

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Herbert Adron Rinard to be chaplain, with the rank of captain, in United States Army, from March 10, 1924.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 14, 1924.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

AIDS.

Lansing Grow Simmons. Charles William Nies.
Earl Mowbray Buckingham. Chester Lovering Nyman.
Philip Chester Doran. George Thomas Gilman.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Clarence J. Wilson, Casa Grande.

IDAHO.

John M. Butler, Burley.
Walter A. Shear, Filer.

MARYLAND.

John W. Brittingham, Pittsville.

MISSOURI.

Melvin J. Kelley, Annapolis.
Lawrence J. Caster, Blythedale.
Oliver P. Pettigrew, Bolckow.
Walter L. Hert, California.
John S. McCrory, Linn Creek.
John B. Wilson, Maysville.

OKLAHOMA.

Margaret E. Williamson, Wanette.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Marion C. Hemmig, Elverson.

WASHINGTON.

Mabel G. Lamm, Burlington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *March 14, 1924.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Lord, our Lord, the blessing and the bounty of another day are with us. May every wholesome cheer make its duties less arduous. Show us how the humblest service becomes the loftiest when inspired by the purest motive. Speak peace to our souls and bid all discord cease. Bless them with the riches of pure thoughts and wholesome deeds. Forgive us when we are selfish; recall us when we go astray, and may we think no ill of others. Be with our President and bless him with the riches of Thy grace and give him great peace. Through Christ. Amen.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR MONDAY NEXT.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on next Monday be made in order on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the business in order for next Monday be made in order on next Tuesday. Is there objection?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that is such an important matter to the entire membership of the House that I feel it should be disposed of with more than a handful of Members present, and I feel constrained to make the point of order that there is no quorum present. I am willing the request should come up after we get an attendance of Members.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. It is clear that there is no quorum present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

Almon	Bowling	Carew	Cullen
Anderson	Boylan	Cole, Ohio	Curry
Anthony	Britten	Connolly, Pa.	Davis, Minn.
Black, N. Y.	Brownie, N. J.	Corning	Deal

Dempsey	Hull, Iowa	Mooney	Sullivan
Denison	Hull, Wm. E.	Moore, Ill.	Sweet
Dickstein	Jacobstein	Morin	Taylor, Colo.
Dominick	Johnson, S. Dak.	Morrow	Tilson
Edmonds	Kahn	O'Brien	Treadway
Fish	Kent	O'Connor, N. Y.	Underhill
Fitzgerald	Knutson	Oliver, Ala.	Upshaw
Fredericks	Kvale	Oliver, N. Y.	Vare
Free	LaGuardia	Phillips	Ward, N. C.
French	Lindsay	Porter	Ward, N. Y.
Fulmer	Lineberger	Prall	Weaver
Funk	Linthicum	Quayle	Weller
Gallivan	Little	Rathbone	Welsh
Goldsbrough	Logan	Reed, N. Y.	Wertz
Graham, Pa.	McClintic	Reed, W. Va.	Williams, Ill.
Green, Iowa	McDuffie	Reid, Ill.	Wilson, Miss.
Greene, Mass.	McFadden	Richards	Winslow
Griest	McKenzie	Rogers, N. H.	Wright
Griffin	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Romjue	Zihlman
Haugen	Magee, Pa.	Sanders, N. Y.	
Hawley	Michaelson	Sears, Fla.	
Howard, Nebr.	Miller, Ill.	Stegall	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and thirty Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request now for unanimous consent that the business in order on Monday be made in order on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the business regularly in order on Monday next may be in order on Tuesday instead of Monday. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I also reserve the right to object.

Mr. SNYDER. I desire to reserve the right to object.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio if it is the purpose on the next suspension day or the next Consent Calendar day to consider the report of the Ways and Means Committee upon the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill?

Mr. LONGWORTH. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] can answer that question.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question I will say it is my intention on next suspension day to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill which has been ordered reported, and it is my expectation that I will be recognized by the Speaker.

Mr. SNYDER. The question I want to ask is, What will be the business on Monday next?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Appropriation bills will be in order.

Mr. SNYDER. Then consent day will be set aside.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. In other words, Mr. Speaker, to get directly to the point, this means if the request of the gentleman from Ohio be granted that on Tuesday the House will have under consideration the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill?

Mr. LONGWORTH. That is the understanding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, of course that is subject to recognition by the Speaker. I understand the gentleman proposes to make the motion?

The SPEAKER. May the Chair interpolate, the Chair thinks Members of the House have the right to be informed, so far as the Chair can, of the program, and unless something should occur to make the Chair change his mind in the interval, the Chair would expect to recognize the gentleman from Iowa for the purpose he desires.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I want to say this: I understand that this unanimous-consent request is made on account of the fact some Members of the House expect to be absent on Monday. There are a number of gentlemen of this House, particularly from our State of Illinois, who are necessarily at home on account of their primary campaign. They could come here by Monday and use Sunday in traveling, and would have an extra day, which would not interfere with their other important work at home. If this is postponed until Tuesday or any other day they will lose valuable time in their primary campaigns. I want to say in addition that I understood this matter would come up on Monday, and it happens that I must be personally present in Chicago to register for my own primary on Tuesday, no other means of registration being afforded, and it will be impossible for me to be here on Tuesday. However, I shall not place any objection upon that personal consideration, but I do want to call attention to the fact that when we

undertake to change the regular order of the House, the regular procedure and the regular calendar of the House, while we may be accommodating some people we are doing some injustice to others who have the right to rely upon the rules and the calendar as fixing the procedure of the House.

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

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Does not the gentleman think that just as great an injustice is done to the ex-service men of the country by the Committee on Ways and Means bringing this bill out and asking for a suspension of the rules and passing it without any opportunity for debate or amendment?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. If I thought as the gentleman apparently does, I do not think I would facilitate the matter by consenting to any other procedure than that which is provided by the rules.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, yes; we might object and move the slaughter up to Monday instead of Tuesday.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the majority leader [Mr. LONGWORTH] why it is considered necessary to press this soldiers' bonus legislation under such circumstances as that it will not be open to amendment? What is there about that legislation that makes it improper that the House should have an opportunity to amend it?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will say to the gentleman that at the last time that the soldiers' compensation was brought up in the House it was done under suspension of the rules.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, may I interpose in this long enough to say that the gentleman is not quite accurate about that? The first time it was before the House it was brought in under suspension of the rules. That was in the Sixty-sixth Congress. It was done in that way at that time, of course, for the same reasons that it is being done now, that it was not desirable to open it up to the House for amendment. The next time it came before the House, in the Sixty-seventh Congress, it came in under a special rule creating a new suspension day, which also cut off all possibility of amendment; and that, of course, was done in that way for the same reason that it is proposed to do it now, that it does not seem to the majority party to be desirable to open the bill up to amendment.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am sincerely in favor of a cash bonus. I want some opportunity to express my sentiments by a vote. Under the method by which it is proposed to present this measure, no sincere advocates of a cash bonus will be given an opportunity to express their sentiments, and all they get is either to have it rammed down their throats in an objectionable form or else to have to vote against it, and thereby put themselves in the attitude of opposing the bonus.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I do not yield further to the gentleman.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a moment there?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I shall be glad to.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I think I should say that at all times when this bill has come up I have opposed the manner in which it was brought up, both on the original occasion and subsequently, when it came under a special rule creating a new suspension day in order to cut off the possibility of offering amendments.

Mr. LONGWORTH. My recollection is that in the Sixty-seventh Congress it was considered under a motion to suspend, but I am not absolutely certain as to that.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It was considered under a special rule in the Sixty-seventh Congress, by which a new suspension day was created. In the Sixty-sixth Congress it was considered under a motion to suspend the rules. Both times it was so maneuvered as to prevent the offering of any amendment.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The gentleman may be correct.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. At any rate it has never been considered under conditions that permitted of amendment.

Mr. LONGWORTH. It has not.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It ought to be considered this time, this one time, under conditions that will permit amendments. [Applause.] But if this request is objected to, and it does not go over until Tuesday, then it will be called up Monday, as I understand it, so that nothing can be gained, so far as I can see, by objection.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The only thing that will happen will be that the gentleman will be sorry on Tuesday instead of on Monday.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman share that grief with me?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I shall not grieve. [Laughter.]

Mr. JEFFERS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I shall not object, for the reason already stated, but I say that the fact that this has been brought up heretofore under the well-known gag rule is one of the reasons why this House changed the rule.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, if I can have a moment under the reservation of the right to object, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means I do not want to object to this unanimous-consent request, but I do want to say one further word. I have one of the most valid reasons for objecting, because I can not possibly be here on Tuesday; but if no other Member of the House cares to object, I shall subside and yield to the wish of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DAVEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that every sincere friend of the ex-service men—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is out of order. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH]?

There was no objection.

PENSIONS.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, this being the day on which private pension bills are in order under the rules, I wish to call up the bill H. R. 6941, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6941) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that the formal amendments may be offered en bloc after the reading of the bill has been completed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the committee amendments may be offered en bloc after the reading of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read the bill in extenso.

The bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 768. Sarah M. Greene.	H. R. 978. Ada G. Sherwood.
H. R. 772. Mary E. O'Reilly.	H. R. 980. Catharine Boardman.
H. R. 775. Marietta Bishop.	H. R. 981. Lula Reeder.
H. R. 786. Mary B. Harsh.	H. R. 982. Susanna Durfey.
H. R. 787. Amanda J. Fletcher.	H. R. 983. Lucena Brown.
H. R. 789. Charles M. Maffit.	H. R. 985. Margaret J. De Witt.
H. R. 790. Mary J. Rinecker.	H. R. 987. Angeline Inslay.
H. R. 791. Louisa Tupper.	H. R. 988. John Keller.
H. R. 795. Mary Belair.	H. R. 989. Lulu Moore.
H. R. 796. Keziah Zink.	H. R. 990. Allie Powell.
H. R. 797. Malinda Kiniston.	H. R. 992. Sallie B. Stoll.
H. R. 798. Emily Malone.	H. R. 1006. Emily J. Hormel.
H. R. 799. Martha F. Furlong.	H. R. 1007. Lottie Kyle.
H. R. 800. Anna Voss.	H. R. 1012. Sarah A. Atherton.
H. R. 801. Rebecca Pedrick.	H. R. 1017. Emma J. Campbell.
H. R. 813. Margaret Blackman.	H. R. 1022. Elda G. Cusick.
H. R. 814. Jennie Boyd.	H. R. 1037. Anna Lawton.
H. R. 815. Mary L. Cory.	H. R. 1038. Isabella J. Johnson.
H. R. 816. Ruth E. Daniels.	H. R. 1039. Amanda L. Hill.
H. R. 817. Mark Gilliam.	H. R. 1041. Gregory Bird, alias William Galcr.
H. R. 818. Richard M. Johnson.	
H. R. 821. Mary Savanack.	H. R. 1042. Elmira Bauer.
H. R. 822. Mary M. Singer.	H. R. 1051. L. Ethel Bolton.
H. R. 823. Anna E. Smith.	H. R. 1083. Effie Edwards.
H. R. 824. Mary Spencer.	H. R. 1084. Cynthia Lattrell.
H. R. 835. Caroline E. Boggs.	H. R. 1085. Harriet Wicks.
H. R. 838. Frances E. Day.	H. R. 1086. Lillian Ensminger.
H. R. 880. Margaret Palmer.	H. R. 1087. Melissa A. Lane.
H. R. 886. Mary E. Hart.	H. R. 1088. Laura I. Brown.
H. R. 888. Annie Garner.	H. R. 1089. Hannah K. Hallowell.
H. R. 922. Alice L. Byers.	H. R. 1090. Sallina A. Julius.
H. R. 944. Elizabeth Vanalstine.	H. R. 1091. Robert David Wiley.
H. R. 946. Mary Mason.	H. R. 1092. Dora Coffman.
H. R. 949. Virginia Miner.	H. R. 1093. Orilla J. Hainline.
H. R. 950. Elliphalet M. Shelley, alias Charles Cameron.	H. R. 1104. Lucinda C. Musgrove.
	H. R. 1105. Katie Ferguson.
	H. R. 1107. Eliza Hill.
H. R. 951. Jennie Lambe.	H. R. 1135. Agnes Hess.
H. R. 975. Jennie S. Bigelow.	H. R. 1136. Susan V. Payne.
H. R. 976. Clara A. Kinley.	H. R. 1137. Mary Burdick.
H. R. 977. Minerva B. Reynolds.	H. R. 1145. Margaret A. Medley.

- H. R. 3326. Celestia Barnett.
H. R. 3328. Jacob Staley.
H. R. 3330. Elizabeth Hofer.
H. R. 3332. Minnie Hosier.
H. R. 3333. Charles Snyder.
H. R. 3356. Lizzie E. Miller.
H. R. 3357. Rebecca J. Stewart.
H. R. 3358. Sarah S. Taylor.
H. R. 3359. George D. Jones.
H. R. 3384. Edward Barr, jr.
H. R. 3406. Gertrude A. Robinson.
H. R. 3413. Carrie H. Preston.
H. R. 3418. Llewellyn Sawyer.
H. R. 3419. Edward Powell.
H. R. 3432. Mary A. Reece.
H. R. 3433. Mary A. Wilfong.
H. R. 3434. Julia McNichols.
H. R. 3445. Henrietta Richmond.
H. R. 3452. Lottie Wilmarth.
H. R. 3456. Isabella Wolford.
H. R. 3463. Lizzie R. Shriner.
H. R. 3465. John Usner.
H. R. 3480. Samuel C. Shattler.
H. R. 3484. Anna M. Billet.
H. R. 3491. Addie Peck.
H. R. 3492. Julia Metzger.
H. R. 3493. Lydia Bedortha.
H. R. 3494. Mary E. McGill.
H. R. 3495. Alice Hadsell.
H. R. 3496. Elizabeth Tice.
H. R. 3497. Esther T. Church.
H. R. 3547. Martha Kalley.
H. R. 3549. Mary A. Dyer.
H. R. 3560. Nancy J. O'Connor.
H. R. 3566. Annie R. Twaddle.
H. R. 3567. Mary C. Beavers.
H. R. 3571. Mary Wright.
H. R. 3574. Josephine Hoffman.
H. R. 3575. Helen Phillips.
H. R. 3577. Clara Collins.
H. R. 3578. Mabel Wingar.
H. R. 3585. Bettie Fields.
H. R. 3587. Mary Rebecca Sellars.
H. R. 3594. Alice F. Parrigin.
H. R. 3596. Lucinda M. Fuller.
H. R. 3597. Augusta A. Flske.
H. R. 3600. Sarah E. Vandyke.
H. R. 3601. Amanda Monroe.
H. R. 3604. Grace Dunn.
H. R. 3616. Lucretia M. Prouty.
H. R. 3622. Huldah Brown.
H. R. 3625. Susan Clark.
H. R. 3628. Anna A. Randall.
H. R. 3637. Anna E. Best.
H. R. 3639. Eliza J. Dick.
H. R. 3641. William H. Linnabury.
H. R. 3643. Margaret I. Reider.
H. R. 3644. Addie Sour.
H. R. 3648. Elizabeth Brillhart.
H. R. 3652. Maud Morean.
H. R. 3658. Irene S. Slagle.
H. R. 3659. Elizabeth A. Morrow.
H. R. 3660. Mary Carlin.
H. R. 3661. Sarah H. White.
H. R. 3720. Margaret A. Addington.
H. R. 3721. Sarah Birch.
H. R. 3722. Agnes Green.
H. R. 3723. Josinah Brinson.
H. R. 3724. Ezra Pokett.
H. R. 3729. Malvina Cost.
H. R. 3730. Lovinia A. Griswold.
H. R. 3732. Elizabeth Cummings.
H. R. 3734. Susan Kiley.
H. R. 3740. Margaret Andrews.
H. R. 3744. Ann R. Keefer.
H. R. 3758. Rebecca J. Butler.
H. R. 3759. Ellisha L. Bennett, jr.
H. R. 3774. Francis M. Meadows.
H. R. 3798. George Evans, alias George W. Sanderson.
H. R. 3802. S. Harriet Morris.
H. R. 3804. Leona Stealey.
H. R. 3805. Sylvester Condon.
H. R. 3836. Maggie R. Armstrong.
H. R. 3837. Elizabeth Kuhlenschmidt.
H. R. 3873. Nellie Qimby.
H. R. 3874. Anna E. Baker.
H. R. 3875. Kate J. Bapp.
H. R. 3876. Maria A. King.
H. R. 3877. Almira L. Boutelle.
H. R. 3879. Clara E. Manning.
H. R. 3890. Sarah E. Young.
H. R. 3893. Anna M. Bonner.
H. R. 3897. Sarah J. Silvey.
H. R. 3899. Mary Reynolds.
H. R. 3902. Martha Williams.
H. R. 3904. Matilla R. Coleman.
H. R. 3972. Elizabeth Grover.
H. R. 3973. Sarah A. Starr.
H. R. 3977. Karoline Umlauf.
H. R. 4006. George W. Morgan.
H. R. 4019. Anna A. Pillsbury.
H. R. 4020. Harriet I. Ross.
H. R. 4032. Bessie B. Celley.
H. R. 4036. Julia M. Fletcher.
H. R. 4037. Addie J. Green.
H. R. 4038. Edna M. Johnson.
H. R. 4039. Harriet A. Bishop.
H. R. 4041. Emmet Nordyke.
H. R. 4043. Charles H. Phelps, alias William Phelps.
H. R. 4047. Livonia R. Chamberlin.
H. R. 4057. Euphania Smith.
H. R. 4071. Addie E. Swegar.
H. R. 4074. Margaret Newell.
H. R. 4075. Rose Lamb.
H. R. 4077. Charles F. Ogden.
H. R. 4079. Celia Ann Shore.
H. R. 4203. Caroline Pulaski.
H. R. 4205. Sarah J. Boggs.
H. R. 4208. Rebecca McCollum.
H. R. 4209. Annie Carman.
H. R. 4211. Barbara Groesch.
H. R. 4228. Eliza A. Crumb.
H. R. 4263. Ruth James.
H. R. 4264. William T. Mills.
H. R. 4266. Elizabeth Inman.
H. R. 4274. Martha J. Goodell.
H. R. 4295. Etta Bush.
H. R. 4301. Margaret A. Moore.
H. R. 4324. Sarah Dobner.
H. R. 4330. Robert King.
H. R. 4336. Alexander Surrall.
H. R. 4337. Elizabeth Jones.
H. R. 4338. Mary E. Logan.
H. R. 4340. Mary E. Hampton.
H. R. 4341. Mary Jane Potts.
H. R. 4364. Alma C. Walker.
H. R. 4375. Mary Sheedy.
H. R. 4383. Rachel Slaten.
H. R. 4385. Hattie E. Matthews.
H. R. 4386. Lissie J. Anderson.
H. R. 4387. Irena E. Bailey.
H. R. 4404. Sarah E. Leavitt.
H. R. 4414. Amelia C. Cox.
H. R. 4416. Nancy Sterrett.
H. R. 4426. Nancy L. Myers.
H. R. 4429. Cordelia Bench.
H. R. 4430. Nancy A. Gordon.
H. R. 4433. Mary Rellie.
H. R. 4593. Mary Roland.
H. R. 4608. Isabella Burke.
H. R. 4612. Lavenia A. Collett.
H. R. 4620. Anna Ballard.
H. R. 4625. Mary J. Miller.
H. R. 4629. Mary A. Mallory.
H. R. 4630. Pernina A. Morrison.
H. R. 4631. Sarah F. Barber.
H. R. 4639. Jennie G. Bourne.
H. R. 4669. Malinda Seamans.
H. R. 4672. Alice Quitzow.
H. R. 4700. Mary A. Brooks.
H. R. 4701. Reese Tunks.
H. R. 4711. Joyce Waits.
H. R. 4714. Mary O. Nutt.
H. R. 4734. Sarah E. Gillespie.
H. R. 4737. Frances D. Stewart.
H. R. 4741. Evaline Harris.
H. R. 4748. Frances Laport.
H. R. 4751. Ella C. Reynolds.
H. R. 4765. Kate Chitwood.
H. R. 4771. Louise F. Buchanan.
H. R. 4772. Catherine E. Whetstone.
H. R. 4780. Hannah M. Batt.
H. R. 4782. Emily C. Wilkey.
H. R. 4783. Mary L. Cornell.
H. R. 4784. Catherine Foster.
H. R. 4785. Orilla S. Spicer.
H. R. 4789. Cynthia Carter.
H. R. 4795. Ida Raines.
H. R. 4881. Sarah J. Hiatt.
H. R. 4883. Henry T. Sprinkle.
H. R. 4888. Luther L. Sloan.
H. R. 4892. Mary G. McKenney.
H. R. 4898. Hester A. Maust.
H. R. 4901. Harriett Allen.
H. R. 4911. Lucy Perkins.
H. R. 4914. Martha A. Worden.
H. R. 4920. William Cornick.
H. R. 4928. Susan Tutwiler.
H. R. 4929. Amanda W. Jordan.
H. R. 4937. Frances Gaskins.
H. R. 4938. Peter Boyd.
H. R. 4946. Julia Graves.
H. R. 4947. Rachel E. Kerby.
H. R. 4951. Anson A. Hungerford.
H. R. 4964. Mary Whalen.
H. R. 4989. Sophie P. Harris.
H. R. 4992. Nancy J. Akers.
H. R. 4995. Ella S. Robison.
H. R. 4996. Mary A. Gurney.
H. R. 5029. Amelia S. Scott.
H. R. 5039. Amanda Wishard.
H. R. 5042. Charlotte Pletcher.
H. R. 5045. Hannah Wetherel.
H. R. 5048. Anna E. Allen.
H. R. 5051. Alice McOmber.
H. R. 5056. Emily H. Read.
H. R. 5057. Thirza J. Blair.
H. R. 5117. Catharine L. Shoup.
H. R. 5118. Richard Hagan.
H. R. 5132. Josefa Martinez.
H. R. 5149. Elizabeth Monroe.
H. R. 5150. Eliza Sterling.
H. R. 5152. Jennie White.
H. R. 5174. Isabella Hunter.
H. R. 5184. Susan L. Shew.
H. R. 5185. Catharine M. Painter.
H. R. 5186. Annie M. Hartzell.
H. R. 5187. Amanda Kline.
H. R. 5188. Catharine Cowan.
H. R. 5189. Annie M. France.
H. R. 5238. Samantha Lee Draper.
H. R. 5240. Eliza A. Peterson.
H. R. 5241. Bulah M. Price.
H. R. 5242. Samuel Sterling.
H. R. 4066. Elizabeth T. Cousens.
H. R. 5251. Carrie Woibert.
H. R. 5255. Minnie Emerson.
H. R. 5280. Margaret L. Fardette.
H. R. 5290. Mary Marley.
H. R. 5291. Evelina C. Gross.
H. R. 5296. Eliza A. Keech.
H. R. 5312. Lizzie Leasure.
H. R. 5356. Della E. Hudson.
H. R. 5368. Ellen Williams.
H. R. 5371. Jephtha Massie, jr.
H. R. 5375. Charles Robertson.
H. R. 5377. Lodema A. Prescott.
H. R. 5381. Kate D. Smith.
H. R. 5385. Minnie Brabazon.
H. R. 5394. Helena B. Holly.
H. R. 5396. Ellen L. Moore.
H. R. 5443. Catharine Strauser.
H. R. 5455. Sarah J. Berry.
H. R. 5473. Weltheja A. Clement.
H. R. 5491. Bertha A. Yeager.
H. R. 5527. Patrick Howley.
H. R. 5528. Sarah E. Houghtaling.
H. R. 5543. Sarah E. Chatfield.
H. R. 5593. Jane Smith.
H. R. 5595. Elizabeth F. Swift.
H. R. 5596. Rosalia A. Tando.
H. R. 5669. Nellie Wells.
H. R. 5670. Adda Evans.
H. R. 5698. Ida V. Dilts.
H. R. 5703. Emily J. Thompson.
H. R. 5704. Anna B. Hurd.
H. R. 5706. Kate Evans.
H. R. 5750. Mary Holmes.
H. R. 5751. Mary J. Steele.
H. R. 5781. Elizabeth House.
H. R. 5804. Sarah C. Francis.
H. R. 5856. Margaret E. Dotson.
H. R. 5857. Belle Thompson Alter.
H. R. 5884. Laura Birkhimer.
H. R. 5888. Susan Brunaugh.
H. R. 5892. Nancy J. Lance.
H. R. 5893. Tabitha E. Isbell.
H. R. 5894. Frances S. Gooding.
H. R. 5895. Abram Jones.
H. R. 5897. Huldah E. Hall.
H. R. 5898. Rachel A. Kendall.
H. R. 5900. Mary M. Lewis.
H. R. 5907. Clara A. McCarty.
H. R. 5908. Sarah A. Smith.
H. R. 5909. Emily French.
H. R. 5910. Nancy E. Alward.
H. R. 5911. Mary E. Blanchard.
H. R. 5912. Mary Underwood.
H. R. 5913. Catherine Crow.
H. R. 5914. Sarah J. White.
H. R. 5915. Elenor J. Valen.
H. R. 5918. Mary Garro.
H. R. 5919. David Graf.
H. R. 5920. Nettie M. Howe.
H. R. 5921. Ella E. Johnson.
H. R. 5922. Jennie E. Nelson.
H. R. 5923. Elsie M. Pool.
H. R. 5924. Ann Starkey.
H. R. 5927. Sally Musick.
H. R. 5928. Hannah Bailey.
H. R. 5930. Amos E. Albritton.
H. R. 5931. Lottie Frailey.
H. R. 5932. Mary E. Sutton.
H. R. 5975. Lucy Jane McGrayel.
H. R. 5976. Lida O'Neal.
H. R. 5983. Amanda J. Alford.
H. R. 5984. Hulda J. Gilmore.
H. R. 5987. Caspar Runz.
H. R. 5989. Mary E. Davis.
H. R. 5990. Harriet E. Waterman.
H. R. 5997. Susan A. Wilsey.
H. R. 5998. Mary A. Harper.
H. R. 5999. Frances A. Harris.
H. R. 6002. Carrie M. Doucette.
H. R. 6006. Christopher C. Pratt.
H. R. 6007. Helen Calvert.
H. R. 6008. Emma Taylor.
H. R. 6009. Sarah J. McCulloh.
H. R. 6010. Mary Caudill.
H. R. 6018. Sarah Adams.
H. R. 6019. Maria L. Westgate.
H. R. 6020. Clarice Fly.
H. R. 6021. Angie O. Allen.
H. R. 6023. Margareta D. Wise.
H. R. 6024. Etta Vanzant.
H. R. 6025. Virginia J. Sawrey.
H. R. 6026. Alice Darr.
H. R. 6027. Eleanore C. Akers.
H. R. 6028. Angeline Lacey.
H. R. 6029. Melissa D. Ellis.
H. R. 6030. Mary J. Brown.
H. R. 6031. Amanda Balrd.
H. R. 6032. Sophronia O. Hubble.
H. R. 6033. Jennie J. Dickey.
H. R. 6039. Synthia Black.
H. R. 6041. Elizabeth Sizemore.
H. R. 5247. Alice J. Stoddard.
H. R. 6042. Lurney R. Standley.
H. R. 6047. Mary J. Lawson.
H. R. 6051. Mary Myers.
H. R. 6098. Kate S. Bacon.
H. R. 6111. Susan A. Sims.
H. R. 6123. Catharine Anderson.
H. R. 6154. Mary E. Buckley.
H. R. 6155. Eliza J. Terry.
H. R. 6156. Mary P. Davis.
H. R. 6157. Elvessa A. Zwickel.
H. R. 6162. Sarah J. Heilman.
H. R. 6172. Emma C. Weinhold.
H. R. 6176. Margaret Kirkpatrick.
H. R. 6177. Anna R. McAdams.
H. R. 6180. Carrie M. Flandreau.
H. R. 6181. Penina A. Wright.
H. R. 6183. Geneva Beha.
H. R. 6185. Katherine Thompson.
H. R. 6193. Annie E. Thompson.
H. R. 6213. Lizzie C. Weiler.
H. R. 6215. Elizabeth Shaw.
H. R. 6226. Ava Pinkerton.
H. R. 6274. John Kinchlow.
H. R. 6309. Deillah J. Sprinkle.
H. R. 6310. Rachel Hagan.
H. R. 6313. Laura C. Wible.
H. R. 6314. Clara A. Bicknell.
H. R. 6315. Emily Stewart.
H. R. 6316. Nancy F. Ralston.
H. R. 6321. Minerva P. Pea.
H. R. 6322. Elma L. Holton.
H. R. 6323. Rosanna Henry.
H. R. 6325. Laura Morris.
H. R. 6326. Sallie Laswell.
H. R. 6332. Loretta F. Qualls.
H. R. 6333. Lucretia Bernard.
H. R. 6334. John Wait.
H. R. 6338. William B. Williams.
H. R. 6341. Emily White.
H. R. 6344. Sarah F. Harris.
H. R. 6347. Alwillda E. Williamson.
H. R. 6365. Minerva Douglas.
H. R. 6366. Caroline Candus Criswell.
H. R. 6367. John H. Smith, alias Henry H. Smith.
H. R. 6369. Amanda I. Heffleger.
H. R. 6370. Julia Adams.
H. R. 6379. Lucy S. Faser.
H. R. 6390. Ann K. Kindred.
H. R. 6391. Charlotte E. Rockhold.
H. R. 6395. Louisa Fields.
H. R. 6396. Annie Rheb.
H. R. 6398. Sarah Irene Brown.
H. R. 6399. Freeman A. Burris.
H. R. 6404. Hannah E. Cahay.
H. R. 6408. Eliza Burns.
H. R. 6414. Adaline Walker.
H. R. 6434. Annie H. Sines.
H. R. 6435. Louis Van Dyke Rouseau.
H. R. 6438. Rosie Lambert.
H. R. 6440. Margaret F. Roach.
H. R. 6441. Josephine Campbell.
H. R. 6448. Edith Bonter.
H. R. 6449. Eliza J. Hall.
H. R. 6460. Minerva J. Gardner.
H. R. 6468. Pricy Eveline Cook.
H. R. 6470. Jane Dyer.
H. R. 6475. Lindia Bentley.
H. R. 6476. Ada L. Kinsey.
H. R. 6477. Liberty E. Frank.
H. R. 6478. William E. Robinson.
H. R. 6479. Margaret E. Myers.
H. R. 6480. Catherine Hayden.
H. R. 6495. Lucretia Coffman.
H. R. 6499. Anna R. Jackson.
H. R. 6504. Florence C. Clark.
H. R. 6508. Wealthy Jackson.
H. R. 6512. John W. Genung.
H. R. 6520. Urzula Levisee.
H. R. 6525. Delia Loveless.
H. R. 6546. Mattie A. Tansil.
H. R. 6548. Eliza H. Lockwood.
H. R. 6555. Philena Briggs.
H. R. 6568. Catherine Meece.
H. R. 6569. Rachel M. Baxter.
H. R. 6570. Annie Ackerman.
H. R. 6571. Robert M. Mann.
H. R. 6574. Georgia A. Scarbrough.
H. R. 6594. Margaret Davis.
H. R. 6602. Amelia M. Hetherington.
H. R. 6621. Minerva Lane.
H. R. 6622. Robert Wiley.
H. R. 6636. Martha E. Butler.
H. R. 6697. Mary M. Kelly.
H. R. 6698. Genoa H. Scholz.
H. R. 6760. Isabella W. Williams.
H. R. 6795. Mary Jewett.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following committee amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers the following committee amendments, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FULLER offers the following amendments to H. R. 6941:

"On page 21 strike out the lines 1, 2 and 3, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 50 strike out lines 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 51 strike out lines 14, 15, 16, and 17, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 52, in line 8, between the word 'Fannie' and 'McQuade,' insert the letter 'M,' so that it shall read 'Fannie M. McQuade.'

"On page 53, line 12, strike out the word 'Batory' and insert in lieu thereof the word 'Battery.'

"On page 56 strike out lines 19, 20, 21, and 22, the proposed beneficiary having remarried.

"On page 66 strike out the lines 7, 8, 9, and 10, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 83 strike out the lines 23 and 24, and on page 84 strike out the lines 1 and 2, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 84 strike out lines 14, 15, 16, and 17, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 123, lines 8 and 9, strike out the names Nancy A. Gordan and John Gordan and insert in lieu thereof the names Nancy A. Gordon and John Gordon.

"On page 133, line 17, strike out the word 'Cavalry' and insert in lieu thereof the word 'Infantry.'

"On page 142 strike out lines 18, 19, 20, and 21, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 150 strike out lines 24 and 25, and on page 151 strike out lines 1 and 2, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 168 strike out lines 8, 9, 10, and 11, the proposed beneficiary having died.

"On page 170 strike out the lines 16, 17, 18, and 19, the proposed beneficiary having died."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the committee amendments. I do so merely for the purpose of calling attention to how important, after all, this particular committee is with reference to its legislation. We are placing a whole lot of confidence in the committee, and I am hopeful that it is not misplaced.

Here is a bill which has 176 pages in it, and every page embraces items to put a man or a woman on the pay roll of the Government to draw a pension for life, and these 176 pages have just been read in this House in exactly six minutes by the watch.

Of course, if the committee has been careful and has seen that every one of these cases toes the mark under the law and comes within the law, then we are perfectly safe in letting these bills be passed in that way. But sometimes I have seen committees of which I am a member take up bills of 150 pages in them and try to report them favorably without reading them in the committee, if you please. If that is the policy of this committee no wonder our pension pay roll has grown until it has reached nearly \$300,000,000.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Of course, the gentleman will admit that there is nothing in the framework of this bill except the name of the pensioner and the amount of the pension.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; but that is the main thing which involves the Treasury and means that an extra name has been put on the pay roll for life at so much per month.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And that is all we need to know about the bill, is it not?

Mr. BLANTON. That is all we seem to need to know about it, but I want to say this: We are all depending upon the committee to see that the law has been tracked. If they make mistakes we are not in a position to rectify them, because we are depending entirely upon the committee to see that no mistakes are made.

I hope the committee has been careful in framing such bills, because we let them go through here every once in a while without ever reading them. I hope the committee is careful; I hope the committee has let nobody put anything over on it, and I hope they go into each individual case specifically before cases are put into these omnibus bills of 176 pages which the committee brings in and which we pass in five minutes' time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The gentleman is well informed about documents filed in the House, and he knows that the report contains a full statement as to every case.

Mr. BLANTON. I am using this time to let the committee know we are relying upon it in bringing in these bills and we are expecting them to know all about every individual case, and that each case is fully authorized by law, before they put them in these omnibus bills.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And I want the country to know that every case has received thorough consideration.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, in answer to what the gentleman says, I can assure him and the House that every one of these cases has been very carefully investigated and I think they are all meritorious. They are not all new cases, but most of them are cases of increase of pension for those already on the roll.

I have asked the clerk of the committee to prepare a general statement concerning this bill, which is a very large bill, with an estimate of the cost, and so forth, and I ask unanimous consent to incorporate that statement in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting a statement. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The statement referred to follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS,
Washington, February 16, 1924.

Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER,

Chairman Committee on Invalid Pensions,

House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN: The following data is furnished in response to your request for certain information about H. R. 6941, the omnibus bill recently reported by you from the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

The bill contained, when reported, a total of 949 private or special bills, introduced by 229 different Members of the House.

The proposed beneficiaries in the bill are principally widows and helpless sons or daughters of Civil War soldiers. Widows who married soldiers after June 27, 1905, number 422; widows increased to \$40 and \$50 because of physical disabilities and indigent circumstances number 285; helpless sons or daughters of soldiers pensioned at \$20 a month or increased from their present rate of \$12 to \$20 number 177. These three classes of claimants account for 884 of the 949 cases. Only 55 soldiers would be placed on the pension roll if the bill becomes a law. These soldiers have been denied pension because of some technicality in service record or because their service was a few days short of the required 90 days. In practically every case they are in destitute circumstances and handicapped by old age and other disabilities.

If all of the proposed beneficiaries should live one year from date of approval of bill, the total cost in pensions would be \$292,104 for the 12-month period. But as a large majority of the claimants in the bill are very old, some even in the nineties, and most of them in a bad way physically, it is reasonable to presume that a high death rate may be expected. Probably 20 per cent will have passed away by the end of one year. Since the bill was introduced a few days ago word has been received of the death of four of the claimants. Based on a death rate of only 15 per cent, the cost for the next year would be \$248,288.40.

As you know, the committee is functioning under very strict rules, and recommends favorable consideration only in cases of meritorious character. About 600 of the 949 bills were passed by the House and favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Pensions in the fourth session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, failing to pass in the Senate because of the jam of business at the close of the session. These 600 cases, it might be proper to add, represented the work of the entire session. Claimants in numerous other cases, which were passed at the same time last Congress, are now deceased.

The attached list, containing the names of 229 Members of the House who have special bills in O. B. H. R. 6941, shows that the proposed beneficiaries live in all parts of the United States—north, south, east, and west.

Cordially yours,

FRANK T. MORAN,
Clerk Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Total number of Members in bill..... 229
Total number of cases..... 949

NAMES OF MEMBERS HAVING SPECIAL BILLS IN OMNIBUS BILL, H. R. 6941, REPORTED FEBRUARY 13, 1924, BY MR. FULLER.

