Borah, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Smith*, Ga.
Burleigh, Me.	Dillingham, Vt.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Smith*, Md.
Chamberlain, Ore.	du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chilton, W. Va.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clapp, Minn.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	Works, Calif.
Colt, R. I.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	
Crawford, S. D.	Jackson, Md.	Root, N. Y.	

So the amendment of Mr. Jones was rejected.

3452 ~~3553~~

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 16, 1913, PAGE ~~3834~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senate Committee on Finance placing a duty of $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 cent per pound on bananas.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.	

NAYS—28.

Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	*Ransdell*, La.	Weeks, Mass.

NOT VOTING—36.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Shields*, Tenn.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Gore*, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Md.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Johnson*, Me.	Penrose, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Colt, R. I.	*Lea*, Tenn.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Townsend, Mich.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

3510

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 19, 1913, PAGE ~~3902~~.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Bristow of Kansas, to strike out paragraphs 179 and 180 of the sugar schedule and substitute two new paragraphs. Senator Bristow's summary of the effect of this amendment is given on page 3851 of the Congressional Record for August 19. "My amendment would reduce the duty on refined sugar from \$1.90 to \$1.52½ per hundred pounds * * * Taking into consideration the 20 per cent preferential to Cuba, it reduces the duty on 96 centrifugal, which is the Cuban sugar we import, from \$1.348 immediately to \$1.14, and then again another reduction is made after three years to \$1.07, and in three years more to 97½ cents. So it reduces the duty on sugar to something less than \$1 per hundred pounds in states."

(The bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Finance reduced the duty to approximately \$1, to be free in three years.)

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	*Ransdell*, La.	
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	

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NAYS—39.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—22.

Bacon, Ga.	Dillingham, Vt.	*Martin*, Va.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sterling, S. D.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Kern*, Ind.	Root, N. Y.	
Culberson, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. Bristow's amendment was rejected. 3515

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 19, 1913, PAGE ~~3907.~~

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, to strike out the provision to place maple sugar and maple sirup, glucose or grape sugar, and sugar cane in its natural state or manufactured on the free list on and after May 1, 1916. The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—35.

Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Ransdell*, La.	Weeks, Mass.
Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.
Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	Oliver, Pa.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Jackson, Md.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shields*, Tenn.	

So Mr. Gallinger's amendment was rejected. 3537

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 20, 1913, PAGE ~~3940~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, to paragraph 256 reading as follows:

"Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, on spools, reels, or balls, or in skeins, cones, or tubes, or in any other form, not exceeding six hundred yards in length, 15 per cent ad valorem."

Senator Lippitt's amendment was to insert the following after the word "length:"

Shall pay the same rate of duty as the single yarns of which they are composed, but not less than 15 per cent ad valorem.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—33.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McCumber, N. D.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.	
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	Smith, Mich.	

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NAYS—39.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—23.

Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	Jackson, Md.	*Owen*, Okla.	Stephenson, Wis.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnson*, Me.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Cummins, Iowa	*Martin*, Va.	*Ransdell*, La.	Works, Calif.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Root, N. Y.	

So Mr. Lippitt's amendment was rejected.

3584

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 21, 1913, PAGE ~~3977~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, to paragraph 272 reading as follows:

"Flax, not hackled or dressed, ½ of 1 cent per pound."

Mr. McCumber's amendment was to amend the paragraph to read:

Flax, not hackled or dressed, 1 cent per pound."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	
Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bankhead, Ala.	Dillingham, Vt.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Smith, Mich.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Thornton*, La.
Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnson*, Me.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.
Cummins, Iowa	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. McCumber's amendment was rejected.

3584

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 21, 1913, PAGE ~~3977~~.

Vote on the amendment proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance to strike out paragraph 272 (given above) altogether, restoring flax to the free list.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	

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NAYS—30.

Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	
Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—28.

Bankhead, Ala.	Dillingham, Vt.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Cummins, Iowa	*Kern*, Ind.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to. 3586

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 21, 1913, PAGE ~~3980~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, to paragraph 274, reading as follows:

"Tow of flax, $10 per ton."

(The Committee on Finance amended the bill striking out this entire paragraph, placing this commodity on the free list).

Mr. McCumber's amendment was to insert the following in lieu of the paragraph stricken out:

274. Tow of flax used generally for upholstering and insulating, for refrigerators and refrigerator cars, paper and twine, and not used generally for weaving, $20 per ton.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	McCumber, N. Dak.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	McLean, Conn.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Nelson, Minn.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Shively*, Ind.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bankhead, Ala.	Dillingham, Vt.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Smith, Mich.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Owen*, Okla.	Sutherland, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clapp, Minn.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	Root, N. Y.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnson*, Me.	Sherman, Ill.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Cummins, Iowa	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. McCumber's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected. 3587

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 21, 1913, PAGE ~~3980~~.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, to insert the following in lieu of paragraph 274, given above, stricken out by the Senate Committee on Finance.

274. Tow of flax used generally for upholstering and insulating for refrigerators and refrigerator cars, paper, and twine, and not used generally for weaving, $10 per ton. The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	McCumber, N. D.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Nelson, Minn.	Townsend, Mich.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Norris, Neb.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	

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NAYS—36.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—32.

Bankhead, Ala.	Dillingham, Vt.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Smith*, Md.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Page, Vt.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Cummins, Iowa	*Johnson*, Me.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. McCumber's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 21, 1913, PAGE 3981

Vote on amendment proposed by Senate Committee on Finance to strike out paragraph 274, given on previous page.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—35.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NAYS—27.

Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	McCumber, N. D.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gronna, N. D.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Burton, Ohio	Jones, Wash.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Norris, Neb.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	

NOT VOTING—33.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Stephenson, Wis.
Borah, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	Oliver, Pa.	*Thornton*, La.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	Penrose, Pa.	*Weeks*, Mass.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Williams*, Miss.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	*Reed*, Mo.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	*Johnson*, Me.	Root, N. Y.	
Cummins, Iowa	*Kern*, Ind.	*Smith*, Md.	
Dillingham, Vt.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 26, 1913, PAGE 4169.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Page of Vermont, to paragraph 369 reading as follows:

369. Seal, sheep, goat, including lamb and kid skins, calfskins, and other skins and leather dressed and finished, including patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather, not specially provided for in this section,, and not for boot or shoe manufacturing purposes, chamois skins, pianoforte, pianoforte action, glove leather, enameled upholstery, automobile or furniture leather, 10 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That leather cut into forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles not specially provided for in this section shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

Senator Page's amendment was to strike out "10" and insert "15," so as to make it read "15 per cent ad valorem." The result was announced–yeas 22, nays, 46, as follows:

YEAS—22.

Bradley, Ky.	Kenyon, Iowa	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Lippitt, R. I.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Clapp, Minn.	Lodge, Mass.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	McCumber, N. D.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Root, N. Y.	
Jones, Wash.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah	

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NAYS—46.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*Hollis*, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Borah, Idaho	*James*, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bristow, Kans.	*Johnson*, Me.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Sutherland, Utah
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Crawford, S. D.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Cummins, Iowa	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	
Gore, Okla.	Norris, Neb.	*Simmons*, N. C.	

NOT VOTING—27.

Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio	Fall, N. Mex.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thornton*, La.
Catron, N. Mex.	Goff, W. Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	Gronna, N. D.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Williams*, Miss.
Colt, R. I.	Jackson, Md.	Sherman, Ill.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	La Follette, Wis.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. Page's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 26, 1913, PAGE 4191. 377-3

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Borah of Idaho, to Section 2, subdivision 2, of that part of the bill relating to the income tax, reading as follows:

Subdivision 2. In addition to the income tax provided under this section (herein referred to as the normal income tax) there shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon the net income of every individual an additional income tax (herein referred to as the additional tax) of 1 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $50,000, and 2 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $100,000, and 3 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000.

Senator Borah's amendment read as follows:

Strike out all after the word "exceeds," down to and including the figures "$100,000," and in lieu thereof to insert:

Ten thousand dollars, and does not exceed $30,000, and 2 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $50,000, and 3 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $80,000, and 4 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $100,000, and 5 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000.

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—17.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.
Bristow, Kans.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	
Catron, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Clapp, Minn.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—47.

Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Johnson*, Me.	Penrose, Pa.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Smoot, Utah
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	Lodge, Mass.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard* Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Warren, Wyo.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	Weeks, Mass.
Hollis, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—31.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brandegee, Conn.	du Pont, Del.	*Martin*, Va.	Sutherland, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	Gronna, N. D.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Colt, R. I.	Jackson, Md.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	Townsend, Mich.
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. Borah's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 27, 1913, PAGE ~~1236~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Bristow of Kansas, to the income tax section of the tariff bill.