Aldrich, Allen, Anderson, Anthony, Arnold, Ayres, Bacharach, Bacon, Barkley, Beck, Beedy, Beers, Begg, Black of Texas, Bland, Bloom, Boylan, Brand of ———, Browne of New Jersey, Browne of Wisconsin, Brumm, Bulwinkle, Burdick, Burton, Butler, Byrns of Tennessee, Cable, Canfield, Cannon, Carter, Chindblom, Christopherson, Clague, Cole of Iowa, Cole of Ohio, Connery, Cook, Cooper of Ohio, Cooper of Wisconsin, Corning, Cramton, Croll, Crowther, Cummings, Curry, Dale, Darrow, Dempsey, Denison, Dickinson of Iowa, Dickinson of Missouri, Dowell, Doyle, Driver, Elliott, Fairchild, Fairfield, Faust, Fenn, Fish, Fitzgerald, Fleetwood, Foster, Fredericks, Free, Freeman, French, Frothingham, Fulbright, Fuller, Fields, Gullivan, Gardner of Indiana, Geran, Gibson, Gifford, Gilbert, Gillett, Glatfelter, Graham of ———, Green of Iowa, Greenwood, Grist, Hadley, Hardy, Hastings, Hawes, Hawley, Hayden, Hersey, Hickey, Hoch, Holaday, Howard of ———, Huddleston, Hudson, Hull of Tennessee, Hull, William E., Johnson of Washington, Johnson of West Virginia, Jones, Kearns, Kelly, Kendall, Kent,

Kerr, Ketcham, Kiess, Kincheloe, King, Knutson, Kopp, Kurtz, Lambert, Langley, Larson of Minnesota, Lea of California, Lehlbach, Lineberger, Linthicum, Little, Longworth, Lozier, McKenzie, McLaughlin of Michigan, McLaughlin of Nebraska, McReynolds, McSweeney, MacGregor, Magee of ———, Major of Illinois, Major of Missouri, Manlove, Mapes, Mead, Merritt, Michener, Miller of ———, Milligan, Minahan, Mooney, Moore of Illinois, Moore of Ohio, Moores of Indiana, Morgan, Morris, Murphy, Nelson of Maine, Nelson of Wisconsin, Newton of Minnesota, O'Connell of Rhode Island, O'Sullivan, Oldfield, Parker, Parks of Arkansas, Patterson, Peavey, Purnell, Ragon, Rainey, Ramseyer, Reece, Reed of West Virginia, Roach, Robinson of Iowa, Robson of Kentucky, Rogers of Massachusetts, Rogers of New Hampshire, Romjue, Rouse, Salmon, Sanders of Indiana, Sanders of New York, Schafer, Schneider, Sears of Florida, Sears of Nebraska, Seger, Shallenberger, Sherwood, Shreve, Simmons, Sinnott, Sites, Smith, Smithwick, Snell, Snyder, Speaks, Stalker, Strong of Kansas, Strong of Pennsylvania, Swank, Sweet, Swing, Swoope, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of West Virginia, Temple, Thomas of Kentucky, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thompson, Tilson, Timberlake, Tincher, Treadway, Underwood, Valle, Vestal, Vincent of Michigan, Voigt, Ward of New York, Wason, Watson, Welsh, White of Maine, Williams of Illinois, Williams of Michigan, Williams of Texas, Wilson of Indiana, Wingo, Winslow, Winter, Wolf, Wood, Woodruff, Wurzbach, and Wyant.

Number of Members----- 220
 Number of pensions----- 949

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The question was taken, and the committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

On motion of Mr. FULLER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I call up omnibus bill H. R. 7816.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up a bill, H. R. 7816, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read the bill in extenso.

The bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

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| H. R. 812. Clara I. Willis. | H. R. 2428. William H. Pettit. |
| H. R. 927. Martha C. Roberts. | H. R. 2436. Ernestine Romeiser. |
| H. R. 947. Hattie L. Cantwell. | H. R. 2493. Ency A. H. Wheeler. |
| H. R. 1101. Clara D. Rehrer. | H. R. 2573. Alvira M. Stevens. |
| H. R. 1139. Catherine E. Stewart. | H. R. 2595. Lizzie J. Levensaler. |
| H. R. 1217. Emma Cora White. | H. R. 2612. Cloe Jones. |
| H. R. 1338. Mary L. Thompson. | H. R. 2613. Minnie Brisco. |
| H. R. 1490. Mary E. Reeves. | H. R. 2756. Andrew Boyer. |
| H. R. 1521. Lucinda Bittner. | H. R. 2926. Catharine A. Lunger. |
| H. R. 1559. Eliza J. Dunkerson. | H. R. 2967. Albert Jacobs. |
| H. R. 1595. Betsy A. Booth. | H. R. 2969. Julia Lukenbill. |
| H. R. 1606. Anna E. Pierce. | H. R. 2970. Indiana Grant. |
| H. R. 1637. Etta S. Barnes. | H. R. 2971. Lottie B. Reid. |
| H. R. 1638. Richard H. Murch. | H. R. 3002. Rebecca Duty. |
| H. R. 1714. Amy Keele. | H. R. 3064. Guy W. Rowe. |
| H. R. 1739. Henrietta C. Geiger. | H. R. 3103. Rachel A. Roden. |
| H. R. 1751. Phebe Clark. | H. R. 3116. Julia Gregory. |
| H. R. 1752. Michael Coveny, alias Michael Dowling. | H. R. 3175. Charles S. George. |
| H. R. 1757. May T. Edgeler. | H. R. 3412. Lucetta Beckman. |
| H. R. 1812. Thirza C. Gifford. | H. R. 3448. Sarah E. Parker. |
| H. R. 1814. Charles C. Miller. | H. R. 3449. Cora B. Remington. |
| H. R. 1817. Sarah J. Pettit. | H. R. 3523. Elizabeth Gibson. |
| H. R. 1818. Francie Simpson. | H. R. 3546. Mary N. McCullough. |
| H. R. 1820. John Wilkinson. | H. R. 3568. Rachel Everson. |
| H. R. 1821. Mabel A. Swarthout. | H. R. 3583. Nancy Halcum. |
| H. R. 1848. Ida M. Knox. | H. R. 3593. Cynthia E. King. |
| H. R. 1867. Margaret Gerber. | H. R. 3646. Libbie Searing. |
| H. R. 1868. Clara Short, now known as Clara A. Short. | H. R. 3741. Elizabeth M. Laird. |
| H. R. 2076. Martha J. Nickel. | H. R. 3828. Irwin E. Warner, alias John Shay. |
| H. R. 2077. Hettie J. Stephens. | H. R. 3872. Henry Marsh. |
| H. R. 2114. Sophia Mullenax. | H. R. 3896. Nancy Blitz. |
| H. R. 2119. Elcie Jenkins. | H. R. 4007. Charles Cooper. |
| H. R. 2240. Edith L. Howland. | H. R. 4029. Catharine Cellery. |
| H. R. 2332. Emma J. Daugherty. | H. R. 4055. Mary E. Bassett. |
| H. R. 2346. Priscilla Allison. | H. R. 4230. Sarah J. Stevens. |
| H. R. 2348. Priscilla A. Pinney. | H. R. 4279. Mary J. Farlee. |
| H. R. 2366. Dorthula E. Smith. | H. R. 4305. Laura C. Granger. |
| | H. R. 4323. Elizabeth Temple. |

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| H. R. 4333. Mary C. S. Frank. | H. R. 6416. Mary J. Robinson. |
| H. R. 4407. Martin Flint. | H. R. 6419. Priscilla Ridenour. |
| H. R. 4588. Clara J. Foss. | H. R. 6451. Augustus H. List. |
| H. R. 4592. Susan A. Kuhn. | H. R. 6453. Rocna C. Caskey. |
| H. R. 4622. Angelina Shaw. | H. R. 6474. Anna E. Legg. |
| H. R. 4674. James Duffy, alias Henry L. Forbes. | H. R. 6510. Catherine E. Soper. |
| H. R. 4680. Alice M. Gay. | H. R. 6514. Flora B. Benham. |
| H. R. 4702. Lany M. Breilsford. | H. R. 6521. Jessie M. Monroe. |
| H. R. 4710. Martha A. Howard. | H. R. 6530. Elizabeth Dossett. |
| H. R. 4736. Clifton E. Lime. | H. R. 6556. Annie Greaser. |
| H. R. 4747. Sarah E. Coleman. | H. R. 6572. Helena Dearborn. |
| H. R. 4796. Alice C. Rea. | H. R. 6573. Oscar J. Dunn. |
| H. R. 4773. Jennie M. Bond. | H. R. 6595. Hester A. Black. |
| H. R. 4774. William B. Kimbrel. | H. R. 6606. Elizabeth A. Andrews. |
| H. R. 4874. Mary L. Bender. | H. R. 6609. Sarah Jane Ross. |
| H. R. 4897. Anna Preston. | H. R. 6613. Annie Kenny. |
| H. R. 4916. Julia E. Forbes. | H. R. 6615. Mary A. Dehl. |
| H. R. 4969. May V. Humphrey. | H. R. 6620. Rosalie H. Webster. |
| H. R. 5040. Elizabeth J. Stetson. | H. R. 6638. Martin A. Jones. |
| H. R. 5164. Armida Eversole. | H. R. 6657. Margaret A. Kerken-dall. |
| H. R. 5173. Alice B. Hartshorne. | H. R. 6658. Mary Kistler. |
| H. R. 5231. Susan Bentz. | H. R. 6659. Mary C. Benson. |
| H. R. 5232. Minnie L. Crowl. | H. R. 6699. Cora F. Marlette. |
| H. R. 5294. Elizabeth Sharpp. | H. R. 6702. Edmund J. Cain. |
| H. R. 5311. Mary C. Derby. | H. R. 6704. Margaret Lindsey. |
| H. R. 5354. Martha A. Straight. | H. R. 6734. Mary E. Nichols. |
| H. R. 5355. Stella Garnhart. | H. R. 6735. Mary J. Devlin. |
| H. R. 5365. James Percival. | H. R. 6741. Annie M. Owen. |
| H. R. 5378. Anna Comstock. | H. R. 6748. Delia Riggan. |
| H. R. 5438. Alexander Sweeney. | H. R. 6763. Louisa K. Johnson. |
| H. R. 5469. Lucy De Croft. | H. R. 6765. Livonia Nicholson. |
| H. R. 5470. Phyllis R. Friesner. | H. R. 6774. Martin Guthrie. |
| H. R. 5500. Elizabeth Leivels-berger. | H. R. 6776. Sarah Blakely. |
| H. R. 5526. Louise Scott. | H. R. 6829. Grace M. Lauter. |
| H. R. 5548. Daisy Johnson. | H. R. 6833. Margaret L. Routh. |
| H. R. 5574. Jane Bradley. | H. R. 6834. Rachel Dunning. |
| H. R. 5602. Margaret M. Bratton. | H. R. 6835. Cassandra Jerrell. |
| H. R. 5641. Jane A. Banner. | H. R. 6877. Amanda Clemens. |
| H. R. 5642. Sarah A. Jones. | H. R. 6878. Martha K. Grenewald. |
| H. R. 5651. Catharine Pierce. | H. R. 6882. Effie Lancaster. |
| H. R. 5659. Tabitha T. Craven. | H. R. 6921. Angeline G. Hunter. |
| H. R. 5662. Nancy E. Taylor. | H. R. 6926. Sarah Brudon. |
| H. R. 5691. Sallie Miller. | H. R. 6938. Hulda Young. |
| H. R. 5692. Peter B. Pratt. | H. R. 6961. Lydia J. Austin. |
| H. R. 5699. Elizabeth Botmer. | H. R. 6969. Flora L. Gammon. |
| H. R. 5708. Drusilla Fortner. | H. R. 6974. Maggie Wilson. |
| H. R. 5709. California Haysmer. | H. R. 6977. Leona G. Howe. |
| H. R. 5753. Alice M. Barnard. | H. R. 7006. Adella Chhill. |
| H. R. 5780. Frances M. Boye. | H. R. 7007. Margaret B. Blunt. |
| H. R. 5784. Mary W. Noll. | H. R. 7008. Sarah B. Jewett. |
| H. R. 5815. Hattie M. Willard. | H. R. 7017. John Watts. |
| H. R. 5818. Lucinda J. Jay. | H. R. 7023. Clara H. Johnson. |
| H. R. 5875. Charles Abbott. | H. R. 7048. Robert H. Hendershot, alias Robert H. Henderson. |
| H. R. 5876. Mary E. Lofton. | H. R. 7060. Carrie Baker. |
| H. R. 5878. Josephine Gerard. | H. R. 7061. Sarah W. Cameron. |
| H. R. 5896. Harriet E. Larimore. | H. R. 7087. Jacob G. Smuck. |
| H. R. 5903. Emily J. Miller. | H. R. 7088. Sarah Jane Henry. |
| H. R. 5906. Esther Barton. | H. R. 7101. Mable Andrews. |
| H. R. 5933. Nancy A. Cotterel. | H. R. 7102. Joseph Greenwood. |
| H. R. 5981. Nancy C. Troupe. | H. R. 7126. Henrietta Stahl. |
| H. R. 5986. Sarah E. Fetters. | H. R. 7128. Harriet E. Thompson. |
| H. R. 6015. Sallie Dewitt. | H. R. 7164. Charlotte A. Dally. |
| H. R. 6101. Julia C. Johnson. | H. R. 7210. James P. Shewman. |
| H. R. 6105. Catharine J. Woodfield. | H. R. 7211. Sarah Q. Green. |
| H. R. 6188. Elizabeth J. Waddell. | H. R. 7226. Agnes Touchette. |
| H. R. 6219. Melissa E. Dickinson. | H. R. 7253. John W. Stokesberry. |
| H. R. 6224. Susanna Bulla. | H. R. 7281. Sarah Branch. |
| H. R. 6225. Lucinda Geary. | H. R. 7283. Lucy A. Gates. |
| H. R. 6246. Rose Jackson. | H. R. 7289. Washington Stram, alias John Gibson. |
| H. R. 6266. Hannah Bower. | H. R. 7290. Charlotte L. Stinger. |
| H. R. 6269. Tenny A. Littlejohn. | H. R. 7325. Louisa Pennisten. |
| H. R. 6270. Maranda N. Miller, now known as Maranda N. Small. | H. R. 7327. Elizabeth Couch. |
| H. R. 6271. Olive R. Milton. | H. R. 7328. Polly Garbison. |
| H. R. 6286. Barbara L. Houston. | H. R. 7329. Edith Vore. |
| H. R. 6287. Mary Robinson. | H. R. 7353. Lizzie Krebs. |
| H. R. 6321. Deborah C. McNary. | H. R. 7418. Sarah E. Lovell. |
| H. R. 6380. Catherine Belgh. | H. R. 7476. John Ahear. |
| H. R. 6407. Jane M. T. Porter. | H. R. 7477. David Ahear. |
| H. R. 6409. Michael Bibus. | H. R. 7516. Sophia Scarbo. |
| H. R. 6415. Adela V. Myres. | H. R. 7705. Mary Guy. |

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point a short statement as to the cost of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting a statement as to the cost of this bill. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The statement referred to follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS,
 Washington, March 13, 1924.

Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER,
 Chairman, Committee on Invalid Pensions,
 House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN: Complying with your request, I have completed figures showing the total amount in additional pensions provided by the committee omnibus bill, H. R. 7816, as follows:

Total yearly cost of additional pensions-----	\$73,656.00
Less reduction on death rate of 15 per cent-----	11,048.40
Net additional cost for next year-----	62,607.60

As the great majority of proposed beneficiaries are extremely aged and practically helpless, the death rate may exceed 15 per cent.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. MORAN, *Clerk.*

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

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

On motion of Mr. FULLER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed, was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 6426) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky calls up the bill H. R. 6426, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. Has the gentleman been authorized by his committee to call up this bill?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Yes; I am the ranking member, and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], the chairman, asked me to call it up.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point that only the chairman of the committee can call the bill up unless another member has been specially authorized by the committee; and until that special authorization is shown, I submit that only the chairman may call up the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not hear the answer of the gentleman from Kentucky. Was he authorized by the committee?

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman is merely the ranking member.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] has not been able to be in charge of the committee and I have been the acting chairman, and he and the members of the committee have asked me to bring it up.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order, Mr. Speaker, that until the ranking member has been specially authorized by his committee he has no authority to call up the bill.

Mr. DOWELL. Where does the gentleman find that rule?

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point of order. Is there objection to considering the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill in extenso.

The bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 792. Clarence L. Wimer.	H. R. 1259. James B. Shannon.
H. R. 793. Reuben Waller.	H. R. 1273. Levi T. Miller.
H. R. 794. Walter Hughes.	H. R. 1288. Werner Snow.
H. R. 810. Jane Tilly.	H. R. 1324. Isaac C. Livingston.
H. R. 826. Jesse Angle.	H. R. 1337. Roger F. B. Edmunds.
H. R. 830. Andrew McLaughlin.	H. R. 1362. Harriet M. Miller.
H. R. 834. Charles H. Heimlich.	H. R. 1363. Edward Jackson.
H. R. 840. Clare D. Fielding.	H. R. 1365. Henry E. Kiste.
H. R. 890. Margaret English.	H. R. 1369. Jeremiah B. Thomson.
H. R. 891. Xaver Becherer.	H. R. 1370. Minerva J. Smith.
H. R. 892. Viola Butler.	H. R. 1385. Oh Wan, alias Katok.
H. R. 893. William P. Johnston.	H. R. 1386. Moh Ush Ak, alias Ush Mo, now known as Mosak.
H. R. 906. Banner Chandley.	H. R. 1388. Wanatt Shoma, alias Shoma Wanatt, known as Ramon White.
H. R. 907. John R. Ligon.	H. R. 1389. Machie Gulack, alias Gulack Machie, now known as Pantaloon.
H. R. 908. Marie F. Manns.	H. R. 1390. Choir Aqise, alias Cheroquis.
H. R. 924. Jane Ann Robinson.	H. R. 1403. Frank D. Blake.
H. R. 954. Charles Wilson.	H. R. 1410. Edward P. Wolfe.
H. R. 998. James Donnelly.	H. R. 1422. William Lanier.
H. R. 1021. Jennie E. Buckley.	H. R. 1425. William Wells.
H. R. 1024. Tamar Ervin.	H. R. 1428. George H. Burton.
H. R. 1026. Silas H. Jackson.	H. R. 1444. Alva C. Cooper.
H. R. 1032. Cornelia de C. Williams.	H. R. 1480. Richard Burns.
H. R. 1033. Hester W. Stoddart.	H. R. 1487. John Dudley.
H. R. 1045. David C. Preston.	H. R. 1513. Mathew Baker.
H. R. 1055. William W. Kinne.	H. R. 1517. John Oberschmid.
H. R. 1142. Isabelle Barnett.	H. R. 1564. Helena Bunt.
H. R. 1143. Malinda C. Garwood.	H. R. 1565. Horace G. Butterfield.
H. R. 1158. James A. Carver.	H. R. 1566. Mary Ann Cross.
H. R. 1172. George A. Atkinson.	H. R. 1568. Levi Frost.
H. R. 1177. William J. Chester.	H. R. 1573. Elizabeth M. Sage.
H. R. 1189. Edith Hampel.	H. R. 1577. Lambert Weiss.
H. R. 1192. Samuel J. Haslett.	H. R. 1578. George W. Hook.
H. R. 1197. John Long.	H. R. 1613. Dennis B. Conley.
H. R. 1210. Charles H. Ritter.	
H. R. 1215. Mary E. Tritton.	
H. R. 1224. Albert C. Roach.	
H. R. 1247. Clarence J. Johnson.	
H. R. 1248. Henry Dilts.	
H. R. 1255. Michael J. Haggerty.	
H. R. 1256. Charles W. Crofoot.	
H. R. 1257. Frank D. Yandes.	

H. R. 1616. John S. Combs.	H. R. 2922. Mary R. Philbrick.
H. R. 1626. Henry E. Booth.	H. R. 2964. Jacob Sash.
H. R. 1627. John P. Arnett.	H. R. 2986. Mary Jane Lamb.
H. R. 1643. Edmond L. Klamroth.	H. R. 2998. Tracey M. Halley.
H. R. 1654. Margaret Davy.	H. R. 3006. Emme E. Howe.
H. R. 1655. Margaret A. Harris.	H. R. 3013. Herschel Spainhour.
H. R. 1712. George H. Klein, jr.	H. R. 3022. Freeman H. Johnson.
H. R. 1725. Frank A. Klein.	H. R. 3033. David Ebner.
H. R. 1731. Charles A. Halbert.	H. R. 3034. Mary V. Webster.
H. R. 1766. James E. Moran.	H. R. 3037. Kate Garrity.
H. R. 1770. Walter S. Swanger.	H. R. 3044. James McDonough.
H. R. 1775. Joseph Bauer.	H. R. 3056. Martha A. Brigrance.
H. R. 1786. Francis M. Collins.	H. R. 3062. James Kuhns.
H. R. 1802. Robert S. Kelley.	H. R. 3063. Albert S. Riddle.
H. R. 1803. Henry M. Conlin.	H. R. 3090. Rufus W. Jones.
H. R. 1804. John Lamson.	H. R. 3106. Bradford R. Sarton.
H. R. 1832. Henry T. Douglas.	H. R. 3107. Grant Brown.
H. R. 1844. Frank G. Himes.	H. R. 3108. Agnes Allen.
H. R. 1871. James H. Laffin.	H. R. 3109. David Akridge.
H. R. 1887. Etta W. Cass.	H. R. 3110. Frank McCoy.
H. R. 1925. Sarah E. Fortier.	H. R. 3111. Samuel E. Acuff.
H. R. 1926. John Teraz.	H. R. 3113. Jasper O. Craig.
H. R. 1946. Elizabeth F. Hampton.	H. R. 3147. Thomas M. Benton.
H. R. 1977. Grover Colter.	H. R. 3148. Clark Brown.
H. R. 1979. Flora B. Warren.	H. R. 3182. Michael Halloran.
H. R. 1980. Harry Elkins.	H. R. 3331. Charles L. Dewey.
H. R. 1986. Elizabeth C. Grady.	H. R. 3362. Vance Perkins.
H. R. 1997. Emil T. Johnson.	H. R. 3385. Harry E. Snyder.
H. R. 2010. Mary A. Blair.	H. R. 3460. Robert M. Daniels.
H. R. 2066. William E. Johnson.	H. R. 3479. Annie McNamara.
H. R. 2103. William Estes.	H. R. 3488. Michael V. Murray.
H. R. 2112. William T. Marshall.	H. R. 3506. Frances A. Brown.
H. R. 2113. Rebecca T. Alexander.	H. R. 3599. Thomas Quirk.
H. R. 2145. Grant Combs.	H. R. 3638. Mary E. Brubaker.
H. R. 2147. Lee T. Philpot.	H. R. 3645. Catharine Swigart.
H. R. 2148. Robert L. McFarland.	H. R. 3653. Irene Sullivan Kehr-meyer.
H. R. 2149. John Johnson.	H. R. 3662. Louisa H. Harter.
H. R. 2150. Benjamin F. Johnson.	H. R. 3715. Richard Howe.
H. R. 2151. Howard Hines.	H. R. 3723. Sherwood H. Williams.
H. R. 2152. Chester A. Herd.	H. R. 3780. William R. Drain.
H. R. 2153. Elijah Forman.	H. R. 3782. Orville Harvey.
H. R. 2154. Charles N. Cannon.	H. R. 3783. Marcus C. Luttrell.
H. R. 2155. Silas G. Burkett.	H. R. 3784. Joseph A. Lillard.
H. R. 2156. William S. Arnold.	H. R. 3785. John T. Hyder.
H. R. 2157. Robert L. Abston.	H. R. 3789. Dudley J. Howell.
H. R. 2159. Floyd Laxton.	H. R. 3790. Lucy C. Range.
H. R. 2163. Green A. Settle.	H. R. 3791. Oscar Sheffield.
H. R. 2164. Mournin Scott.	H. R. 3792. Robert J. Jones.
H. R. 2166. David Turner.	H. R. 3793. James R. Daniel.
H. R. 2167. Isaac Townsend.	H. R. 3807. Anna O'Neil.
H. R. 2168. Daniel W. Higginbotham.	H. R. 3833. John T. Brannon.
H. R. 2170. Joseph Woods.	H. R. 3834. David C. McDonald.
H. R. 2171. William H. Stanbery.	H. R. 3835. Martin E. McMichael.
H. R. 2172. William G. Jones.	H. R. 3882. Martin V. Stanton.
H. R. 2184. Lafayette R. Kincaid.	H. R. 3883. Walter L. Hartman.
H. R. 2185. Ben B. Sell.	H. R. 3884. Mary T. Schmidt.
H. R. 2188. William Napier.	H. R. 3885. Rollin P. Ham.
H. R. 2189. Mike Grubb.	H. R. 4002. Hannah Dougherty.
H. R. 2191. William C. Knuckles.	H. R. 4064. William J. Combs.
H. R. 2196. Sarah A. Byam.	H. R. 4289. Ben C. Robinson.
H. R. 2197. August J. MacDonald.	H. R. 4322. George W. Lear.
H. R. 2257. Alice Z. Sherwin.	H. R. 4342. Rhoda A. Savage.
H. R. 2267. Jerome B. Butler.	H. R. 4354. Oscar A. Badder.
H. R. 2282. Marguerite B. Fitzgerald.	H. R. 4384. Sarah Pelham.
H. R. 2306. Clara J. Gillespie.	H. R. 4408. Henry Langley.
H. R. 2327. Edward Shaw.	H. R. 4412. Charles F. Bobo.
H. R. 2340. Henry E. Rubendall.	H. R. 4428. William Garnett.
H. R. 2363. Seth P. Eames.	H. R. 4431. Daniel Grubb.
H. R. 2364. John A. McNeil.	H. R. 4601. Edmund L. Smith.
H. R. 2369. Russell Dewalt.	H. R. 4659. Lizzie Johnson.
H. R. 2370. William Henry Bush.	H. R. 4662. Ferdinand Heinen.
H. R. 2385. Gillis W. Webb.	H. R. 4663. Mark Y. Judd.
H. R. 2400. Benjamin Dockery.	H. R. 4725. Laura Hendrickson.
H. R. 2404. Francis M. Coats.	H. R. 4754. John W. Thompson.
H. R. 2408. Effa Jane Hancock.	H. R. 4756. Henry T. Bishop.
H. R. 2423. Robert Longstaff.	H. R. 4761. John L. Marshall.
H. R. 2432. Brother Buis.	H. R. 4762. Columbia A. Seaman.
H. R. 2516. Raymond A. Zehnder.	H. R. 4915. Benjamin F. Durnell.
H. R. 2540. Watson S. Coburn.	H. R. 4945. Elizabeth Jane Fee.
H. R. 2557. Edward F. Reed.	H. R. 4952. Harry D. Frasier.
H. R. 2558. David H. Whitehead.	H. R. 4962. Thomas Murphy.
H. R. 2559. Catherine Yelle.	H. R. 5012. Barbara Oglesby.
H. R. 2561. Wilbur C. Galret.	H. R. 5032. John E. Williams.
H. R. 2563. William Richey.	H. R. 5153. George Peyton Chambers.
H. R. 2565. Armilda Burroughs.	H. R. 5154. William D. Hinkle.
H. R. 2575. James Mullen.	H. R. 5386. Edward Chaney.
H. R. 2615. William G. Glasgow.	H. R. 5441. Ludwig Wertsch.
H. R. 2632. Gilbert J. Lalonde.	H. R. 5474. Lewis H. Tubbs, jr.
H. R. 2648. Thomas F. Bailey.	H. R. 5524. Orville H. Mills.
H. R. 2649. Joseph Hermann.	H. R. 5663. Shiloh Sally.
H. R. 2650. C. M. Middleton.	H. R. 5664. Robert McQueen.
H. R. 2651. George L. Porter.	H. R. 5811. James A. Childers.
H. R. 2552. Lina Real.	H. R. 5834. Aaron N. Montgomery.
H. R. 2653. Mary E. Trask.	H. R. 6056. Harry L. Hoff.
H. R. 2757. Peter Lacher.	H. R. 6115. William Coleman.
H. R. 2774. Annie E. B. Davidson.	H. R. 6167. William Dotson.
	H. R. 6168. Joseph Houser.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 29 of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to return to page 29 of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

Strike out lines 23 and 24 on page 29, and lines 1 and 2 on page 30, being the case of James Kuhns, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war

with Spain. The person named has died since the bill was reported.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: Page 29, strike out lines 23 and 24, and on page 30 strike out lines 1 and 2.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

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

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

On motion of Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 7783) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky calls up the bill H. R. 7783, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I raise the point of order on this bill that unless the committee has specially authorized some other Member to call it up, only the chairman of the committee may call it up.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill in extenso.

The bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 984. Adam J. Sherman.	H. R. 4283. Ke-wuck-oo-lah-lah-shar (now known as Ruling his Sun).
H. R. 1134. Frederick Antoni.	H. R. 4291. Cicero Columbus Patton.
H. R. 1166. John H. Berard.	H. R. 4299. Charles E. Caplinger.
H. R. 1180. Christopher Dennis.	H. R. 4334. John J. McNally.
H. R. 1184. Samuel L. Fiste.	H. R. 4388. Edmund J. Gosselin.
H. R. 1251. Remigia J. Buell (now known as Remigia J. Meacham).	H. R. 4424. Dennis J. Callahan.
H. R. 1254. Theresa Hess.	H. R. 4427. Anna M. Carroll.
H. R. 1275. Milton F. Morgan.	H. R. 4600. Fannie Fleischmann.
H. R. 1281. George Pierce.	H. R. 4636. Bert Sabins.
H. R. 1417. Mary A. Yeates.	H. R. 4656. Peter C. Jackson.
H. R. 1483. Esta Abbott.	H. R. 4671. John Clarence Giles.
H. R. 1488. John S. Schooler.	H. R. 4763. John T. Burriss.
H. R. 1526. Jacob L. Malsbery.	H. R. 4765. David S. Hills.
H. R. 1587. Francis Van Name.	H. R. 4769. Kate McGehehey.
H. R. 1589. La Barron T. Marshall.	H. R. 4724. Newton Gambrel.
H. R. 1591. Robert H. Walsh.	H. R. 4726. Joe H. Ross.
H. R. 1610. William N. Bamforth.	H. R. 4727. Esther Meece.
H. R. 1615. Waywood Smith.	H. R. 4728. Belle Kelley.
H. R. 1623. Claude L. Bonta.	H. R. 4740. Adam Roth.
H. R. 1680. Robert H. Cowan.	H. R. 4778. Charles Carl.
H. R. 1721. Harry W. Feldman.	H. R. 4871. Charles B. Diemart.
H. R. 1729. Laura Briggs.	H. R. 4873. Thomas Anderson.
H. R. 1749. Harry W. Clark.	H. R. 4876. Julietta Radloff.
H. R. 1779. William A. Williams.	H. R. 4882. William H. Finley.
H. R. 2143. Jasper N. Stanfill, alias Joseph N. Stanfill.	H. R. 4890. John C. MacFarlane.
H. R. 2158. Edward Hall.	H. R. 4903. Fred B. Weaver.
H. R. 2177. Edward Lee.	H. R. 4905. Lee Begley.
H. R. 2183. Mary A. Wray.	H. R. 4965. Fred H. Helms.
H. R. 2359. Ellen L. Curran.	H. R. 5026. Ruth E. Strickler.
H. R. 2383. Flen Whalin.	H. R. 5054. William A. Holmes.
H. R. 2422. Ludwig Zugner.	H. R. 5177. Katie Lewis.
H. R. 2477. James M. Cline.	H. R. 5223. William F. Rogers.
H. R. 2551. Mattie E. Prewitt.	H. R. 5228. Edward F. O'Toole.
H. R. 2570. August Getz.	H. R. 5281. Margaret Daley.
H. R. 2571. James K. Harvey.	H. R. 5284. Milligan Comstock.
H. R. 2584. Mary L. Reese.	H. R. 5298. James P. Bradley.
H. R. 2587. Patrick F. Dwyer.	H. R. 5300. Mary C. Allen.
H. R. 2617. Lawson Ellsworth.	H. R. 5303. Louis H. Blake.
H. R. 2619. Mary F. Lunan.	H. R. 5353. William E. Lytle.
H. R. 2737. Ralph Lotz.	H. R. 5359. Martha F. Allen.
H. R. 3089. Alden T. Wathan.	H. R. 5411. Albert C. Spurgeon.
H. R. 3181. Mathias Backes.	H. R. 5440. Scott Fitzgerald.
H. R. 3379. Ada M. Young.	H. R. 5447. Benjamin Ratliff.
H. R. 3436. Martha R. Biddle.	H. R. 5492. Charles F. Cramer.
H. R. 3474. Charles D. Felter.	H. R. 5507. Stanislaus Zelazny.
H. R. 3535. Gilbert E. Mayor.	H. R. 5605. George W. Cover.
H. R. 3598. Mary E. Conway.	H. R. 5689. Zadok Kemster Basden.
H. R. 3650. Joseph Holtz.	H. R. 5702. Oren O. Pound.
H. R. 3719. Charles Fuhr.	H. R. 5710. Danie E. Dresser.
H. R. 3749. Lenora Piper.	H. R. 5711. Timothy F. Buckley.
H. R. 3757. William F. Ellfeldt.	H. R. 5761. Rose M. Connell.
H. R. 3795. Walter A. Bailey.	H. R. 5770. Alexander McCreedy.
H. R. 3832. Alfred Barker.	H. R. 5773. Malle C. Plkes.
H. R. 3868. Lester L. Coffee.	H. R. 5824. Judah L. Wornington.
	H. R. 5863. Walter E. Tarver.

H. R. 5925. Lewis M. Stevenson.	H. R. 6666. Charles E. Keck.
H. R. 5973. Vance K. Stewart.	H. R. 6685. Joshua C. Carney.
H. R. 5979. Daniel F. Stocker.	H. R. 6686. Emma McGowen.
H. R. 6014. John Gearns.	H. R. 6707. James F. Lyons.
H. R. 6016. Sallie Hager.	H. R. 6753. Alba B. Dean.
H. R. 6107. Charles A. Skaggs.	H. R. 6802. John Foster.
H. R. 6159. William A. Miller.	H. R. 6850. Lillie E. Trego.
H. R. 6164. Albert B. Campbell.	H. R. 6876. Neil F. Hill.
H. R. 6272. Vivian L. Saunders.	H. R. 6881. Nannie Whitaker.
H. R. 6373. Elizabeth M. Durand.	H. R. 6923. Lucian D. Copin.
H. R. 6381. Fred A. Martin.	H. R. 6957. John Feleisen.
H. R. 6466. Elizabeth Peters.	H. R. 6965. Mary J. Nedd.
H. R. 6523. John T. Wamsley.	H. R. 7172. Joseph J. Nedd.
H. R. 6566. Catherine Wilson.	H. R. 7208. Samuel F. Shannon.
H. R. 6607. James A. Butler.	H. R. 7209. Frank T. Potter.
H. R. 6619. Essie Bandhauer.	H. R. 7212. Walter Ruark.
H. R. 6661. George Ayers.	H. R. 7339. Charles S. Kinman.

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

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

On motion of Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1924.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, before we go into Committee of the Whole, that the general debate on H. R. 7449 be limited to three additional hours, to be controlled by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] and myself. I have used one hour more than the gentleman from Tennessee and out of the three hours, of course, the gentleman from Tennessee would be entitled to two hours.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that general debate on the pending appropriation bill be limited to three hours, two hours to be controlled by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] and one hour by himself. Is there objection?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am not going to object, because the gentleman has been exceedingly kind and generous, not only in connection with this bill but previous bills, as to distribution of time. I have requests that would probably take about three hours, but I know the gentleman is very anxious to get along with the bill and I want to help him.

Mr. MADDEN. As a matter of fact, what we ought to do is to move to close debate.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I want to ask the gentleman this question. I understand another appropriation bill will follow this one?

Mr. MADDEN. There will be another one on Monday, assuming we are going to finish this bill to-morrow or to-night. I would like to stay here and finish it to-night.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I hope we can get through to-night.

Mr. MADDEN. All right; there will be another one to-morrow in that case.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7449) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7449.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7449, with Mr. LEHLBACH in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

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

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the brave ex-service men of this country are to have their rights in this House assassinated next Tuesday. Arrangements have already been made to hand them a lemon. I do not believe that there are 5 per cent of the ex-service men of this country who want the kind of bill that has been reported by the Committee on

Ways and Means. It is called an adjusted compensation bill, yet merely grants them an insurance policy, and they either have to live 20 years more or die to get it. These men in the trenches of France risked their lives once for the Government and now ought not to have to die to get their adjusted compensation.

I want to warn the new Members of this House just what it means to call a bill up in the House next Tuesday under suspension of the rules, as the Republican leaders have already arranged to do with the ex-service men's bill. In the first place, the reported bill provides only for an insurance policy; there will be only 40 minutes of debate in the second place, which affords no reasonable time for discussion, and in the third place, you can not amend it in any particular, you can not change the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," but you must vote for that insurance policy bill and nothing else, just as the bill is written now, for under a suspension of the rules you can not change the bill in any particular. That is not all. Those who are to call this bill up know that under that kind of an arrangement it takes a two-thirds vote to pass the bill. That bill could be voted for by an overwhelming majority of this House and yet lack one vote of having the necessary two-thirds and the bill would fail. The steering committee well knows that we know also that if we vote against that kind of an arrangement and vote against their bill for an insurance policy we will be placed in the attitude of voting against the soldiers' compensation bill. That is the worst feature about it.

I want to say this to my colleagues: Every true friend of the ex-service men in this House ought to stand up here shoulder to shoulder next Tuesday, like a solid phalanx, and vote against that insurance bill and vote it down, because the ex-service men do not want it. Then we will force the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a proper adjusted compensation bill for the ex-service men, such as they want. But you say you do not want to be placed in the attitude of voting against the ex-service men. You say you do not want to be misconstrued, you do not want the newspapers to misinterpret your action. You need not be afraid. You can not fool the ex-service men.

They know what they want, and they know that insurance bill is not what they want, and if you will help vote down that proposition next Tuesday and not pass the insurance measure you will force the Ways and Means Committee to bring out a proper adjusted compensation bill for them.

Yesterday I stood here on this floor and voted against the so-called prohibition enforcement bill, for I considered it a waste of millions that will produce no results of value, and I am as strong a prohibitionist as there is in this House. I hated to have to stand up with such wet friends as our distinguished colleague from Maryland [Mr. HILL] and my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GALLIVAN], but I do not believe that bill which we passed is going to stop the smuggling of liquor. It is a wasteful piecemeal kind of proposition that will amount to nothing. We had a chance to pass a proper measure and we did not do it.

Mr. WOLFF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. WOLFF. Regarding the prohibition bill, the gentleman must acknowledge that most of them do not want the smuggling stopped.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, it looked that way, by bringing up that kind of a measure.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I have only five minutes, but I yield.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Just one word. I only want to say to the gentleman that if he can get the bill which he introduced before a committee I shall appear for it. I am with the gentleman for honest law enforcement.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, the gentleman would make me suspicious of my own measure if he voted for it. [Laughter.]

Why is it that we will sit here like a bunch of mocking birds and let a committee continually cram something down our throats that we do not want? If we want a certain kind of measure why do we not stand up here like men and demand it and see that that kind of a measure is brought in here and passed? Why do we continually accept some subterfuge? I have been here seven years. I have seen this modus operandi carried on here for seven years. I have seen bills brought in here that did not embrace what the Members wanted, and I have had to vote for them, and other Members have had to accept them because we have not made a determined stand and demanded what we want, but I think the time has come when the membership ought to force committees to bring in the kind of bill the Members want and pass it. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, on March 1 last the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CABLE] made a very serious charge in this House that there existed here what he called a foreign bloc, in opposition, as he stated, to the passage or the progress of the so-called restricted immigration bill, H. R. 6540. I have been interested in the subject of immigration and the subject matter of that bill ever since the hearings were conducted last Christmas week. I know, however, that there is no such thing in this House as a foreign bloc. To my mind that charge is just as unsubstantial as a mirage; it is just as false as a dicer's oath; and I think that the distinguished gentleman from Ohio was in error.

I had something to do with the authorship of a statement that was signed by all but two of the Democratic Members of the New York delegation, a statement which was in protest against certain provisions of that bill. I assure you, my good friends, that the gentlemen who signed that protest are not foreign and they have no foreign proclivities whatsoever. They are thoroughgoing Americans and to classify the men from my State who were signatory to that protest as members of a foreign bloc I think is going a little too far. Probably overwhelmed by protests coming from all over the country this form of attack is used as a pretense for argument.

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

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SNYDER. I just want to say in furtherance of the statement of what the gentleman's delegation did in signing the protest, that about two weeks before that the solid Republican New York delegation of this House in caucus or conference agreed upon the same thing.

Mr. CELLER. I congratulate the gentleman and I congratulate the gentleman's conferees.

Mr. SNYDER. One can hardly say that that was a foreign bloc.

Mr. CELLER. From his remarks, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CABLE] would probably include the gentlemen who were in that Republican conference as well as the gentlemen who were signatory to the statement to which I referred, as members of the foreign bloc. I wonder in what category the gentleman from Ohio would place the distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, who has likewise voiced sentiments in opposition to the bill?

Where would he place former Attorney General Wickersham, and I wonder, indeed, where he would place the great number of churches which have been on record as opposed to the discriminatory features of this particular bill. I read a number of these great religious organizations which have put themselves in no uncertain fashion against the discriminatory terms of this bill:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Board of Missions, the National Lutheran Council, the Home Missions Council, the Baptist Board of Home Missions, the National Congregational Council, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, the International Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Travelers' Aid Society, the Immigrant Publication Society, the Near East Relief, the New York City Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Committee of Reference and Counsel, the Foreign Mission Conference of North America, the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the Catholic Welfare Conference, the American Jewish Conference, and the National Council of Jewish Women.

Many other prominent organizations have swelled the chorus of objection, among them are:

The National Industrial Conference Board, American Bankers' Association, and Association of Manufacturers of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Not at this time. I want to develop my thought.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman does not want to make an incorrect statement.

Mr. CELLER. No, indeed; I do not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I just wanted to say the gentleman is incorrect.

Mr. CELLER. I decline to yield to the gentleman from Washington. These various denominational welfare, industrial, and mercantile societies and a great many men prominent not only in their own community, but throughout the country, have voiced sentiments against this bill. And why? If you will examine closely and carefully its terms, you will find that the quota from Austria is reduced by 84 per cent; that the quota from Czechoslovakia is reduced 85 per cent; that the quota from Greece is reduced 93 per cent; that the quota from Austria, 88 per cent; that the quota from Italy, 90 per cent; and from Lithuania, 93 per cent; Poland, 66 per cent; Russia, 90 per cent; and Yugoslavia 85 per cent.

Mr. WATKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Not at this time. It is quite natural that those of foreign origin in this country become aroused when they examine the quotas from their native countries and find they have been thus unjustly reduced. I would say they were spineless and unworthy of remaining here if they would not enter a protest against these discriminatory and un-American features. To accuse all those good Americans and true of this House, who in their wisdom sincerely see no merit whatsoever in the quota provisions of the bill, of being a foreign bloc is unworthy of the learned gentleman from Ohio. I call upon him in all candor and honor to withdraw the charge.

Mr. CABLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. For one question.

Mr. CABLE. I simply want to repeat and reiterate the statement that the foreign governments and nationals in this country have no right to dictate to the National Congress or our people what laws we should pass in respect to immigration.

Mr. CELLER. Correct. I agree most emphatically with the gentleman that they have no right to dictate our policies. We are the sole judges and arbiters of our policies, but I think they have a right—as Japan, for example, has a perfect right—to point out if it might, in its judgment and wisdom, where we might be in error in reference to a policy we seek to adopt, because, after all, we can not erect around this country a Chinese wall and endeavor to exclude nations from across the waters from discussing these matters. We might as well try to keep out the Atlantic Ocean with a groan. It can not be done, and you will find public opinion, even from foreign lands, seeping right into our midst. They should not dictate our policies, but you can not keep out books or magazines or keep out documents which might be effective even in this country for molding public opinion; and, vice versa, what we think of the policies of foreign countries will be also effective within the geographical areas of those countries.

Mr. CABLE. If the gentleman will yield for a question. Does the gentleman think that Japan should limit her protest in the diplomatic manner customary of countries on such questions and not threaten to cancel millions of dollars of contracts they have in the United States?

Mr. CELLER. I think the gentleman from Ohio is extravagant in his claims. I do not believe that Japan has threatened such action. I will say this, that in seeking to cancel the gentleman's agreement with Japan the Immigration Committee has set in motion processes that disturb our friendly relations and has already kindled in the hearts of the Japanese emotions that will threaten the breakdown of the disarmament treaty.

Mr. WATKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I can not yield. I do not want to be or appear to be rude or discourteous; my time is short.

It is the most vaunted purpose of the majority of the Immigration Committee to encourage assimilation, yet this bill has already done more than anything I know of to bring about discord among our resident aliens. Processes have been encouraged that make for the very antithesis of assimilation. The Italian is told he is not wanted; the Pole is confronted with the stigma of inferiority; the bar sinister is placed upon the Czech and the Russian. Fortunate is the one whose cradle was rocked in Germany or England. The "inferior complex" is now extended to all Europe, save Nordics. The Austrian rubbing elbows with the Norwegian in the subway or on the street is beset with emotions of inferiority. His pride surges within him. He resents the stigma placed upon him. Surely he does not view the favored one with complacency. Does he not rather view him with hatred? Thanks to the ill-considered and improvident Johnson bill; and so race is set against race, class against class.

So the very segregation and clannishness of races sought to be scotched is encouraged. It is passing strange that the Immigration Committee appointed in 1907, and which spent several years on the question, never in its many volumes of reports even suggested discriminatory quotas based upon the census of any year.

Furthermore, this bill and the pseudo-scientific propaganda for it has unleashed the dogs of religious and racial hatred. If proof were lacking as to this, one need only read the testimony of witnesses that appeared before the Immigration Committee.

The war and the present postwar period, both redolent with hysteria, offer the worst possible background for reasoning out the immigration problem. As a result of the ordeal of the war we are still hysterical about immigration. The ultra restrictionist and those behind the Johnson bill claim we are a disunited people. Nothing is further from the truth. The war proved that of all nations in the combat we were the most united. We were successful in welding our many peoples without the use of force or coercion. The methods embodied in the Johnson bill are the forceful methods used by Germany to assimilate her people. We know what ill success attended upon Germany's efforts. It is almost inconceivable that we should be adopting the futile German method.

I am indeed in favor of restriction but not restriction run riot. Let us retain the present law temporarily. Let us appoint an immigration commission (see my bill H. J. Res. 122) to determine and report concerning the complexities of this most intricate problem before we pass a law which shall embody our permanent policy. Then, after a reasonable time, with the hysteria of the war and its aftermath far behind us, we can deliberate this vexatious problem calmly and dispassionately.

I have here, gentlemen, for the information of the House in the short space of time allowed to me, some charts which I desire to exhibit and explain. I do not know whether the gentlemen can very well see the charts. They have been prepared after a great many months of care, and I very carefully and with infinite care myself compared the figures, which in the main have been taken from the records of the United States Census Bureau, with the figures on these charts, and I have found, so far as I could learn, no error.

Mr. HERSEY. Will the gentleman yield? Did the gentleman make these charts?

Mr. CELLER. No; they were made by the National Industrial Conference Board, under the supervision of one Mr. Lutz.

Mr. HERSEY. And is not the work of Government officials?

Mr. CELLER. They are not official charts; but, as I have said before, they are charts which, according to my knowledge, on examination, and having before me the immigration and census figures, I found correct, and that the figures on these charts and the plotted lines are substantially accurate. Now, if you will examine the trend of immigration through the history of immigration you will find that immigration moves in cycles; that it corresponds with business depression or business prosperity. In other words, the law of supply and demand obtains in immigration as it obtains in almost everything else, immigration being more or less an economic problem.

Chart 1 plots an immigration line from 1820 to the end of the fiscal year 1922; that is, July 1, 1923.

This chart shows the general increase in immigration as well as its cyclical movements, which correspond closely to the cyclical movement of business. The panic years—1837, 1873, 1884, 1893, 1907—were each followed by a marked decline in immigration. On the other hand, immigration has been greatly stimulated during periods of business prosperity in the United States. In response to the demand for labor in the period of canal development in the twenties and of railroad building in the thirties of the nineteenth century immigration increased from a level of about 10,000 to over 70,000 per year. The opening of the West with its accompanying opportunities attracted a large number of immigrants from Europe after 1880, when the intensive development of the manufacturing industries of the United States greatly increased the demand for labor and a further augmentation of the number of aliens arriving took place.

This movement of immigrants was further intensified in the first 10 years of the present century. The war period brought with it a sharp falling off in immigration, but by 1920-21 a tendency was shown to approach the pre-war volume. The per cent limit act of May, 1921, restricting immigration from European countries to 3 per cent of the total number of foreign born from each country resident in the United States, as shown by the census of 1910, and supplementing the restriction of previous laws, resulted in a decrease of the total immigration in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, to a number somewhat below the total immigration in 1850.

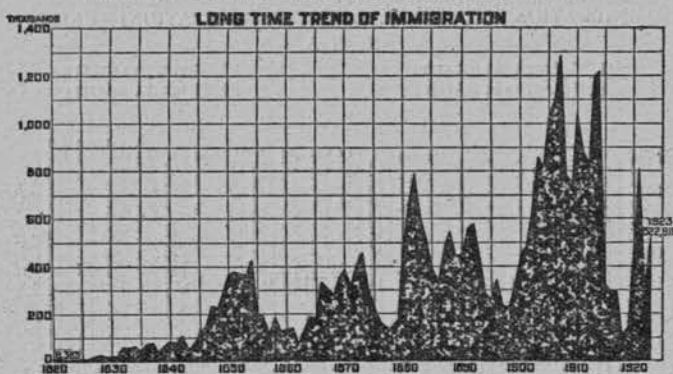
The lower diagram in this chart shows the assimilation of the immigrants into the population. It shows that in spite of the increasing and irregular flow of immigration the proportion of foreign born in the whole population has been practically constant, hovering around 13 per cent of the total population.

This is also true of the native born of foreign parentage. Thus if in 1860, 1880, 1900, and 1920 the proportion of our foreign-born whites was always around 13 per cent, where is the immigration peril we hear so much about?

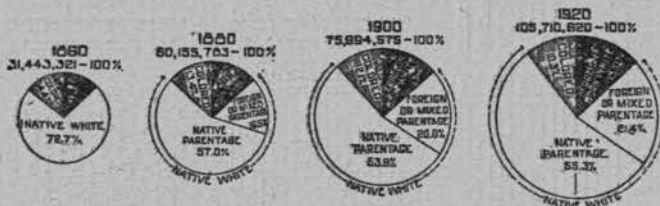
Reverting to the upper part of the chart, I desire to point out more in detail the relationship between immigration and business conditions during the period from 1900 to 1923. It shows how immigration was checked by the depression in 1900 and 1901, rose rapidly during 1902 and 1903, decreased in 1904, rose again in 1905, 1906, and 1907, fell greatly in 1908, and did not recover in 1909; rose in 1910, fell in 1911-12; and rose again to a very high point in 1913-14. During the war period, of course, there was relatively little immigration, but in 1919-20 immigration was again approaching its pre-war level. The great falling off in immigration in 1921-22 was due to business depression as well as the operation of the per cent limit act, as is shown by the fact that in the next year more than 50 per cent more people entered, even though the same law was in operation.

CHART 1.

IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION—UNITED STATES.



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION



N. I. C. B. Wall Chart Service: March, 1924.

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Sources:

United States Bureau of Immigration.
United States Census Bureau.

Emigration is not affected by business conditions as definitely as is immigration. This is probably due to two facts—(1) business conditions in Europe are liable to be the same as in this country so that nothing would be gained by returning there in the period of business depression, and (2) people probably do not leave this country for the same economic reasons that they came. They probably return largely for sentimental reasons, so that their time of going would not be so definitely affected by business conditions. It is interesting to note from this chart how emigration fell off during the war, contrary to the usual impression that many aliens went home to fight.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. CELLER. I regret I can not yield. I do not mean to be discourteous to the gentleman. I will yield after I have exhausted all but 10 minutes of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If the immigration has been 13 per cent, why do you complain when we propose to make it 16 per cent?

Mr. CELLER. There has never been a phantom of an immigration peril in this country at any time, because our foreign population, as I say, was never more than 13 per cent, either in 1860, or in 1880, or in 1900, or in 1910, or in 1920, and very likely it never will be, no matter what our immigration policy may be, above the percentage of 13.

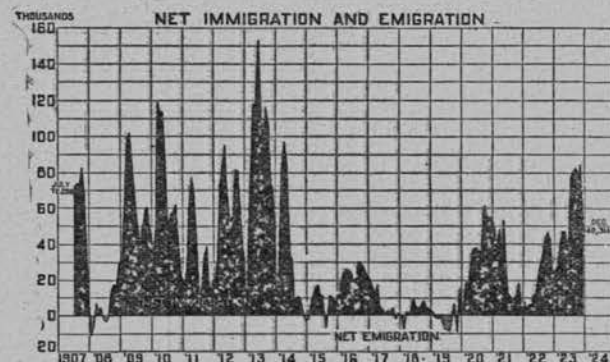
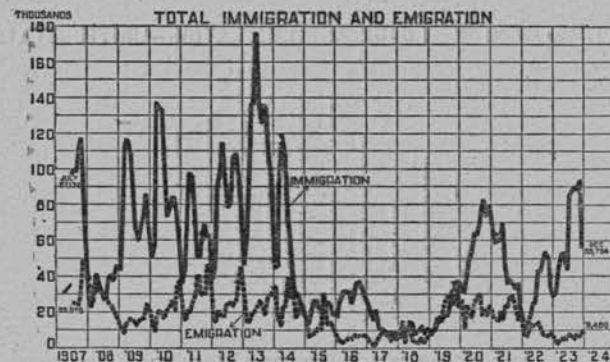
In addition to the cyclical movement, both immigration and emigration show a regular seasonal movement. Each year in the pre-war period, whether immigration is small or large, a high point was usually reached in the summer and a low point in December or January. The operation of the per cent limit act, under which immigration is at present regulated, appears to have slightly shifted the seasonal fluctuation. Since the fiscal year runs from July 1, a desire is created to get into the United States before the quotas have been exhausted, whereas normally immigration has been at its height in the spring and warmer weather.

We find upon a close examination of this chart that the emigrant always comes over here when the weather is most beneficial or agreeable to his natural instincts and habits. For example, the Italian comes over here in greatest numbers when the weather is warm.

This probably might show the inadequacy of the new provision of the new law which provides that the immigration period

CHART 2.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (BY MONTHS)—UNITED STATES.



March, 1924.

Copyrighted by N. I. C. B.: N. Y. City.

Source: United States Bureau of Immigration.

shall be for 10 months instead of 5 months, as at the present time. If the immigrant has a tendency to come over to this country when the weather is warmest—that is, in the spring and summer or early part of the fall—I think we should make every effort to make our law consistent with that desire. However, for economic reasons I understand that the proposal provides that the period shall be extended for a period of 10 months instead of 5, as at present.

The commissioner at Ellis Island claims, for example, that his men are overworked if the inspections are condensed into five months, and for that reason contends that there should be a spreading out as much as possible of immigrants passing through the immigration station at Ellis Island. Now, I have purposely brought here the annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration for the last fiscal year with reference to the revenues obtained in the Immigration Service, and we find a very significant statement therein contained that there is a profit, for example, to the Government every year, through the head tax and fines, of \$1,019,236.07.

In other words, of the many departments of our Government at least there is one department that more than pays its way. I say, therefore, if the question is merely one of economy, if we have this surplus and if we take in more than we expend for immigration, we should not consider, with any degree of weight, the argument of the Commissioner of Immigration at

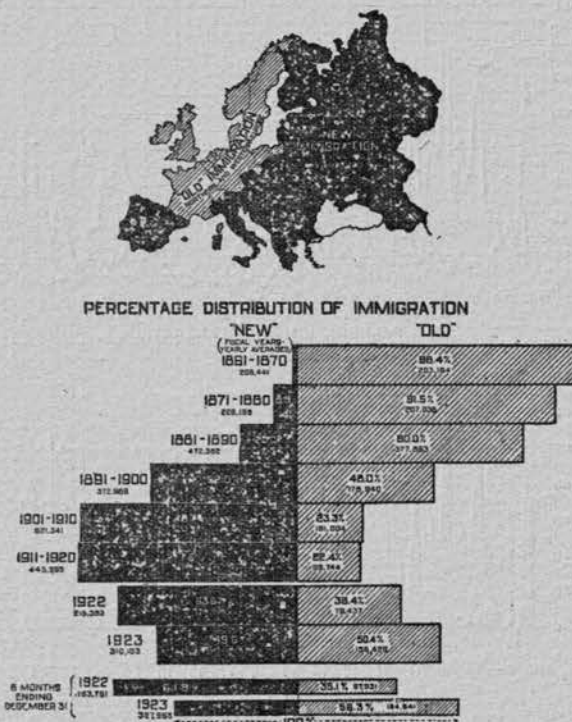
Ellis Island, that if you are going to confine the work to five months you overburden the men. I say that if we have this surplus from immigration we should extend the period over 10 months and employ more immigration inspectors and more immigration employees, because this chart, if anything, shows that the immigrants desire to come into this country only during times when the weather is not inclement.

It would be cruel to force people from warm climates to come into the country and through New York Harbor during the bitter winter weather. I therefore maintain that the period of ingress should not be extended over 10 months, but should be left at 5, as at present.

Figures showing the number of immigrants arriving do not indicate the net increase in population due to immigration, since during the time that large numbers of aliens were coming in there was also a steady exodus of emigrants. Because statistics of emigration were not kept before 1908, however, a yearly comparison of immigration and emigration is available only since that date.

Emigration tends to move both cyclically and seasonally in an opposite direction from immigration. It shows a low rate

CHART 3.
"OLD" and "NEW" EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION—UNITED STATES.



Copyrighted by N. I. C. B.: N. Y. City
N. I. C. B. Wall Chart Service No. 47; revised to March, 1924.

Sources:
United States Bureau of Immigration
National Industrial Conference Board
Research Report No. 58.

in the spring and a high rate in the last quarter of the year. This seasonal exodus is due to economic influences and closely follows the seasonal fluctuations in industry. Employment in unskilled occupations is at a high level from late spring until early fall, during which period, in addition to factory employment, there are also numerous opportunities for outdoor work on the farms, on roads and public works, and in the building and construction industries. The laborers most affected are the unskilled who are engaged in outdoor work. Like "birds of passage" they leave in large numbers for their native countries on the approach of inclement weather, when they are faced with the prospect of unemployment. This seasonal movement is especially marked in the emigration from the United States to southern and eastern European countries, where winter is the time most favorable for outdoor work.

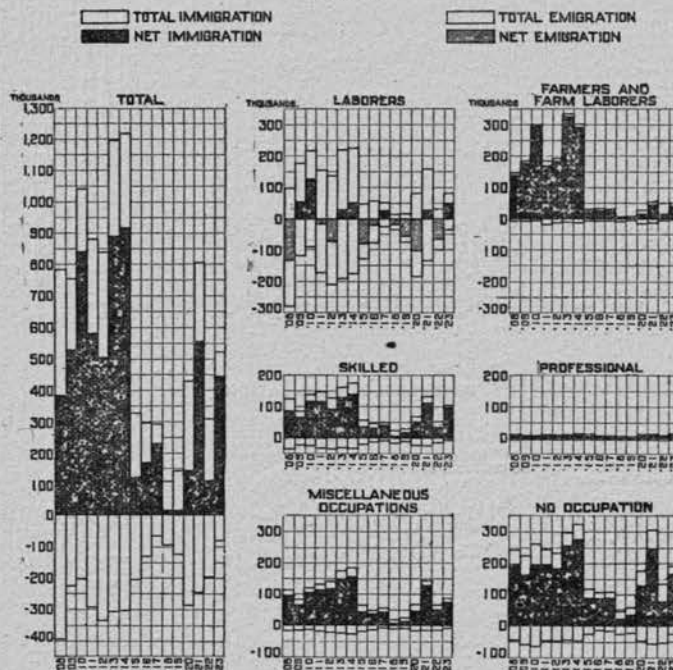
The diagram shows that in the first few months of this fiscal year immigration has for the first time since 1914 reached its pre-war average. Emigration, on the other hand, exceeded its pre-war average in the years 1919, 1920, and 1921.

The lower diagram shows that in only a few periods since both immigration and emigration statistics have been kept has

there been an excess if immigration over emigration, and that these have been relatively slight.

The map in Chart 3 shows the countries of the so-called "old" and "new" immigration. The "old" immigration comprises the following countries of northern and western Europe: United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. "New" immigration comprises all other countries of Europe. The chart shows the percentage distribution of immigration on this basis. It shows that in the decade from 1860-1870 "new" immigration was only 1.6 per cent of the total, but that by the decade 1890-1900 it had increased to over one-half, and in the last decade, from 1911-1920, it was over three-fourths of our total immigration. The per cent limit act of May 19, 1921, so restricted immigration from these countries that in 1922 the proportion was reduced to about 64 per cent, when practically all of the "new" countries took advantage of their full quota and only part of the "old" countries took advantage of their full allotment. With the "old" countries taking more advantage of their full quota, the situation now has been practically reversed, so that in the six months ending December 31, 1923, the portion of

CHART 4.
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (BY OCCUPATION)—UNITED STATES.



March, 1924.

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Source: United States Bureau of Immigration.

"new" immigration is only about 44 per cent of the total and that of the "old" about 56 per cent of the total.

Chart 4 shows total immigration and emigration and net immigration by years since 1908. The occupational classification shown in this chart is based on the statements made by the immigrants themselves when arriving or by the emigrants when departing. It probably in the case of immigrants very fairly represents their previous occupation. Whether or not it represents their occupation after they enter this country is another matter. It is, however, very probable that many of the "farmers and farm laborers" do not become agricultural workers in this country, but go to industrial centers and become laborers in factories or mines, so that if they leave they report themselves as "laborers." This may account for the high net immigration of "laborers," as contrasted with the other occupational groups.

The chart on laborers, however, shows, to a very large degree, a tremendous net immigration which is not wholly explained by the above. It is common experience that our dearth of laborers and our intense need for them has not been remedied by the per cent act, and the condition will be made worse under the Johnson bill, which seeks to keep out in the main the Italians, the Poles, the Serbs, the Czechs, and all the others who do our "bull" work.

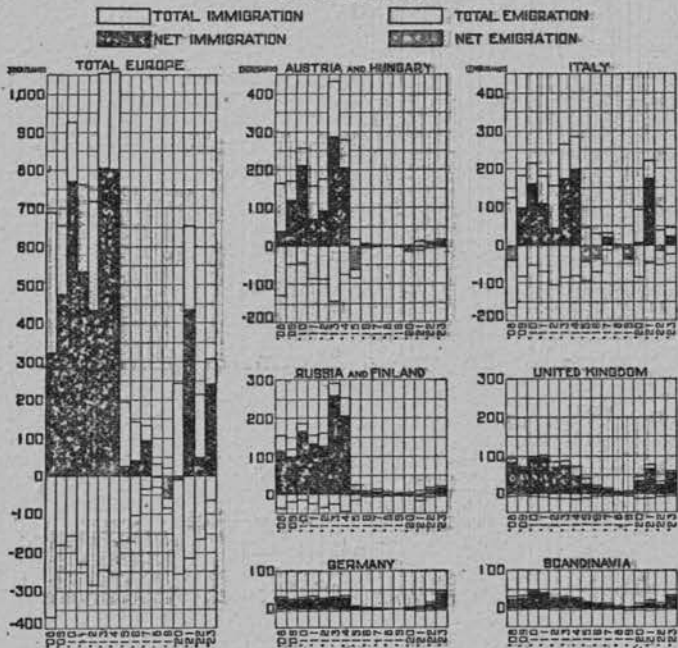
The "skilled" group represents only to a slight extent industrial workers. It is composed largely of clerical occupations.

Chief industrial occupations represented are tailoring and dressmaking. "Miscellaneous occupations" represent mainly servants, but also include merchants and dealers, agents, teamsters, fishermen, and so forth. The "no occupation" group includes mainly women and children. Many of these, however, although they have no occupation when they arrive, go at once into some remunerative work in this country.

Chart 5 shows immigration and emigration, and net immigration and emigration for all European countries and separately for the main immigrating countries. It shows that there has been an excess of immigration over emigration from Europe as a whole except in three years, 1918, 1919, and 1920. One difficulty with any figures on immigration based on the country of origin of the immigrants is the change in the boundaries of many of these countries in the post-war settlement. In the chart, for those countries where boundaries have been changed, the post-war figures are based on the present territory and are, therefore, not comparable with the earlier figures. Austria and Hungary include only present Austrian and Hungarian territory. Considerable immigration from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, which were formerly either in whole or in part included in Austria-Hungary, are now shown with "other Europe." The figures for Russia and Finland are

CHART 5.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (BY COUNTRIES)—UNITED STATES.



March, 1924.

reduced chiefly by the exclusion of Poland, which is shown below separately. The chart shows that Italy has the greatest amount of net emigration. Other "new" countries—Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Poland, and "other Europe"—likewise show a net emigration in certain years. The "old" emigration countries, on the other hand—United Kingdom, Germany, Scandinavia, France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland—show very little emigration and no net immigration at all.

Reverting to the net immigration, for example, of Italy, it has been charged that the Italians come here, get their stores of worldly goods, then go out of the country and spend their money, or rather our money, in Italy.

Now, I do not see anything very wrong in that, and why? They built the subways; they did the rough work; they erected our buildings; they did the things which no other races will do. When they go out they probably do take our money, but they do leave the subways and they do leave the buildings. Let us also recognize this fact: I was recently in conversation with New York Supreme Court Justice Cotillo, who made an extensive tour in Italy, and he tells me that the coming of Italians from this country to Italy has awakened a desire among the Italian population for all manner and sorts of American-made goods. There is a vast number of Singer sewing machines, for

example, on the other side; phonographs, Ford cars, and all sorts and kinds of automobiles. There is a constant desire on the part of those who have returned to live there in the state and manner in which they lived in this country. If they had automobiles here and sewing machines and phonographs, they want the same mechanisms on the other side, thereby encouraging considerable trade relations between this country and Italy.

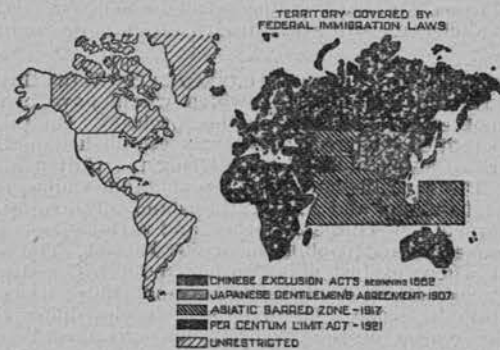
When the per centum limit act was passed on May 19, 1921, there already was legislation restricting immigration from certain Asiatic countries.

The following discussion of restriction of Asiatic immigration is from the National Industrial Conference Board Research Report No. 58, page 59.

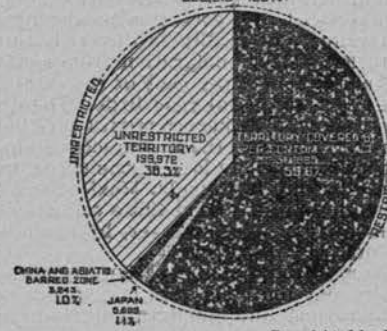
From the early fifties up to the time of the Supreme Court decision of 1876 the State of California had attempted various methods for limiting Chinese immigration. Congress, however, was interested in suppressing the Chinese slave trade rather than in restricting Chinese immigration to the United States. In 1862 a law was passed to prevent American vessels from engaging in the coolie or slave trade. This was directed especially at such trade between China and the West Indies.

CHART 6.

IMMIGRATION—UNITED STATES. TERRITORY COVERED BY IMMIGRATION LAWS.



TOTAL IMMIGRATION—1922-23 (YEAR ENDING JUNE 30)



March, 1924.

Copyrighted by N. I. C. B.: N. Y. City.

Sources: United States Bureau of Immigration.

In 1868 the Burlingame treaty, destined for an important rôle in international relations, affirmed the right of voluntary migration of Chinese to the United States, but denied them the right of naturalization. A subsequent treaty with China in 1880 established the right to suspend immigration of Chinese laborers; with certain exceptions, for specified periods of time. The Chinese exclusion laws of 1882 and 1884 definitely fixed the period at 10 years. Their provisions were renewed in 1892 and again in 1904, to remain in force until replaced by other legislation.

By 1906 the question of Japanese immigration had become acute in the Western States, and in that year the demand was made for legislation similar to the Chinese exclusion acts in order to prevent the entrance of Japanese laborers. In the immigration law of 1907 a provision was inserted to the effect that the President might refuse admission to any aliens making use of passports to the insular possessions, the Canal Zone, or any country other than the United States in order to gain admission to continental United States. The President took advantage of this provision and by proclamation excluded—

Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii and come therefrom.

By the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" of 1907 between the United States and Japan the two Governments were to cooperate to secure the effective enforcement of this regulation. Japan was to continue her existing policy of discouraging emigration of her nationals and was to issue passports only to non-laborers or to laborers who were "former residents" of the United States, "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists."

House bill 6540 seeks to abrogate the "gentlemen's agreement."

Permit me at this point to quote from a leading periodical:

It is certainly both unnecessary and mischievous to meddle with the existing status of Japanese immigration. What is known as the "Japanese question" is almost the most delicate in our entire field of foreign relations, and there is great danger to our peace through foolish jingoism in that regard. The "gentlemen's agreement" has been scrupulously observed by Japan and has admittedly been satisfactory to the United States. By it we actually control both the amount and the kind of Japanese immigration. The National Committee on American Japanese Relations points out that since the inauguration of this policy—from 1909 to 1923—22,737 more Japanese men left the United States (including Hawaii) than entered it; that the net increase by immigration of Japanese into the continental United States during those 15 years was 8,681, consisting of women and children. If there are minor defects in the "gentlemen's agreement," they can easily be remedied by diplomatic action. It would be the height of folly for Congress to overthrow an international treaty without notice to or consultation with Japan.

In 1917 effective measures were taken to check the threatened influx of East Indian laborers, which would have eventually created another serious and complex problem. On this occasion the so-called "barred zone" was established, natives of which were to be excluded from entering the United States as laborers. The zone includes India, Siam, Indo-China, parts of Siberia, Afghanistan, and Arabia, the islands of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, Borneo, New Guinea, Celebes, and various lesser groups, and has an estimated population of 500,000,000. The act provides that where exclusion is "provided for by existing treaties" the geographical exclusion is not applicable; hence China is not within its scope. Japan likewise comes under this exemption by reason of the "gentlemen's agreement" of 1907, although she is within the latitude and longitude of the barred zone.

The per cent limit act, although it normally covers the entire Eastern Hemisphere, with the exception of the previously restricted Asiatic territory, in reality is directed mainly at the European immigration. The immigration from countries other than Europe was only about 2 per cent of the total covered by the per cent limit act in the fiscal year 1923. There is no regulation of immigration from other countries on the American Continent, and this gives one of the means most frequently used for evading the operation of the law, inasmuch as many aliens from restricted territory go to Canada, Mexico, or South America and enter the United States from those countries. The proposed bill seeks to remedy this, however, by extending restrictions to those countries.

In the fiscal year 1923 the immigration from the territory covered by the per cent limit act was only about 60 per cent of the total immigration, and immigration from unrestricted territory constituted almost the entire remaining amount, or about 38 per cent of the total.

Chart 7 shows the number of persons who have entered from each of the specified countries during the three years' operation of the per centum limit act. It shows the aggregate number from the first year up to any date. Thus in 1921-22 only 5 of the 12 countries shown filled their quotas. The United Kingdom filled a little more than half of her quota and Germany only about one-fourth of hers. In 1922-23, however, practically all of the countries filled their quotas except Germany, but many of them not until near the end of the year. In the present fiscal year, however, the quotas for all 12 countries shown have already, in a little more than six months, been completely filled.

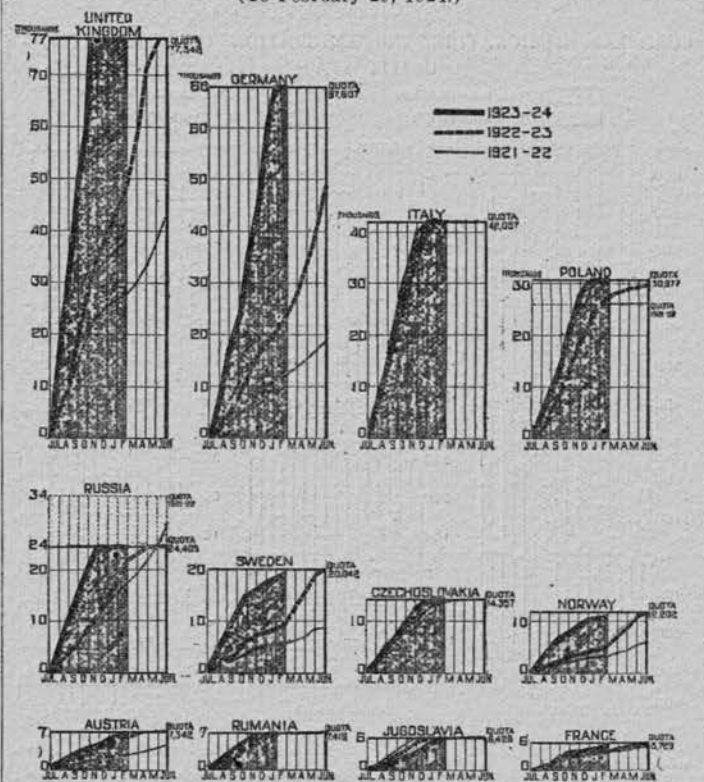
Now, there again we find something which must be correlated with the economic and political conditions which obtain in the countries of those nationals. We know, for example, that England filled her quota this year and last year, but not the year before. Why? There exists in England at the present time and has for a considerable period a business depression. People are not satisfied with the conditions obtaining in England. There is a labor government there, and there was a tendency for the last two years to see the labor government coming, and there was fear that conditions would not remain constant in industry, with the result that there has been a constant coming over here of Englishmen.

During the first year of operation of the per centum act business and economic conditions were better and there was less unemployment, and that is why the English did not come over here that year. There was no need. There were plenty of jobs there. We know, for example, that at the present time Germany has filled her quota; and why? There has been an utter collapse of the mark, causing all sorts and manner of ramifications in industry to the detriment of industry in Germany, and therefore those who are dissatisfied in Germany come over here to better themselves.

Now, it does not follow, as day follows night, for example, that there will be "bad times" for all time in England and in Germany during the operation of the per centum act. When better times come, for example, in Germany, nothing will induce the German immigrant to come here. Thus, despite the quota and the "benevolent neutrality" we assume toward Germany, his Nordic lordship may not be enticed to leave his domain on the Rhine.

As to Sweden, there is the same operation of economic law. That country is now suffering from financial troubles—hence

CHART 7.
IMMIGRATION UNDER PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT—UNITED STATES.
(To February 29, 1924.)