The Income Tax section of the tariff law, as reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Finance, contained the following provisions:

(*A*) A tax of 1 per centum per annum on the entire net income, from whatever source derived, in excess of $3,000 for a single man and $4,000 for a married man.

(*B*) An additional tax of

One per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $50,000;

Two per centum upon the amount exceeding $50,000 and does not exceed $75,000;

Three per centum upon the amount exceeding $75,000 and not exceeding $100,000;

Four per centum upon the amount exceeding $100,000 and not $250,000;

Five per centum upon the amount exceeding $250,000 and not exceeding $500,000;

Six per centum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $500,000.

Senator Bristow's amendment read as follows:

Strike out "$20,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$10,000"; strike out "$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$20,000;" and strike out "$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$30,000;" strike out "$100,000" and the period and insert in lieu thereof "$30,000 and does not exceed $40,000, and 4 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $50,000, and 5 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $60,000, and 6 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $70,000, and 7 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $70,000 and does not exceed $80,000, and 8 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the toal net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $90,000, and 9 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $90,000 and does not exceed $100,000, and 10 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000."

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—16.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Norris, Neb.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—46.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bradley, Ky.	*James*, Ky.	Penrose, Pa.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Root, N. Y.	Townsend, Mich.
Chilton, W. Va.	Lodge, Mass.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Colt, R. I.	McLean, Conn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	Weeks, Mass.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hollis, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—33.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bacon, Ga.	Goff, W. Va.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Stone*, Mo.
Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	*Owen*, Okla.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	Jackson, Md.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Warren, Wyo.
Culberson, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.	
du Pont, Del.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Bristow's amendment was rejected.

3830

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 28, 1913, PAGE ~~1250~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, to that portion of the income tax section of the bill quoted above. Mr. La Follette's amendment read as follows:

To strike out all after the word "exceeds" to and including "$100,000," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "$10,000 and does not exceed $20,000, and 1½ per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $30,000, and 2 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $30,000 and does note exceed $40,000, and 2½ per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $50,000, and 3 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $60,000, and 4 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $60,000 but does not exceed $70,000, and 5 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $70,000 but does

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not exceed $80,000, and 6 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $80,000 but does not exceed $90,000, and 7 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $90,000 but does not exceed $100,000, and 10 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000." The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—17.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Brady, Idaho	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Bristow, Kans.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Clapp, Minn.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.	
Crawford, S. D.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.	

NAYS—43.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	Penrose, Pa.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	Smoot, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	Weeks, Mass.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	

NOT VOTING—35.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Oliver, Pa.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	Jackson, Md.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	Jones, Wash.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Warren, Wyo.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Smith*, Md.	Works, Calif.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. La Follette's amendment was rejected.

3834

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 28, 1913, PAGE ~~1254~~.

Amendment offered by Senator Bristow of Kansas to income tax section given on page 36 of this compilation.

Before the figure "1, (a)" insert "½ of," and before the figure "1, (b)" insert "½ of"; strike out "$20,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$10,000"; strike out "$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$20,000," and strike out the figure "2" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "1."

Strike out "$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$20,000," strike out "$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$30,000," and strike out the figure "3" and insert in lieu thereof "1½;" "$100,000" and the period and insert in lieu thereof "$30,000 and does not exceed $40,000, and 2 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $50,000, and 2½ per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $60,000, and 3 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $70,000, and 3½ per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $70,000 and does not exceed $80,000, and 4 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $90,000, and 4½ per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $90,000 and does not exceed $100,000, and 5 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000."

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 36 as follows:

YEAS—29.

Borah, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Crawford, S. D.	McLean, Conn.	Root, N. Y.	
Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—36.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.

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NOT VOTING—30.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	*Lane*, Ore.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clark, Wyo.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	Warren, Wyo.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	*Pittman*, Nev.	
Culberson, Tex.	Jones, Wash.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. Bristow's amendment was rejected.

3936

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 28, 1913, PAGE ~~4256~~.

Vote on the following amendment offered by Senator Poindexter of Washington to the income tax section; after "$100,000," insert the following:

And 10 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $500,000, and does not exceed $1,000,000, and 20 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $1,000,000.

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—12.

Borah, Idaho	Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.
Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Bristow, Kans.	Cummins, Iowa	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.

NAYS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*James*, Ky.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	Lodge, Mass.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	Page, Vt.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hitchcock, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Hollis, N. H.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—42.

Bacon, Ga.	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio	Jackson, Md.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Chamberlain, Ore.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	Weeks, Mass.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.
Dillingham, Vt.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.	
du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. Poindexter's amendment was rejected.

3952

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 28, 1913, PAGE ~~4272~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Norris of Nebraska, to strike out from the income tax section the following:

The total exemption on account of children shall not exceed $1,000.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Borah, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—34.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—34.

Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	McCumber, N. D.	*Stone*, Mo.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Thornton*, La.

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NOT VOTING—34—Continued.

Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clark, Wyo.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Root, N. Y.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Smith*, Md.	
Dillingham, Vt.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Norris's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 29, 1913, PAGE ~~4288~~ 3866

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the amendment being to insert the following in the income tax section of the bill:

After the first paragraph in section G, it is proposed to insert the following proviso, to come in after the word "welfare" in line 2:

Provided, That whenever a corporation, joint-stock company, or association shall produce or sell annually one-quarter or more of the entire amount of any line of production in the United States open to general manufacture or production the rate of tax to be levied, assessed, and paid per annum upon the entire net income of such corporation, joint-stock company, or association arising or accruing from all sources shall be as follows:

(*A*) If its production or sale be one-quarter and less than one-third of the total amount of any line of production, its annual tax shall be five times the normal tax hereinbefore imposed, to wit, 5 per cent.

(*B*) If its production or sale be one-third and less than one-half of the total amount of any line of production, its annual tax shall be ten times the normal tax hereinbefore imposed, to wit, 10 per cent.

(*C*) If its production or sale be one-half or more of the total amouut of any line of production for the whole country, its annual tax shall be twenty times the normal tax hereinbefore imposed, to wit, 20 per cent on its entire net income accruing from all sources. The words "line of production" above used shall be construed to mean any particular article or any particular commodity, or to mean any class of articles or commodities ordinarily manufactured in conjunction with each other from the same or similar materials; but no line of production shall subject a corporation to any additional tax imposed by this paragraph unless said line of production amounts to at least $10,000,000 a year, nor shall this additional tax provided for in this paragraph apply to corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations employing less than $50,000,000 capital represented by stock or bonds, or both. In the levying and collection of the tax authorized in this paragraph the findings of the Secretary of Commerce, as to the annual production and sale by corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations shall be taken as prima facie evidence; and whenever those findings show that a corporation, joint-stock company, or association controls one or more other corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations, directly or indirectly, the same line of production of the subsidiary concern shall be added to that of the controlling concern; and whenever it appears that two or more corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations have stockholders in common to the extent of 50 per cent in either, each shall pay the rate of tax that would be levied if the two concerns were united and their product combined. The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	

NAYS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	Smoot, Utah
Bankhead Ala.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	McLean, Conn.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	Sherman, Ill.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Colt, R. I.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	
James, Ky.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—24.

Brandegee, Conn.	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Reed*, Mo.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smith, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Chilton, W. Va.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Thornton*, La.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Tillman*, S. C.

So Mr. Hitchcock's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 29, 1913, PAGE 4294

Vote on proposal of Senator Jones of Washington to amend the following section of the income law:

"That nothing in this section shall be held to exclude from the computation of the net income the compensation paid any official by the governments of the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands or the political subdivisions thereof;" by inserting, after the words "Porto Rico," a comma and the word "Alaska."

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Fall, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clark, Wyo.	Jones, Calif.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Colt, R. I.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Clarke, Ark.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.	
James, Ky.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—29.

Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	McLean, Conn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Warren, Wyo.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Owen*, Okla.	Works, Calif.
du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Penrose, Pa.	
Fletcher, Fla.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	
Goff, W. Va.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Jones's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 29, 1913, PAGE 4306

Vote on the amendment offered by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, amendment being to strike out the following section relative to collecting the income tax.