N. I. C. B. Wall Chart Service: March, 1924. Copyrighted by N. I. C. B.: N. Y. City. Source: United States Bureau of Immigration.

the exodus of Swedes to this country. They remained in Sweden during the first year of the per centum act when jobs were plentiful.

Chart 8 shows the foreign-born population of the United States at the various census periods, divided up according to country of birth. These countries have been grouped in the chart and shaded according to classification of "old" and "new" immigration. It shows a corresponding situation by that shown in the immigration figures in chart No. 3. It shows that in 1880 almost three-fourths of the entire foreign white population was from the United Kingdom and Germany, and that only a very small proportion was from the "new" immigration countries. As the immigration from the "new" countries, however, became greater and greater, the proportion of persons of these nationalities in the population steadily increased, until in 1920 this group made up about 46 per cent of the total as contrasted with the countries of "old" immigration which were represented by about only 40 per cent of the total foreign white population.

(While the main point of the chart has been discussed above, it is interesting to note that throughout this whole period the proportion of the foreign white population from countries out-

side of Europe has remained practically constant.) The function of the chart is to show the importance of the year chosen if the distribution of the foreign population at any period is to be chosen as the basis of immigration selection.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CELLER. I ask for five minutes more.

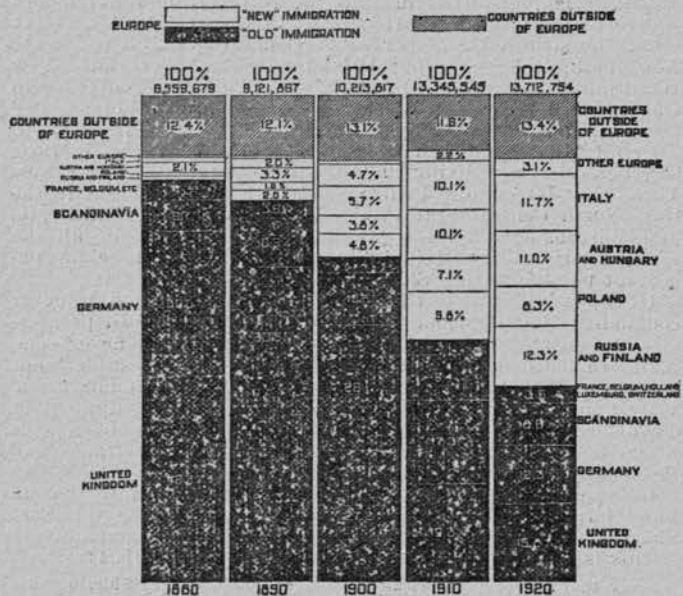
Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. CELLER. This is a very interesting chart, showing the proportion of old and new immigration from 1880 to 1920. Let us center our attention on the column 1890. The black represents the proportion of "old" or Nordic immigration. The white represents the "new" or non-Nordic immigration. The portion hatched represents immigrants from countries outside of Europe. The Johnson bill harks back to the census of 1890. Measure with the eye the part of the column that is white. How does it compare with the part of the column that is black? Is it not like a pigmy unto a giant? This graphically discloses the utter discrimination between "old" and "new" immigrants contained in the Johnson bill.

I must remind the distinguished gentlemen of the Immigration Committee of what Bobby Burns once said: "The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft a-gley."

CHART 8.

NATIONALITY OF FOREIGN POPULATION—UNITED STATES.



March, 1924.

Copyrighted by N. I. C. B.: N. Y. City. Source: United States Census Bureau: Census of Population

I see that my time is almost up, and I am very anxious to explain this chart, which is most significant.

It is difficult to lay down a standard of assimilation. When has an alien completely taken on the color of his surroundings? It is, indeed, difficult to say. The processes of so-called Americanization is necessarily imperceptible, like the blending of darkness into dawn or twilight into night. Most people may argue that a rough but clear test is the duration of the alien's residence prior to taking out final naturalization papers; his political renunciation and adoption of the new country is then completed.

John Palmer Gavit, author of Americans by Choice, of the Americanization series, in examining some 26,000 petitions for final naturalization in 28 Federal and State courts in cities scattered all over the country, has put forth some very illuminating statistics concerning naturalization. These statistics—embodied in Chart No. 9—have been approved by the Senate Committee on Immigration, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session. This chart shows that, contrary to the usual opinion, the greatest desire to become naturalized, and thus a great avidity to show civic and political interest is not shown by the nationalities of "old" European immigration—Nordics—but by those of "new" immigration—Alpines, Mediterraneans, and non-Nordics.

It would, indeed, repay one to correlate the above figures with the quotas contained in the Johnson bill. That bill bears most heavily against those nationals who most quickly naturalize,

and is most benevolent to those nationals who naturalize least readily.

We find—for example, as to Greece—that the average stay of a Greek in this country before he takes out his final papers is 8.6 years. The average stay of a Russian is 9.6 years; Rumanian, 9.8 years; Hungarian, 9.9 years; Hollander, 10.1 years; Dane, 10.2 years; Austrian, 10.5 years; the Finlands, 10.5 years; Turkey in Europe, 8.1 years; and Turkey in Asia, 8.5 years.

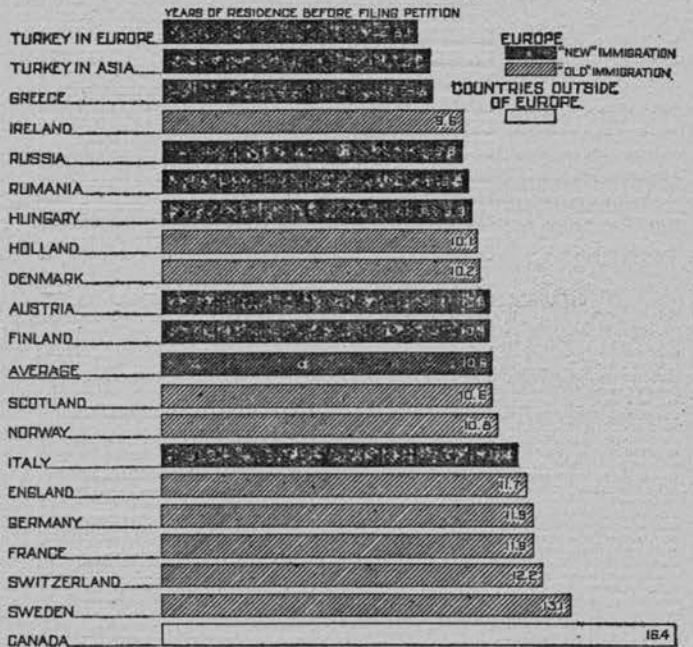
Leaving out Turkey for reasons which I will explain later, we have nine countries whose nationals remain here a period less than the average period, and of those countries we find only three of the so-called older immigrants and six, or twice the number, of the so-called newer immigrants.

Now, what is the situation higher than the 10.6 years? We have nine countries whose nationals remain a longer period than the 10 years, and who are they? We find, for example, that the Scot remains here 10.6 years, the Norwegian 10.8 years, and that the Italian is the only one of the "new" immigration that remains longer than the average period, namely, 11.4 years. The English, German, French, Swiss, Swede, and Canadian remain here longer than 10 years before they take out their naturalization papers, and the Canadian remains here 16 years,

CHART 9.

APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP (BY NATIONALITIES)—UNITED STATES.

(Year Ending June 30, 1914.)



March, 1924.

Copyrighted by N. I. C. B.: N. Y. City. Source: Carnegie Corporation of New York: Americanization Studies

and yet we presume in this bill to bend in favor of those who stay here a longer period of time before they show a desire to become a part of our body politic, and bend most heavily against that type and class of immigrants who have been doing the "bull" work of this country and who remain in this country less than the period of 10 years before they take out their naturalization papers, and thus show a greater desire, therefore, and a greater avidity to interest themselves in our politics, in our economics, in our general weal and welfare.

There is a good test. If we want to make a test with reference to assimilation, there is a test which will stand all strain. It is an acid test. We say, for example, that we should take in only those who have a desire to become assimilated in our population. I say that those newer immigrants by taking out their naturalization papers sooner than the old immigrants deserve more beneficent treatment at the hands of the Immigration Committee than they have received in the bill proposed.

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

Mr. CELLER. The Secretary of Labor has stated that he was willing to restrict immigration in proportion to total naturalization; that is, he would take at a given time the total number of our naturalized citizens, discover what proportion of that total number were, for example, English, and

then permit that proportion of English nationals to enter the country.

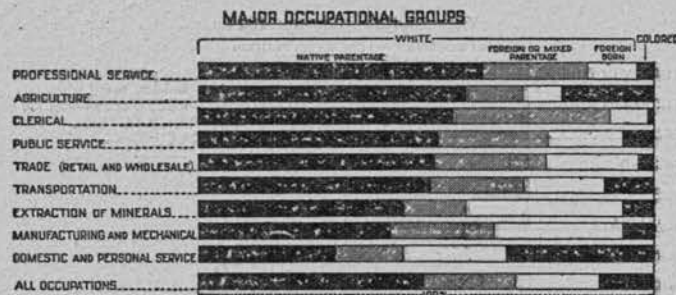
I, for one, would be satisfied to accept naturalization figures, but not naturalization figures based upon the proportionate number of nationals that have naturalized. That would be entirely unfair. For example, about 63 per cent of all the English in this country have become naturalized and almost 73 per cent of all the Germans. They have been here longest and should, indeed, have a larger percentage than that. The Greeks have a low percentage of about 17; the Poles about 28; the Italians little over 28; but they have been here only a short period of time and did not have the golden opportunities that were available to the old immigrants, that is, those from the western and northern parts of Europe, by virtue of their longer stay and their earlier immigration here. No, the only just naturalization test is the duration of their stay before they take out their final papers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. CELLER. I should be very glad to yield to the gentleman from Ohio if I could get more time.

CHART 10.

PARENTAGE OF PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS)—UNITED STATES: 1920.



OCCUPATIONS IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES



Copyrighted by N. I. C. B.: N. Y. City

N. I. C. B. Wall Chart Service: March, 1924.

Source: United States Census Bureau: Census of Population.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CELLER. Under leave granted to extend my remarks I present Chart 10.

The black portions of the bars, to the left, are those gainfully occupied of native parentage. The hatched portions of the bars are those of foreign or mixed parentage. The white portions of the bars are those foreign born. The black portions of the bars to the right are those gainfully employed of the Negro race.

Run the eye along the hatched and white portions of the bars and see the industrial or occupational contribution of the foreign white stock in our midst.

The figures shown in Chart 10 are taken from the census of occupations. In some occupations the foreign born are more prominent in America than in others. If the major occupational groups alone are considered it is found that in 1920 white persons of foreign stock, including both foreign and native born of foreign or mixed parentage, outnumbered the native whites of native parentage in the manufacturing and mechanical industries in the ratio of about 5 to 4, in the mining and metalliferous industries in the ratio of about 12 to 11, and in

domestic and personal service in the ratio of about 6 to 5. On the other hand, the native whites of native parentage in 1920 outnumbered the whites of foreign stock in the ratio of almost 3 to 1 in agriculture, 6 to 1 in professional occupations, 5 to 4 in clerical occupations, about 5 to 4 in transportation and in public service, and about 10 to 9 in wholesale and retail trade.

In the lower part of the diagram the proportion of the native and foreign born is shown for specified occupations in manufacturing or mechanical industries. It shows the rather obvious fact that the unskilled occupations have a higher proportion of foreign workers and that the more highly skilled occupations are made up chiefly of the native born of native or foreign-born parents.

Anyone familiar with the immigration problem knows that immigrants as a group are faced with the necessity of finding work immediately. They tend to settle in or be drawn to those sections in which the industries are concentrated and in which chances for employment are greatest. The natural preference of immigrants for living among their own kind or for certain occupations has also affected their distribution. The population census of the United States shows that, while in 1920 the foreign-born whites constituted 13 per cent of the total population, they comprised over one-fourth of the population of the New England States, over one-fifth of the population of the Middle Atlantic States, and about one-sixth of that in the East North Central States. Taking the more important industrial States, it is found that in 1920 the ratio of the foreign-born whites to the total population was: In Rhode Island, 28.7 per cent; Massachusetts, 28 per cent; Connecticut, 27.3 per cent; New York, 26.8 per cent; New Jersey, 23.4 per cent; New Hampshire, 20.6 per cent; Minnesota, 20.4 per cent; North Dakota, 20.3 per cent; Michigan, 19.8 per cent; Illinois, 18.6 per cent; Wisconsin, 17.5 per cent.

Of all the foreign-born whites in the United States in 1920, 35.8 per cent were living in the Middle Atlantic States (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) and 23.5 per cent in the East North Central States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin). Thus approximately three-fifths of all the foreign born in the United States were located in eight important manufacturing States.

It is passing strange that the above-mentioned States never complain of immigration. They are probably the most progressive and most prosperous of all our States. They never complain, furthermore, that the immigrant is "indigestible," nor do they discriminate between "old" and "new" immigration. They know only too well that the mighty leveler, upward or downward, as the case may be, are their splendid public schools which make thoroughgoing Americans of the immigrants and the immigrants' children.

It is quite fashionable, although erroneous, to state that in these large industrial and immigration centers like the East Side, New York City, for example, radicalism is rampant.

This is what Roosevelt said of the East Side in 1904:

I say that the best American citizens are on the East Side, because they bring their idealism with them; because they love America they are willing to sacrifice everything for America.

Does not radicalism flourish as well among natives as aliens? Bill Hayward, Eugene V. Debs, and William Foster are Anglo-Saxons. Rhode Island, our most alien State, has the least socialistic vote. The I. W. W. organization is, primarily, a native organization. Nor is radicalism limited to non-Nordics. New Zealand probably has the highest form of State socialism and is peopled almost totally by Nordics. The spread of radicalism is due not to the coming of any particular class of aliens but to industrial discontent. Grinding the faces of workmen, be they native or alien, is the primary cause.

It is significant that Mr. Sherman Rogers, associate editor of the Outlook—the Outlook is ultraimmigration restrictionist—despite our vast alien population, has recently observed the wane of radicalism in this country. He had discovered this on his recent 19,000 mile trip through various sections of the country.

Speaking February 16, 1924, before the National Republican Club, he said:

The change was marvelous. I don't believe that there has been a period in the last 25 years when there was as great a confidence and cool-headedness displayed by the vast majority of business men, farmers, and workmen as during 1923. Radicalism that was rampant not only among workers but among farmers in 1922 was strikingly lacking last fall. . . . So far as radicalism in America is concerned, the hysteria of a few years ago has practically disappeared.

Might I not observe that this pleasant change is due to our industrial prosperity? And that this prosperity is created, as

well as shared in, by all the peoples that make up our population, be they of the Nordic, Alpine, or Mediterranean races?

I fear these remarks have assumed undue length. You perhaps are exhausted by this time, although I assure you the subject is inexhaustible. Before concluding I must, however, let fly a shaft at Dr. Harry H. Laughlin and his "alleged" "Analysis of America's Melting Pot." Just as a drunkard's face is splotted with red stains, so Laughlin's report is splotted and soiled with wholesale inaccuracies and failure to consider factors that destroy the value of his conclusions. This report makes out a very bad case, indeed, for our immigrants, especially for the new immigrants, if it could be considered true. It purports to be a survey of our social inadequacies in our custodial institutions. In the first place, it covered only 445, whereas there were 657 institutions in 1921, the date of his work. Secondly, its inclusion of the negro population in the figures, without due consideration and correction of the fact that there are comparatively few custodial institutions in the South that care for negroes except in criminal cases, has led him to silly conclusions. For example, he says that there is less tuberculosis among blacks than whites, less insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, less blindness, deafness, deformity, dependency.

I ask my southern colleagues, "Does this square with your everyday experience?" The whole thing is absurd. The 1921 mortality statistics of the United States census shows a tuberculosis rate of negroes of 244 per 100,000, against a rate of approximately 86 per 100,000 for whites. The census figures are too accurate for Laughlin. He is the kind of pseudo-scientist who likes to force his conclusions, trusting to luck that no one will check him up. The Immigration Committee's chairman admitted to me that the facts concerning the negro had thrown askew all the figures contained in the report. Thousands upon thousands of copies of this report have been sent broadcast throughout the country. It purports to prove Nordic superiority. Now I ask the chairman of the committee what he did when he discovered these errors in the report. Did he send thousands upon thousands of copies of any statement of his admitting these errors throughout the country, or did he remain supine and fail to enlighten the country? No, indeed, the Nordic spell should not be exorcised. I earnestly and respectfully ask the chairman of the Immigration Committee to explain.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES].

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, on Monday last Mr. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Co., which company controls the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, had a conference with President Coolidge, after which he announced that he had told the President among other things—

that business men are anxious to proceed with development, but development and extensions have been held up by the uncertainty due to this hysteria and the holding up of the administration's tax-reduction program.

He said further that—

he could say with certainty that the whole steel industry and those sections of Pennsylvania where they are situated are strong for the President for another term.

In determining whether Mr. Schwab's statements are the views of an unselfish political supporter or the views of a man who is seeking favors at the hands of the administration the President owes it to himself to read the story of the claim of Mr. Schwab's corporation against the Shipping Board as disclosed in official reports of the board. Of course, it may be only a coincidence that within a week after the appointment of a committee to investigate the Shipping Board Mr. Schwab confers with the President to advise him that the investigations are causing hysteria and are retarding business.

In common with all citizens of this country I hope for a continued improvement of business conditions, but if, in order to drive corruption out of government it is necessary to disturb business, then I am in favor of disturbing business. [Applause.]

But there may be an explanation of his conduct in the following facts:

During the war Mr. Schwab who controlled the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation was made Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Necessarily he had to transact business with his own corporation. The relationship should have prompted him to be overscrupulous in seeing to it that the Government was protected in all dealings with the Bethlehem Corporation. I was one of those who believed he faithfully dis-

charged that trust, but the Shipping Board reports have disillusioned me and will disillusion others.

After the war when Mr. Schwab had severed his connection with the Shipping Board the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation filed with the board claims amounting to \$13,377,403.28 on account of ships requisitioned or contracted for. Mr. Lasker, then chairman of the board, assigned to the investigation of the claims Mr. W. M. Bullitt, one of the attorneys of the board. Consideration of the matter makes it difficult to tell whether Mr. Bullitt was representing the Bethlehem Corporation or the Government. After investigating for nearly a year he filed a report recommending that the Government pay Bethlehem \$5,982,874.83 instead of the \$13,000,000 claimed by Bethlehem. The report concluded with the hope that action would be promptly taken in settlement.

Mr. Lasker and Mr. Bullitt presented the report to the Claims Committee composed of members of the board of which ex-Senator Chamberlain was chairman. Senator Chamberlain announced it would be investigated just like all other claims. It was, and the report of the Claims Committee was that instead of the Government owing Bethlehem either \$13,377,403.28 as claimed by them, or \$5,982,874.83 as recommended by Mr. Bullitt, that Bethlehem actually owed the Government \$11,048,659.85. That was a difference of only \$24,000,000 between the amount Mr. Schwab stated the Government owed him and the amount the Shipping Board determined Mr. Schwab owed the Government.

This report upon consideration was found to be so convincing and so just that every member of the board, including Mr. Lasker, voted to adopt it, and on June 12, 1923, instructed the legal department to proceed to collect from Bethlehem the \$11,000,000 due to the Government.

Are you surprised at Schwab opposing investigations? He has had too much investigation of this one claim to suit him. Instead of getting away with \$13,000,000 of the money of the people, he is being called upon to return \$11,000,000 he has already gotten away with.

One hundred and nineteen ships were contracted for by Bethlehem under a contract providing for payment of the cost, plus a fixed fee for profits, and an additional provision for one-half of any savings below the amount estimated in the contract as the cost of the ship. Who suggested this form of contract I do not know. I sincerely hope that Schwab as director general did not suggest it for the contracts with his Bethlehem corporation. To illustrate: If the contract fixed the estimated price of the ship at \$1,000,000, a fixed fee of, say, \$100,000 was agreed upon, and then if the ship was completed for \$900,000 instead of \$1,000,000, that was regarded as a saving of \$100,000, and the Bethlehem company would get one-half of that saving, or \$50,000.

It is apparent that in such a contract the important thing was to fix the estimated cost of the ship very high so as to make savings possible.

And how well Mr. Schwab's corporation worked along this line can be gathered from the joint report of Admiral Bowles, manager of the steel-ship construction, and Captain Radford, manager of the contract division, filed at the time these contracts were made:

We wish to place on record the fact that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's representatives have insisted on comparatively high prices for these vessels; that they have only with difficulty been persuaded to quote us on the types of ships referred to, and their attitude has been characterized by an arbitrary refusal to stand behind delivery dates. * * *

While the prices we have agreed to with representatives of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation are not satisfactory to us, nevertheless they represent a material reduction from the prices quoted by that corporation. Realizing the Nation will need these vessels, we have been actuated by the belief that further delay in placing the contracts should be eliminated, and we believe that we have made the best compromise possible under very difficult conditions.

In other words, taking advantage of the necessities of the Government in its hour of peril, the price fixed in the contracts as the estimated cost of the ships was fixed so high as to cause these two officials to file such a report with the Shipping Board.

With this understanding of how Bethlehem selfishly worked and succeeded in placing excessive amounts as the estimated cost, let us look at the profits. On a total cost, without profit, of \$136,008,054 Bethlehem claims profits amounting to \$29,159,782, or 21.44 per cent. It amounts to profit per deadweight ton of \$45.15.

These profits are just four times as much as the profits paid to other shipbuilders. Taking 11 companies constructing ships for the Government, the average profit per deadweight ton was \$10.82 as against the \$45.15 claimed by Bethlehem. It must be

remembered that the other companies had no representative acting as Director General of the Shipping Board. Bethlehem did.

We have heard much complaint about the contracts providing cost plus 10 per cent. What about this Bethlehem corporation claiming cost plus 21 per cent? Of course, this excessive profit is arrived at through the provision allowing half savings, which amounted to \$14,000,000. To allow Bethlehem cost plus 21 per cent would give encouragement to every Shylock in the Nation in time of war. When cost plus 10 per cent is allowed as recommended by the board, Bethlehem owes the Government \$11,000,000.

Mr. Schwab asserted the justice of this position as to all other contractors. As director general he repudiated 134 contracts with the American Shipbuilding Co., because he thought the profits excessive and merged them into a single contract providing a cost plus 10 per cent profit. Writing Mr. Hurley of his achievement, he stated:

I think that this readjustment is a fair one and that it will prove an object lesson to any other contractors who think they can take advantage of us to obtain excessive prices for ships.

It was a lesson to all except himself. Director General Schwab could prevent others from taking advantage of the Government, but Director General Schwab apparently could not prevent President Schwab of the Bethlehem Co. from taking advantage of the Government.

Mr. Schwab then took the position that in time of war no contracts were binding where excess compensation was exacted. In his letter to Mr. Hurley he boasted:

I immediately sent for Mr. Farr and demanded that he consent at once to a reduction in the price of his contracts * * *. Mr. Farr demurred at making any reduction, so that, acting on Mr. Cuthell's advice, I told him we would amend all his contracts so as to limit his company to what we considered to be just compensation * * *. Mr. Farr then agreed that he would execute binding agreements modifying all his contracts so that in no event would his company make in excess of 10 per cent profits.

Now, the same Mr. Schwab objects to amending the contracts he made with his Bethlehem Corporation. Mr. Farr, of the American Shipbuilding Co., ought to be employed to handle the claim of the Government against the Bethlehem Co. in order to properly impress Mr. Schwab.

In a letter from Mr. Farr to Mr. Hurley in September, 1918, he stated "Mr. Schwab stated that he had advised President Wilson that he thought the shipbuilders should be entitled to 10 per cent profit."

The shipbuilders, he advised President Wilson, should receive only 10 per cent profit, and yet when he comes to his own corporation he demands not only 10 per cent but cost-plus 21 per cent profit.

There is another phase to this case. Mr. Schwab left the Fleet Corporation after the armistice. But just as soon as Mr. Lasker was made chairman he evidently concluded that the Fleet Corporation could not function without a representative of Bethlehem, so he made Mr. J. W. Powell, vice president of the Bethlehem Corporation, the president of the Fleet Corporation. Before the Appropriations Committee Mr. Powell stated that he had an interest in the claims pending against the Shipping Board by Bethlehem, but as an official of the board would have nothing to do with them. The hearings show the following:

Mr. DICKINSON. What are the claims for?

Mr. POWELL. I don't know; I have not even wanted to know that much about it. I have no idea.

Mr. LASKEE. I doubt if they have any claim that the Shipping Board can allow, from what I have heard from some who claim to know.

Mr. POWELL. They had a valid claim all right at the time I left them.

Some might be disposed to believe that the stenographer had made a mistake, but we must recall that the manuscript is submitted to a witness before it is printed by the Committee on Appropriations.

One second he had no idea what the claim was about and the next second he was sure they had a valid claim when he left. Let us see if he was interested. The employee of the Shipping Board who was most familiar with the facts in connection with this Bethlehem claim was an examiner, Mr. Tilden Adamson. While working on the case he was suddenly notified that he was discharged. He reported the fact to a member of the board, and several members inquired of Mr. Lasker the cause of dismissal. They were informed that Mr.

Powell wanted Adamson discharged because Adamson kept a diary of conversations had with members of the board. When informed of it Adamson denied it and demanded proof. It was not forthcoming, and as members of the board demanded fair play, Adamson was retained and is to-day in the employ of the board. He continued to work with the Claims Committee until the completion of the report.

In trying to discharge Adamson was Mr. Powell, the former vice president of Bethlehem, representing the Government or the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation?

But there is another angle to this case. On June 12, 1923, the board unanimously called on the legal department to proceed to collect the \$11,000,000 from Bethlehem. In September, 1923, the Department of Justice informally asked for more information about the claim. The report of the Claims Committee was exhaustive, but the Attorney General evidently wanted more information. Four months later this information had not been furnished by the Shipping Board, but a few weeks ago I was told that it would be furnished within a few days. One attorney was placed in charge of securing the information, and then was taken off the work to do so many other things that he could not prepare the information desired. When nine months after the board demanded action, nothing has been done toward bringing suit to recover the \$11,000,000, one is forced to wonder as to the forces that are at work to delay action in recovering this money.

I know that this is campaign year. I know that with this \$11,000,000 claim pending against Bethlehem Mr. Schwab and the directors and stockholders of Bethlehem will be disposed to be exceedingly generous; in fact, Mr. Schwab shows evidence of generosity in his statement pledging the whole steel industry to Mr. Coolidge for another term. But I do not want the Department of Justice and the Shipping Board to forget this little claim. Five years have elapsed since the armistice. The claim ought to be settled. If \$100,000,000 is needed for the soldiers' bonus next year, you can get one-tenth of it out of this Bethlehem claim, and I know of no source from which the boys would rather have it come. If, as in the oil cases, any friends of Mr. Daugherty are in the Bethlehem Corporation, and he is embarrassed at all, let the President employ special attorneys and proceed to collect.

The Government has not hesitated to proceed against the individual who owed \$100 on his income tax. It has not hesitated to force dependent mothers who during the war received overpayments, to reimburse the Government. Now, let the Government proceed, before the election, to bring suit to recover from Bethlehem the unconscionable profits extorted by them when the Nation was in peril.

Four years ago we heard the slogan, "Less government in business; more business in government." Little progress has been made in eliminating government from business, and too much progress has been made in putting into government the wrong kind of business. Instead of putting this kind of business into government, let us put a little old-fashioned honesty into government. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROWNING].

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, some time ago the Democratic conference in the House named five Members of our ex-service men to confer with the Ways and Means Committee on the form and substance which we should have for an adjusted-compensation measure. I was one of those men. We went before that committee and each insisted on a twofold plan for an adjusted compensation, that the soldiers should have the option of either a paid-up insurance or cash, as they saw fit. When it came to the determination in that committee as to what the plan should be every one of the 11 Democratic Members on the committee voted for a cash option, together with 1 Republican Member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CROWTHER]. That cash option was defeated in that committee 13 to 12, and this House is overwhelmingly for a cash option, and—

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I think I shall have to make a point of order against the gentleman's statement. I do not think it is permissible under the rules of the House to state how anybody voted in committee.

Mr. BROWNING. All right. I will say the newspaper reports gave it that way if that will be satisfactory to the gentleman, and I also have other reliable information to that effect.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] deny that to be a fact?

Mr. MADDEN. I say it is not permissible under the rules to make such a statement.

Mr. BROWNING. If it is not permissible under the rules to make such a statement, I will say that that is how the newspapers reported it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. I think that what the gentleman from Illinois said would be true in regard to members on a committee disclosing what transpired in the committee, but my colleague from Tennessee is not a member of that committee. He is speaking from information in reference to this matter.

Mr. MADDEN. I am perfectly satisfied with the statement he made as to its being a newspaper rumor.

Mr. BROWNING. I can say that is not the only source of my information—

Mr. MADDEN. I do not think the gentleman was in the committee—

Mr. BROWNING. I was not in the committee in executive session, but I was when they had the public hearings.

Mr. MADDEN. Then the gentleman does not know that to be the fact.

Mr. BROWNING. That is a matter of information.

Mr. MADDEN. That is all right, but the gentleman can not make the statement that he knows positively as to how they voted.

Mr. BROWNING. I do not intend to claim that I was in the executive session of the Ways and Means Committee, but I will state further to the gentleman from Illinois that I do not believe that statement will be denied by anyone on this floor, that it is a fact.

Mr. TINCHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWNING. I will.

Mr. TINCHER. Does the gentleman mean that he is authorized to state that all the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are for a bonus, for a cash bonus?

Mr. BROWNING. I will state from information and belief that each Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee voted for a cash option in a bill to be reported out.

Mr. TINCHER. For a bonus?

Mr. BROWNING. So far as their vote is concerned on that measure it received the unanimous—

Mr. TINCHER. There were some changes.

Mr. BROWNING. I will state to the gentleman that he can obtain the definite information on that if he will persuade the organization on his side of the House to take off the gag rule which, it has been indicated here this morning, would be placed on us.

Mr. TINCHER. Does the gentleman say the gag rule was placed on him by his consent this morning?

Mr. BROWNING. No, I do not say that, but I will say that the indications are that we will have to take it in the one way in which it is brought up or not at all. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further. I have a speech in my system which I want to deliver.

Now, this morning we are informed this measure is to be brought in with no cash option in the bill. In other words the ex-service men of this Nation are still treated as pygmies and as babies, and should not be paid that which this Government so justly owes—

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will permit, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER] said that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROWNING] had a right to object to this gag rule this morning. He did not have the right to do anything of the kind. If he had objected, it would have moved it up to Monday instead of Tuesday.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWNING. I will.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. It is also true, of course, that there will be a larger attendance on Tuesday than on Monday, and anybody objecting to the passage of the proposed legislation under the suspension of the rules will have a better chance to defeat it with a smaller than a larger attendance.

Mr. BROWNING. Well, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that if he will assure me that we will have a chance for this bill to be brought out at an early date, a special rule that will permit amendment and debate, I will vote against the suspension of the rules.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will tell the gentleman how he can get the consideration of that bill under the ordinary rules of the House, and that is to vote against the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and if the bill fails to pass under suspension it will certainly come up under the general rules of the House.

Mr. BROWNING. How soon? We do not want to smother it, but want the bill passed.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. As one member of the Committee on Ways and Means, I would be in favor of bringing it in as soon as it can be brought up.

Mr. BROWNING. I thank the gentleman for that assurance. I will ask the gentleman if he is for a cash bonus?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am not for a cash bonus; I am for the present bill.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. If I might be permitted to remark, the gentleman from Illinois is not in charge of the proceedings of the House. We are dependent upon a few gentlemen upon the other side who constitute, I suppose, the steering committee to say what shall come up and what shall not come up.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I do not pretend to be in charge of this side of the House, but the gentleman [Mr. BROWNING] spoke to me, or rather asked me a question, and I answered it as best I could.

Mr. CARTER. Well, the gentleman who is speaking understands, certainly, that the only way the bill could come up in a regular manner would be by placing it on the calendar and letting it take its turn; and there would not be much opportunity afforded for its coming up.

Mr. BROWNING. If we vote against a suspension of the rules we are at a very far distance from getting this measure before the House unless the gentleman can assure me that it will be brought out under a special rule to permit amendments and debate.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I can not say whether this bill, coming from the Committee on Ways and Means, is privileged or not. Revenue bills generally have a privileged status. Whether this particular bill will have a privileged status I do not know.

Mr. BROWNING. Of course, if the gentleman can not give me any information on the subject I should prefer to proceed in my own way.

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

Mr. BROWNING. Yes.

Mr. POU. Everybody understands that the ex-service men are going to be buncoed by this Congress, and what is the use of having any foolishness about it? [Applause.]

Mr. BROWNING. Yes. I wish to protest at this time against what I consider a gross injustice to the House. I know that on the Democratic side of the Chamber the vast majority of the Members want to do these men justice in the right way, and I believe the majority on the other side do; but I do not think it fair that the House shall be subjected to the criticism that will come to us if we undertake to give something that is an absolute abortion under the guise of adjusted compensation. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman care to yield?

Mr. BROWNING. I would prefer not to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. BROWNING. The principle involved in adjusted compensation long since has been definitely established in the minds of a vast majority of the American people. They have decided the question in favor of a payment to the ex-service men part of the wages they would have commanded had they been free to seek employment at prevailing prices during the war. And the people are trusting Congress to carry out the solemn mandate of public opinion.

More than five years have elapsed since the crack of the last gun sounded the end of a gruesome and staggering conflict. More than five years the heroes of that struggle have known the overwhelming verdict of their Nation, but have seen the execution of this judgment delayed without justification. And they have witnessed for the past three months the most wicked and diabolical contrivances ever perpetrated on a nation flaunted brazenly to defeat what they consider a matter of eminent justice to them.

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

Mr. BROWNING. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman calls this bill "an abortion." I agree with him. Will the gentleman vote for the bill?

Mr. BROWNING. If I can not get any better one I will.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I will not.

Mr. BROWNING. With those who oppose adjusted compensation because they consider it a price placed on patriotism, and an attempt to value the personal sacrifices of these men, I have no quarrel. I just respectfully differ with them. We all agree that their unselfish and hazardous offering placed on the Nation's altar can not be measured in money. But I have yet to see the consistency of placing a financial penalty on a man who for the sake of duty placed his body in front of the spearpoint of danger in defending a cause common

to us all. I have yet to encounter one convincing argument that this man should arbitrarily be paid a pittance while others just as vitally interested in the outcome, and equally qualified for similar service, are having flattering wages lavished upon them. I confess I can not follow the logic of those who are insisting in substance that because his mission was fraught with dangers and untold hardships he must not expect a remuneration in any measure approaching his fellow countryman who sought unhampered the biggest wages ever known in our marts of trade.

There is no argument impugning the motives of the ex-service men who have insisted on some adjustment of this discriminatory result that would not brand every man who accepted a dollar a day while fighting as an unpatriotic ingrate because he had deigned to touch the dollar as a return for his service to his country. Those who refer to this as a "raid on the Treasury" are thereby pouring upon the head of every man who wore the uniform the unktion of infamy because he was paid.

When we came out of the war with 23,000 more millionaires than we entered it we heard no loud denunciation of these shrewd individuals as being unpatriotic. On November 11, 1918, the War Department had uncompleted contracts outstanding of \$6,700,000,000. It cost the Government approximately \$3,400,000,000 to adjust these claims with contractors. Yet no one called them unpatriotic because they demanded and received this adjustment. One billion seven hundred million dollars has been paid by the Government to the railroads for adjustments and guaranties growing out of the war. Vast amounts were expended in adjustments by the Navy Department and the Shipping Board. These matters have aroused no wave of censure of those who benefited. Only the men who fought have been singled out and taken to task for even presuming they should recoup a part of their financial losses because of the war. They are being called mercenary, while all other elements without reflection are replete by adjustment.

I concede the right of our great Government to commandeer the services of a citizen to fight during a war. And I maintain that same right attaches to every citizen during a war for a necessary purpose, and also to every resource under our national jurisdiction. I concede the wisdom of the method used to select men for the fighting, since the job had to be done. Young men are preeminently fitted above all others for the rigors of war. But we should remember that at the time of their selection those of us who were under 21 and over 31 years of age were in a vast majority. We should remember further that these men had no voice in the fixing of their remuneration; and, be it said to their everlasting credit, they did not quibble over their scant allowance in the face of national peril.

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

Mr. BROWNING. Yes.

Mr. HUDSPETH. The gentleman is a member of the American Legion, is he not?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Are they fooling the ex-service men by making them believe that they are giving them a real bonus? The American Legion boys do not believe that they are going to give them a real bonus?

Mr. BROWNING. I do not think so.

Mr. HUDSPETH. After the next election the Democratic Party will give the ex-service man a real bonus. [Applause.]

Mr. BROWNING. I will say to the gentleman that if the Congress expects to get rid of this question, since the men feel that they are entitled to a real adjustment, it had better realize now that 90 per cent of the men want cash and are entitled to it, and they will not let us rest until we give them the right kind of an adjustment.

Adjustment with others has been made on the ground of either contract or moral obligation on the part of the Government to protect the financial interest of those who employed their resources and efforts to further the cause of the war, either voluntarily or under compulsion. It can not be said that these men are bound by contract to what they have already received. A contract is always an expression of the will or the intent of the party to be bound.

So I rest my contention on what I verily believe to be the untainted collective judgment of the ex-service men of the Nation, as well as the overwhelming verdict of the American people, that the Government is under moral obligation to discharge a belated debt of justice and gratitude. As a Member of this House, with me that obligation has the binding power of a promise, a contract, an oath, or a vow. I make no distinction between legal and moral duty. Whether it be an obligation of conscience, of affection, or of law should make no

difference. God grant that the time may never come when a burning sense of duty is too feeble to induce the Congress of the United States to comply with a national obligation!

Some men in the service actually received nothing for months at a time. I have known them to make compulsory allotments of a part of their salary, pay for insurance, and receive the startling sum of 50 cents to use as they saw fit for a month's service.

There is a large class of these men who entered the service in as robust condition as men ever grow. They performed almost superhuman tasks of endurance and exposure and physical exertion. Many the times they wondered if it were possible to carry their burden a step farther. They inhaled poisonous fumes; they underwent the nervous strain of battle's shock and roar. Naturally these ordeals wore away and undermined their constitutions. But they never cracked under the strain; they waived all opportunities to complain after the job was finished, through anxiety to get home. Since then the natural law of retribution has taken its toll out of their lives, and they are falling by the wayside. When in good faith they have applied for the benefits provided for the disabled they have heard the inflexible decree, "Not connected with the service." The payment of this debt would alleviate in part the unfortunate handicap of these men and cause them to think possibly the Government on whose altar they laid their health and their peace of mind is not ungrateful.

The good will of more than 4,000,000 men is a matter not to be scorned with indifference. These soldiers have a right to believe that under any fair comparison of relative values of service they have been discriminated against. They know now that there has been a deliberate conspiracy on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, aided and abetted by a ruthless combine of financial buccaneers who have grown bold and arrogant on the wine of privilege. Figures are juggled in the Treasury to show in turn a deficit or a surplus to meet the exigencies of their designs.

In my judgment any Member of this House with a sense of fair play, with a decent respect for the truth, regardless of his convictions on the principles involved, can vote for adjusted compensation, and thereby do less violence to his conscience than if he should line up with these apostles of duplicity and falsehood to vote against it. The plans used to smother the measure through coercion and deception have been base and their execution unscrupulous. Their contention that no tax reduction can be had if this measure is passed has no relation to the truth. And the official responsible for the agitation to this effect has debased and subverted the Treasury Department to his greedy and selfish personal use.

We either owe this debt or we should disavow it. If we owe it, as I am insisting that we do, we should pay it just as we meet every national obligation, with money. This Government is not so weak or poverty stricken that it must offer chips and whetstones to those who have a claim for services rendered. A great part of the primary purpose of adjusted compensation has already been defeated by unwarranted delay, at the time above all others when they needed it most. Now we are asking them to accept assurance that their estates at their death will receive the money they have earned. Even if a man can borrow money on an insurance policy you are forcing him to pay interest for the use of money the Government owes him. This is a matter highly personal to these men. Ninety per cent of them want the cash to invest as they choose. A vast majority of them need it now to pay debts; to help bring comfort to a home, or to tide themselves over the rough places until they can get on their feet. What right has Congress to persist in acting as guardian and dictator for these men in relation to their property? They have proven themselves worthy of trust while holding the fate of the world in their hands. Can we not now in trust to their keeping that which belongs to them without hobbling it with infinite conditions?

I am for a cash option to those who desire it. One billion dollars will pay all who apply for cash. This will remove the necessity for the creation of a new bureau to become a hotbed of graft and scandal. This, with an option of paid-up insurance, will satisfy all the ex-service men of America. They will be satisfied with nothing less. They have a right to ask to be paid in money if they prefer it.

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

Mr. BROWNING. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. I have listened attentively to what the gentleman has said. Taking his view upon it, why should not those of us who are in favor of a bonus, defeat, on the motion to suspend the rules, the bill they are going to bring in here, and then compel them to come back and pass a proper bonus bill?

Mr. BROWNING. If I could have any assurance that we can compel them to come back and pass a decent bill, I will be with the gentleman.

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

Mr. BROWNING. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. Why do not you use this new rule that was adopted awhile ago, and see how it will work?

Mr. BROWNING. We have no assurance that we can get a special rule that will give us an opportunity.

Mr. RAKER. I hate to vote for a suspension of the rules when, under the gentleman's statement, I would stultify myself by trying to vote for what the ex-service men desire.

Mr. BROWNING. As to the men in this House who really favor adjusted compensation, I do not want to put them in the light, by my insistence, of going back to their constituents and telling them that they defeated the chance to get a vote on adjusted compensation when they claim that they see merit in this bill.

Mr. RAKER. You do not see any merit in it?

Mr. BROWNING. I think it is next to the best we can get, but I do not think it is adjusted compensation. I think that 90 per cent of the men want the money for their services that they are clearly entitled to. [Applause.]

It is absurd to say the burden would be oppressive. A few days ago this body voted to give back to the income-tax payers \$232,000,000 of last year's taxes which by the argument broadcast to the Nation by the Mellonites had already been passed on to the consumer by the rich taxpayers; and I have no doubt such is largely the case, except as to earned incomes and salaries. Yet Congress makes them a straight gift of this fat sum without any visible sign of a seared conscience. This would be enough, with the \$100,000,000 surplus left in the Treasury, already on hand, to pay one-third of the entire amount in cash, which some would have you believe will bankrupt the Nation.

Why not face this question under the light of truth? Why not be done with giving these men false assurances that next time their debt will be paid? Why not restore the good will and confidence of the flower of our manhood in this great Government? To make them feel that gratitude does not rest on their ability to do future service but springs from the deep sense of obligation for past sacrifices on their part will be worth far more to the Nation than the funds required to meet it. They feel that they have been ruthlessly attacked by those who have spoken disparagingly of this proposed adjustment. They believe they have witnessed the thing once known as lip proclamation of patriotic pride in them turned to the slanderous abuses of envy and selfishness. That is why they are now demanding what they conceive to be eminent justice.

I repeat that because patriotism can not be measured in money is no reason for penalizing those who have proven to be its embodiment. This obligation is fixed in the minds of an overwhelming majority of the American people. They will rightly denounce any plan or scheme to thwart its immediate payment in an honorable manner, namely, in money, as all debts are discharged.

This is a test of whether we still hold in our hearts a warm and friendly feeling toward a benefactor; whether we have kindness awakened in us by a favor received; whether we are willing to live the professions of gratitude that once fell from our lips. An Army more than 4,000,000 strong, together with the millions whose hearts are just where they stood on November 11, 1918, is waiting for your answer. If the enemies of a real adjusted compensation measure succeed in defeating the will of the people, these men have left to them the pledge of all faithful hearts that their unselfish devotion shall not be forgotten so long as men worship at freedom's shrine. [Applause.]

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

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I desire to take a little time of the committee to call attention to a situation that exists in the country to-day—a condition, gentlemen, which in my opinion strikes at the very foundation of our form of Government.

I am advised that on March 8 the Committee on the Census of the House of Representatives met and determined that it would not report out an apportionment bill at this session of Congress, in fact, decided that it would not consider an apportionment bill before the next session, which convenes in December, 1924. What reasons prompted the committee to adopt this course, I do not know; but, whatever the motives, the

action of the committee should not have the approval of this House.

Article I, section 2, of the Constitution expressly provides that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers; that the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The actual enumeration was made as directed by law in 1920 and the population of the several States was determined. More than three years have elapsed since the count was completed, yet during that time Congress has failed to do its plain duty and to apportion Representatives in the manner directed by the Constitution.

This plain disregard of the direct mandate of the Constitution should not be permitted to continue further. It is the duty of this Congress to pass an apportionment bill with the least possible delay. The legislatures of most of the States will meet in January, 1925. If apportionment is postponed until the next session of Congress, it can hardly be expected that a bill can be passed in time for the legislatures to redistrict their States. Delayed action simply means that the situation will continue to grow worse.

Because of the failure of Congress to do its duty in this matter, a situation exists in the House of Representatives that is in direct violation of the Constitution and should not be tolerated by fair-minded Americans. No matter at what number the membership of the House might be fixed, there are States to-day enjoying a relative representation in this House to which they are not entitled, while other States are deprived of their just representation in this body. The census of 1920 gave to the State of Washington a population of 1,356,621; to the State of Connecticut, 1,380,631; and to the State of Nebraska, 1,296,372. Yet, by the failure of Congress to act, the States of Washington and Connecticut are represented in this House by 5 Members, while the State of Nebraska, with a smaller population, has 6. The last census showed that the population of California was 22,806 more than that of the State of Missouri, yet to-day Missouri has 16 Representatives in Congress while the State of California has but 11. The States of California, Iowa, and Kentucky each have at the present time 11 Representatives in Congress, yet according to the last census California's population was more than a million in excess of either Iowa or Kentucky. Michigan and Indiana each have 13 Representatives in the House, but under the census of 1920, the membership of the House remaining the same, Michigan would be entitled to 15 and Indiana to 12.

These are but a few of the inequalities that exist, but they are sufficient, nevertheless, to demonstrate the unfairness and injustice of the present situation.

The States of California, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, and Washington are to-day being denied the relative representation in the House of Representatives guaranteed to them under the Constitution, while the States of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Vermont are enjoying a relative representation to which they are not in any way entitled.

It is not my purpose to do any State an injustice or to deny to any State the representation to which it is entitled, but I do insist that it is the duty of this Congress to accord to all of the States the representation to which they are entitled and to prevent injustice being done to any of them. How long is this inequitable and unfair condition to be permitted to exist? Is the Congress to remain inactive while large portions of our population continue to be deprived of their just representation and other sections continue to be over-represented? This situation can not go on indefinitely. It should have been corrected three years ago, but Congress has failed to act. Such failure is, to my mind, inexcusable and can not be condoned.

It has been argued that the number of Representatives of any State should not be reduced. Nevertheless that has been done many times heretofore. In 1830 Kentucky had 13 Representatives; to-day it has 11. In 1830 Maine had 8; to-day it has 4. In 1810 Vermont had 6, and it now has 2. Eighteen States have heretofore had their congressional representation reduced by various apportionment acts, several of them more than once. The total membership of the House was reduced in 1840. It was not until 1880 that the practice of apportionment so that no State would lose any of its Representatives became an apparent policy of Congress. Prior to that time it was common to reduce the number of Representatives in various States. The result of the policy of taking care of the States so that none of

them shall lose Representatives is that the House has reached, if not passed, its extreme limit in membership for proper functioning.

There can be but one reason for further delaying the passage of an apportionment bill, and that is local expediency, and local expediency should not be permitted to stand in the way of the general welfare or to prevent Congress from carrying out the express mandate of the Constitution.

It has been contended that the last census was taken under abnormal conditions; that there was at that time an unusual movement of population from the country districts to the cities; that the trend has since been back to the country, and a subsequent census would show a different condition as to population in some of the States. The movement of rural population to the cities has been going on for a considerable period of time. It was not peculiar to the year 1920. The last census fairly represents conditions at the time it was taken. It is the only basis upon which Congress can act; and even though an abnormal movement of population did exist, it can not be taken as an excuse for the failure by Congress to do its duty under the Constitution.

In the apportionment following the census of 1910 the membership of the House was increased from 391 to 435, the present number. If the membership had been retained at 391, the same States that would now lose Representatives in an apportionment, based on the present membership of the House, would have then lost Representatives, except Vermont, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and they would have about held their own. This to my mind clearly demonstrates that there was no greatly abnormal drift or movement of population from rural to urban in 1920.

I desire to call attention to another existing inequality due to the failure of Congress to pass an apportionment bill. In November of this year we shall hold a presidential election. Presidential electors will be chosen in each of the States, and by their votes the President and Vice President will be chosen in accordance with the Constitution. Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that—

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress.

One of the very purposes of this provision was that the Electoral College should be representative of the population of the various States, and to base the number of electors from each State as nearly as practicable upon the population of that State.

What is the situation that confronts us in the coming presidential election? Nebraska, with a population less than that of Connecticut or Washington, will have a greater voice in the election of the next President than either Connecticut or Washington. California, with a population larger than that of Missouri, will have about two-thirds as much to say about who shall be President as Missouri. California, with 3,426,000 population, will have no greater voice in the selection of a President than Iowa, with 2,404,000, or Kentucky, with 2,416,000. Michigan's 3,668,000 population will have no more to say in the next election than Indiana's 2,930,000, and so on down the line. Certain States will wield a greater influence in the next presidential election than other States having a larger population.

The Committee on the Census should report an apportionment bill, or the rules of the House should be invoked to discharge the committee. I realize that owing to the fact that primaries will soon be held in many of the States, an apportionment immediately effective would cause much confusion. For that reason the act should not become effective before March 4, 1927.

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

Mr. BARBOUR. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman has just used as one of his arguments the statement that a reapportionment bill would readjust the vote in the Electoral College. Now he says it should not take effect until March 4, 1927.

Mr. BARBOUR. My friend from Mississippi misunderstood me. We understand each other on most questions, but in this instance the gentleman from Mississippi misunderstands me.

I pointed out that the situation as to the Electoral College exists because of the failure of Congress to apportion heretofore. I am not arguing that we should apportion now so that we can have an equality of representation, you might say, in the next presidential election. That, to my mind, is now impossible.

Mr. RANKIN. This reapportionment, then, if it should take place in December, would have the same effect as a bill passed now, would it not?

Mr. BARBOUR. But there is no assurance that we will have any bill, even next December. My friend from Mississippi knows as well as I do that for the past three years I, for one, have been working to force a bill out of the committee and the gentleman from Mississippi has stood at the bridgehead and blocked the way.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield for a personal question?

Mr. BARBOUR. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand the gentleman is in charge of the time. Will he yield me five minutes when he gets through?

Mr. BARBOUR. I am temporarily in charge of the time, but I am sure the gentleman can get time on his own side of the aisle.

Mr. RANKIN. No; the time has been exhausted, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. BARBOUR. I will say to my friend from Mississippi that I do not know how the time has been allotted, but I am quite certain that if I have said anything that does not meet with his approval he will soon be able to get time to reply to the statements I have made.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman means before the bill comes up?

Mr. BARBOUR. Probably.

Mr. MacLAFFERTY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARBOUR. Yes.

Mr. MacLAFFERTY. I happen to be a member of the Committee on the Census and also to be a Representative from a State which is entitled, on the basis of the census of 1920, to three additional Congressmen. I am firmly of the belief that it is not the intention of the Census Committee that we shall be permitted to apportion at any time during this Congress. For that reason would it not be well for my friend to take notice of the fact that there is at the Speaker's desk a petition directing the discharge of this committee and the bringing of such a bill on the floor of the House, thus giving the people of the United States, as they may be located in different States to-day, representation where they have not that representation now?

Mr. BARBOUR. I will say to my friend from California that only to-day I received a California newspaper—and I have received others—severely condemning the action of the Committee on the Census. They feel that with the population they have in that State—and in other States which have grown in population—they are entitled to an increased number of Representatives in this body.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BARBOUR. Yes; for a question.

Mr. RANKIN. I wonder whether the gentleman knows that it has been suggested that what California lacks in quantity of Representatives is made up in quality, and that, therefore, California is pretty well on a par with other States. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARBOUR. I am willing to concede that the quality of California's representation is reasonably good.

Mr. MacLAFFERTY. Will the gentleman yield to me in order that I may make a statement to the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. BARBOUR. Yes.

Mr. MacLAFFERTY. I want to say, in response to the statement made by the gentleman from Mississippi, that he made the same statement in committee and that I, as a Representative from California, cheerfully agreed—as all California Representatives agree—that we do make up in quality what we lack in quantity, but unfortunately our constituents are unwilling to concede it.

Mr. BARBOUR. I did not assume for a moment that my friend from Mississippi was paying me a personal compliment.

Mr. RANKIN. I did not refer to the statement made in committee because I was afraid I might be divulging a secret and that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] might make a point of order.

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

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. Chairman, may I have one more minute?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for one additional minute.

Mr. HASTINGS. Does the proposed bill increase the membership of the House?

Mr. BARBOUR. No.

Mr. HASTINGS. It retains the same number?

Mr. BARBOUR. Yes. In conclusion, I contend that Congress can not in justice longer postpone an apportionment of Representatives under the census of 1920. We have a duty which we can not avoid. It is for the Congress to fix the number of Representatives, but whatever is done in that regard, we can no longer follow a do-nothing policy and avoid our plain duty under the Constitution without meriting the condemnation of all fair-minded persons. [Applause.]

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

Mr. BARBOUR. Yes.

Mr. HERSEY. Under the census of 1920 the House attempted to make an apportionment, did it not?

Mr. BARBOUR. Twice.

Mr. HERSEY. First by a bill making the membership 483, which would increase it as we have been doing for 100 years, and yet the gentleman now addressing the House opposed that measure with all his might, although that measure would have given California her increase, would it not?

Mr. BARBOUR. It would have given California five; but I took the position then, as I take it now, that this body is large enough. Four hundred and thirty-five Members are enough for the proper conduct of the business of the House.

Mr. HERSEY. But the gentleman opposed that bill, did he not?

Mr. BARBOUR. I did not oppose the bill, but I offered an amendment reducing the number from 483 to 435, and then I voted for 435.

Mr. HERSEY. Then we had a bill proposing to increase the membership to 460.

Mr. BARBOUR. Yes.

Mr. HERSEY. Which would have taken care of California.

Mr. BARBOUR. It would have taken care of California, but California is not looking for a large number of Representatives.

Mr. HERSEY. Did the gentleman oppose that bill?

Mr. BARBOUR. I voted to recommit that bill, because I am opposed to increasing the number of the House.

Mr. HERSEY. That bill was defeated, was it not?

Mr. BARBOUR. It was recommitted to the committee; but I stood then for 435 Members of the House and I now stand for 435 Members. That is an entirely different thing from refusing to pass any apportionment bill.

Mr. HERSEY. I do not think an apportionment should be made under a census taken four or five years ago, because the population has radically changed. Does not the gentleman think we ought to have another census of the population before we make an apportionment?

Mr. BARBOUR. We already have one, taken in 1920. Because Congress has failed to do its duty after a census is taken is no reason why the country should be put to the expense of now taking another census. We already have one which so far we have failed to act under.

Mr. HERSEY. But that can not be considered as reliable.

Mr. BARBOUR. Everybody who has looked into it knows that it is reliable.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MACGREGOR].

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is not very often I get mad, but once in a while I can not quite restrain myself. I get the Wall Street Journal every day for the purpose of finding out what the plutocrats are doing and what they are saying. It is probably the worst Bolshevik paper in the United States. I do not take so much umbrage at its continually casting slurs and opprobrium upon Congress and Members of Congress, but when it goes outside of that and proceeds to make such remarks as are contained in the editorial column of last Wednesday I think then it is high time that somebody should say something with reference to this pernicious journal. In the fore part of this editorial there is this language:

In the quest of a soldiers' bonus its advocates in Washington are making a last desperate offensive from their Hindenburg line. Congressman GARNER thinks that the matter should be "settled" in the interest of the country's business. But to grant these panhandlers their unearned and indefensible dole would settle nothing.

Such language as that with reference to our soldiers who went across to fight the battles of our country and to save the property and fortunes of these gentlemen who are interested in this particular kind of a newspaper is contemptible. It seems to me that any man who would write that stuff and put it in a newspaper should be immediately fired from the paper. I think he is worthy of all the censure that any people can place upon him, and I for one want to take exception to any such

remarks being made in any publication in this country with reference to the boys who went to fight our fight. Anybody who makes a statement of that kind is a cur.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STENGLE. Mr. Chairman, in a few days the House will be called upon to pass judgment upon the request of the postal employees of our country for a living wage, to decide whether or not loyalty and faithfulness to public duty shall receive its just reward, and to vote upon a measure which will have as its ultimate end the lifting of untold burdens which conditions and circumstances have placed upon the shoulders of thousands of efficient Government servants who uncomplainingly play a most important part in our daily life and activities.

Who is there among us that desires to crush faithful service? Who wants any servant, either in public or private employment, to labor without deserved compensation? Who, in this enlightened age, hopes to annul the scriptural injunction that "The laborer is worthy of his hire"?

It is conceded everywhere, throughout the vast reaches of the American Continent, by both rich and poor, high and low, that the greatest and most dependable beehive of public industry is the Post Office Department. Whether you think of its efficient clerks, its splendid letter carriers, its magnificent Railway Mail Service, or its accurate Rural Free Delivery system, your heart is bound to swell with pride and your soul to breathe expressions of gratefulness for service well rendered.

I hold no brief as the representative of this great army of public servants, but I yield to no man in my desire to grant unto its members the very best that the Public Treasury will afford, for every dollar thus invested is a dollar spent in the cause of justice and fair play.

I speak not as one who has just learned of the capabilities of our postal servants, nor as one who believes that favorable action at this time will make political capital for my particular party, but rather as one who has for 20 years past lived among and traveled with this body of exceedingly active and tremendously efficient employees, and by close contact learned of their splendid traits of character and their willingness and innate desire to serve their country to the very best of their ability.

Men of great ability to vision America in all its glory and portray its wonderful possibilities and expectations in the future have stood where I now stand and have well-nigh rocked the very foundations of the Capitol as they have told of our wonderful success as a Nation.

They have pictured, in language which has roused the world, our country's birth and marvelous growth from the famous Boston Tea Party to its present leadership of civilization, and we have applauded to the very echo every word they have uttered and have agreed with every thought which they have expressed, but, colleagues, did it ever occur to you that very much of this greatness which we have achieved, this leadership which we have attained, this wonderful success which has come to us in such large portion, was directly due to the faithfulness and efficiency of our postal servants? Did you ever stop to think how small this Nation would have been, how unimportant its business and social life, how separated we would have been one from the other, had our great Postal Service failed to function properly? Do you not realize that our great industries employing their millions of human souls, our great marts of trade and commerce moving with machine-like rhythm, all of our social and religious activities which have so much to do with our daily comfort and happiness, would cease and shrivel up were our postal servants to fail us? How, then, can we hesitate or falter when we are asked only to grant unto these who form so important a part in our daily life the wherewithal to keep soul and body together while they assist in our success?

Travel with me for a little while and view some of the conditions under which these faithful public servants labor. I will take you into some of our great cities where clerk and carrier find their daily toil.

Long, long before the break of day, the flickering light in yonder humble abode is the silent announcement of the beginning of another day's struggle for some clerk or letter carrier. While you and I, because of our good fortune, slumber on and dream of the good things of life, these poor fellows are stumbling forth in the very night, whether that night be clear or cloudy, rainy or snowy, bleak or blustery, in order to get to their posts of duty in time to place before us our daily mail when we reach our office or other places of business. Indeed, they do even more than this. They bring to the door of our very home messages from far away relatives and friends be-

fore we have thought of leaving our inviting firesides. They begin our day for us and they still labor on even after you and I have returned to our domiciles to enjoy the comforts of home life and the companionship of our loved ones. Surely, ours would be a desolate existence were we to be shorn of the help and assistance of the postal employee.

Through storms of winter and the terrible heat of summer these public servants never fail us. True, blizzards may blast the operation of railroad trains and street cars, telegraph and telephone services may become greatly disordered by the sudden gusts of wind or heavy weight of ice and sleet, but whatever the weather we look for the letter carrier and are seldom if ever disappointed. Do you wonder, then, that master and servant, capitalist and capitalized, great and small, all sing the praises of men like these?

I have been particularly impressed during the last few weeks as I have read the letters coming in large number from my constituents urging me to lend a hand and raise my voice in behalf of these, the most poorly paid of our public servants. Great captains of industry, whose every moment is demanded in the management of the affairs over which they preside, have found time to write in praise and commendation and, notwithstanding their urgent desire for reduced taxation, have made an exception in the case of postal employees and asked me to vote for a proper recognition of the faithfulness which they daily display. Widows and orphans, whose homes have been made desolate by the departure of the breadwinner, are urging me to not forget the letter carrier who brings to their doors the only sunshine of the day. Civic bodies, organized and operating for the upbuilding and advancement of whole communities, have not forgotten to add to the almost momentary appeal to do justice by our postal servants. Ministers and memberships of large religious organizations have let me know in what high regard they hold these efficient carriers of the daily mail, and thus far I have not received one letter asking me to vote against giving a higher wage to these deserving men.

What I have said about our postal clerks and letter carriers is equally true about those who travel over the steel rails or flit through the highways of our countryside in order that you and I, as well as the rest of mankind, may keep in daily touch with the rest of the world. The trials and tribulations and the "trimming" of daily expenditures to meet the demands of home and fireside and the welfare of loved ones is as evident here and just as necessary as in the case of postal employees in the large cities.

Let me emphasize another fact, gentlemen, which ought to impress you with the necessity for speedy and favorable action on our part: The value of a dollar to-day, when it has to compete with the high cost of living, is nowhere near 100 cents; and when we speak of paying a postal employee \$1,800 per annum we are really only giving him that which will buy \$1,080 worth of goods, as compared with a few years ago. So that a bill providing for a maximum of \$2,400 per year is only giving the postal servant a spending certificate of \$1,440 with which to buy uniforms, pay high rent, and to feed, clothe, and educate his children. Is that too much compensation for those who have so much to do with our daily welfare?

And right here, my colleagues, I want to call your attention to another thing which, because of somebody's neglect, is causing our postal employees to lose their health in addition to being compelled to live on starvation wages. Poor pay means poor food, poor clothing, and poor housing, and these in themselves are enough to destroy the ambition of any man and make him wonder whether it is worth while to struggle on in his efforts to do the right thing by his Government; but to be placed on inadequate wages and then be compelled to labor in an insanitary and unhealthy office is almost criminal—certainly a disgrace to this great Republic. Every human being must have a reasonable amount of breathing space in order to retain health and vigor, and every human being working for Uncle Sam has a perfect right to expect decent surroundings; but, gentlemen, I fear we have sadly neglected our duty in regard to this matter when we have considered our postal servants. Results—many sick and many others dying, simply because of a lack of proper air space in which to work. Let me show you the appalling situation in this respect to be found in many of our leading post offices. I submit for the Record the following statistics, which I beg that you read and digest, for surely after you have looked over this situation there can be no doubt of your desire to relieve our faithful servants of such deplorable working conditions.

Following is a list of buildings owned by the Federal Government showing abnormal congestion in post-office workrooms. These offices are arranged in the order of the number of square feet of space per employee at peak period, based on the number

of square feet of space in the workroom proper. The space includes that occupied by furniture and equipment.

Buildings owned by Government, showing congestion in post-office workrooms.

Office.	Number of employees.	Workroom space (square feet).	Square feet per employee.
Lima, Ohio.....	54	1,024	19
Springfield, Ohio.....	103	2,125	21
Akron, Ohio.....	111	2,552	23
Canton, Ohio.....	102	3,054	27
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	96	2,700	28
Allentown, Pa.....	80	2,313	29
Fitchburg, Mass.....	40	1,200	30
Haverhill, Mass.....	55	1,636	30
Phoenix, Ariz.....	75	2,204	31
Worcester, Mass.....	98	3,000	31
New Castle, Pa.....	57	1,814	32
Kenosha, Wis.....	39	1,240	32
Brockton, Mass.....	38	1,338	35
Hartford, Conn.....	154	5,600	36
Roanoke, Va.....	74	2,630	36
Lowell, Mass.....	103	3,766	37
Jackson, Mich.....	86	3,208	37
Erie, Pa.....	78	2,880	37
Binghamton, N. Y.....	75	2,812	38
Rome, N. Y.....	35	1,338	38
Lawrence, Mass.....	67	2,628	39
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	71	2,800	39
Waterbury, Conn.....	85	3,384	40
Atlantic City, N. J.....	92	3,700	40
Kewanee, Ill.....	30	1,192	40
Pontiac, Mich.....	45	1,822	40
Lebanon, Pa.....	34	1,369	40
Janesville, Wis.....	34	1,380	40
Torrington, Conn.....	36	1,058	41
Stevens Point, Wis.....	25	1,032	41
Stockton, Calif.....	71	3,004	42
Hutchinson, Kans.....	41	1,728	42
Portland, Me.....	71	3,001	42
Battle Creek, Mich.....	73	3,076	42
Elmira, N. Y.....	80	3,322	42
Hazleton, Pa.....	37	1,544	42
Houston, Tex.....	204	8,494	42
Scranton, Pa.....	118	5,105	43
Beloit, Wis.....	34	1,480	43
Jacksonville, Ill.....	30	1,320	44
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	77	3,400	44
Eagleville, Mich.....	47	2,085	44
Williamsport, Pa.....	56	2,450	44
Oshkosh, Wis.....	44	1,636	44
Gloversville, N. Y.....	40	1,800	45
Washington, D. C. (Georgetown station).....	33	1,495	45
Galesburg, Ill.....	41	1,855	45
Bridgeport, Conn.....	93	4,223	45
Iowa City, Iowa.....	33	1,470	45
Freeport, Ill.....	31	1,386	45
Syracuse, N. Y.....	112	5,000	45
Lawrence, Kans.....	35	1,600	46
Savannah, Ga.....	96	4,389	46
Mason City, Iowa.....	43	1,969	46
Rockford, Ill.....	52	2,932	47
Hamilton, Ohio.....	51	2,400	47
Marion, Ohio.....	40	1,882	47
Portsmouth, Va.....	60	2,808	47
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	39	1,820	47
Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	35	1,656	47
Hammond, Ind.....	49	2,360	48
Cumberland, Md.....	25	1,213	48
Pawtucket, R. I.....	56	2,400	48
Gloucester, Mass.....	16	760	48
Charleston, W. Va.....	74	3,526	48
New Britain, Conn.....	49	2,394	49
Montgomery, Ala.....	65	3,182	49
Ithaca, N. Y.....	39	1,920	49
Houlton, Me.....	20	983	49
McKeesport, Pa.....	44	2,163	49
Spartanburg, S. C.....	33	1,621	49
Alexandria, Va.....	31	1,584	50
Sacramento, Calif.....	105	5,294	50
Boulder, Colo.....	31	1,660	50
Columbia, Mo.....	38	1,885	50
Greensboro, N. C.....	53	2,661	50
Aurora, Ill.....	49	2,500	51
Logansport, Ind.....	37	1,904	51
Vincennes, Ind.....	27	1,372	51
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	31	1,566	51
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	53	2,704	51
Paterson, N. J.....	91	4,600	51
Zanesville, Ohio.....	66	2,876	51
Terre Haute, Ind.....	67	3,503	52
Reno, Nev.....	35	1,816	52
Belleville, Ill.....	27	1,399	52
Taunton, Mass.....	39	2,048	52
Washington, Pa.....	33	1,682	52
Kokomo, Ind.....	47	2,508	53
Muncie, Ind.....	47	2,504	53
Pittsburg, Kans.....	34	1,792	53
Lynn, Mass.....	57	3,041	53
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	39	2,070	53
Lancaster, Pa.....	59	3,139	53
Shreveport, La.....	71	3,812	54
Albany, N. Y.....	145	7,900	54
Asheville, N. C.....	60	3,244	54
Chester, Pa.....	46	2,600	54
Camden, Ark.....	10	550	55
Anniston, Ala.....	22	1,215	55
Bloomington, Ill.....	39	2,135	55

Buildings owned by Government, showing congestion in post-office workrooms—Continued.

Office.	Number of employees.	Workroom space (square feet).	Square feet per employee.
South Bend, Ind.	36	4,600	55
Hattiesburg, Miss.	30	1,640	55
Eugene, Oreg.	23	1,289	56
Pekin, Ill.	17	949	56
Streator, Ill.	24	1,344	56
Newburgh, N. Y.	40	2,250	56
Newport News, Va.	39	2,190	56
Clarksburg, W. Va.	39	2,223	57
Onk Park, Ill.	50	2,850	57
Pittsfield, Mass.	42	2,406	57
Duluth, Minn.	97	5,539	57
Appleton, Wis.	30	1,708	57
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	1,598	57
Racine, Wis.	35	2,000	57
Wausau, Wis.	29	1,666	57
Peekskill, N. Y.	20	1,165	58
Sheboygan, Wis.	32	1,860	58
Casper, Wyo.	36	2,100	58
Sedalia, Mo.	34	2,000	59
Camden, N. J.	71	4,158	59
Astoria, Oreg.	20	1,176	59
Watertown, S. Dak.	22	1,300	59
Decatur, Ill.	55	3,300	60
Ottawa, Ill.	23	1,376	60
Butte, Mont.	54	3,234	60
Waterloo, Iowa.	37	2,244	61
Plattsburg, N. Y.	20	1,218	61
Springfield, Mass.	114	7,100	62
Lewisville, Me.	22	1,361	62
Newport, Ky.	32	1,980	62
Norfolk, Nebr.	18	1,130	63
New London, Conn.	34	2,126	63
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	5,513	63
Fargo, N. Dak.	41	2,584	63
Nashua, N. H.	27	1,710	63
Perth Amboy, N. J.	28	1,764	63
Champaign, Ill.	33	2,108	64
Petersburg, Va.	38	2,425	64
Fergus Falls, Minn.	21	1,338	64
Trenton, N. J.	88	5,650	64
Little Rock, Ark.	93	6,282	68
Boston, Mass.	530	16,074	30
Newark, N. J.	321	14,477	45
Chicago, Ill.	4,151	197,808	47
Detroit, Mich.	542	28,734	53
Cincinnati, Ohio.	389	23,000	59
Pittsburgh, Pa.	389	24,511	63
Cleveland, Ohio.	367	25,000	68
Minneapolis, Minn.	400	28,212	71
Los Angeles, Calif.	334	24,648	74
Brooklyn, N. Y.	352	27,111	77
Louisville, Ky.	213	16,235	80
St. Paul, Minn.	100	8,056	81
Salt Lake City, Utah.	147	12,210	83
Seattle, Wash.	144	12,412	86
San Francisco, Calif.	69	6,954	101

Mr. Chairman, the people of this country do not desire us to continue the deplorable financial status of our postal servants. On the contrary, they would sincerely applaud any efforts which we may undertake to do the right thing in this matter. All over America our citizens are making known their desire that we vote a living wage for postal employment, and we would be sadly neglectful of our public duty did we not heed this clarion call. I do not believe there is among us a single Member who has not heard from back home concerning this proposed legislation, and I venture to make the further statement, without fear of contradiction, that not one of us has been asked to vote against any proposed increase in the pay of our postal employees. On the contrary, from every direction has come the call that we make haste to grant financial relief and to improve working conditions for these faithful public servants. Editorially, all of our great newspapers are urging that we go forward in this movement to ameliorate deplorable conditions in our Postal Service. I herewith submit a few of these editorials for the edification of any doubting Thomases among us. They are but a fair sample of the hundreds which may be submitted. The first I read comes from that more-than-a-million-circulation New York Evening Journal:

Some idea of the injustice under which the men and women in the Postal Service have been laboring may be gleaned by reading what former Assemblyman Thomas E. Willmott has to say in a letter which he has written to the Evening Journal.

Willmott has been heart and soul in this fight for over a year and has spoken before various civic organizations, arousing their interest and securing the adoption of resolutions indorsing the fight. These, along with fat petitions, have been sent rolling on their way to Washington.

In his letter Willmott says:

"The point in this whole fight is this: Are the men and women of the Postal Service deserving of this increase in wages which they are now asking?"

"This can be answered by looking at the facts—the wages which they are now receiving, the work they do, and the increased duties which they have had loaded on them within the last 10 years, during which their pay has remained the same, while the cost of living has doubled and trebled.

"The post office has been rightly described as the 'biggest single business in the world.' The growth of postal receipts, representing in a fair measure the increase in the volume of business, has been in a ratio far in excess of the increase in numbers of clerks and carriers.

"For the closed fiscal year the per cent of increase in receipts was 9.89, for the number of clerks 2.06, and the number of carriers 1.64.

"The lack of sufficient appropriations to appoint the additional clerks and carriers required by the growth of the service, the consequent shortage of experienced help, and the necessity for curtailing expenditures for overtime resulted in a delay in the movement of the mails other than first class.

"As a result the men in the service are required to work overtime in order to keep the service up to the standard. Because Congress will not heed their cry for help, many workers leave the service, and the department, in consequence, is always short of experienced men.

"Nine years ago the Government added the parcel post to the department, taking over the work of express companies, increasing the volume of work to be done, but not the revenue, proportionately. Meanwhile, the department operates, through postal savings, the biggest savings bank in the world. The total deposits for the year 1922 were \$140,430,167.

"The figures are those furnished by authentic statements of the department officials themselves, and it is on these that the clerks and carriers have their claim for an increase in the wage scale.

"The truth boiled down is that the department has not kept pace with economic conditions, and the sooner the United States through its Congress realizes this fact the better it will be for the service all around.

"While other industries and trades have granted increases to their employees to meet the rising tide of the living cost, these faithful workers are being held down to old wage rates and they are striving to keep body and soul together under the unequal conditions.

"The postal clerk must memorize streets, routes, locations of buildings, steamship lines, in cities, towns, and villages scattered all over the land. It takes him as long to get this system perfected as for other men to study law or medicine. And the only reward is that he may, if he is lucky to live that long, retire on an inadequate pension when he reaches the age of 70.

"What is said of the clerk on the inside may be said with equal or greater force of the carrier who does his share on the outside.

"All that these faithful workers ask is a square deal—a chance to compete, on equal terms, with fellow workers in other trades and industries.

"Their fight for recognition has been a long and hard one. They are very much heartened just now by the announcement that the patrolmen and firemen have come to their aid.

"It may be the signal for victory.

"These new champions have just won their own fight for a decent living wage.

"Let us hope they will bring success to the postal workers."

That tells the story without any further comment from us.

The clerks and carriers are trying to get along on the same pay they got years ago, and in that time the value of the dollar has been cut in half by the rising cost of living.

In other words, it is as if their wages were reduced by half, while heavier burdens were imposed upon them and the revenue of the department has been increased.

It looks on the face of it as if the Congress has put Uncle Sam in the light of a thankless slave driver who is crushing the most faithful employees in his service.