Provided, That for a period of two years from and after the passage of this act the force of agents, deputy collectors, and inspectors authorized by this section of this act shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and without compliance with the conditions prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service," approved January 16, 1883, and amendments thereto, and with such compensation as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may fix with the approval of the limitations herein prescribed.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.	
James, Ky.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bradley, Ky.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Thornton*, La.
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.

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NOT VOTING—26—Continued.

Culberson, Tex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Williams*, Miss.
du Pont, Del.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	
Fall, N. Mex.	*Kern*, Ind.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Lodge's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected. 3885

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 29, 1913, PAGE ~~4306~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, to strike out the section quoted above and insert the following:

Provided, That all appointments under the provisions of this section shall be made in strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, and amendments thereto: *Provided further*, That hereafter when examinations are held for the positions of deputy collectors, agents, and inspectors the questions shall be so framed as to specifically test the capacity and fitness of the applicants for the several positions. The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Calif.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bradley, Ky.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Thornton*, La.
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	Gronna, N. D.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Townsend, Mich.
Culberson, Tex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	*Williams*, Miss.
du Pont, Del.	Jackson, Md.	*Reed*, Mo.	
Fall, N. Mex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Gallinger's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, AUGUST 29, 1913, PAGE ~~4311~~. 3889

Vote on amendment, by Senator Cummins of Iowa, reading as follows:

After the word "appointment."—*Provided further*, That the persons so appointed without the examination required by the said act approved January 16, 1883, and acts amendatory thereof, shall not be covered into the regular classified service without competitive examination. The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.
Brandegee, Conn.	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Smoot, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Calif.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—35.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Ga.	

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NOT VOTING—33.

Borah, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sutherland, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	McLean, Conn.	*Thornton*, La.
Bryan, Fla.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	*Myers*, Mont.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Williams*, Miss.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	*Kern*, Ind.	Penrose, Pa.	
Dillingham, Vt.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Smith, Mich.	
du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Stephenson, Wis.	

So Mr. Cummins' amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 30, 1913, PAGE ~~4331~~ 3241.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Root of New York, to following section of the bill:

If the collector shall deem the appraisement of any imported merchandise too low, he may, within 60 days thereafter, appeal to reappraisement which shall be made by one of the general appraisers, or if the importer, owner, agent, or consignee of such merchandise shall deem the appraisement thereof *too high*, and shall have complied with the requirements of law with respect to the entry and appraisement of merchandise, he may within 10 days thereafter appeal for reappraisement by giving notice thereof to the collector in writing. Such appeal shall be deemed to be finally abandoned and waived unless within two days from the date of filing thereof the person who filed such notice shall deposit with the collector of customs a fee of $1.

The amendment read as follows:

Strike out "deem" and insert "be dissatisfied with;" and then strike out the words "too high."

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Borah, Idaho	Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.
Bradley, Ky.	Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McLean, Conn.	Root, N. Y.
Brandegee, Conn.	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—36.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.

NOT VOTING—31.

Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sterling, S. D.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Culberson, Tex.	La Follette, Wis.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thornton*, La.
du Pont, Del.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Sherman, Ill.	Townsend, Mich.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Goff, W. Va.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Md.	*Williams*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Root's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, AUGUST 30, 1913, PAGE ~~4380~~ 3959.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Sutherland of Utah, to strike out the following section of the bill:

Q. That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this act and to no other duty, upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof: *Provided*, That when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

and insert the following:

Q. That all goods, wares, and merchandise imported prior to the day when this act shall go into effect for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued shall be subjected, upon the entry or the with-

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drawal thereof, to the duties in force when such goods, wares, and merchandise were imported or previously entered, respectively.

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—23.

Bradley, Ky.	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	

NAYS—35.

Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Borah, Idaho	*Gore*, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Thornton*, La.
Burton, Ohio	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	
du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	
Fall, N. Mex.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shields*, Tenn.	

4079

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1913, PAGE ~~4195~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Jones of Washington, the amendment being to remove shingles from the free list and put them on the dutiable list at 40 cents a thousand, this amendment to be inserted in paragraph 176.

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	
Colt, R. I.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—44.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bristow, Kans.	La Follette, Wis.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Cummins, Iowa	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kenyon, Iowa	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—30.

Bacon, Ga.	Crawford, S. D.	Jackson, Md.	*Reed*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Sherman, Ill.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Pittman*, Nev.	

So Mr. Jones's amendment was rejected.

4079

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1913, PAGE ~~4195~~.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Jones of Washington, to place shingles on the dutiable list at 25 cents a thousand. The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—22.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Page, Vt.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	Penrose, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.

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YEAS—22—Continued.

Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—42.

Ashurst, Ariz.	La Follette, Wis.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bristow, Kans.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Cummins, Iowa	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	Norris, Neb.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kenyon, Iowa	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	
Kern, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—31.

Bacon, Ga.	Crawford, S. D.	*James*, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Sherman, Ill.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	McCumber, N. D.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	McLean, Conn.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Clapp, Minn.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Weeks, Mass.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	Oliver, Pa.	

So Mr. Jones's amendment was rejected.

4086

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1913, PAGE ~~4501~~

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Norris of Nebraska, to strike out paragraph 238 reading as follows:

238. Dandelion root, and acorns prepared, and articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee not specially provided for in this section, 2 cents per pound.

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Borah, Idaho	Colt, R. I.	Kenyon, Iowa	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Cummins, Iowa	Norris, Neb.	Weeks, Mass.
Bristow, Kans.	Fall, N. Mex.	Page, Vt.	
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—44.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bradley, Ky.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Robinson*, Ark.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bryan, Fla.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	McCumber, N. D.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hughes, N. J.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
James, Ky.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Johnson, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Kern, Ind.	Perkins, Calif.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Lane, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—33.

Bacon, Ga.	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	Penrose, Pa.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Pittman*, Nev.	
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

So the amendment of Mr. Norris was rejected.

4089

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1913, PAGE ~~4504-5~~

Vote on proposal by Senator Jones of Washington, to amend paragraph 490 reading as follows:

290. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, 10 per cent ad valorem.

by inserting after the words "ad valorem," the following proviso:

Provided, That jute grain bags, known commercially as standard Calcutta, 22-inch by 32-inch grain bags, shall be admitted free of duty.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah

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YEAS—26—Continued.

Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.	

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bradley, Ky.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	*Williams*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.	
Kern, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.	

NOT VOTING—31.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Pomerene*, Ohio
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Burton, Ohio	*Fletcher*, Fla.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	*Owen*, Okla.	Warren, Wyo.
Clarke, Ark.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Pittman*, Nev.	

So Mr. Jones's amendment was rejected.

4120

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1913, PAGE ~~4548~~.

Vote on amendment of Senator Bradley of Kentucky, to insert the following in the bill:

275. Hemp, hackled, known as line of hemp, 2¼ cents per pound; hemp, not hackled or dressed, 1⅛ cents per pound; tow hemp, 1⅛ cents per pound.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Ransdell*, La.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*Smith*, Md.	
du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.	
Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, S. C.	

So Mr. Bradley's amendment was rejected.

4121

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1913, PAGE ~~4549~~.

Vote on the amendment of the Committee on Finance, said amendment being to strike out the following paragraph:

275. Hemp, and tow of hemp, ½ cent per pound; hemp, hackled, known as "line of hemp," 1 cent per pound. The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.

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YEAS—38—Continued.

Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NAYS—36.

Borah, Idaho	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Ransdell*, La.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—21.

Bacon, Ga.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Smith*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Penrose, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*Smith*, Md.	
du Pont, Del.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

4137

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1913, PAGE ~~4554~~.

Roll call on amendment offered by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, to paragraph 145 reading as follows:

"Aluminum, aluminum scrap, and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, 2 cents per pound; aluminum in plates, sheets, bars, strips, and rods, 3½ cents per pound; barium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, and alloys of which said metals are the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem."

Senator Kenyon's amendment read as follows:

After the words "chief value" and the comma, it is proposed to strike out the words "25 per cent ad valorem," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "shall be exempt from duty." The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—12.

Brady, Idaho	Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Bristow, Kans.	Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—55.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Perkins, Calif.	Smoot, Utah
Bacon, Ga.	*James*, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	Stephenson, Wis.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bradley, Ky.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clark, Wyo.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	Oliver, Pa.	*Simmons*, N. C.	Warren, Wyo.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	Weeks, Mass.
Hitchcock, Neb.	Page, Vt.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	Penrose, Pa.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—28.

Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Pittman*, Nev.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.
Clarke, Ark.	*Gore*, Okla.	McLean, Conn.	*Smith*, Md.
Colt, R. I.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smith, Mich.
Culberson, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Cummins, Iowa	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Owen*, Okla.	Townsend, Mich.

4248

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1913, PAGE ~~4636~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, to paragraph 621 of the free list, reading as follows:

"Swine, cattle, sheep, and all other domestic live animals suitable for human food not otherwise provided for in this section."

Mr. McCumber's amendment read as follows:

Provided, That any of the foregoing specified articles shall be subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem when imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency

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or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty upon such articles imported from the United States. The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	
Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	
Kern, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Borah, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	McLean, Conn.	*Smith*, S. C.
Brady, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Martin*, Va.	*Stone*, Mo.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Gronna, N. D.	*Overman*, N. C.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clarke, Ark.	*James*, Ky.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Works, Calif.

So Mr. McCumber's amendment was rejected.

4308

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 5, 1913; PAGE ~~4711~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, to paragraph 548 of the free list reading in part as follows:

"Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this section. * * *"

Mr. McCumber's amendment read as follows:

Provided further, That any of the foregoing specified articles shall be subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem when imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency, or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty on such articles imported from the United States. The result was announced–yeas 32, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—40.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Tillman*, S. C.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Kern, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—23.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Chilton*, W. Va.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.
Borah, Idaho	Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Owen*, Okla.
Bryan, Fla.	Colt, R. I.	Gronna, N. D.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Burleigh, Me.	*Culberson*, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	Smith, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	

So Mr. McCumber's amendment was rejected.

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4301

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 5, 1913, PAGE 4742.

Vote on amendment proposed on behalf of the Senate Committee on Finance by Senator Thomas of Colorado, the amendment being to insert the following paragraph in the free list:

"615½. Steel engraved forms for bonds, debentures, stock certificates, negotiable receipts, notes, and other securities; and engraved steel plates, dyes, and rolls, suitable for use in engraving or printing bonds, stocks, certificates, or other securities."

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—40.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Kern, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.

NAYS—32.

Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Crawford, S. D.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—23.

Bankhead, Ala.	Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.
Borah, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Oliver, Pa.
Bryan, Fla.	du Pont, Del.	Jackson, Md.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	La Follette, Wis.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	

So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

4306

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 5, 1913, PAGE 4747.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania to increase the rate on stockings and half hose composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber from 30 per cent ad valorem to 50 per cent ad valorem.

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Brandegee, Conn.	Lippitt, R. I.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	
Clark, Wyo.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.	
Colt, R. I.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—47.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Jones, Wash.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Ransdell*, La.	Sterling, S. D.
Borah, Idaho	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bristow, Kans.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Crawford, S. D.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.
Bryan, Fla.	Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Chamberlain, Ore.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	*Owen*, Okla.	

So Mr. Penrose's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913, PAGE 4758.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, to paragraph 257 reading in part as follows:

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, woven figured, or mercerized, containing yarns the average number of which does not exceed number nine, 7½ per centum ad valorem; etc.

and to paragraph 268 reading as follows:

"Cotton table damask, and manufactures of cotton table damask, or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section; cotton cloth composed wholly or in part of threads or plyed yarns made of singles of different numbers, 25 per centum ad valorem."

Senator Lippitt's amendments read as follows:

To strike out the words "woven figured," and, as a substtute for paragraph 268, to insert the following:

268. Figured or fancy cotton cloth woven by means of jacquard, dobby, drop box, lappet, leno, swivel, or other similar attachments, or containing novelty yarns in whole or in part other than the ordinary ply or cable-laid yarn or thread, there shall be paid a duty of 10 per cent in addition to the duty or duties imposed upon such cotton cloth by the various provisions of his section, the intent of this paragraph being to add this duty or duties to those to which such cotton cloth would be liable if the provisions of this paragraph did not exist.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Borah, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.	
Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Brady, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Townsend, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Martin*, Va.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	
Crawford, S. D.	Gronna, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	
Culberson, Tex.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Stephenson, Wis.	

So Mr. Lippitt's amendment was rejected.

4337

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPT. 6, 1913, PAGES 4759–4760.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Poindexter of Washington, to paragraph 649 of the free list covering logs, timber and lumber of various kinds. Senator Poindexter's amendment was to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That when an export duty is imposed by any foreign country, or any Province or subdivision thereof, on logs, blocks, or other raw material from which lumber or shingles are manufactured, or if the export of such logs or raw material from such foreign country, or any Province or subdivision thereof, or any class of lands therein, into the United States shall be prohibited, then in either event there shall be levied and collected a duty of $1.25 per thousand feet upon lumber and 25 cents per thousand upon shingles imported into the United States from such foreign country.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.	Sutherland, Utah
Clark, Wyo.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.
Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.	

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NAYS—43.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.
Bristow, Kans.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hitchcock, Neb.	Norris, Neb.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Brady, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	Townsend, Mich.
Bryan, Fla.	du Pont, Del.	*Martin*, Va.	Weeks, Mass.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Williams*, Miss.
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	
Chamberlain, Ore.	Gronna, N. D.	Penrose, Pa.	
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Smith, Mich.	

So the amendment of Mr. POINDEXTER was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913, PAGES ~~4763-64~~ 4241

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, to increase the duty on wheat from 10 to 20 cents per bushel.

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Cummins, Iowa	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Williams*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—27.

Brady, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Martin*, Va.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Clapp, Minn.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. McCumber's amendment was rejected.

4253

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913, PAGE ~~4776~~

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Works of California, to create a tariff commission of nine members to fully investigate the tariff rates provided by law and to ascertain as nearly as possible the cost of production of commodities in other countries, and to make all pertinent investigations, such commission to make annual reports to Congress of its investigations and recommendations.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Borah, Idaho	Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.

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NAYS—37.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	
Kern, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.	
Lane, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bacon, Ga.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	*Martin*, Va.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bryan, Fla.	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Page, Vt.	
Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	

So Mr. Works's amendment was rejected.

4358

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913, PAGE ~~4781~~.

Vote on amendment of Senate Committee on Finance to strike out paragraph 658 of the free list reading as follows:

"Works of art (except rugs and carpets), collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, works in bronze, marble, terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, artistic antiquities, and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value which shall have been produced more than one hundred years prior to the date of importation, but the free importation of such objects shall be subject to such regulations as to proof of antiquity as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

658. That when works of art, including paintings in oil and water colors, pastels, drawings and sketches in pen and ink, or pencil or water colors, etchings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, works in bronze, marble, wood, terra cotta, parian, pottery, porcelain or glass, artistic antiquities, and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value on which duties shall have been paid under the provisions of the act, and shall within five years after the importation be purchased by or for, or presented to, and accepted in good faith, by a national institution or any State or municipal corporation or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, or any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts, sciences, agriculture, or education, as its permanent property for permanent free exhibition at a fixed place for at least four days in each week, of at least eight months in each year, and not to be sold, there shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the purchaser or donor from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated an amount equal to the amount of duties paid, upon production of evidence satisfactory to him of such purchase or donation and acceptance upon the terms and conditions herein prescribed.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Thompson*, Kans.
James, Ky.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Walsh*, Mont.

NAYS—27.

Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Fall, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Kenyon, Iowa	Root, N. Y.	

NOT VOTING—36.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	Penrose, Pa.
Borah, Idaho	Goff, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Reed*, Mo.
Brady, Idaho	*Gore*, Okla.	*Martine*, N. J.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	*Myers*, Mont.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Nelson, Minn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.

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NOT VOTING—36—Continued.

Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Oliver, Pa.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.

So the committee amendments were agreed to.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913, PAGE 4352.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Cummins, of Iowa. This amendment was to add the following to the free list:

It shall be unlawful from and after January 1,1914, for any common carrier to charge collect, or receive a higher rate for the transportation of any of the articles or commodities hereinbefore mentioned, or of substantially similar articles and commodities having been grown, produced, or manufactured in the United Sgates, over the same line in the same direction than it charges, collects, or receives for the transportation of such articles or commodities when imported into the United States from a foreign country.

No common carrier in conforming to the foregoing provision shall increase any rate without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, entered after a full hearing upon an application for such increase.

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—24

Borah, Idaho	Colt, R. I.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.
Brandegee, Conn.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.

NAYS—33.

Bacon, Ga.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Md.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kern, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.	
Lane, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.	
Martine, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.	

NOT VOTING—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.
Brady, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bryan, Fla.	Goff, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	Sutherland, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Jackson, Md.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Chilton, W. Va.	*James*, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Page, Vt.	
Clarke, Ark.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Perkins, Calif.	

So Mr. Cummin's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913, PAGE 4353.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, the amendment being to add the following section to the end of the free list:

At the end of Section 1, insert:

That whatever articles are exported to the United States of a class or kind made or produced in the United States, if the export or actual selling price to an importer in the United States or the price at which such goods are consigned is less than the actual market value or wholesale price of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to the United States at the time of its exportation to the United States, there shall, in addition to the duties otherwise established, be levied, collected, and paid on such article on its importation into the United States a special duty (or dumping duty) equal to the difference between the said export or actual selling price of the article for export or the price at which such goods are consigned and the said actual market value or wholesale price thereof for home consumption in the country of exportation, and such special duty (or dumping duty) shall be levied, collected, and paid on such article although it is not otherwise dutiable: *Provided*, That the said special duty shall not exceed 15 per cent ad valorem in any case, and that goods whereon the duties otherwise established are equal to 50 per cent ad valorem shall be exempt from such special duty.

"Export price" or "selling price" or "price at which such goods are consigned" in this section shall be held to mean and include the exporter's price for the goods, exclusive of all charges thereon after their shipment from the place whence exported directly to the United States.

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Invoices of such goods shall show in parallel columns the export or selling price or price at which the goods are consigned and the actual market value or wholesale price thereof for home consumption in the country of exportation, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this section and for the enforcement thereeof.

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—15.

Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	

NAYS—34.

Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kern, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Md.	
Lane, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.	

NOT VOTING—46.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead, Ala.	Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, S. C.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	*Martin*, Va.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Gore*, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Page, Vt.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.	
Clarke, Ark.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

So Mr. Penrose's amendment was rejected.

4387

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913, PAGE ~~4794.~~

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Cummins of Iowa to levy a tax of 10 per cent upon all sales made on stock exchanges, boards of trade, and other like institutions wherein the seller is not the owner of the things sold at the time the transaction takes place. The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—16.

Brady, Idaho	Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—35.

Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin, Va.*	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Swanson*, Va.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	Sherman, Ill.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Jackson, Md.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thornton*, La.
James, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
Kern, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—44.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Culberson*, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.
Bacon, Ga.	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.
Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	McCumber, N. D.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Borah, Idaho.	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bradley, Ky.	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burton, Ohio.	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.
Colt, R. I.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Penrose, Pa.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.

So the amendment of Mr. Cummins was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913, PAGE 1707.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Poindexter of Washington to insert a new section at the end of the bill to establish a tariff commission of five members, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of fifteen years, to make such investigations as will enable them to decide approximately what rate of duty upon the several articles would place the domestic and foreign producer upon an equal and fair competitive basis in the home market, the commission having authority to adjust items and schedules so as to make the same conform from time to time with the rule stated.

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smoot, Utah.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Calif.	Penrose, Pa.	
Colt, R. I.	Kenyon, Iowa.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Cummins, Iowa.	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.	

NAYS—32.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clark, Wyo.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Thornton*, La.
Hollis, N. H.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, Md.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Johnson, Me.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Smith*, S. C.	*Williams*, Miss.

NOT VOTING—43.

Bacon, Ga.	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Bankhead, Ala.	Goff, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Borah, Idaho.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sutherland, Utah
Burton, Ohio	~~Jackson, Md.~~	Oliver, Pa.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Catron, N. Mex.	*James*, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	Townsend, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Kern*, Ind.	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Reed*, Mo.	

So Mr. Poindexter's amendment was rejected.

4420

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1913, PAGE 1884.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Dillingham of Vermont, the amendment being to insert the following in the Income Tax section of the bill:

P. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to annually distribute such sum as may be derived from the imposition of the income tax, as provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this section, to the several States in the proportion which the population of each State bears to the total population of the United States, to be expended in the construction and maintenance of the public highways in such States, respectively: *Provided, however*, That no such annual apportionment shall be claimed by or delivered to any State until it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that such State has appropriated for expenditure during the current year for the construction and improvement of its public highways a sum equal in amount to the apportionment under this act.

The Senator from Vermont modified his amendment by inserting after the word "distribute," the words "for a period of two years;" and at the end of the amendment to insert a comma and the words:

And if any State fails to make appropriation as above during any year the amount designated and set aside for such State shall revert to the Treasury of the United States. The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—14.

Bradley, Ky.	Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger, N. H.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brandegee, Conn.	Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Warren, Wyo.
Bristow, Kans.	Dillingham, Vt.	Page, Vt.	
Catron, N. Mex.	Fall, N. Mex.	Perkins, Calif.	

NAYS—55.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Johnson*, Me.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Sterling, S. D.
Borah, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Stone*, Mo.
Brady, Idaho	Kenyon, Iowa	*Ransdell*, La.	Sutherland, Utah

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NAYS—55—Continued.

Bryan, Fla.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clapp, Minn.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Cummins, Iowa.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	Norris, Neb.	Sherman, Ill.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Weeks, Mass.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Jackson, Md.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bacon, Ga.	*Gore*, Okla.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	Nelson, Minn.	*Smith*, S. C.
Burton, Ohio.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Smoot, Utah
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Oliver, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Penrose, Pa.	Works, Calif.
du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Shively*, Ind.	
Goff, W. Va.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Md.	

So Mr. Dillingham's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1913, PAGE ~~1903~~ 4468-69

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Norris of Nebraska to provide for an inheritance tax upon all bequests, beginning after the first $50,000, which is exempted, and running up to as high as 75 per cent on that part of any bequest which exceeds $50,000,000.

Table showing rate of taxation proposed.

	Per cent.
The first $50,000 of any inheritance	Exempted.
The next $50,000 of any inheritance taxed at	1
The next $100,000 of any inheritance taxed at	2
The next $100,000 of any inheritance taxed at	3
The next $100,000 of any inheritance taxed at	4
The next $100,000 of any inheritance taxed at	5
The next $500,000 of any inheritance taxed at	7
The next $1,000,000 of any inheritance taxed at	10
The next $2,000,000 of any inheritance taxed at	15
The next $5,000,000 of any inheritance taxed at	20
The next $10,000,000 of any inheritance taxed at	30
The next $15,000,000 of any inheritance taxed at	45
The next $16,000,000 of any inheritance taxed at	60
All over $50,000,000 of any inheritance taxed at	75

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 58, as follows:

YEAS—12.

Borah, Idaho	Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.
Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.

NAYS—58.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Hollis*, N. H.	Penrose, Pa.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bankhead, Ala.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Perkins, Calif.	*Smith*, Ga.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jackson, Md.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.
Bryan, Fla.	*James*, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Stone*, Mo.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	Sutherland, Utah
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge, Mass.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Colt, R. I.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Myers*, Mont.	Sherman, Ill.	*Williams*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shields*, Tenn.	
Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	*Shively*, Ind.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bradley, Ky.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	Warren, Wyo.
Burton, Ohio	*Kern*, Ind.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, S. C.	
du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah.	So Mr. Norris's amend-
Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	*Thomas*, Colo.	ment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1913, PAGE 4935.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, to schedule K. The following is Mr. La Follette's summary of the amendment as given in his speech of Sept. 8, pages 4924–4936 of the current Congressional Record for Sept. 8, 1913:

"The ad valorem duty on wools of the first class at the present is about 49 per cent. I have here an amendment that reduces that duty to 30 per cent for one year, the duty to go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1914. It reduces the duty at the end of a year to 25 per cent, that duty to remain in force for a year, and then the duty is to be reduced to 15 per cent, to continue in force thereafter. For all the paragraphs of Schedule K on the base of each of these duties on raw wool are carefully graded duties on the cloth, measuring the difference in the cost of converting that wool into all the manufactured products between this country and England.

As regarding the duties provided for raw wool in my substitute, the level of rates on wool manufactures, except those upon tops and one or two other items, is substantially the same as the level of rates provided in the pending bill."

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.	

NAYS—39.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Gore, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Johnson, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—27.

Bacon, Ga.	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bankhead, Ala.	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bradley, Ky.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Burleigh, Me.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	*James*, Ky.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Reed*, Mo.	Works, Calif.
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. La Follette's amendment was rejected.