There are others equally as strong and just as representative of the thought and desires of the communities they hail from. The Pittsburgh Gazette:

Cheap labor is, in the end, dear labor. This has been so thoroughly demonstrated that wide-awake business men have ceased to dispute about it. There always will be disagreements with respect to the adequacy of compensation for services in particular instances, but the principle stated is settled, at least where private enterprise is concerned. It should be settled definitely with respect to public employment.

Recognition of this truth makes the solid foundation for the movement become popular for increasing the salaries of postal employees. Organizations of business men throughout the land, national bodies, and the local organizations of which they are composed have given their unreserved approval to the Edge-Kelly bill pending in Congress which provides for a minimum of \$2,000 and a maximum of \$2,400 a year for post-office clerks and letter carriers. The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh and of other cities, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are among the organizations well qualified to pronounce on the proposition which have adopted resolutions calling upon House and Senate to pass and the President to sign this act of justice to public servants whose fidelity and efficiency are proverbial.

The postal employees are not only inadequately paid; there is not offered to them opportunities for advancement, which are automatically provided in private business, and which there constitute an important incentive to faithful performance of duty and make a substantial basis of stability in organization. Postal employees are expected to carry on for sheer love of country, and they do. But they are entitled to the simple justice this bill provides.

There is before the present session of Congress an unusual number of subjects of first-rate importance. These rightly will claim a large share of the time of both House and Senate. But there can be no excuse acceptable to the country for failure to authorize higher pay and other just provisions for the postal employees. The bill should be passed without unnecessary delay.

[From the Wisconsin News.]

The question of adequate pay for our letter carriers and postal clerks is again before Congress.

It is the old question whether this great and wealthy Government, that can lose billions in war graft without turning a hair, is prepared to do justice to the hardest working and poorest paid of its employees.

Four years ago, when last this question was up, the postal commission recommended certain increases based on the rise in living cost. But Congress assured the men and women of the post office that the prices of necessities would shortly return to pre-war levels and granted them only a fraction of the requested raise.

Thus clerks and carriers had to be content with salaries of \$1,400 for the first grade, \$1,600 for the second, and \$1,800 for the third; while two grades of special clerks received, respectively, \$1,900 and \$2,000.

But even this small compensation for arduous and specialized services is not paid in full. From each salary there is deducted 2½ per cent for the retirement fund. So the actual cash received by the rank and file of postal workers ranges from \$1,365 to \$1,755, or \$26.25 and \$33.75 per week.

And there is this further handicap: No matter how efficient a clerk may prove himself, there is no such thing as promotion to the better-paid special grades through service.

For four years now our postal employees have waited for the fulfillment of the assurance given them by Congress, and you know they have waited in vain.

There has been a slight decline in commodity prices, but nothing like a return to pre-war levels. In fact, the rise in living cost has been so much greater than their increase in compensation that their salaries, in point of buying power, have been reduced instead of raised.

The resultant economic loss to them and their families can never be made good. The least that can be done—and that must be done in honor and justice—is to increase the salaries of these men and women so that they will not be less, in real purchasing value, than they were in 1913.

That is what the appropriation bill now before Congress undertakes to do.

It would fix the salaries for the three grades of clerks and carriers at \$2,000, \$2,200, and \$2,400, respectively, and that of the two grades of special clerks at \$2,500 and \$2,600. And it would also make possible promotion to these higher grades.

We believe that the American people emphatically approve of this bill. In 1920 their overwhelming demand on Congress for the increases then recommended was largely responsible for their partial grant at least.

Now, as then, the Wisconsin News urges every good citizen to write to his Representatives in Washington demanding this belated act of justice.

In sheer human obligation we owe that much to the man who calls twice daily at our door, be it storm or shine; whose memory, accuracy, and judgment are ever alert for our benefit; whose courtesy and helpfulness are unflinching.

And we owe it to those other postal employees within doors, 70 per cent of whom work at night, sacrificing both family and social life that our interests may be served; and all of whom exercise their

multiform knowledge and expert training at high speed and tension throughout the weary hours.

It is a crying shame that these employees of a rich and even prodigal Government—employees upon whose honesty, loyalty, industry, efficiency, resourcefulness, special fitness, and expert equipment the success of a fundamental and essential business of that Government is dependent—It is, we say, a crying shame, and more than that, a rank injustice that such public servants should for so long have been grossly underpaid, should have had an increase of but \$400 in maximum salary during the past half century.

It is for the people of Milwaukee and of Wisconsin to do their part in making good that far-reaching wrong, and we doubt not that they will.

Let them write to the Congressmen without fail, and tell them, in no uncertain terms, that the American people will no longer tolerate a Postal Service rendered at the expense of underpaid responsibility and toll.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Wide sympathy and support have been enlisted for the post-office employees, who are asking Congress for a long-deferred salary revision in order to cope with the cost of living.

Whatever Congress may think of the merits of the Kelly bill, embodying the proposed salary increases for postal clerks and mail carriers, Congress can not refuse to take the question of an increase for these workers into immediate and favorable consideration.

Their plea is entitled to an early and respectful hearing, and it is our impression that the increases urged in the Kelly bill are by no means exaggerated.

The postal workers justly argue that they are not demanding charity, but simply equality of treatment with labor outside the Government service.

It is needless to dwell on humanitarian considerations. Everybody is familiar with the hard work and the relatively poor pay of the mail carrier. His case is readily appreciated by a friendly public, while the plight of the postal clerks and other office workers may be less familiar to patrons of the post office.

The point for Congress to consider is not merely justice for our postal servants but also the maintenance of the efficiency of the service. Postmaster Piasecki testifies that "the highest possible standard can not be reached as long as wages do not measure up to the requirements of the position."

This consideration applies particularly to postal office workers who have no hope of promotion. Experienced clerks, seeing their earning capacity drop below the level of wages in private business, will naturally be tempted out of the service, and the temptation is strongest with the most ambitious and valuable workers.

The country can not afford to see the Postal Service crippled by an inadequate rate of pay. As an employer of labor Uncle Sam would be practicing the wrong kind of economy by failure to adjust his pay roll so as to meet the competition of private employment. The importance of the postal department demands at least a scale of pay capable of insuring continued efficiency in this indispensable branch of Government service.

[From the Times-Herald, Dallas, Tex.]

Postal employees are receiving less pay to-day than in 1912, according to a comparison of wages and increased living costs prepared by workers in the Dallas post office. They, in common with others throughout the United States, have petitioned Congress for a readjustment of their salaries, with a reasonable and well-deserved increase in the present rate of compensation. A House resolution to this effect has been introduced and hearings on it are expected to begin soon.

In view of the fact that the present maximum for carriers and clerks, who begin work at \$1,400 a year, is only \$1,800, relief is obviously necessary. Considering the present cost of living in Dallas, and similar conditions existing elsewhere, it is difficult to conceive of properly trained men being attracted to or kept in the mail service by such financial remuneration.

Naturally the service suffers, and in like measure the public. * * *

The habits, standard of living, education, and environments of Government employees and those depending upon them must, of necessity, reflect credit or discredit upon the Government of which they are an intimate and responsible part. It is for these reasons that the Congress of the United States can not longer afford to ignore its just obligations to the Government employees. Ill-fed, shabbily clothed, poorly housed, and miserably underpaid Government employees can not and will not render efficient service. They can not add anything to the wealth or progress of the country. They can not properly equip their children for the battle of life, nor can they contribute the quality of children to insure and safeguard the future of this Republic in the generations to come.

The public never hesitates to complain when letters go astray or are delivered late; and perhaps in no other department of the Government is prompt, efficient service more necessary. In the case of the postal employees, the right kind of service, to say nothing of the much-used term "living wage," call for increased pay. Public opinion will approve favorable action on the House bill now pending.

[From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.]

The present wage scale is shameful, and in addition promotes inefficiency. As long as it remains, the best men in the service will have their eyes constantly turned toward more remunerative and less exacting jobs in other lines for which their training qualifies them.

Perhaps in no other industry is the labor "turnover" so high as in the larger post offices of the country. In the Chicago office, for instance, where the allotment is 6,010 clerks, more than 8,000 have resigned since 1920. This is a labor turnover of 133 per cent.

Private business couldn't run efficiently on that basis. Nor can a Government department.

[From the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Herald.]

It is a fact generally admitted by the higher authorities in the Postal Service, reiterated by employees in the service, and emphasized in the daily experience of persons using the service that a lack of sufficient high-grade help in the Post Office Department is a growing handicap. This lack of help is attributable almost entirely to one thing—insufficient pay. Capable men are not being attracted to the service as they were some years ago. Much of the work is being put upon the shoulders of temporary workers, untrained workers, substitutes, and other inefficient men. The necessary result is a deterioration of service.

Such a deterioration is a serious handicap to innumerable lines of business. Delay in delivery of letters, parcels, or other items of mail frequently may mean loss of contracts, business misunderstandings, and other damaging effects. The situation ought to be corrected in the general cause of business stimulation and prosperity.

It can be corrected to a large extent by the simple process of passing the Kelly bill, H. R. 4123, which is now before Congress. That bill is designed to raise the scale of salaries to a point which will give regular workers in the Postal Service a reasonable income, and thereby attract efficient and reliable men to the work. The salaries it suggests are still small, ranging from \$2,000 to \$2,600.

[From the Sentinel, Carlisle, Pa.]

A bill providing for pay increases in the Postal Service, including clerks and carriers, has been prepared for introduction in the lower House of Congress. An earnest effort is to be made to pass it, and as it is a proper measure it ought to be passed. General observation will show anyone that postal clerks and carriers have not much opportunity to take up side lines to add them in meeting the cost of living, and their pay, while reasonably good, is not equal to the competence earned by men and women of like ability in other lines of employment. It is a notorious fact that the Government has been niggardly in its pay all through the civil-service list, in other branches as well as the Postal Department. The Postal Service offers those who engage in it steady work and security in their jobs, but these advantages do not make up for small pay.

[From the Home News, New Brunswick, N. J.]

Whether Uncle Sam's post office operates at a profit or at a loss is of little consequence to the public, since whichever way the balance swings the money comes ultimately from the public. The Postal Department is a public institution dependent upon public patronage. Its receipts come from the public, and if its expenditures exceed those receipts the public pays the deficit in taxes.

Yet the average American citizen is a good business man and is intolerant of deficits. To him the word "deficit" is a synonym for "failure," or at least "poor business." There are reasons to believe that the public should rather maintain the Postal Service on postage pennies as it goes along than in Federal taxes after the books are closed for the year. Not that it makes any difference in the end but just because deficits and living beyond one's means are antagonistic to certain typical American traits.

Recognizing these American sentiments, it is not surprising that the public was greatly gratified that the Post Office Department had a deficit at the end of the last year amounting to \$30,000,000 less than that of the preceding year. The war taught Americans to talk glibly of millions and billions, but a reduction in operating expenses of \$30,000,000 will always represent economy and efficiency in America as well as elsewhere.

Former Postmaster General Work and his successor, Postmaster General New, their staff at Washington, and their assistants in the

post offices across the length and breadth of the land are deserving of and will receive the thanks of the public for the economy and efficiency represented in this reduction in the Postal Department's deficit.

But this gratification should not be taken as an indication that the public approves of the reduction of the deficit at the expense of the clerks and letter carriers who are receiving small compensation for the service rendered. These employees are entitled to higher salaries and the Post Office Department should decide upon some plan of operations whereby the present service can be maintained with better pay given the employees. That the department has been able to reduce the deficit is largely due to the efficient service rendered by the clerks and carriers, and recognition of that fact should be made in dollars and cents by the Government.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

MORE PAY FOR POST-OFFICE WORKERS.

Better pay for post-office employees is so obviously a matter of justice that Colonel Kemp's advice to his staff to press for it is timely. Unless something is done while the appropriations are pending, postponement will be inevitable. The Government is notoriously slow in doing justice to its servants in this respect, though it can be lavish enough in other directions. The time is one for economy, of course, and many things otherwise expedient must be postponed in consequence. But there is no economy in paying less than a living wage. Salaries in the post office have not begun to keep pace with the cost of living.

What gives the clerks and carriers a stronger claim upon consideration is the fact that they have not allowed their discontent to demoralize the service. It may be doubted if the increase in labor per man has been as great in any other department or in any private employment. The growth of the business has been so marked that the revenues have practically doubled in 15 years. Yet the working force is hardly 25 per cent larger. This means that the individual members have much more put upon them than formerly. It is surprising that the morale of the force has not suffered more. But there will be an inevitable loss of efficiency as the older employees retire, since the present salaries can not attract to the service the kind of men it needs.

The primary aim of the Post Office Department is to give service, not to make money. It does not appear, however, that higher pay for employees would mean a serious deficit. The employees themselves believe that a very slight readjustment of the parcel-post rates would make the department self-sustaining, even with higher salaries. If this could be done without imposing upon the business of the country a too-heavy burden there could be no great objection to it. But something must be done in the name of justice for a hard-working and faithful body of Government employees.

[From the Okmulgee Daily Times.]

While wages have been moving up and up during the past eight years, there is one class of public servants which has enjoyed only in the slightest measure the satisfaction that comes with wage increases. That class is the postal employees.

Artisans who, in many instances, have forced wage scales up to an unreasonable point have not hesitated to use the weapons at hand to force wages still higher when they reasoned that higher wages were coming to them. But here is a class of public servants whose work is indispensable but who have been given only the scantiest recognition by the Government in return for faithful service. While costs have been mounting they have been forced to continue at work under increasingly trying living conditions without a commensurate advance in salaries.

A bill is now pending in Congress which is designed to relieve this unfair condition. The bill has been framed with an idea of more nearly equalizing the salaries in keeping with local conditions so that no particular class of postal employees shall have an advantage over another or so that no division of employees in one class shall have an advantage over employees of the same division or classification working in localities where the cost of living is proportionally lower.

If such a measure as that which is now pending could be submitted to the people for their approval, it would deserve unanimous support. For it is now and has been for a long time a matter of public concern that postal employees are underpaid. Civic organizations can well afford to indorse the bill and make known their action to their Congressman.

Mr. Chairman, letter carriers are skilled employees, skilled to a very high degree of efficiency due to the requirements of their everyday work.

These duties are hard and exacting and require men of exceptional physical and mental qualifications. In order to attain a position as letter carrier a man must take a competitive civil service examination and pass with such a percentage above

70 that he procures a high standing on the eligible register. In addition he is required to pass a physical examination certified to by a reputable physician which closely parallels those required for enlistment in the Army and Navy.

He is first appointed a "substitute" for which he is paid at the rate of 60 cents per hour, only for the time he is actually employed, which may range from only one hour per day to eight hours per day if he works at all. After serving on an average of three years as substitute "learning the business," he may finally be appointed as junior letter carrier at a salary of \$1,400 a year and assigned to a regular route. He has to report on regular schedule time, as early as 6 o'clock a. m., and route his mail for delivery or collect the mail from street letter boxes, and after attending to multitudinous duties which his position requires he starts to make his deliveries, and if he fails to be on time the patrons on his route complain of the delay whether the mail be heavy or light or the weather be fair or foul. He must be an encyclopedia of postal information, as his patrons depend on him as he is the only member of the postal organization many of them ever see.

His work is constantly supervised, and he is required to perform a stated amount of work per minute in order to meet the requirements of the efficiency standard.

WAGES OF LETTER CARRIERS FAR BELOW WAGES PAID IN THE MECHANICAL TRADES.

I submit herewith a list of mechanical trades where wages paid to skilled and unskilled employees are in excess of those paid to post-office clerks and city letter carriers. This statement was prepared by the Labor Bureau (Inc.), New York City:

Wages paid in the mechanical trades.

HOURLY SCALES FOR KNIT-GOODS WORKERS (NEW YORK CITY).

Hand knitters.....	\$1.25
Power-machine mechanics.....	1.36
Power-machine operators.....	1.00
Power-machine helpers.....	.63
Cutters.....	.68
Operators.....	.75
Menders.....	.80

PRINTING TRADES.

Occupation.	Weekly scale.	Hours per week.
Electrotype finishers and molders.....	\$59.00	44
Lithographers.....	50.00	48
Photo-engravers.....	55.00	44
Pressmen, book and job.....	50.00	44
Pressmen, newspaper.....	51.00	48
Stereotypers, book and job.....	59.00	44
Stereotypers, newspaper.....	59.00	48

BAKERY TRADES.

First hands, hand bakeries.....	\$47.00	48
Second hands, hand bakeries.....	44.00	48
Oven men, spongers, machine.....	49.00	48
Hebrew bakers:		
First hands.....	60.00	48
Second hands.....	54.00	48
Polish bakers:		
First hands.....	57.00	48
Second hands.....	55.00	48

METAL TRADES.

Blacksmiths.....	\$49.50	44
Boiler makers.....	55.13	49
Machinists:		
Jobbing.....	49.50	44
Shops.....	55.00	44
Outside.....	49.50	44
Outside.....	55.00	44
Pattern makers—wood:		
Pattern manufacturing shops.....	44.00	44
Pattern jobbing shops.....	50.60	44
Pattern architectural shops.....	46.20	44
Pattern manufacturing shops (metal).....	44.00	44

MILLWORK.

Millwork, carpenters.....	\$44.00	44
Carpenters in cabinet shops.....	49.50	44

CLOTHING TRADES.

Women's clothing:		
Cloak cutters.....	\$44.00	44
Cloak operators.....	50.00	44
Men's clothing cutters:		
Hand.....	51.00	44
Machine.....	51.00	44

¹ And up.

Wages paid in the mechanical trades—Continued.

OTHER TRADES.

Occupation.	Weekly scale.	Hours per week.
Stationary and operative engineers (inside).....	\$48.00	48
Steam shovel and dredge men:		
Engineers.....	63.60	48
Cranemen.....	51.84	48
Upholsterers.....	49.50	44
Carpet layers.....	50.88	44

Average earnings per hour in foundries and machine shops, by occupations, 1923.

Occupation.	Hourly rate.
FOUNDRIES.	
Core makers.....	\$0.690
Molders, hand, bench.....	.687
Molders, hand, floor.....	.729
Molders, machine.....	.678
Pattern makers.....	.751
MACHINE SHOPS.	
Blacksmith.....	.678
Boring-mill hands and operators.....	.660
Fitters and bench hands.....	.616
Lathe hands and operators, engine.....	.633
Lathe hands and operators, turret.....	.610
Machinists.....	.683
Planer hands and operators.....	.663
Toolmakers.....	.693
Other skilled machine-shop occupations.....	.618

Wage scales prevailing May 15, 1923.¹

City.	Occupation.	Hourly scale.
Boston, Mass.....	Freighthandlers.....	\$0.65
Portland, Oreg.....	do.....	.80
New York, N. Y.....	Stonecutters.....	1.125
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1.00
St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	1.25
Seattle, Wash.....	do.....	1.125
Toledo, Ohio.....	do.....	1.01

¹ There have been no decreases, but there may have been increases since these rates were published.

Laundry workers.

City.	Occupation.	Hourly scale.
San Francisco, Calif.....	Head markers.....	\$0.66
Do.....	Washermon.....	.625
Baltimore, Md.....	Linemen.....	1.00
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	.96
Newark, N. J.....	do.....	1.125
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	do.....	1.25
Seranton, Pa.....	do.....	.84
Wichita, Kans.....	do.....	.80

Present scales dress industry—New York City.

Occupation:	Weekly rate.
Cutters.....	\$44.00
Operators.....	40.00
Pressers.....	42.00

Transportation.

City.	Occupation.	Rate.
New York.....	Longshoremen.....	80 cents per hour.
Do.....	Coopers.....	Do.
Do.....	Checkers.....	\$5 per 8-hour day.
New Orleans, La.....	Longshoremen.....	80 cents per hour.
New York.....	Teamsters.....	\$34 per week for single team.
Detroit, Mich.....	Linemen.....	\$1.06 per hour.
Boston, Mass.....	Street-car operators and conductors.....	70 cents per hour plus 8 cents for one-man cars.
New York City.....	Bus drivers.....	62 to 68 cents per hour.
Do.....	Bus conductors.....	60 to 75 cents per hour.
Portland, Oreg.....	Grain handlers.....	65 cents per hour.
RAILROAD.		
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	Mechanics.....	72 cents per hour.
New York City Elevated Ry.....	Carmen.....	50 to 63 cents per hour.

It will be noted that each of the trades above printed are paid a higher rate than that paid to letter carriers. A mechanic in industry is paid the scale as soon as he is employed, while the letter carrier works on an average of eight years before he reaches the maximum grade.

The rates paid letter carriers in the different grades are as follows:

An average of more than three years as substitute at the rate of 60 cents an hour when actually employed. When ap-

pointed to a position as regular carrier the salaries paid to letter carriers are as follows:

	Per annum.	Per 30-day month.	Per day.	Per hour.
First grade.....	\$1,400	\$116.67	\$3.89	\$0.4862
Second grade.....	1,500	125.00	4.17	.5212
Third grade.....	1,600	133.33	4.44	.5555
Fourth grade.....	1,700	141.67	4.72	.59
Fifth grade.....	1,800	150.00	5.00	.625

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANKFORD].

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I quote from to-day's issue of the Washington Herald the following extracts from an editorial:

The Teapot Dome scandal is bad enough in itself. But if it stood alone and without a likeness in our national life the evil scandal could be soon wiped out, with no lasting harm done.

The deplorable thing is that this instance of bribery and of profiteering at the cost of the people is not alone or singular. Bribery is everywhere at work. The virus has infected every part of the body politic.

Again I read from the same editorial as follows:

The political immorality which has forecast the decadence of nations throughout all history is beginning to rear its head in our own United States.

The vast wealth produced annually by the people is an inexhaustible source of plunder, and the plundering never ceases, day or night. We are all plundered, alike when we work or play, when we wake and when we sleep. No one escapes, and the poor and the hard working are robbed as ruthlessly as the well to do.

This constant profiteering, this constant plundering, is based upon bribery, direct or indirect, of accessible politicians.

Also the following from the same item:

The curtain behind which the profiteers and public plunderers do their unceasing rascally work has been lifted for one brief glimpse of one particular instance of the almost universal rascality and plundering.

It is to make these profiteers and public plunderers richer and richer; it is to sustain the whole vast fabric of bribery and plunder and corrupt politics that you people pay when your rents are raised, when the cost of food and clothing constantly increases, when your tax bills are higher and higher, when each year and each month calls for more money to meet the cost of doing business and the cost of decent living.

If we would save our country, preserve our liberties, we must go deeper than a mere surface examination of one scandalous job of public plundering.

We must start to make all public plundering difficult, if not impossible.

We must go to the root of this gigantic evil, and the root of it is the plain fact that government had drifted out of the hands of the citizenship and into the hands of powerful financial cliques.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I indorse the sentiment of these extracts. The Teapot Dome investigation is all useless unless we learn a lesson from its shocking revelations, and unless a determined effort is made as a result of this investigation to "clean house" and have a better, cleaner, purer government in the future.

An awful experience is oftentimes turned to a blessing in disguise when a lesson is learned which starts an improvement of the awful conditions which brought about the experience.

Mr. Chairman, it may be that "To the victor belongs the spoils" but in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" there ought not to be so blamed much spoils. The spoilsmen of the past killed men, women, and children in order to rob, plunder, and carry away the spoils. If they were caught they were shot or hanged. To-day the spoilsmen without any excuse rob men, women, and children of their reputation, which they built up during a lifetime and which is their all. They kill innocent men, women, and children and drive them to suicide by depriving them of their rights and giving the spoils to the so-called victors, and yet the spoilsmen of to-day sit in high places and boast of their authority in this grand and glorious Government of ours. Many of the common people of our Nation are filling premature graves because of legislation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and yet to-day the multimillionaires absolutely control the United States Treasury,

and by their places on leading committees in Congress they control, or attempt to control, all legislation. Yet is it said "To the victor belongs the spoils."

Edicts are issued by the multimillionaire Secretary of the Treasury and readily indorsed by the powers that be. He says no cash bonus is to be paid by the big rich and there is a most determined effort for no cash bonus to be paid by the big rich. The profiteer is to be protected. The returned soldier is to be rejected. "To the victor belongs the spoils" it is urged. This administration of millionaires says maybe a bonus will be provided to be paid by a sales tax out of the pockets of the poor, or possibly some form of insurance will be permitted. They say if the soldiers get a bonus, let them and their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters pay it. The big rich must be let alone with theirs. For know ye not that "to the victor belongs the spoils."

The ex-service man neglected and rejected by the Government for which he fought takes a pistol and in a moment of despair ends it all. He thought he was a victor, but he found that a victor who makes or saves a nation is only one to be destroyed by the spoilsmen of the present who know no victors because of service to mankind, but only know as victors those who are political manipulators and who have campaign funds galore, whether rightfully obtained or not. Those who have profited most have most to keep, if possible. They are extremely anxious to be among the victors of a political party which recognizes wealth and political crookedness instead of honor and ability as tests of fitness to hold office. For they are firm believers in the theory that "to the victor belongs the spoils."

The multimillionaire Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said that he would like to be chairman of the select small committee to manipulate and shuffle the enormous foreign debt of billions of dollars so as to take care of the big banker, big rich, and men who have profited so as to be in the millionaire class. The Secretary gets what he wants, for now it is that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Of all funds ever raised the great common people are more interested in the money raised during the Great War than in any other. It came from people of every station of life. The widow, the orphan, and the poorest of the poor, all did their very best. A large part of the fund thus raised is now due us by foreign powers. That money is the common property of every American citizen. Yet it is being shuffled and manipulated as pleaseth a favored few who believe that "to the victor belongs the spoils."

A general tax bill was so drawn and passed by the last Republican Congress as to relieve the big rich of much of the burdens of taxation. The big rich either have contributed much campaign funds to the Republican Party or can do so when it will be much needed in future campaigns. The big rich are protected on the theory that "to the victor belongs the spoils." A tariff bill was enacted by the last Republican Congress to protect the profiteers and the concerns with big sacks of money who either did contribute heavily to past campaign funds of the Republican Party or are in position to contribute in the future when funds will be sorely needed to be used in convincing the consuming public that it was taxed for its own good. So it goes that "to the victor belongs the spoils." It is even provided in this tariff bill that the President have the power to increase or diminish duties as he sees proper. If men and women are deprived of offices because they do not subscribe to the Republican faith and do not contribute to Republican campaign funds, then why should not people who are not Republicans and do not help put up a slush fund be derived of the protection of a desired duty on goods in competition with goods they sell? If the President by Executive order and otherwise dishes out offices to Republicans because they are Republicans and leaves off others simply because they are not Republicans, then why not dish out the protective tariff soup to the Republicans who show their efficiency by a nice campaign contribution. "To the victor belongs the spoils" is being worked overtime.

Oh, it is said that men are being put out of office and Republicans are being put in "for the good of the service." It being known to all that he who serves the Republican Party is one who is "for the good of the service" and efficiency from a Republican standpoint is fully attained by the profiteer who puts up money for campaign purposes. The good of the service of the Republican Party must be maintained, regardless of the cost to the public. "To the victor belongs the spoils."

Mr. Chairman, this country is in a deplorable condition, with a party in power using the spoils system to the limit when the whole Nation is suffering the agonies of hell because of the lack of proper legislation and because those in power play politics while the Nation burns. Ah, Mr. Chairman, the party in power is worried more about the "good of the service" of

the Republican Party than they are about "the good of the service" of the American people. They are worried infinitely more about efficiency of a man as a campaign or boodle contributor, or political manipulator, than they are worried about the efficiency of a man as a public servant. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving was turned upside down in violation of law and contrary to established rights of honorable men and women "for the good of the service of the Republican Party. The civil service system established by wise men of the past has been strangled and mangled and its very death threatened "for the good of the service" of the Republican Party. It has been proposed to make spoils of hundreds, yea, thousands, even millions, of positions in this Nation in order to dish out those rights to Republicans "for the good of the service" of the party.

"To the victor belongs the spoils." My God, to what extent is the spoils system going? The Veterans' Bureau is a hotbed of the spoils system for the good of the service, not of ex-service men but of the Republican Party. Is our entire postal system a seething caldron of spoils to be stirred with the paddle of political hatred "for the good of the service" of the Republican Party and not for the people? It is understood generally that Attorney General Daugherty is the chief of spoilsmen. He wants no civil-service system. He wants no merit system; he wants everything controlled by the spoils system. He wants the Department of Justice to become the department of spoils and wants to become the chief keeper, preserver, and protector of the spoils, of the victors for the good of the service of the Republican Party. It is easily understood why Daugherty does not want the merit system used in the selection of public officials.

He prefers the spoils system. He likes a system under which he and others like him can qualify. He has made the Department of Justice the department of spoils. It is no longer the Department of Justice; it is now the department of "just is." It is now being operated for the glory of Daugherty, the ignominy of the Republican Party, and to the shame of the Nation. A statement was carried in the newspapers the other day that Daugherty wanted the prohibition-enforcement service put under the Daugherty spoils "just is" department. He would like to dish out the large amount of money allowed for prohibition enforcement. The enforcement service would soon be a pretty kettle of fish with Daugherty trying to play politics with the service. The whole enforcement service is about to break down now, because many men are being put in the service for political reasons only.

It is now said that President Harding was misled into dismissing the employees of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. I do not doubt this suggestion. That good man was misled every time he followed men like Daugherty. The Attorney General ought to be satisfied with spoils, but yet he wants more. He has spoiled and flyblown his position as a Cabinet member; he has spoiled and flyblown the Republican administration; and, if permitted, would make spoils of every right of the American people.

Ah, Mr. Chairman, why say so much about the Teapot Dome scandal; know ye not that "to the victor belongs the spoils"? The Teapot Dome transaction is larger, but no more corrupt than the sale of public offices for cash or to pay political debts. It is no worse than a profiteers' tariff for the big Republican rich, to the undoing, destruction, and even death of millions of the great consuming public. I repeat, it is no more corrupt to be influenced by money to sacrifice the interests of the American people in these oil properties than it is either under the guise of law or without lawful authority to take the hard-earned money of the consuming public by a profiteers' tariff and give it to the big corporations either for cash or to pay political debts. There is no longer in this country a protective tariff. It is now the profiteers' tariff. The Republican Party is still the G. O. P.; it is now the Grand Old Profiteer.

If the Republican Party follows much longer the leadership of such spoilsmen as Daugherty and continues to sell her party virtue for money and for political purposes, she will soon be without a single virtue. The Teapot Dome controversy can not be any more corrupt than the dishing out of offices solely and only for political reasons. It can not be more corrupt than the sale of rural routes and postmasterhips in the South by negroes, which has been practiced by the Republicans for years. What can be more corrupt than the sale of Federal judgeships? Can you wonder why there is so much disrespect for law in the country when a Republican Congress makes so many laws to enable the rich to oppress the poor? When a Republican Congress helps the manufacturer of North and East to rob and destroy the consuming public, is there not reason for the victims com-

plaining and losing faith in the justice of laws made here? How are we to expect obedience to law when the judgeships whereby law is to be enforced are sold for money or to pay political debts?

Political rottenness evidenced by a negro selling postmasterhips seems to have a good odor to Republican noses. Why now turn these same noses up so much at the odor of the Teapot Dome situation? For my part, I like the aroma of the Teapot quite as well, and in fact much better, than I like the odor of a Republican buck negro selling public offices during a Republican administration. A Republican, black, greasy, in the person of Link Johnson, generally sells Republican patronage in Georgia. The present administration has deprived Link of his "green peas" in this respect so far, and I commend the administration; but it is said that Link claims now to be a special and trusted friend of President Coolidge. It looks much like Link is to soon again be operating "for the good of the service."

Ah, Mr. Chairman, what are we coming to? Congress is stripping the States of all rights. All power is being centralized here in Washington, and the power of a few men, appointees under a spoils system, is being made tremendous.

The time is at hand when men who never saw my State, men whom my people did not vote for and had no chance to vote for, men not in sympathy with the traditions and American impulses of my people, yea, men who do not like my people, hold in the hollow of their hands the power to control almost every activity of my people. They can and are destroying the rights, liberties, and lives of my people. Talk about free representative government. Every centralization of power is a blow at liberty and is the undermining of our form of government. Every enlargement of the power of men who hold office by appointment is a weakening of representative government. The spoils system inevitably leads to corruption and anarchy.

Centralize enough power here, carry the spoils system to its fullest extent, and give the Executive sufficient power to enforce his decrees and you have the worst government since the beginning of the human race. If we are to save this wonderful Government which our forefathers gave us let us return to the old teachings of the fathers before we shall have lost all.

It is said that "experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." It seems that many people are so wedded to the spoils system as to not even be willing to learn in the school of experience. The Tea Pot Dome scandal ought to cause an awakening of the public and a condemnation of everything that smells like "spoils."

Is Congress to eventually take from the States and the people in the States every vestige of authority to control local affairs? Is Congress then to abdicate its right to legislate and give to department heads, bureau chiefs, and other appointive officials all the right to legislate and then let these officials appointed under a spoils system dish out rules, regulations, and laws under a spoils system, thus controlling all rights of all the people under a system of spoils, rottenness, and corruption?

Is every official of the public soon to be appointed under the spoils system, and are those spoilsmen to control every activity of this once free people? Are freemen to be cast down and spoilsmen to be enthroned? Is liberty a thing of the past, and political corruption the present dominating force?

Is this Nation, which can never know defeat by the armies and navies of the world from the outside, to rot unto death of political corruption and of the awful poison of the spoilsmen on the inside? This Nation can not long endure unless it purges itself of every vestige of the corrupt spoils system. The American people to-day enjoy probably not over one-tenth of the liberty for which our forefathers fought. To what extent will Congress go? Will we turn back before it is too late?

We are working the destruction of our Nation when we concentrate too much power here to be exercised by people not elected by the people but by people holding office the very commission to which is tainted with the odor of spoils. We ought to leave the people to control their own affairs. We ought to mind our own business and let the people manage their business. We should fight for more freedom and greater human rights, not for less. We should legislate for people to control their own legitimate activities and not for spoilsmen to dominate their every move. There is no one thing that Congress or the President can do which will so vitally serve the people and so fully guarantee the future safety of this Nation as to end for all time the present deplorable and baneful spoils system. Will we act for the right? Will we save our Nation by

reestablishing not only in name but in fact every principle for which our forefathers fought and which are embodied in our Declaration of Independence and in our Constitution, and which are placed by the Almighty in the heart of every free man?

May an all-wise God grant unto us here in Congress the foresight to see the certain destruction toward which we are drifting and the power to turn aside and save all before the final hour of doom shall have come. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. LILLY].

Mr. LILLY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we all regret and try as much as possible to refrain from thinking of the great World War and the troubles and tribulations connected with it, but we can not forget the time when our beloved Nation was threatened by a European monarch, when our demands and entreaties had been ignored by Germany and our American lives and property ruthlessly destroyed by the deadly submarine, when it was necessary for us to immediately raise, equip, and send to Europe an army to subdue the great army of Germans to set the world once more free from this danger, and that it was then, my friends, that we called forth the young manhood of our country from the farms, mines, shops, railroads, and lumber camps, and sent them across the dangerous, submarine-infested waters to a far off field of battle. Never can we forget the time when our boys were getting together at the railroad stations and the seaports to depart for the battle ground. It was then that our hearts went out in devotion to them for their patriotism; it was then that we bade them farewell and Godspeed and assured them that when the great conflict was over and they returned that nothing that this Nation possessed would be too good for them. They were taken from their employment, with wages ranging from \$5 to \$25 a day, and forced into the military service of the country at the pitiful sum of \$30 a month. In addition to that, we required and urged them to take insurance to protect their lives; after the insurance premiums were deducted, the few toilet necessities and tobacco purchased, there was nothing left.

They made a record for themselves as gallant soldiers; some returned, but many fell on Flanders and other battle fields of Europe. Now, we are called upon by the few that were fortunate enough to return to give them an adjusted compensation; the amount is small—nothing commensurate with the services rendered. It is simply a token of our appreciation for their services. But, to my surprise, there are many of you that are opposing it. Can we call ourselves patriots; can we call ourselves Americans when we fail to show our appreciation for their services?

We are not establishing a precedent by doing this. Following every war in which this country has been engaged there has been given the soldiers an allotment of money, land, or something to show our appreciation. Now that the wealth of this country is greater than ever before; now that we hold ourselves out to the world as being a great democracy; now that we hold ourselves out as a Christian Nation, a Nation that wants to help those in distress, a Nation that boasts of entering the war largely for the purpose of "making the world safe for democracy," shall we be so selfish in the face of these boasting assertions as to deny compensation to our own soldiers? Gentlemen, it is ridiculous; it is dangerous. None of us is sufficiently prophetic to say that we will never have another war. Wars can be brought on rapidly and almost unexpectedly. This is a small, small favor that our soldiers are asking. If we turn a deaf ear to their appeal, could we go forth and appeal to them in another war for their services and patriotism? Could they not, and justly so, reply to us that they had fought one war for us and we did not appreciate it, and they did not feel disposed to fight another? What would be the result? It has been proven that the morale of the soldier is one of the strongest factors in winning battles, and if we deny them this adjusted compensation we can not deny but that it would have a great deal to do with the morale of any future soldiers.

You people that oppose it talk about the condition of the Nation's Treasury. In other words, you try to plead poverty. That, in my judgment, is a very poor excuse. Just the other day on the floor of this House you passed a bill by a majority of three to one to strengthen the Coast Guard by building and equipping new ships, hiring additional sailors, and making an appropriation for same, which carries with it a lump sum of about \$14,000,000, with an additional \$13,000,000 annually for its upkeep thereafter, when we have ships of all kinds now lying around the coasts and in docks with barnacles growing upon them from nonuse and gradually decaying and rotting

away. This expenditure was unnecessary, and I am glad that I voted against it. You recently passed an appropriation bill of several hundred thousand dollars for the Howard University, a colored religious school, in which the Government has no interest whatever; and there are numerous other unnecessary expenditures that I have witnessed here in the last few days. Now, when a just appropriation and expenditure is asked to in part pay and show our appreciation for the services of our soldiers, you cry out that the Nation and the Nation's Treasury can not stand the expense.