4471

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1913, PAGE 4936.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, to Schedule K of the tariff bill. Briefly, Senator La Follette's amendment proposed removing wool of the first class from the free list and placing a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem on it, removing various kinds of waste from the free list and placing a tariff of 12½ per centum ad valorem on them, increasing the duty on combed wool or tops and all wools advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washing or scoured condition, not otherwise specially provided for, from 8 per centum ad valorem to 25 per centum ad valorem; increasing the rate on blankets from 25 per centum ad valorem to 40 per centum ad valorem; increasing the rate on dress goods from 35 per centum ad valorem to 40 per cetnum ad valorem; on ready made clothing, from 35 per centum ad valorem to 45 per centum ad valorem; and changing the rates slightly on carpets, bands, webbing and other commodities.

Senator La Follette's summary of this amendment is that it starts with a duty of 15 per per centum on raw wool and then makes the corresponding duties on the manufactured products as they should be in order to measure the difference in the cost of production on the manufactured product. The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jackson, Md.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Ill.	Penrose, Pa.	
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	
Cummins, Iowa	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	

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NAYS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gore, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	*Owen*, Okla.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.
Colt, R. I.	*James*, Ky.	Smith, Mich.	
Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Smith*, S. C.	
Culberson, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	Sterling, S. D.	

So Mr. La Follette's amendment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1913, PAGE ~~4912~~ 4491

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Catron of New Mexico, to strike out paragraphs 295 to 318 of Schedule K and insert ten new paragraphs placing a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem on raw wool waste of various kinds, yarns and materials of which wool is the component part of chief value, to increase the rate on dress goods from 35 per centum ad valorem to 60 per centum ad valorem; to increase the rate on blankets from 25 per centum ad valorem to 45 per centum ad valorem; and increasing the rates in varying amounts on carpets, rugs, etc.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—26.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Warren, Wyo.
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Sherman, Ill.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Smoot, Utah	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.	

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—31.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	*Reed*, Mo.
Brady, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Root, N. Y.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Norris, Neb.	*Smith*, Ga.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Oliver, Pa.	Smith, Mich.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	*Owen*, Okla.	Townsend, Mich.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Penrose, Pa.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	

So Mr. Catron's amendment was rejected.

4492

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1913, PAGE ~~4913~~

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, to amend Schedule E covering Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures of, by striking out the following proviso:

Provided further, That on and after the 1st day of May, 1916, the articles hereinbefore enumerated in this paragraph shall be admitted free of duty.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.

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YEAS—36—Continued.

Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	*Ransdell*, La.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	Goff, W. Va.	*Overman*, N. C.	Townsend, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	Perkins, Calif.	
Burton, Ohio	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	So Mr. Ransdell's amend-
Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Smith, Mich.	ment was rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4548

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Jones of Washington, to insert the following:

J. Subsection 7. That upon all goods, wares, and merchandise imported under the provisions of this act in vessels not built or not registered prior to the passage of this act under the laws of the United States, there shall be imposed and collected a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, and on such goods, wares, and merchandise as are otherwise admitted free there shall be imposed and collected a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem if imported in vessels not built or not registered under the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That the President is directed to cause to be abrogated without unnecessary delay, and in the manner therein provided, all treaties which contravene this provision; and, until so abrogated, this provision shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vesssels affected by such treaties. The result was announced—yeas 8, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—8.

Bradley, Ky.	Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.
Brandegee, Conn.	Clark, Wyo.	Norris, Neb.	Sherman, Ill.

NAYS—42.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	Page, Vt.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	Sterling, S. D.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	McLean, Conn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	Oliver, Pa.	*Simmons*, N. C.	Works, Calif.
Johnson, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Kenyon, Iowa	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—45.

Bacon, Ga.	*Culberson*, Tex.	Lodge, Mass.	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead, Ala.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Borah, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Bryan, Fla.	Goff, W. Va.	Penrose, Pa.	*Swanson*, Va.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Townsend, Mich.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Jackson, Md.	*Ransdell*, La.	Weeks, Mass.
Clarke, Ark.	La Follette, Wis.	Root, N. Y.	
Colt, R. I.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Crawford, S. D.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Md.	

So the amendment of Mr. Jones was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4939.

Vote on the amendment made by the Committee of the Whole, the amendment being to strike out the following:

That a discount of 5 per cent on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 12—as follows:

YEAS—41.

Ashurst, Ariz.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Reed*, Mo.	Sterling, S. D.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Lodge, Mass.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	McLean, Conn.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	
James, Ky.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Johnson, Me.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NAYS—12.

Bradley, Ky.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Sherman, Ill.
Catron, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	Norris, Neb.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—42.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Lippitt, R. I.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brady, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sutherland, Utah
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Penrose, Pa.	*Swanson*, Va.
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	Gronna, N. D.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Townsend, Mich.
Clapp, Minn.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	Warren, Wyo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Root, N. Y.	*Williams*, Miss.
Colt, R. I.	Jackson, Md.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	*Smith*, Md.	

So the amendment was concurred in.

4550

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4939.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Bristow of Kansas, to remove swine, cattle, sheep and all other domestic live animals from the free list and place a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on them. The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bradley, Ky.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	*Thornton*, La.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Page, Vt.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	*Ransdell*, La.	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.	
Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—33.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Kern, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—33.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Stephenson, Wis.
Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Brandegee, Conn.	du Pont, Del.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Swanson*, Va.
Bryan, Fla.	Fall, N. Mex.	Penrose, Pa.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Townsend, Mich
Burton, Ohio	*Gore*, Okla.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	Warren, Wyo.
Chilton, W. Va.	Gronna, N. D.	*Reed*, Mo.	
Clarke, Ark.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	Root, N. Y.	
Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Bristow's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE ~~4940~~.

Vote on concurring in the amendment agreed to by the Senate as in Committee of the Whole to strike out the duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on cattle and place them on the free list. The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—33.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bryan, Fla.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, Md.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

NAYS—28.

Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	Smoot, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Gallinger, N. H.	McLean, Conn.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa.	Perkins. Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	La Follette, Wis.	*Ransdell*, La.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—34.

Bacon, Ga.	Fall, N. Mex.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bankhead, Ala.	Goff, W. Va.	Oliver, Pa.	*Swanson*, Va.
Borah, Idaho	Gronna, N. D.	Penrose, Pa.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Townsend, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Burton, Ohio.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Reed*, Mo.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.	
du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.	

So the amendment was concurred in.

4551

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE ~~4941~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota inserting a new paragraph 198, to read as follows: 198. Wheat, 15 cents per bushel.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Sutherland, Utah
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	*Ransdell*, La.	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.	
Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah.	

NAYS—35.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bryan, Fla.	La Follette, Wis.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, Md.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Smith*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Gore, Okla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	

NOT VOTING—31.

Bankhead, Ala.	du Pont, Del.	Lippitt, R. I.	Stephenson, Wis.
Borah, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Oliver, Pa.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Penrose, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio.	Gronna, N. D.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Chamberlin, Ore.	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*Reed*, Mo.	Warren, Wyo.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Root, N. Y.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. McCumber's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4948.

Vote on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole placing a duty of 1–10 of 1 cent per pound on bananas.

The results was announced—yeas 38, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NAYS—32.

Borah, Idaho	Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.
Bradley, Ky.	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah.
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.	*Thornton*, La.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Ransdell*, La.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	Works, Calif.

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	Goff, W. Va.	Lippitt, R. I.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	*Gore*, Okla.	McLean, Conn.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Crawford, S. D.	*Johnson*, Me.	Oliver, Pa.	*Williams*, Miss.
Culberson, Tex.	La Follette, Wis.	Penrose, Pa.	
du Pont, Del.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.	
Fall, N. Mex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.	

So the amendment was concurred in.

4554

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4944.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Bristow of Kansas, to insert the following new paragraph:

188½. Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork: bacon and ham; meats of all kinds, 15 per cent ad valorem. (These commodities are on the free list.)

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—32.

Borah, Idaho.	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.
Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jackson, Md.	Oliver, Pa.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, W. Va.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Thornton*, La.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Ransdell*, La.	Warren, Wyo.
Colt, R. I.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	Weeks, Mass.

NAYS—38.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Gore, Okla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	Works, Calif.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Johnson, Me.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Bankhead, Ala.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Smith, Mich.
Bryan, Fla.	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Smith*, S. C.
Burleigh Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burton, Ohio	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Newlands, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Chilton, W. Va.	Goff, W. Va.	*Overman*, N. C.	
Clapp, Minn.	Gronna, N. D.	Penrose, Pa.	
Crawford, S. D.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	

So Mr. Bristow's amendment was rejected.