This compensation should be a cash bonus. It is argued by some that this would be unwise and that it would hurt the financial condition of the country and that the soldiers would waste the money instead of making profitable investments. This is not a logical argument by any means. Perhaps some of the soldiers would not spend the money wisely, but I contend that the majority of them would spend this money for education, for a home, or for some necessity that would assist them in their trades or callings. But, however they might spend it, it would get back into circulation throughout the country and would have a tendency to revive, strengthen, and help business, which is very much needed in the present period of depression and deflation.

Gentlemen, in the name of humanity, is there anything that is more vital to us than the safety and preservation of our Nation and its institutions, and who knows but that we owe this to the soldiers of the World War? We can not gauge what the results would have been had we not entered the war. I appeal to you in the name of humanity and sane legislation to vote for this adjusted compensation. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. COOK].

Mr. COOK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I desire to take the time of the House for a few moments to briefly present a question for consideration, which seems to me is more important to the country than all others combined. In saying this, I do not mean to disparage the importance of any other public question. This question is the condition of the farmers of the West and Northwest. I have in mind, especially, the great grain and stock raising portions of our country lying to the west and northwest. Having due regard for the other sections, in my opinion, this comes very near being the proverbial "garden spot" of the United States. Its soil can produce enough food to feed all of the people under the Stars and Stripes. While referring to this section alone, what is said as to its condition, could be to some extent applied to the other agricultural sections of the country. Far be it from my purpose to misstate the facts or unduly magnify the condition of these tillers of the soil. There has been doubt, unrest, and uncertainty in the minds of the farmers of this section for the past several years. These conditions, instead of growing better, are growing worse. It is time that Congress should take up and discuss the whole question, find out the facts, and apply such remedies as are within its power to relieve the condition and restore the farmer to his proper place as a part of our great system of production.

We have recently closed a long discussion of the question of reducing the income and excise taxes. After all of the flood of argument, the array of figures and tables running into the millions, all the theories as to the probable effect of the various provisions of the bill, and rates of the several plans, the simple question which overshadowed all others was whose taxes should be reduced—those with the large incomes or those with the small incomes. Every Member of this House was in favor of reducing taxes to the lowest possible limit consistent with the needs of the Treasury, but there was room for an honest difference of opinion as to the persons who should receive the benefits of this reduction. Although there was a strenuous effort in some quarters to make it appear that there were some other questions involved, yet the whole debate centered around that point. The result was a compromise measure. This is quite often the case in legislation, as well as in the other affairs of life. The bill has been sent to the Senate, and if it is ultimately approved and becomes a law the people will then have the opportunity of studying its final provisions and determining for themselves the merits of the bill as compared with the other plans and rates proposed. Common experience in the everyday affairs of life has long since demonstrated that it is wise to withhold final opinion on any given public question until the whole question can be presented, not only by those who are directly affected or interested but by those who are disinterested.

It seemed to be conceded in the debate that by the time the farmer paid his State and local taxes and his other necessary

expenses that very few would have anything left on which to pay income taxes, and that about the only benefit he would receive from the bill would be the reduction of the excise taxes on his automobile truck and the accessories for the repair of his automobile and truck and the repeal of the stamp tax on notes. These changes were made in the bill after it reached the House. This small reduction still depends on whether it remains in the bill. In other words, it was a bill primarily to reduce the taxes of those having incomes above the exemptions. The people can easily determine how many will come within that class.

I desire to call attention to the fact that there is another phase of the question of taxation which did not enter into the discussion. To my mind, it is a very important one to the farmer, and must not be overlooked in dealing with his condition and in considering measures for his relief. That question is the tribute which he is paying to the other industries of the country. The reduction of this tribute is one of the first steps which must be taken in bringing about any substantial or permanent reduction of his taxes. I am not speaking now of the burden of State and local taxation. That is paid into the county treasury, and the General Government does not receive any part of it. However, I am speaking of the taxes which are concealed in the price of nearly every article which the farmer buys. These exorbitant prices and the high transportation rates are a tax on his income far in excess of all of the other taxes which he pays. The transportation rates not only increase the price of everything which he buys but they decrease the price of everything he sells.

In considering the condition of the farmer we must also take into account his situation as compared with other industries. The great corporations which control the railroads and natural resources, such as coal, oil, iron, copper, and so forth, are all organized so as to control the prices of their products. This is also true of many other industries. They are so combined as to be able to control the prices and sale of their products and can act practically as one man. These monopolies can concentrate their power and influence at any given point very quickly. I shall give a few examples: The tariff enables the woolen and other trusts to make immense profits; recently it was proposed to grant a subsidy to the Shipping Trust; the railroads have been assured certain profits; patents have created great monopolies; the Steel Trust has its "Pittsburgh plus"; we have the Standard and other oil monopolies, the Wall Street Money Trust, the Insurance Trust, the Meat Packers' Trust, the Coal Trust, and I might name many others. Little progress can be made in a proper understanding and solution of the situation by those who refuse to recognize the existence and power of these industries in controlling the sale and prices of their products and their influence in shaping the policies and legislation of our State and National Governments. We must not be of those "who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not."

What a contrast when we come to the farmer. He is practically unorganized, and is going it alone. He might be compared to a vessel, drifting without a rudder at the mercy of every passing current. I am gratified, however, to know that he is now making some headway in the direction of better organization. Until he is thus organized he will labor at a great disadvantage, and will be terribly handicapped in the race of production. In every move he now makes he encounters organization. He takes practically what is offered for what he has to sell, and pays what is asked of him when he buys. He has practically no voice in fixing the price of his services, and nothing to say in fixing the prices of the things he buys. This is an unsound basis, and something must be done to change it, to the end that he may have the same voice and influence in his business as other industries have in theirs. He must be placed on an equal footing with others. He must not be required to pay tribute to all other industries, and the latter must not receive exorbitant profits at his expense.

Mr. Jefferson, after summing up the functions of our Government in his first inaugural address, wisely said:

Still one thing more, fellow citizens—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.

It seems to me that in these latter days we have overlooked this important duty of the Government. It must restrain one industry from injuring another. This is more important now

than in the day it was uttered. Then production was more simple and there was not so much dependence on one another. Every step in the division of labor, in the growth of great industries has made each class more dependent on the others. One can readily see how dependent the farmer is on many of the other industries, and how helpless he is with his own strength to protect himself. Here is where the Government must step in. I am not discussing any special remedy, but a principle which should be applied in all legislation intended for the relief of the farmer. The selfish interests of the country are now advancing the doctrine that the Government can do nothing to protect the farmer from the encroachments of organized wealth. Those who advance it know better.

It is all right for their lobbyists to swarm about the legislative halls in the States and Nation to seek and often obtain favors at the expense of the farmers, but they want them to take a back seat and not even ask the Government to prevent others from injuring them. As I understand the farmer, he is not asking for subsidies or special favors, but is demanding that other industries shall not prey upon his income and reduce him to poverty.

There has been too much of a tendency to legislate for other selfish interests and classes at the expense of the farmer. The breaking point has been reached. That policy must be changed.

Why should the farmer's land and other property increase in value for 20 years, and then suddenly take a downward course and keep going down until he has suffered the most appalling loss in the history of our country? This question must not be evaded. It must be answered. According to the census returns in 1900, the farm property, including land in the United States, was valued at \$20,000,000,000 in round numbers. In 1910 it had increased to forty billions. In 1920 it had increased to seventy-seven billions. In my opinion it was worth much more than these estimates. These figures, however, show that his land, buildings, and other farm property had steadily increased in value in times of peace as well as in times of war, until it reached its peak in 1920. The World War formally ended in November, 1918. There was no decline in the next succeeding two years. This value was not a bubble created by the war. It existed long before the war began. What has been the situation of the farmer for the past three years? Words can not describe it. His prosperity has disappeared; his land and other property have gone down, while nearly everything he bought kept up. The effect was that his dollar fell in purchasing power, and his local and State taxes, as well as his debts, have almost doubled. His freight rates have at times been equal to the price of his products, and he has been rapidly drifting into bankruptcy. I saw a recent statement that over 23 per cent of the farmers in 15 wheat and corn growing States are either bankrupt or saved from actual bankruptcy by the leniency of their creditors. Thousands of them have lost their farms and have either become tenants or have taken the last look at the old homestead and started with the little they had left for the towns and cities to begin life over again. What a flood of thoughts must have come into his mind as he and his family passed down the lane. You may argue with others that there is nothing wrong, but do not try to argue with him.

This is not all. In the last three years the farmer's land—his capital—has, in my opinion, decreased from one-third to one-half in value. It was stated on this floor in the recent debate on the tax bill that a person could take \$10,000 to-day and go into any State in the Union and buy more land with it than could have been purchased three years ago for \$25,000. That would mean a loss of three-fifths. I will not put it quite so strong as that, but assuming it has been only one-third, it would still mean a sum of more than half of our part of the cost of the World War. Can those charged with the duty of legislation turn away and pass by on the other side in the face of such facts as these? One of the strange things has been the attitude of writers, public men, and a large part of the daily press on this question. Many speeches have been made, many newspaper articles have appeared, and many special writers have presented their views. Many national and local conferences have been held and many resolutions have been adopted. One of the peculiar things about all of these speeches, resolutions, and articles has been the lack of harmony as to the condition of the farmer, the proper remedy for his relief, and in almost all of them the entire absence of any suggestion as to the cause of this condition. I have sometimes wondered whether some of these papers and speakers really wanted to find the cause of the decline, whether if they had found the cause it would have conflicted with some of the theories of cer-

tain public men. Interest sometimes warps the judgment and blinds the vision. In my opinion some of these writers and speakers did not want to admit the condition or find the cause. Some of them have talked all around the question and tried to make it appear that there was nothing wrong, that it would only be a short time until the farmer's condition would be all right. The billboards first told him he was prosperous. Then whole page advertisements in metropolitan newspapers gave him like information. Others vaguely hinted there might be something wrong, but urged that his better days were just around the corner and would soon be here. It was also urged that the tariff had been put on his products, and many favorable laws enacted that would soon restore him to industrial life. His implements were placed on the free list, but no reduction resulted therefrom. Farming has become so unprofitable that his boys and other help are leaving the farm and drifting into the towns and cities, there to struggle with the already overcrowded labor conditions.

There has been too much of a disposition of those discussing the question to look at it only in the light of giving relief to the farmer. That is the wrong viewpoint. The prosperity of all depends on him. If his prosperity is impaired, it will not be long until it reaches the whole industrial system. It has been charged that he has not used good judgment, that he is a poor business man, and that he is to blame for his present condition. Such opinions come from those who either do not understand the question or do not want to understand it. Some have urged that the distress is limited to the Wheat Belt and that the farmer has been raising too much wheat. Every farmer knows there is more to the question than merely the production and price of wheat. He knows that his land and property have fallen, while clothing, boots, shoes, coal, fencing, farm implements, fertilizer, building material, and about everything else he has to buy, as well as his freight rates, have not come down. The suggestion that the farmer must diversify his productions more is met with the fact that, as a general rule, such a thing is impossible. The farmers of Indiana and the Western States can not turn from wheat, oats, and corn to raising cotton, sugar cane, peanuts, and tropical fruits.

It is not my purpose at this time to try to locate or enumerate the causes for this condition. I know when we come to the question there will be a difference of opinion, such as there is on almost every public question, but I feel certain, however, that there can be no further difference of opinion as to the main point—that the farmer has lost billions of his capital and is drifting down the stream headed for the rocks.

Some gentlemen say that there is no remedy and that Congress can do nothing to change these conditions. If the Government can not restrain others from injuring him, then he is without remedy and is surrounded by forces and influences over which he has but little control. He must have the aid of the Government. I have more faith in the physician who tries to find out what is wrong with his patient and applies some remedy than the one who stands by and says, "Nothing can be done," and applies no remedy. It is not always possible to foresee all of the results of any given course of action. We must not give up. Our country has come nearer solving public questions and evils than any other in the world. We would be unworthy of the age in which we live if we should acknowledge our inability to cope with this great industrial problem. I like the American who has cut the word "fall" out of his dictionary. Though the way may seem dark and almost impassable, we must gather new strength and determination and push forward. Clouds will disappear and obstructions fade away. Remedies must go further than to afford only temporary relief. They must go to the root of the evil and remove the causes.

In speaking of the corporations, the aggregations of wealth, and other great industries of the country I do not mean that they must be impaired. They are a part of our great industrial system, and when acting in their proper sphere promote the general good. What I do mean is that they must not be allowed to control this Government nor to fix their charges so high as to impoverish the farmers and other classes. They must live and let others live.

I realize there have been a number of bills introduced on many phases of this question, that the Agricultural Committee of the House and Senate have been holding hearings and are going into this question and have been collecting much valuable information, which will be reported to each body in due time. At that time the whole question should be discussed. I feel very confident that much new light will be thrown on the causes and remedies. If it should appear that any legislation con-

tributed to this condition, it should be pointed out. If it should further appear that the money power took any action or adopted any policy which contracted the currency and credits, and thus aided in starting this deflation of the farmer's property, such facts should be laid bare and the responsibility fixed. The causes of this condition must be located.

The majority of our people live upon the farm. They largely raise their own living and the food for others. They produce more than can be consumed in this country, and the surplus must be sold in the markets of the world. The movement of the farmers' crops must not be obstructed by exorbitant transportation rates. To the farmers of the Northwest, it seems to me, the improvement of the St. Lawrence River is very important. This would enable the great ocean-going vessels to anchor in every harbor of the Great Lakes. There they would be loaded with the farmers' surplus products and pass down that mighty stream to the markets of the world. This is not all. We are approaching the point in our development where we must soon take steps to provide for inland waterways, the improvement of our larger rivers for transportation, and water power for the generation of electricity for light, heat, and power.

Our whole system of production and distribution depends upon reasonable transportation rates. There can be no permanent solution of the present situation of the farmer without considering these questions.

There is another phase of this question which should not be overlooked. We appropriated over \$69,000,000 for the Agricultural Department of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1924. This money was used to promote agriculture and increase the production of the soil. Besides this, the States also expended large sums for the same purposes. It seems to me that while we are expending such large sums to encourage the farmers to produce it would be a good thing to expend part of it in finding places throughout the world where they could sell their wheat, oats, corn, flour, meal, beef, pork, and other products. The farmer can not do this. The Government must. In my opinion, it is just as important as encouraging production. This question should be considered, and if further legislation is required, it should be enacted. There is something wrong with a system of distribution or marketing which permits the speculators, middlemen, and transportation companies to take a toll of over \$15,000,000,000 on the farmer's products and leave him only \$7,500,000,000 in the transaction. How much longer can he stand such a toll? He can not long produce if his profits are taken to pay such tribute to other industries.

I am inclined to believe that the present condition of the farmer will not be benefited by relaxing our immigration laws. We have so many young American boys and girls who must soon become the heads of homes and families and take our places in the task of perpetuating our Government and our institutions that I am in favor of giving them a chance first before looking elsewhere in other countries. It is important to the future of our country that the American boys and girls retain the ownership of our farms. Farm life must be made more profitable and attractive. Rather than lower the bars of foreign immigration at present, I would raise them higher, with careful selection before they embark, until we can better determine what would be best for our country. I would also prefer giving the American laboring man in the mill, factory, on the railroad, and all other lines of employment a trial before importing others from foreign lands. It should be noted that some of the big interests which have been profiteering off the farmers and other people are clamoring loudest for letting down the bars. Further consideration of the question might prove that a limited number of farm and domestic laborers would be a good thing.

Cooperative marketing is a necessity for the American farmer. The States should enact legislation for that purpose, and the farmers of the country must organize in order to carry it out. Organization is one of the first steps to be taken in any plan of permanent relief for them. Congress should carefully consider the question and encourage it in every way possible within its powers. Just to the extent that farming becomes unprofitable, too great a proportion of our population will drift from the farms to the towns and cities, and this will disturb the proper balancing of our industries.

The conditions are too grave for public servants to trifle with this question. I do not want to take up your time with idle words. I have no right to do so. But I do want to say with all of the force I can command that some reasonable reforms must be made to arrest the spread of these conditions. The duty of making this reformation does not rest on Congress alone, but on every class. The great industries, cor-

porations, and organizations of wealth of the country are a mighty power for good or evil. They must restrain their desires for making money within the bounds of reasonable profits. They must not try to dictate the policies or control the actions of our Government. That must remain within the hands of the people. The pulpit and the press, which have so much to do with the moulding of public opinion, must not close their eyes to these conditions and remain silent and indifferent. There can be no neutrals in this contest.

Why is it important to change this condition? It is apparent to everyone that there is a great deal of propaganda in Europe against our form of government, and that it has been drifting to our shores. It is abroad in the land. What are these enemies of our Government saying? They are trying to turn our people against the Government by asserting that it is a failure, and permits wealth to grind down the producing classes. Every failure of the Government to restrain wealth and power from injuring the producing classes only adds fuel to the flames of radicalism. Every citizen must feel that part of the duty rests upon him to aid in setting the house in order. We are all one great family and one member can not be injured without injury to all.

I hold with Emerson, when he said—

That America is another name for opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last act of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race.

I earnestly believe that here in this land it was intended under our form of government that the divine right of men and women to govern themselves should be established and worked out. We must not fail.

Thus far, I have been considering this question solely as an economic question. It is much more than that. The more contented and prosperous the people are, the stronger our Government will be. The influence of the country home and country school has much to do with the development and moulding of the character and inspiring the ideals of the true American citizen. Its influence permeates every phase of our national life. Here in the quiet home, surrounded with the beauties of nature, the farmer and his good wife and family toll together from early morn until late at night. In tilling the soil they are dealing with the wonderful forces in the workshop of nature. Their surroundings and life incline them to sound thinking, and tend to give them the correct view of the great problems of life and government. Out of his home come the millions of young men and women who must soon take up the great conflict of life. The farms of America must never fall into the hands of speculators and landlords. The farmer must continue to own his own home. Around his fireside and under his candlelight, the future destiny of this Republic will be determined. [Applause.]

[Mr. Cook was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.]

Mr. MADDEN. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AYRES].

[Mr. AYRES was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.]

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that prohibition was made an issue in the last campaign for Congress in my district, notwithstanding the fact I had voted for the submission of the eighteenth constitutional amendment and also voted for what is known as the Volstead Act and all other prohibition acts—good, bad, or indifferent—it made no difference, I met the acid test; yet the voters of my district were told that owing to the fact that my opponent was a member of the great Judiciary Committee of this House, his defeat would be considered a backward step for prohibition and would encourage the antiprohibitionists.

I took the position then and take it now that many bills introduced in Congress for light wines and beer and for the modification of the so-called Volstead Act, their authors knew good and well none of them would receive any consideration whatever. In the first place, I doubt whether the Judiciary Committee would give them any consideration, and even if it did, the authors of the measures knew the committee would not think of reporting them out; and further, if the committee could be persuaded to give any of these bill consideration, and to the extent of reporting them out for consideration of the whole Congress, they would be overwhelmingly beaten.

I am inclined to the belief the Members introducing such bills and making speeches about them do it solely for home consumption, to let a wet district or a wet constituency know their Representative is still sound in the faith. It has, however, another effect; that is, it causes the prohibitionists and law enforcement people everywhere to feel uneasy, and causes them

to write their Congressman to be on the watch and see that nothing of the kind is put over.

Mr. Chairman, the introducing of these bills and the apparent effort made by wet Congressmen or Congressmen representing a wet constituency does not in the least jeopardize the prohibition cause, for prohibition is here to stay and no Congress within our time will repeal or modify the prohibitory laws.

I said in the campaign just referred to, and I say now, the real cause for alarm or anxiety, however, is the nonenforcement of the laws we now have. This may be due, first, to inefficient officers or corrupt officials whose duty it is to enforce the law, or, second, it may be due to the lack of sufficient funds to enable honest and efficient officers to do their duty. As to the first proposition, that is a question of administration over which Congress has no control. As to the second proposition, that is a Congressional matter.

It is a well-known fact that it is impossible to stamp out illicit traffic in intoxicating liquors unless we can stop the smuggling of it into this country from foreign countries. It is also a well-known fact that smuggling liquor into this country has become a well-established business and every device and method has been adopted to successfully carry on that business. We all know to destroy this business of smuggling successfully rests almost entirely with the activities of the Coast Guard Service. We further know that this service has been woefully handicapped because of the lack of sufficient force and speedier craft. With this inadequate equipment the Coast Guard has been in a manner helpless to prevent this traffic, and as Admiral Billard said, when before our committee urging this appropriation, the rum runners, realizing this helplessness of the Coast Guard, encouraged others to go into the business until it has grown by leaps and bounds, so to speak.

There is but one way to break it up or destroy it, and that is to make this appropriation for the full amount asked.

I thought I had some ideas how the rum runner performed, but after hearing the evidence of Admiral Billard and Commander Root I realized I knew nothing concerning it. They showed it was not only a well-organized business but well financed and advised. This organization has legal and technical advisers of the highest skill. They employ seagoing people, many of them the most daring and desperate characters. These men are armed with the best up-to-date firearms and will fight to kill.

They have a sea force at this time of 34 steamers and 132 sailing vessels, ranging in size from 35 tons to 3,000 tons. It is said some of these vessels are capable of making a speed of 19 knots, and most of them fly American flags. And right here I want to say I intend to see if it can be done; that is to say, if a law can be passed to make it piracy for an American citizen who uses the American flag for the purpose of shielding his business conducted in violation of law, such as is done in this instance. I intend to introduce such a measure and ask for its passage.

It was shown that this organization has an auxiliary craft for making shore contact; that is, bringing their wares and merchandise from these vessels anchored out of the limit to the shores. This auxiliary fleet consists of gasoline-driven craft, most of which can make a speed of about 25 knots. Sometimes they use aircraft.

They have a well-defined code whereby they can transmit intelligence between their forces out at sea to their forces on shore.

If this business was carried on in but one place, then, of course, it would be an easy matter to handle it, but such is not the case. It is not confined to New York City, but is carried on in places like Long Island Sound, Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, along the coast of Florida, and the coast of Maine; they do a thriving business along the coast of Charleston, S. C., at Galveston, and Jacksonville. There are large activities in smuggling narcotics and liquors in the Puget Sound country, as well as at San Francisco, Calif., clear up to Ketchikan, Alaska. As a matter of fact there is nowhere, apparently, on any coast or border, but what this well-organized business of smuggling liquor into this country is carried on.

There could be much more said, Mr. Chairman, but it is enough to convince any one who believes in upholding the dignity of the United States and its laws, we should at once make available the appropriation of \$13,853,981, and thus enable them to build more and speedier boats with sufficient men and officers to operate them. When we have done this, which is our responsibility, it is then up to the enforcement forces, which is their responsibility. If we furnish them the

equipment, or means for equipment, and they do not do their duty, it is not the fault of Congress. Unless we do, however, it is our fault.

I hope there will not be a single vote cast against this particular item of the bill.

I want to call attention to just two or three items in the evidence of Commander Root and Admiral Billard given before the committee having in charge this deficiency appropriation bill. This is what Commander Root said:

With our present force, during the past 22 months we have been able to put out of business, by capture or otherwise, 153 vessels. Because of what I regard to be very serious defects in the laws and in the methods of procedure, a large percentage of these vessels have again fallen into the hands of their original owners and are now in active trade.

We have also captured the equivalent of 31,000 cases of liquor and caused to be jettisoned under fire an amount estimated at 20,000 cases, or a grand total of 51,000 cases. We have also to our credit a small quantity of narcotics.

Large as the amount captured may seem, it is but a drop in a bucket when compared with the actual quantities leaving foreign ports.

SHIPMENTS OF LIQUOR FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

From reliable, but very incomplete, secret sources abroad I have information of the following shipments from northern European—mostly British—ports since January, 1922. The quantities are in round numbers: One hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred equivalent cases of three gallons each, taken from manifests.

I say "equivalent cases" because where the quantities have been reported in gallons we have reduced it to the quantity usually contained in a case, so that the units will all be the same—1,110,000 equivalent cases, shipped in 37 ships. Total for 26 months, 1,246,600 cases, or practically 48,000 cases per month from northern Europe alone.

Of the above, during the last three months of last year—October, November, and December—63,000 cases were shipped from Scotland and 133,000 cases from Antwerp, or 196,000 cases in three months, which is about 63,000 cases a month.

In considering these last figures it should be remembered that they include only the known shipments, ascertained by our few scattered agents, and include but two countries. Mature consideration leads me to believe that the direct shipments from Europe alone to the United States amount to not less than 80,000 cases per month.

Since last May, or during the past nine months, 724,000 cases have arrived off New York entrance in the steamers *Bernard M., Bru, Bute-town, Gerbevillier, Istar, Johnstown, L'Auroch, Lutzen, Lynntown, Obernai, Papyrus, Strand Hill, Uiv, Wyke Regis*, and in the German schooner *Emmie Friedrich* and the Dutch schooner *Zeehond*. This amounts to 80,000 cases per month, and does not include the thousands of cases brought to our shores by British and French sailing vessels from the enemy advance bases.

So you can see, gentlemen, the difficulty that the Coast Guard has in running down these rum runners.

I want to read another portion of the evidence, where Commander Root says:

When captured, the enemy begins his defense by refusing to testify at the hearing held before the collector of customs. If he does not thus escape and is haled before a magistrate, he usually gets his own release and that of his vessel at this preliminary hearing in the face of the fact that it is unlawful to release on bond a vessel which has been seized for forfeiture. (See 186 U. S. 1, 68.)

When released on bond he invariably and at once enters the business again, charging to ordinary "overhead" the bond which he will forfeit.

If by chance he is held for trial, instead of being indicted for conspiracy, which is a felony, he is tried on an information for a misdemeanor, thus escaping the full penalty of the law and estopping appeal by the Government.

In view of what was said here yesterday, I think there is a way whereby the Coast Guard could effectively bring about suppression of this illicit traffic and not come to us every year for additional appropriations, for additional personnel, and for additional boats. There was a law passed in 1819. It is now a part of our statutes. It has met the test of the Supreme Court time and again. It was a law referring to slave traffic.

I intend to introduce a bill based upon those statutes. In fact, it is practically the same statute. I have substituted the words "intoxicating liquors" for the word "slaves." It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign vessel engaged in the trade of intoxicating liquors, or being of the crew or ship's company of any vessel owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or on behalf of any citizen of the United States, or flies the flag of the United States of America, has on board of such vessel any intoxicating liquors, or on board such vessel offers or at-

tempts to sell such intoxicating liquors, or on the high seas, or anywhere on tidewater, transfers or delivers to any other vessel any such intoxicating liquors, or lands or delivers on shore from on board such vessel any intoxicating liquors, with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold such intoxicating liquors, is a pirate and shall be imprisoned for five years.

That section of the law has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States time and again. Let me now read section 2:

SEC. 2. Whoever builds, fits out, equips, loads, or otherwise prepares or sends away, either as master, factor, or owner, any vessel in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or causes such vessel to sail from any port or place whatsoever within such jurisdiction for the purpose of procuring intoxicating liquors from any foreign kingdom, or country, or from seas, to be transported to any port or place whatsoever to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of, is a pirate and shall be imprisoned for five years.

I now read section 3:

SEC. 3. Whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States, takes on board, receives, or transports from any foreign kingdom, country, or from sea any intoxicating liquors in any vessel for the purpose of holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of such intoxicating liquors, is a pirate and shall be imprisoned for five years.

Section 4 is taken from the Kansas statute and is as follows:

SEC. 4. Any person who, having once been duly convicted of a violation of this act, and shall thereafter, directly or indirectly, violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be considered a persistent violator, and shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor for not more than 10 years.

If you will pass a law of that kind which makes a man who deals in the illicit traffic of intoxicating liquors a pirate and places him in the penitentiary for so doing, then we will not be called upon every year for a deficiency appropriation to help the Coast Guard enforce this law. [Applause.]

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

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentlemen from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, the bill under consideration, being a deficiency bill, carries appropriations to cover many deficiencies, and included among them are appropriations heretofore authorized to complete certain hospitals for use of the ex-service men.

I want to take this occasion to emphasize the necessity of providing adequate hospital facilities for all ex-service men and to urge action liberalizing legislation with reference to their hospitalization, and I believe that all of them who are suffering from tuberculosis, or any lingering disease, without requiring proof of the origin of the disease, whether it originated in the service or not, should be given hospital treatment at the expense of the Government.

Many of the soldiers, when the World War was over, were very anxious to return home, and I fear that the examinations made when they were discharged were made more or less in haste, and diseases in their incipient stages at the time, later developed seriously, which, perhaps, a more thorough examination at the time would have disclosed.

I also favor a liberalization of our laws with reference to claims for compensation. I think every presumption should be indulged in favor of the soldier and that action upon their claims should be expedited in every way possible consistent with safety to the Government.

Upon the question of claims and upon the question of admission to hospitals, I have always thought that there should be more contact officers placed in the field who would visit various points throughout the country and confer with the ex-soldiers, who could be advised as to the time of their visits through the Legion posts everywhere. These contact officers could be of great service to the ex-service men in taking either original or supplemental testimony with reference to their claims, either for compensation or for hospital treatment, and give them helpful and sympathetic advice.

I also favor an adjusted compensation bill now being considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, but I trust the bill will provide, when reported, for a cash payment.

I do not object to the option of paid-up insurance, and the other options, provided they are voluntary, but I favor adjusted compensation payable in cash, paid from proceeds of

long-term bonds to be issued, maturing at a time when they can be paid from the amounts to be repaid to us by foreign governments upon their indebtedness to us, and will vote for that if given an opportunity. I do not favor a sales tax to raise the necessary revenue.

I have enlarged these views in a letter to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives under date of March 10, 1923, which is as follows:

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1924.

Hon. W. R. GREEN,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GREEN: With reference to the adjusted compensation bills pending before the Ways and Means Committee, permit me to say that I favor adjusted compensation for ex-service men, payable in cash. I do not object to the other options—paid-up insurance, vocational training, or the home-ownership provision; provided, of course, that these options are entirely voluntary. I think, however, that we should adjust the compensation for the ex-service men in cash.

During the World War I was privileged to represent the second congressional district of Oklahoma in Congress and during that time voted for all legislation and appropriations recommended for the successful carrying on of the World War, including additional compensation for soldiers, care for dependents at home, compensation for disabilities received, appropriations for munitions, food, and clothing, for vocational training, for hospital service, and, in fact, all appropriations recommended as necessary.

The overseas service men received \$33 per month, or \$1.10 per day; those who served in the Army but did not go overseas received \$30 per month, or \$1 per day, and part of this compensation was deducted for dependents at home; while those who were not called to the colors were receiving from \$4 to \$10 per day, and more.

If we adjust the compensation of those who saw service overseas by giving them \$1.25 per day additional, they will have received \$2.35 per day for leaving home, enduring all sorts of hardships, exposing themselves to the ravages of disease, and the dangers of war.

We made appropriations to compensate the railroads for the use of their properties, we paid contractors for damages incurred by reason of canceling contracts and paid large sums to the owners of mines for taking over their property.

We adjusted the claims of all of these and of other persons, and I think it fair, equitable, and right, that we adjust the loss of the ex-service men who went to the front, won the war, and kept the hands of civilization from being turned back for a thousand years.

Nor do I think that they could be subjected to the criticism that adjusting their compensation is commercializing their patriotism. We have recognized the services of our soldiers in all former wars, by land grants, pensions, hospital services, and the prior right to take homesteads upon the public domain.

We gave Gen. Phil Sheridan 160 acres of land as additional compensation for services in the Indian wars of 1853; we gave Gen. William T. Sherman 160 acres of land for services in the Seminole Indian and Mexican wars; we gave Gen. Winfield Scott a like recognition for his services in the Mexican War; Gen. Robert E. Lee received a grant of 160 acres of land under the act of 1850 in recognition of his services in the Mexican War; we gave a like bounty to Gen. U. S. Grant of 160 acres of land, and gave Abraham Lincoln 40 acres of land for his brief services in the Black Hawk Indian war.

I think no one can suggest that this recognition of a generous Republic commercialized their patriotism.

In this connection permit me to say that I favor the issuance of bonds to cover the cost of adjusted compensation, similar to the bonds issued during the World War, and with a sinking fund provided for, so that they can be paid out of the indebtedness due and owing us from foreign governments, which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 3, 1923, amounted to the sum of \$9,636,828,204.50, and with the past due interest added will increase the amount to more than \$10,000,000,000.

Adjusted compensation for the ex-service man is an obligation growing out of the war and should be provided for and financed as such.

In addition to this recognition of the services of our soldiers during the World War, I favor adequate hospital facilities for all ex-service men suffering with tuberculosis or any lingering disease, regardless of whether they can prove that it originated in the service or not, and I favor a liberalization and a sympathetic interpretation of the legislation heretofore enacted for the payment of claims for compensation and expeditious action upon the same.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. HASTINGS,
Second District of Oklahoma.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes of my time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS].

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY].

[By unanimous consent, Mr. CONNERY was granted leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.]

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to register my protest against the gag rule which is being foisted upon us by the Republican Party in respect to the soldiers' bonus bill and the way in which it is to be considered. I came down here from my district with the hope in my mind at least that when the bonus legislation came up both Democrats and Republicans would look upon the matter in a true, nonpartisan way, and that they would realize that the men who went over to France to fight for their country would be considered first and that partisanship should come second. I am a Democrat, and I laid my cards on the table before the Committee on Ways and Means the other day when I said I hoped that this would be considered in a nonpartisan way. They have not done so. I take this opportunity to protest in the name of my buddies and in the name of the ex-service men in my district and throughout the United States against this joke which is being sent out and called a bonus bill, to deceive the soldiers of the United States of America. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, the vote of the Ways and Means Committee on the twofold plan was 13 to 12. Eleven of the Democrats and one Republican voted in favor of the twofold plan. We had asked that the matter be considered in a nonpartisan way. Five of us had been appointed by a Democratic conference, not a caucus, to go before the members of the Ways and Means Committee of both parties and tell them that in our minds, as five service men, we thought that the best interests of the soldiers of the United States would be served by giving them the choice of a twofold plan.

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

Mr. CONNERY. I yield for a question.

Mr. MADDEN. Is this a nonpartisan committee that the gentleman served upon?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Made up of Democrats?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes; they were Democrats but they were nonpartisan. They were instructed to get in touch with both sides of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MADDEN. The committee was appointed by a Democratic caucus, was it not?

Mr. CONNERY. No.

Mr. MADDEN. Then by a Democratic conference?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes. We would not be bound. The Democratic service men asked that a conference be called.

Mr. MADDEN. I am very glad to hear the gentleman making his nonpartisan protest against a bipartisan situation.

Mr. CONNERY. I am complaining about the partisanship of the Republican Party, and I want to assure you it is going to be very easy for me to sit up here and vote yea on the bill that is to come up. If I do vote yea, I shall go back to the service men and tell them that I voted yea because it was the only thing the gag rule allowed us to vote on, and I am going to put the responsibility where it belongs, and that is with the Republican Party, and I can assure you that up in Massachusetts the service men, many of them Republicans, who helped to send me down here as a service man, are going to do a lot of thinking about that, and I think you are going to see the results of that gag rule in the next election. I take this opportunity to protest, not as a Democrat but as an ex-service man in Congress, and, saying it without egotism, I served for 19 months in France, and I claim to know what my buddies in this country want. I think you are insulting them when the Ways and Means Committee comes before the ex-service men and says to them, "We do not think you are intelligent enough to know whether you can take your choice between a cash plan and a paid-up insurance plan." That is an insult to the intelligence of every service man in the United States. I protest, and if I have to vote in favor of this bill on next Tuesday, as the next best thing I shall vote for it, but I shall vote for it, I repeat, under protest, and I shall send out a statement to the newspapers in my district and to ex-service men in my district to let them know what the Republican Party is handing them in the form of this joke, which is called a bonus bill. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BRAND]. [Applause.]

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, in a speech delivered by me on the floor of the House on March 7, 1922, I raised the question as to the qualification of Hon. Andrew J. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to act as a member of Re-funding Commission, which was created for the purpose

of liquidating obligations due the United States by European countries.

I took the position if Mr. Mellon was interested as a stockholder in any of the business concerns therein referred to, or related by affinity or consanguinity within the prohibitive degree, he was disqualified to act as a member of this commission.

In this speech I made a statement of many of his business connections.

In the light of his well-known opposition to an adjusted compensation law for the ex-service men of the World War, I want to call attention to this statement, which included banking institutions, corporations, and other business enterprises in which he was engaged and interested at the time his commission was created:

The Mellon National Bank, the Pittsburgh Coal Co., the Union Trust Co.

The Aluminum Co. of America; capitalization, \$20,000,000; controlling five companies with a combined capital of \$20,000,000.

The American Locomotive Co.; capital, \$50,000,000.

The American Metal Co., a holding company, \$25,000,000 capital, which controls 12 companies with combined capitalization of \$8,000,000.

The Baltimore Car & Foundry Co., \$1,500,000.

The Carborundum Co., \$2,500,000.

The Gulf Oil Corporation, \$60,000,000, which controls nine companies with a combined capitalization of \$24,000,000.

This makes a total capitalization of \$210,000,000.

Banks and trust companies, \$33,500,000. Total capitalization, \$243,500,000.