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4561

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4945.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Cummins of Iowa, amendment reading in part as follows:

Provided, That if, with respect to any article or commodity upon which an import duty is laid under the provisions of this act, substantial, effective, and actual competition as to extent of production, price for sale, or manner of distribution has ceased, or shall in the future cease, to exist among domestic producers or sellers, or both, generally throughout the United States, or if the buyers, users, or consumers of any such article or commodity are now or shall hereafter be deprived, and without regard to the cause or causes of such deprivation, generally throughout the United States, of the benefits and advantages of substantial, effective, and actual competition with respect thereto, then and so long as such conditions, or either of them, shall exist all imports of such articles or commodities shall be admitted free of duty into all the ports of the United States.

The rest of this amendment provides for the administration of this section.

The result was announced—yeas 20, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—20.

Brady, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Fall, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	Page, Vt.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.

NAYS—43.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, Md.
Chilton, W. Va.	La Follette, Wis.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Stone*, Mo.
Clark, Wyo.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	Sutherland, Utah
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	*Swanson*, Va.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Gallinger, N. H.	*Myers*. Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Gore, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—32.

Bacon, Ga.	Colt, R. I.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Penrose, Pa.
Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Saulsbury*, Del.
Borah, Idaho	*Culberson*. Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.
Bradley, Ky.	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	Smith, Mich.
Bryan, Fla.	Goff, W. Va.	Nelson, Minn.	*Smith*, S. C.
Burleigh, Me.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	*Hitchcock*, Neb.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Williams*, Miss.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Kern*, Ind.	Oliver, Pa.	Works, Calif.

So the amendment of Mr. Cummins, was rejected.

4604

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4951.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Norris of Nebraska, to insert the following:

That whenever the President shall ascertain as a fact that any country, dependency, state, colony, province, or other political subdivision of government is a party to any conspiracy or combination to monopolize and control the trade or commerce between the United States and such foreign country, dependency, state, colony, province, or other political subdivision of government of any of the products of such country, whereby the prices of such products are increased to the consumers of the United States, or has any law, rule, or regulation legalizing any such combination or conspiracy, or has any law, rule, or regulation valorizing any of the products of such foreign country by purchasing any part of the same and holding the same out of the markets of the world, whereby the price of the same is increased to the consumers of the United States, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend by proclamation, the operation of the provisions of this act relative to the rates of duty to be assessed upon the products of such country, dependency, state, colony, province, or other political subdivision of government when imported into the United States; and thereafter, in addition to whatever rate of duty is assessed against the products of such country by this act, all the products of such country, dependency, state, colony, province, or other political subdivision of government shall, when imported into the United States, pay a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	Sutherland, Utah

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YEAS—30—Continued.

Brandegee, Conn.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Warren, Wyo.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Sherman, Ill.	
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—~~19.~~ 46

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	~~*Reed*, Mo.~~	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	Root, N. Y.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clark, Wyo.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	Penrose, Pa.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—~~16.~~ 17

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	Gronna, N. D.	*Newlands*, Nev.
Bryan, Fla.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn. Reed	Page, Vt.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	McLean, Conn.	Townsend, Mich.

So Mr. Norris's amendment was rejected.

4606

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT ~~UNBOUND~~ ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE ~~4954~~.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Catron of New Mexico, the amendment being to insert the following new paragraph:

294½. On the wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, all wools and hair on the skin of such animals, noils, top waste, card waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, bur waste, threat waste, garnetted waste, shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, carbonized wool, carbonized noils, all other wastes, and on woolen rags composed wholly of wool or of which wool is the component material of chief value, and not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—35.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.
Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	

NAYS—42.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Gore, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—18.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	*Kern*, Ind.	Smith, Mich.
Bradley, Ky.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Page, Vt.	
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	*Reed*, Mo.	

So Mr. Catron's amendment was rejected.

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4606

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4054.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, amendment being to strike out paragraph 192 reading as follows:

Barley, 15 cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.

and substitute the following:

192. Barley, 20 cents per bushel of 48 pounds; oats, 15 cents per bushel of 32 pounds; wheat, 20 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; flaxseed, 25 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—25.

Borah, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brady, Idaho	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Lippitt, R. I.	Perkins, Calif.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Lodge, Mass.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Weeks, Mass.
Clark, Wyo.	McCumber, N. D.	Root, N. Y.	
Colt, R. I.	Nelson, Minn.	Sherman, Ill.	
Dillingham, Vt.	Norris, Neb.	Smoot, Utah	

NAYS—49.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*James*, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	La Follette, Wis.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Cummins, Iowa	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Williams*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	Works, Calif.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Sterling, S. D.
Bradley, Ky.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Bryan, Fla.	du Pont, Del.	McLean, Conn.	Townsend, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.	
Clapp, Minn.	*Kern*, Ind.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. McCumber's amendment was rejected.

4611

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4055.

Vote on amendment offered by Senator Bristow of Kansas.

This is the same amendment that was proposed by Senator Bristow on August 27, 1913. (See page 36 of this pamphlet.)

Senator Bristow says: "The amendment is the same as that I offered in Committee of the Whole. Since that amendment was adopted the Committee on Finance has reported to amend the bill as the bill was reported to the Senate by increasing the tax on incomes between $75,000 and $100,000 per annum from 3 to 4 per cent and increasing the tax on incomes from $100,000 to $250,000 to 5 per cent—1 per cent additional—and on incomes from $250,000 to $500,000 6 per cent, or 2 per cent additional, over the bill as reported to the Senate. While that is an improvement over the bill as reported, I do not think it is as good as the amendment which I offer; and upon that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays."

The result was announced—yeas 18, nays 61, as follows:

YEAS—18.

Borah, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brady, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Bristow, Kans.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Works, Calif.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	
Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.	

NAYS—61.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	Jackson, Md.	Perkins, Calif.	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	*James*, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Stone*, Mo.
Brandegee, Conn.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	Sutherland, Utah
Catron, N. Mex.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Swanson*, Va.

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NAYS—61—Continued.

Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Root, N. Y.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thornton*, La.
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge, Mass.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Colt, R. I.	McLean, Conn.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shields*, Tenn.	Warren, Wyo.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shively*, Ind.	Weeks, Mass.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ariz.	
Hitchcock, Neb.	Oliver, Pa.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Hollis, N. H.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—16.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	Gronna, N. D.	*Reed*, Mo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	Page, Vt.	Townsend, Mich.

So Mr. Bristow's amendment was rejected.

461 2

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4955–4956.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, to begin with that section of the income tax legislation which provides for an additional income tax of one per centum per annum on the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $50,000, and to strike out this and following sections and substitute the following:

$10,000 and does not exceed $20,000, and 1½ per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $30,000, and 2 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $40,000, and 2½ per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $50,000, and 3 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $60,000, and 4 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $60,000 but does not exceed $70,000, and 5 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $70,000 but does not exceed $80,000, and 6 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $80,000 but does not exceed $90,000, and 7 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $90,000 but does not exceed $100,000, and 10 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000.

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 62, as follows:

YEAS—16.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	McCumber, N. D.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brady, Idaho	Jones, Wash.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Kenyon, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Clapp, Minn.	La Follette, Wis.	Norris, Neb.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—62.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Perkins, Calif.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	Jackson, Md.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	*James*, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	Stephenson, Wis.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Reed*, Mo.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge, Mass.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Colt, R. I.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	Warren, Wyo.
Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	*Simmons*, N. C.	Weeks, Mass.
Gore, Okla.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ga.	
Hollis, N. H.	Penrose, Pa.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—17.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Bradley, Ky.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Townsend, Mich.
Bryan, Fla.	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	Page, Vt.	
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. La Follette's amendment was rejected.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4956.

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Poindexter of Washington, to insert in the income tax section of the bill at the end of the amendment offered by the committee which ends with the numerals "$500,000" the following:

And does not exceed $1,000,000, and 8 per cent per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $1,000,000.

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 63, as follows:

YEAS—15.

Brady, Idaho	Jackson, Md.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Nelson, Minn.	Sterling, S. D.
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Norris, Neb.	Works, Calif.
Cummins, Iowa	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	

NAYS—63.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hollis*, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Md.
Bacon, Ga.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Penrose, Pa.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bradley, Ky.	*James*, Ky.	Perkins, Calif.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt, R. I.	Root, N. Y.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge, Mass.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thornton*, La.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Fall, N. Mex.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	Warren, Wyo.
Gallinger, N. H.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Simmons*, N. C.	Weeks, Mass.
Gore, Okla.	Oliver, Pa.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—17.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Borah, Idaho	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.
Bryan, Fla.	du Pont, Del.	Page, Vt.	
Burleigh, Me.	Goff, W. Va.	*Reed*, Mo.	
Burton, Ohio	Gronna, N. D.	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. Poindexter's amendment was rejected.

4614

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 4957.

Vote on an amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, and reading as follows:

Resolved, That further consideration of the bill be postponed until the first Monday in December, 1914, in order that the legal voters of the United States at the State and congressional elections to be held during that year may have the opportunity of expressing their approval or disapproval of said bill.

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 63, as follows:

YEAS—16.

Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	McCumber, N. D.	*Ransdell*, La.
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	McLean, Conn.	Sherman, Ill.
Catron, N. Mex.	La Follette, Wis.	Oliver, Pa.	*Thornton*, La.
Clapp, Minn.	Lippitt, R. I.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.

NAYS—63.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Hollis*, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Hughes*, N. J.	Perkins, Calif.	Smoot, Utah
Borah, Idaho	*James*, Ky.	*Pittman*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	*Johnson*, Me.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Sterling, S. D.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jones, Wash.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Robinson*, Ark.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	*Kern*, Ind.	Root, N. Y.	*Swanson*, Va.
Clark, Wyo.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	Lodge, Mass.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Colt, R. I.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Cummins, Iowa	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Dillingham, Vt.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Fall, N. Mex.	Nelson, Minn.	*Simmons*, N. C.	Weeks, Mass.
Fletcher, Fla.	Norris, Neb.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Williams*, Miss.
Gore, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Smith*, Ga.	Works, Calif.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—16.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.
Bryan, Fla.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPT. 9, 1913, PAGES ~~4957–4958~~

Vote on amendment proposed by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, to restore to the bill the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law regarding importations of tobacco and manufactures of tobacco from the Philippines by inserting the following after the word "duty" and before the colon in paragraph C, Section 5:

Except, in any fiscal year, wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco in excess of 300,000 pounds, filler tobacco in excess of 1,000,000 pounds, and cigars in excess of 150,000,000 cigars, which quantities shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Borah, Idaho	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Root. N. Y.
Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.
Brady, Idaho	Fall, N. Mex.	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Gallinger, N. H.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bristow, Kans.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Jones, Wash.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Clapp, Minn.	Kenyon, Iowa	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Clark, Wyo.	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	Works, Calif.

NAYS—43.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Smith*, S. C.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Martin*, Va.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Thornton*, La.
Gore, Okla.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, Md.	

NOT VOTING—16.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	Gronna, N. D.	Page, Vt.
Bryan, Fla.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Reed*, Mo.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Lewis*, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Townsend, Mich.

So Mr. Penrose's amendment was rejected.

5305

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, OCTOBER 2, 1913, PAGE ~~5856~~.

Vote on motion of Senator Simmons of North Carolina, to lay the following motion offered by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, on the table:

That the consideration of this bill be postponed, and that the report be printed for the use of the Senate, and that then the consideration of the measure be resumed by the Senate. The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—33.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Ransdell*, La.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Gore, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thornton*, La.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Md.	
Johnson, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, S. C.	
Kern, Ind.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Swanson*, Va.	

NAYS—16.

Borah, Idaho	Burton, Ohio	La Follette, Wis.	Perkins, Calif.
Bradley, Ky.	Gronna, N. D.	McLean, Conn.	POINDEXTER, Wash.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jackson, Md.	Norris, Neb.	Smith, Mich.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.

NOT VOTING—46.

Bacon, Ga.	*Culberson*, Tex.	McCumber, N. D.	*Smith*, Ga.
Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	Nelson, Minn.	Smoot, Utah
Brady, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Stephenson, Wis.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	Sterling, S. D.
Catron, N. Mex.	Fall, N. Mex.	Oliver, Pa.	*Stone*, Mo.
Chamberlain, Ore.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Page, Vt.	Sutherland, Utah
Chilton, W. Va.	Gallinger, N. H.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clapp, Minn.	Goff, W. Va.	Root, N. Y.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	*Saulsbury*, Del.	Warren, Wyo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lea*, Tenn.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	Works, Calif.
Colt, R. I.	Lippitt, R. I.	Sherman, Ill.	
Crawford, S. D.	Lodge, Mass.	*Smith*, Ariz.	

So the motion of Mr. Simmons to lay Mr. Penrose's motion on the table was agreed to.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913, PAGE 1958.

Roll call on the final passage of the bill.
The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ga.
Chamberlain, Ore.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Smith*, Md.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Clarke, Ark.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Robinson*, Ark.	*Stone*, Mo.
Fletcher, Fla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Swanson*, Va.
Gore, Okla.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Hollis, N. H.	*Newlands*, Nev.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.

NAYS—37.

Borah, Idaho	Dillingham, Vt.	Nelson, Minn.	Stephenson, Wis.
Bradley, Ky.	Fall, N. Mex.	Norris, Neb.	Sterling, S. D.
Brady, Idaho	Gallinger, N. H.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Brandegee, Conn.	Jackson, Md.	Page, Vt.	*Thornton*, La.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Penrose, Pa.	Warren, Wyo.
Catron, N. Mex.	Kenyon, Iowa	Perkins, Calif.	Weeks, Mass.
Clapp, Minn.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Ransdell*, La.	Works, Calif.
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge, Mass.	Root, N. Y.	
Colt, R. I.	McCumber, N. D.	Sherman, Ill.	
Cummins, Iowa	McLean, Conn.	Smoot, Utah	

NOT VOTING—14.

Bankhead, Ala.	Crawford, S. D.	Gronna, N. D.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Bryan, Fla.	*Culberson*, Tex.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Townsend, Mich.
Burleigh, Me.	du Pont, Del.	*Reed*, Mo.	
Burton, Ohio	Goff, W. Va.	Smith, Mich.	

So the bill was passed.

5347

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, CURRENT UNBOUND ISSUE, OCTOBER 2, 1913, PAGE 3890.

Vote on agreeing to the conference report on the Tariff Bill.
The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Ashurst, Ariz.	*Johnson*, Me.	*Pittman*, Nev.	*Smith*, Ariz.
Bacon, Ga.	La Follette, Wis.	POINDEXTER, Wash.	*Smith*, Md.
Bryan, Fla.	*Lane*, Ore.	*Pomerene*, Ohio	*Smith*, S. C.
Chilton, W. Va.	*Lewis*, Ill.	*Reed*, Mo.	*Swanson*, Va.
Gore, Okla.	*Martin*, Va.	*Saulsbury*, Del.	*Thomas*, Colo.
Hitchcock, Neb.	*Martine*, N. J.	*Sheppard*, Tex.	*Thompson*, Kans.
Hollis, N. H.	*Myers*, Mont.	*Shields*, Tenn.	*Vardaman*, Miss.
Hughes, N. J.	*Overman*, N. C.	*Shively*, Ind.	*Walsh*, Mont.
James, Ky.	*Owen*, Okla.	*Simmons*, N. C.	*Williams*, Miss.

NAYS—17.

Borah, Idaho	Gronna, N. D.	Norris, Neb.	*Thornton*, La.
Brandegee, Conn.	Jackson, Md.	Penrose, Pa.	Weeks, Mass.
Bristow, Kans.	Jones, Wash.	Perkins, Calif.	
Burton, Ohio	McLean, Conn.	*Ransdell*, La.	
Colt, R. I.	Nelson, Minn.	Smith, Mich.	

NOT VOTING—42.

Bankhead, Ala.	Cummins, Iowa	Lodge, Mass.	Smoot, Utah
Bradley, Ky.	Dillingham, Vt.	McCumber, N. D.	Stephenson, Wis.
Brady, Idaho	du Pont, Del.	*Newlands*, Nev.	Sterling, S. D.
Burleigh, Me.	Fall, N. Mex.	*O'Gorman*, N. Y.	*Stone*, Mo.
Catron, N. Mex.	*Fletcher*, Fla.	Oliver, Pa.	Sutherland, Utah
Chamberlain, Ore.	Gallinger, N. H.	Page, Vt.	*Tillman*, S. C.
Clapp, Minn.	Goff, W. Va.	*Robinson*, Ark.	Townsend, Mich.
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon, Iowa	Root, N. Y.	Warren, Wyo.
Clarke, Ark.	*Kern*, Ind.	*Shafroth*, Colo.	Works, Calif.
Crawford, S. D.	*Lea*, Tenn.	Sherman, Ill.	
Culberson, Tex.	Lippitt, R. I.	*Smith*, Ga.	

So the conference report was agreed to.

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