National Bank of Commerce of New York; capitalization, \$25,000,000; surplus, \$25,000,000; deposits, \$363,000,000. Mellon National Bank; capitalization, \$6,000,000; surplus, \$5,000,000; deposits, \$162,000,000. Union Savings Bank; capitalization, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$1,000,000; deposits, \$20,000,000. Union Trust Co.; capitalization, \$1,500,000; surplus, \$35,000,000; deposits, \$100,000,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co., of which prior to January, 1921, he was a director, with a total capital of \$440,000,000. Grand total capitalization, \$683,500,000.

The record of the personal activities of Secretary Mellon includes 4 banks, of one of which he recently resigned the presidency to enter the Cabinet, 4 insurance companies, 7 educational and philanthropic institutions, and 62 other corporations. Their products—oil, aluminum, railway cars, locomotives, steel, plate glass, radiators, carborundum, bolts and rivets, motor trucks, and a hundred other things—go all over the world. The Mellon National Bank, of Pittsburgh, has resources of \$132,000,000 and deposits aggregating \$105,000,000. The concerns in which he was actively interested prior to March 4 have resources in excess of \$800,000,000.

This list of Mr. Mellon's holdings is by no means exclusive, for it is now generally believed that he is the second richest man in the world.

Though I am mindful of the fact that self-interest during all the centuries past has influenced the hearts and minds of men in all the affairs of life, I desire to make no comment upon this statement.

Res ipsa loquitur. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KINDRED].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the moral obligation of the Government of the United States to pay adjusted compensation or an honorarium to our ex-service men is manifestly binding as a sacred obligation. I rejoice that our great Government recognized it as a binding and sacred obligation when it paid, as is shown by the official Government records, to the immortal George Washington a bonus, when it paid to the immortal Abraham Lincoln a bonus, and the illustrious Ulysses S. Grant a bonus, and to the illustrious Robert E. Lee a bonus for their services in the United States Army. [Applause.]

All of the first-class, and even of the second-class, nations of the world have recognized this obligation to the ex-service men by having long ago paid them a substantial bonus in an honorable, prompt way. The claims of our ex-service men and women, therefore, are absolutely just and proper. We should have long ago discharged this obligation in a proper and just way. I submit that we are not going to discharge this obligation on our part in an honest and just way when we are called upon next Tuesday, under a suspension of the rules, in a limited time for debate of 40 minutes, and without any opportunity

whatever to change or amend the bill reported by the committee, to push through a bill which the ex-service men not only do not want but which is not fair to them. [Applause.] I submit that when we act thus, after all the disgraceful delay in settling their just claims, we should give to the ex-service men the option of a cash bonus as well as insurance. I am sure the House should use a more mature deliberation and judgment than that which is proposed in jamming through here next Tuesday this unjust measure.

When I am compelled to vote at that time for suspension of the rules, in order to have the opportunity to vote for any kind of a bonus measure, I shall do so with the distinct understanding that I favor a more just bonus bill, which would give, in addition to insurance, an option to every ex-service man to be paid in cash, if he desired to exercise such an option.

I have originally and consistently favored this double-option plan. [Applause.]

But I also gladly voted for the four-option plan (the Fordney-McCumber bill) in the last (Sixty-seventh) Congress.

The insurance feature is good as far as it goes, and appeals to many ex-service men.

In connection with this insurance plan carried in the committee's bill which will be reported to the House for a vote under the gag rule already referred to, the average insurance policy provided for each ex-service man, amounts to \$—.

PRACTICALLY STEALING FROM THE EX-SERVICE MAN.

The United States Government agreed to pay the soldier the paltry sum of \$30 to suffer hardships and death. We practically compelled him to insure his life—a life dedicated to his country—and deducted out of this \$30 monthly salary the cost of his insurance, and thus reduced the pay of the soldier at the front and in the camps to that extent—and this loss has been estimated at \$20 per month for each soldier. Their pay was, to this extent, unjustly diminished, this unjust deduction amounting on an average to \$270 for each of the more than 4,000,000 men. We are therefore in this committee bill, not giving vindication and a just compensation to the ex-service men, but simply returning to them practically the same amount the Government unjustly took away from them in insurance premiums and costs.

I wish to emphasize that a great and grateful country like ours, with practically unlimited financial and other resources and with fine traditions in the matter of fair treatment of its soldiers and sailors, can and should, even though so long delayed, pass a measure that is decent and just to the ex-service men and women who so valiantly defended our country's honor and interests in its hour of peril, under unusual conditions of hardship, suffering, and sacrifice. To deny them the option of receiving a cash payment is an injustice for which there is no excuse, particularly as it is a fact that the most reliable, unbiased financial experts have shown that a cash payment and a full discharge of the United States Government's obligation at once to every ex-service man and woman entitled to adjusted compensation would prove most satisfactory to the ex-service men and much cheaper to the taxpayers of the country, because it would not involve the costly administrative bureaucratic features involved in the plan contained in the present bill.

HOSPITALIZATION OF ALL SICK AND DISABLED VETERANS.

The management or mismanagement in the matter of hospitalization and medical care of the sick and disabled veterans of the World War constitutes a sad and disgraceful blot on the fair name of our great country.

While I, as a physician and Representative in Congress, with facilities for ascertaining the real facts, believe that the present management of the United States Veterans' Bureau and of the agencies for the hospitalization and medical treatment of the sick and disabled veterans have been greatly improved as compared with the outrageous conditions that have been proven to exist in the past, as is shown by the investigation and indictment of the former Director of the Veterans' Bureau, C. R. Forbes, I am of the opinion that there is still room for improvement in the detailed administration and management of this most important branch of the Government service, than which there is none more sacred.

With the special knowledge and equipment of a physician of many years' experience, I unearthed many startling facts in the mismanagement and disgraceful conduct of the Veterans' Bureau under Forbes, as will be shown by the following remarks which I presented in a speech in the House of Representatives during the last (Sixty-seventh) Congress March 17,

1922, which was entitled "A crisis in the hospitalization of the sick and disabled veterans of the World War—a national disgrace under ex-Director Forbes."

The developments and overwhelming proof of the crookedness and wrongdoing, at the expense of the sick and disabled ex-service men, of the former head of the United States Veterans' Bureau, have fully borne out the facts contained in the speech which I then delivered and from which I quote in part as follows (I will first refer to that part of this speech which dealt with the stupidity and criminal negligence of that branch of the Veterans' Bureau which was charged with the responsibility of establishing new hospitals for the sick and disabled ex-service men, particularly those for tubercular and neuropsychiatric—insane or nervous—patients. I also will include that part of this speech in which I proved not only culpable neglect and incompetence in the matter of promptly establishing new hospitals, but also incontrovertible proof of the inadequate and unkind treatment of these unfortunate and disabled ex-service men):

A CRISIS IN THE HOSPITALIZATION OF THE SICK AND DISABLED VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR—A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

(Speech of Hon. JOHN J. KINDRED, of New York, in the House of Representatives, March 17, 1922.)

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from New York, Doctor KINDRED.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in view of the crisis in the hospital needs of the sick ex-service men of this country, and in view of the many letters which I, among other Members of the House, have received, calling attention to this sad and disgraceful condition, and in view of the further fact that the so-called Langley bill was introduced into this House on Monday last, I believe, carrying appropriations for \$17,000,000 for additional hospital facilities for the ex-service men who are disabled and sick, I, as a physician of over 30 years' practical experience in hospital management, desire to call the attention of the gentlemen of the committee to certain very sad and disgraceful facts connected with the crisis in our hospital needs for the disabled war veterans to which I have referred.

As a specialist with a practical experience in mental and nervous diseases, which has extended over 30 years in the study of these diseases in the hospitals of New York, Pennsylvania, and Europe, I have naturally the keenest interest, along with all the other Members of Congress, in the hospitalization and medical care of disabled ex-service men, and from this point of view and without bias or partisanship I intend to present to the Members of the House of Representatives some facts which they and the people of this country should know with relation to what has really been done and what has not been done for these disabled men, whose welfare we all wish to serve.

It is timely to present this whole subject now, in view of the fact that Congress will be called upon in a few days to vote upon the bill introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LANGLEY], chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and which will carry an appropriation of \$17,000,000 for new hospitals in addition to the \$28,600,000 already appropriated for hospitals and hospital equipment for these disabled men.

Commencing with the need for hospitalization and medical treatment of the first group of ex-service men who were sent back home disabled, we find that the United States Government had very inadequate hospitals, both as to the number of beds and hospital construction and equipment, and that the demand for more hospitals grew very rapidly, and that this demand has not been met at the present time. In other words, the United States was totally unprepared at that time and is still unprepared to properly hospitalize and humanely care for the disabled ex-service men and women.

Congress discussed at some length the first appropriation to increase and provide additional hospital facilities, and early declared its policy, to which it still adheres, to provide at all times any amount of money really necessary for the proper hospitalization and humane treatment of ex-service men, and the Sixty-fifth Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 and the Sixty-sixth Congress appropriated \$18,600,000, totaling \$28,600,000, for hospitals and hospital equipment, exclusive of the \$17,000,000 to be appropriated by the Langley bill.

Congress has also passed a number of bills in the interest of the disabled veterans of the World War, including the Sweet bill, which consolidated all activities of the Government relating to ex-service men into the United States Veterans' Bureau, of which Col. C. R. Forbes is the director. This bureau has the large and grave responsibility of adjusting what will ultimately reach many millions of claims for insurance, allotments, and compensation, besides the work of providing vocational training and arranging for the immediate care of over 30,000 sick men and women who require to be hospitalized and

provided with medical and surgical treatment and proper nursing and care.

Reference is here made to an official chart issued by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau in connection with claims for compensation for disability and allotments, and so forth, indicating the expenditure by this bureau of nearly \$2,000,000,000. It is certain that many additional billions will be necessary for these purposes and for additional hospital facilities during the next 30 years. The problem of providing sufficient and proper hospital beds and medical treatment for these men and women is the one I mainly wish to discuss at present.

These more than 30,000 sick and disabled are classified into three main classes: The medical and surgical cases, the tubercular, and the neuropsychiatric cases.

There are approximately 9,300 medical and surgical cases, 11,698 tubercular cases, and 9,000 neuropsychiatric cases in hospitals and 3,000 outside of hospitals. The last-named group—the neuropsychiatric—include both the simplest and the most complex nervous cases, and also the so-called psychasthenic cases, meaning those with mild or serious nervous and mental symptoms, and also include the various forms of outright insanity.

The proper housing and treatment of this last-named group, and also the tubercular group, is the disgraceful weakness of the Government's hospital system, to which I will refer later. This situation is a serious and sad one, and I approach the whole subject of its solution in no other spirit than that of trying to be helpful and constructive in the interest of our sick ex-service men, as well as in the interest of humanity and the people of this country.

The Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and also the Surgeon General of the United States Army and the Surgeon General of the United States Navy, all preeminently able and experienced heads of their respective departments, have carefully studied the problem of hospitalization for the ex-service men, and particularly has the United States Public Health Service, which has had the full responsibility of the medical care and treatment of nearly all the war veterans since the close of the World War, made exhaustive studies of this whole subject, which studies, together with voluminous reports and data for additional hospitals, have been made public in the form of the reports of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service made annually to the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

The United States Public Health Service has from the beginning, with inadequate hospital and other facilities and under great difficulties, coped with the serious problem of supplying proper and humane medical and surgical treatment and care and nursing for the rapidly increasing number of sick and disabled war veterans; and it must in all fairness be stated that the Public Health Service deserves and should receive full credit and commendation for its achievements under difficult conditions, this service having, in fact, laid the broad and deep foundations for the good work in the medical treatment of the ex-service men which it is hoped and believed will be creditably continued.

The Public Health Service, under the direction of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, is still responsible for the medical care and treatment of the war veterans who are in hospitals owned and controlled by the United States Government.

The total number of men being hospitalized by the bureau February 23, 1922, according to a letter addressed to me by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, was 30,879.

Approximately one-third of this total number, namely, 4,200 patients, suffering with nervous and mental diseases, the neuropsychiatric group, and over 6,000 tubercular and medical and surgical cases, are not in Government owned and controlled hospitals, but are "farmed out" in State and privately controlled hospitals and institutions at the rate of \$3 per day paid by the Government for each patient.

I pause here a moment to repeat that approximately one-third of the total number have no facilities for humane and proper treatment. There are no hospitals owned and controlled by the United States Government for 6,000 and more tubercular and medical and surgical cases which can not be provided for in Government hospitals, making a total of 10,000 that have to be farmed out, about one-third of the total number of 30,000 patients, who are the wards of the Government at the present time.

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

Mr. KINDRED. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. In the case of the 4,200 neuropsychiatric patients, would it not be better for individuals to take care of these men rather than place them in hospitals?

Mr. KINDRED. I am aware of the fact that that used to be considered a desirable method of treatment in certain kinds of cases. That is a long question which involves the question of neuropsychiatrics and a definition of each particular case. But with respect to some of the ideas involved in that connection the treatment of this whole class and various forms of curable psychiatric cases should be provided for as speedily as possible in Government-owned and Government-controlled hospitals.

In this connection I desire to say also that if a nervous case, which may be developing in the direction of outright insanity, or if a tubercular case whose tendency is to advance rapidly into an incurable stage—if these two classes of cases are not treated under proper conditions, if proper and nutritious food and proper surroundings and proper nursing and every hospital facility are not provided in the early stages of these two classes of disease, constituting, as we have seen, nearly one-third of the total number of cases under treatment by the Government, then there is no hope of cure at all in this class of cases.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. KINDRED. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Does the gentleman know of any tubercular cases in his district that are not receiving proper care?

Mr. KINDRED. I will call the gentleman's attention to the fact—which is a matter of record and not denied—that there are over 6,000 tubercular and medical and surgical cases that are not in Government-owned and Government-controlled hospitals, but are farmed out, and I call the attention of the gentleman in that connection to a report which I have as to the manner in which certain cases are treated in the State of Ohio.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. There are no such soldiers in my district who are not getting proper treatment.

Mr. KINDRED. The gentleman is indeed very fortunate if he has no tubercular ex-service men in his district. The gentleman himself must be exceedingly fortunate, and his district must be exceedingly well located from a climatological standpoint.

Further reference will be made to the neglect by governmental agencies which have deprived approximately 4,200 neuropsychiatric patients—meaning those who are suffering from the mildest nervous diseases and those with the most violent forms of insanity—and over 6,000 tubercular and medical and surgical cases of proper and humane treatment in Government owned and controlled hospitals.

Notwithstanding the fact that the United States Public Health Service and other governmental agencies had worked efficiently in an effort to solve the problem of rapidly providing additional Government owned and controlled hospitals, and notwithstanding the fact that ample data had been provided over a year ago, as a basis for expediting the work of selecting additional hospital sites and completing additional hospital facilities, we find that after the lapse of more than one year since the \$18,600,000 appropriation made by the Sixty-sixth Congress became available, and since the so-called medical consultants on hospitalization of the United States Treasury Department assumed the responsibility of locating and constructing the 6,000 additional hospital beds for which this appropriation was voted, that not a single hospital or a single hospital room had been completed February 13, 1922, according to a chart officially issued to me from the consultants on hospitalization, and which chart is entitled on the headlines thereof, "Progress Report of Consultants on Hospitalization," and which title is certainly a misnomer if the usual meaning is to be attached to the word "progress."

It is interesting to read from this chart, under the headlines "Remarks," the various explanations offered by the consultants on hospitalization for their absolute failure to provide a single additional hospital up to the date mentioned under this appropriation.

I desire in this connection in order to emphasize the unspeakably sad and disgraceful conditions which have resulted from this culpable delay and incompetency on the part of the consultants on hospitalization, as is evidenced by the bare facts in the case, to state that as a result of the failure of the consultants on hospitalization to grasp the great importance of their vast problem, and on account of their evident incompetence, that there is now a crisis in the hospitalization of ex-service men, as will be shown by the facts and figures, to be referred to later.

The fact is, according to the official report of the consultants on hospitalization of the Treasury Department, that not one single hospital bed is available under the \$18,600,000 appropriation for which they were responsible for providing hospitals speedily.

I have here and hold in my hand an official chart issued by the consultants on hospitalization of the Treasury Department, which is, curiously enough, denominated "the progress chart." "The progress chart" will be interesting to analyze. The facts are that when "the progress chart" is analyzed it shows all sorts of flimsy excuses, all sorts of ridiculous explanations; explanations like this one, in the case of the metropolitan district of New York City, under the head of "Remarks"; on the progress of a hospital in that great metropolitan district there is a blank. The minds of the consultants on hospitals must have been much of the time a blank. Under the head of some other hospital projects, under the head of the hospital proposed at Marion, Ind., for example, occurs, "New bids were approved February 2, 1922." We find that they have made wonderful progress in the State of Ohio, in which State there has been a farming-out system which has been a disgrace to the community and to which I shall refer later. We find that in that State they have made wonderful progress with the proposed hospital there, which is indicated here in the words, "Excavation completed."

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I charge them with incompetency, with culpable neglect.

In various other projects, of which there are many, I find similar excuses and flimsy explanations. Therefore their report, which is designated a "progress chart," is evidently a misnomer.

It is interesting to consider some further facts which I desire to emphasize in this serious situation.

In addition to my own personal investigations in this matter and to bring out the facts showing a condition constituting a national disgrace I here refer to letters addressed to me by Col. R. C. Forbes, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau; to the letter of John Thomas Taylor, vice chairman of the legislative committee of the American Legion; and to a personal letter and telegram from Col. Cornelius W. Wickersham, chairman of the hospital committee of the American Legion, Department of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; and also to a public statement of Robert S. Marx, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, which last-named statement, dated January 11, 1922, I quote in part as follows—and to this statement I refer for further details as to the shocking conditions connected with the "farming out" system:

"INADEQUATE TREATMENT IN OHIO.

"We represent that in the State of Ohio to-day—

"First. The Government of the United States has provided no hospital facilities of any kind to care for mentally disabled ex-service men.

"Second. That the United States has farmed out the insane ex-service men of Ohio to State asylums which are notoriously overcrowded, undermanned, and inadequately equipped to treat and care for them.

"Third. That, for example, in the Longview Asylum, of Hamilton County, Ohio, there are 42 gallant soldiers who broke down mentally under the stress of war, although Longview is so overcrowded that 240 of the inmates sleep on the floor like cattle every night.

"Fourth. That although approximately one-half of the 250 mentally disabled soldiers now in Ohio asylums could be restored to reason by proper medical treatment and hospital care for their mental diseases, these men are given no medical treatment of any kind for their mental diseases, and curable cases are being daily doomed to permanent insanity.

"Fifth. That the tubercular and nontubercular patients in these institutions are not separated, but are all mixed together.

"Sixth. Finally, we represent that the State of Ohio is making a profit averaging \$300 a year for every ex-service man confined in Ohio asylum, which profit is made from the money paid by the United States Government to the State.

"The truth of these charges is frankly admitted by the officials of the State institutions.

"Dr. E. W. North, superintendent of Longview Asylum, in a public statement issued December 28, 1921, said, 'These statements are not exaggerated in any particular.'

"Dr. H. S. MacAyeal, director of the State welfare department, said in a public statement issued December 30, 1921, that the State of Ohio made the profit shown by the following table on each insane soldier in its institutions, namely:

Institutions.	Cost per man.	Received from United States.	Profit made by State per man per year.
Athens State Hospital.....	\$277.86	\$547.50	\$278.66
Cleveland State Hospital.....	238.24	547.50	309.26
Dayton State Hospital.....	309.54	547.50	237.96
Lima State Hospital.....	310.75	547.50	236.75
Masillon State Hospital.....	234.20	547.50	304.30
Longview State Hospital.....	231.28	547.50	316.22
Toledo State Hospital.....	286.86	547.50	260.64
Ohio Hospital for Epileptics.....	332.69	547.50	214.81
Institution for Feeble Minded.....	226.57	547.50	320.93

"The State of Ohio makes a profit of more than \$125,000 annually by reason of ex-service men in Ohio asylums.

"What is true in Ohio is true in practically every State in the Union, because of the failure of the United States to provide adequate facilities for the medical care and hospitalization of our mentally disabled comrades.

"The national magnitude of the problem may be grasped from the fact that almost one-third (27 per cent) of all sick soldiers now in hospitals are mental cases.

"Moreover, for every mentally afflicted soldier in any institution to-day there is another soldier who should be receiving treatment, but whose family will not consent to have him adjudged a 'pauper insane' and sent to one of these State asylums for the pauper or criminal insane, which are the only places now available. If the

Government had proper hospitals, these men who now form the unseen army of neglected insane would soon come forth, and half of them could be restored to useful citizenship. We charge that not only are these cases totally neglected but that in thousands of cases the United States Government has farmed out its responsibility to care for its own fighters who broke down mentally because of their service."

I desire to emphasize particularly some of the foregoing statements of Commander Marx, notably that "approximately one-half of the disabled soldiers now in Ohio asylums could be restored to reason and health by proper medical treatment and hospital care for their mental disease."

It is a well-known medical fact that active and proper treatment must be given to insane and neuropsychiatric cases as well as to tubercular cases during the first two years of the duration of their disease if they are to be prevented from becoming totally incurable and deteriorating into hopeless cases.

In this same connection I quote from a telegram to me from Col. C. W. Wickersham, dated March 7, 1922, chairman hospitalization committee of the second hospital district—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut—as follows:

"Answering your telegram, situation in New York very bad. We have no tubercular hospital nor Government mental hospital here. Fox Hills Hospital is a miserable collection of war shack buildings wholly improper, particularly for tubercular and mental cases. Polyclinic hospital being abandoned. Catholic orphanage hospital not yet opened. Two thousand tubercular and mental cases in second district in contract hospitals, including 200 in State hospital for insane on Wards Island. Of 30,000 patients in the country at large 20,000 are mental and tubercular. Public Health Service has no mental hospital yet except St. Elizabeths in Washington, which is largely filled. Greatly lacking in tubercular beds. Am forwarding statement which will be of value.

"C. W. WICKERSHAM."

I also quote the concluding portion of a statement made by Colonel Wickersham March 4, 1922, as follows:

"The sufferings of our disabled and sick comrades in the past and the great delays in giving them proper hospitalization, prompt and just disability compensation, and timely and adequate vocational training demand that we devote our efforts to the future, with the experience gained since the armistice, to lighten and relieve the hardships they have suffered, rather than to endeavor to minimize facts and cover failure. Let us face a bad situation squarely and use our best endeavors to provide a remedy.

"C. W. WICKERSHAM,

"Chairman Hospital Committee, American Legion,
"Department of New York."

Some of the results of this crisis in hospitalization of ex-service men have been referred to frequently in the newspapers, but more specifically by responsible persons in position to know the full facts as to the wretched conditions among many of the sick ex-service men in State and privately owned hospitals, whose chief interest in these wards of the Government is a mercenary commercial interest.

I wish to be perfectly fair and to make acknowledgment to these State and privately owned hospitals which have provided efficient and proper treatment to the ex-service men, whom they have cared for with great inconvenience and difficulty because of the overcrowding in most of these hospitals.

How may we get the best results in hospitalizing and humanely caring for our ex-service men? We have a duty as Representatives in Congress that extends beyond the necessary appropriation of millions of dollars for hospitals and such facilities. Ours is also the sacred duty of safeguarding the expenditure of these millions so as to secure actual results and prevent the money appropriated from being foolishly or improperly expended, as it is proposed to expend a part of the available \$18,600,000 appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDRED. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Are any steps being taken to acquire new hospitals in New York for the treatment of tubercular patients?

Mr. KINDRED. There has been a very singular step taken in the State of New York to acquire a site for a hospital for the treatment of tubercular patients. As I am reliably and officially informed, the consultants on hospitalization of the Treasury Department are negotiating now for the acquiring as a site of a hospital for the care and treatment of tubercular patients the celebrated farm of Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, which was no doubt a fine show farm for blooded cattle, but which is located in the damp Hudson River Valley, where sore throats and colds and pneumonia and consequent tuberculosis are not uncommon, and which farm is practically at sea level. The price at which that farm is held is \$400,000. It was a beautiful and delightful show place, and it will probably make a charming residence for some of the higher-up consultants in this vast scheme of hospitals which it is proposed to adopt. [Applause.]

Tubercular patients, according to all medical authority, and as is also well known to the lay mind, require an altitude of not less than 2,000 feet above sea level, and this required altitude may be gotten within 20 miles of the Ex-Governor Morton Farm in the beautiful Catskill Mountains, or within 75 miles in the dry, elevated climate of the Adirondack Mountains. Why locate a hospital for tuberculosis patients in a damp river valley, practically at sea level?

Another plan in which the consultants on hospitalization are about to embark is the establishment of a hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., at which medical and surgical cases and neuropsychiatric cases, including mild nervous diseases and raving insane patients—all in one hospital plant, within a small area, with the excuse of giving near-by clinical material to the students of the Mahary Medical College for negro students. This mistaken and incompetent policy on the part of the consultants on hospitalization is in line with the experience of the State of New York in having wasted a million of dollars because a large hospital was started in a location which had to be abandoned, on the order of the highest court, for the reason that it was found impossible to provide proper sewerage.

The consultants on hospitalization, inexperienced in hospital management and practical policy, would ignore every principle and all experience in medical science for the welfare and care of the sick World War veterans in order to play practical politics and supply the negro medical students with clinical material at the expense of the welfare of these veterans.

It has been suggested that such suggestions as these as to hospitalization and hospital management is the reason why the American Legion at a recent meeting recorded its opposition to Brig. Gen. Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, chairman of the Federal Hospitalization Advisory Committee, who is reported in officially planning the management and policy of the magnificent Federal hospital system which we have so liberally provided for, to have ignored the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and the Surgeon General of the United States Navy, all of whom are members of the Hospitalization Advisory Committee, who, as stated before, are experienced and profoundly learned in medicine and all the details of hospital management and policy.

If Congress wants to properly settle this all-important question as to the control of the policy of hospital management of the great hospital system which we intend to establish, it should safeguard that question and also safeguard the enormous appropriations we have made and intend to make by providing that the policy of hospital management should be in control of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service or of a board consisting of that official and of the Surgeon General of the United States Army and the Surgeon General of the United States Navy, these distinguished medical officers of the United States Government having coped with this and similar problems before, during, and since the World War. In addition to these, Congress might well provide that if, in the discretion of the President of the United States, additional competent medical specialists, experienced in hospital management, were required, the President should appoint them from among the most distinguished physicians in this country.

In this connection it is interesting to read from the article referred to in the American Legion Weekly on "The hospital-program crisis," as follows:

"The American Legion has insisted at these hearings that the mistakes and delays experienced in the \$18,600,000 program shall be avoided in the new program. Chairman Sprague, of the Legion's rehabilitation committee, has endorsed the proposal contained in the Langley bill, that Director Forbes, of the Veterans' Bureau, shall have sole charge of the whole new program. He has opposed the suggestion that the Federal Board of Hospitalization, headed by the President's personal representative, Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, shall have jurisdiction in the new program.

"Mr. Sprague has contended that the history of the \$18,600,000 appropriation is eloquent testimony that divided authority is the father of the two bureaucratic twins—delay and red tape—and that only by giving Director Forbes full authority to select sites and design and build hospitals in the quickest time possible can the mistakes of the past be avoided. Director Forbes, speaking for himself, has told the congressional committee that he believes that inasmuch as the responsibility for making use of the new buildings rests upon him, he should have absolute authority in determining where those hospitals shall be and what they shall be like. The congressional committee has shown that it agrees with the main proposals of the \$17,000,000 appropriation bill. At this writing, however, it is still uncertain whether the White committee will be authorized to assist Director Forbes or whether the committee will grant the request of Brigadier General Sawyer and give his committee advisory jurisdiction."

Relative to Chairman Sprague's testimony as to the bad results of the existing divided authority, it should be stated that the architects of the Treasury Department have also been insistently charged with

inexcusable delay and red tape, especially in connection with their system of purchasing materials and hiring labor—the so-called hiring and purchase system—which system, it is reasonably claimed by John Thomas Taylor, vice chairman of the hospitalization committee of the American Legion, in a personal letter to me, has not brought about the completion of hospital construction as rapidly as it would have been brought about if this construction work were placed under contract to responsible bidders by the architects of the Treasury Department, with a severe penalty for failure to complete the work on time.

The representatives of the architects of the Treasury Department, after their alleged failure to efficiently expedite hospital construction, appeared before the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and argued that the \$17,000,000 appropriation to be authorized under the Langley bill should be placed under the sole direction of the Treasury Department instead of being appropriated to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau or to some other governmental agency than the Treasury Department.

All this, together with some other known and unknown facts, will explain that there has been recently quite a jealousy between certain governmental departments as to who should have the honor and privilege of expending the seventeen millions to be authorized by the Langley bill for additional hospitals.

It is not only of the utmost importance that these immense appropriations should be expended by the most efficient governmental departments, but it is also a matter of grave importance as to whether or not competent governmental medical officials are to control the management and policy of these hospitals after they are occupied by our disabled war veterans; and I wish to say, with a knowledge of hospital management and policy, that it would be indeed a calamity to the ex-service men and to our Nation if the management and general policy of these hospitals, after they are completed, are intrusted to incompetent and visionary physicians or other governmental officials who may have good intentions but who are merely inexperienced dreamers in the practical workings of the administration and policy of a great hospital system.

Congress should prepare now to meet the hospital needs which will be acute during the next several years. During this period approximately 11,000 hospital beds owned by the Government and which are old and unfit will have to be abandoned, and this number of new modern hospital beds provided. Besides this number, an additional number of hospitals will have to be provided to care for the increase in neuropsychiatric and tubercular patients, which increase during the next four to six years, based on the ratio of increase during the past two years, will be approximately 10,000 to 11,000 cases.

Still an additional number of hospital beds will have to be provided to meet the present program for the additional 6,000 hospital beds recommended by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau.

To sum up, in addition to this number and to the total number of hospital beds now owned and rented by the Government—30,000—approximately 20,000 additional hospital beds will be needed in the next several years in order to meet the needs of the approximately 56,000 patients who will require hospitalization at the end of that period, including the rapid increase in neuropsychiatric and tubercular cases during the next several years. I believe we should have them in mind and safeguard the appropriations which we shall be called upon very soon to make in addition to those already made for this purpose; to safeguard the appropriations and to protect the welfare of the ex-service men in some manner to be suggested by our most experienced legislators.

In connection with the shortage of hospitals and the abandonment of Fox Hills and other unfit Government hospitals, it is pointed out, to the personal knowledge of myself and many others, that the enforced transfers of many patients from one hospital to another has resulted in many avoidable deaths, this being particularly true in tubercular cases, where such transfers in all kinds of weather and other unfavorable conditions cause an exacerbation of their diseases from exposure and fatigue.

This fact is emphasized by the intention to abandon Fox Hills Hospital, New York, and the consequent necessity to find hospital accommodations for 400 tubercular patients, many of whom are bedridden and whom it is intended, according to reports, to remove from the vicinity of their old homes and families to California and North Carolina, although it appears vacant hospital beds for that number can be found in the salubrious climate of Saranac and Liberty, N. Y., places peculiarly adapted to the treatment of tuberculosis.

From these facts as to the inadequacy of the number of hospital beds and proper facilities for neuropsychiatric and also tubercular cases, which inadequacy at this time, three years and three months after the armistice which ended the World War, is due to the neglect and incompetency of the governmental agencies already referred to, it will be seen that these wards are not only denied the humanitarian treatment to which they are entitled as deserving wards of the Nation but that even from an economic standpoint the Government is failing to keep faith and do its duty toward its wards, our war veterans.

Let us, as the people's Representatives in Congress, continue our liberal policy toward the disabled ex-service men and provide them with the best possible hospital facilities and care, but after we have made liberal appropriations of millions of dollars let us see to it that additional modern hospitals are promptly completed and that the people's money for this noble purpose is not wasted in any foolish experiments. [Applause.]

In addition to the undeniable and disgraceful facts set forth in my speech delivered on March 17, 1922, I wish to emphasize that both the former and present Directors of the Veterans' Bureau seem to be inclined never to give the benefit of the doubt to those sick ex-service men whose illness—although undoubtedly due to their service—developed after the period during which they could under existing laws claim hospitalization and medical treatment. As an example: I have as a physician seen and had my attention called to many cases of insanity, spinal-cord disease, tuberculosis, and other diseases which developed their first discernible symptoms some time after the lapse of the period during which they could, under the existing law, claim hospitalization and medical treatment from the United States Government. Instead of looking upon these cases with a generous interpretation of the law, the officials of the Veterans' Bureau, and the whole policy of the United States Government, is seemingly in the direction of excluding these unfortunate cases from the benefits of hospitalization and medical treatment, so generously provided for them in many large appropriations made by Congress, and for which I have had the pleasure of voting. This class of patients have been denied hospitalization, even though there are now hundreds of vacant beds in Government hospitals, which have finally, after all of these years of delay, been completed and equipped and are running at great expense to benefit only, in some cases, very few inmates or patients.

It is my purpose at the present session of Congress to offer amendments to existing laws which will give to every ex-service man and woman who has been honorably discharged from any branch of the military or naval service of the United States the full benefits of hospitalization and medical treatment and good care at the expense of the Government, regardless of the diseases which they may have developed and also regardless of the time when the disease is developed. In other words, our ex-service men and women should have the privilege of hospital care and the best possible treatment when they are disabled by sickness or by any other cause, and in my opinion the Government will fall short of doing its plain duty until the present laws are so changed as to give the most liberal and fair treatment to our ex-soldiers and sailors of all branches of the service.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, exclusive of salaries and labor, unless specifically ordered by the House of Representatives, fiscal year 1923, \$13,086.98.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN: Page 3, after line 6, insert as a new paragraph the following:

"For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, \$750."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to say in connection with this amendment that six Members of the House died and their stationery accounts were either drawn up to the limit or, according to law, paid to the widow of the deceased Member or the proper heir. This is to supply stationery to five Members who have been elected to fill vacancies and to provide the allowance where one vacancy exists and will probably soon be filled.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the act entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services

of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of the said act without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes; employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the transportation of mileage of, reimbursement of actual travel expenses or per diem in lieu thereof to the personnel engaged upon the work of the commission, as authorized by law; the establishment of offices and the rent of office space in foreign countries; printing, engraving, lithographing, binding, photographing, and typewriting; and the actual expenses of the members of the commission and its secretary, \$95,750, to remain available until June 30, 1925: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$1,600 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available to meet such expenses of the commission as may have been incurred since March 4, 1923, and prior to the passage of this act, as may be approved by the chairman of the commission: *Provided further*, That when traveling with the commission or on the business of the commission officers of the Army serving as members or as secretary of the commission shall be reimbursed for actual expenses as provided for other members of the commission.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.
The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 11, after the word "commission," insert the following: "*Provided further*, That disbursements for expenditures outside of continental United States may be made by a special disbursing agent designated by the commission, and under such regulations as may be prescribed."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.
The Clerk read as follows:

Hospital facilities and services: For further carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide for the construction of additional hospital facilities and to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for persons who served in the World War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer rebellion, and are patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau," approved April 20, 1922, \$5,000,000, for which the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President, was authorized to incur obligations by an act entitled "An act making an appropriation for additional hospital facilities for patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau," approved May 11, 1922.

Mr. WATKINS. I offer an amendment. Line 6, page 8, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,500,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

Page 8, line 6, strike out the figures "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,500,000."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on that amendment. The amount of \$17,000,000 was the limit of cost for these hospitals. Of that sum, \$12,000,000 was appropriated and \$5,000,000 was given as a contract authorization. We are here appropriating the \$5,000,000 obligated under the contract authorization. We can not exceed the amount authorized by law. I make the point of order.

Mr. WATKINS. I simply desired to get more money for this purpose. I do not care to argue the point of order. I am ready for the Chair to rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.
The Clerk read as follows:

Administration of the United States warehouse act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States warehouse act, approved August 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 23, 1923, including the payment of such rent outside of the District of Columbia and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$10,000.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do that for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee, recurring back to page 13, and I desire to ask how much of that appropriation is left and is being appropriated?

Mr. MADDEN. About \$38,000, and we figure that will clean up these infestations up or down, whichever way you may use the term.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

COLLECTION OF SEED-GRAIN LOANS.

For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the seed-grain loan provisions of the act of March 3, 1921, and the seed-grain loan act of March 20, 1922, including the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary, \$13,000.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

On page 15, after line 17, insert:

"ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

"For personal services and other expenditures in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious disease of animals, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations, and including necessary investigations, to determine whether such diseases have been completely eradicated in districts where they previously existed, \$1,000,000, to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture when in his judgment an emergency exists which threatens the livestock industry of the country, and to remain available until June 30, 1925: *Provided*, That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on an appraisal based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value; but in case of appraisal based on breeding value, no appraisal of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value; and except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the payment by the United States Government for any animal shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisal."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, several years ago we had a serious epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease throughout the country among cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats. A large amount of money was appropriated—some \$2,500,000—during the worst period. Three hundred thousand dollars of that \$2,500,000 remained unexpended and was available to cope with existing conditions. It developed without much warning that in the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and Salano, Calif., there were 64 premises on which cattle numbering 2,742, hogs numbering 7,610, sheep 8, and goats 24 had become infected with the foot-and-mouth disease. The further spread of this disease would be serious and alarming.

The Department of Agriculture, in connection with the State of California and the counties that I have named, took immediate steps to prevent the spread and killed the cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats and buried them. The process through which they go in cases of this sort is to kill the animals affected, bury them in deep trenches, and cover them with quicklime, so there is no chance whatever for further infection from those animals. The disease spreads without respect to whether or not the cattle are moved from place to place. A man working on a farm can carry this disease in his clothing, and so it becomes necessary to quarantine those who are in close proximity to the places where the infected animals are located. Birds carry the disease from place to place, and sometimes this disease breaks out in a given place and a few days afterwards it will be found many miles away from there, without any apparent cause. Hay in stacks becomes infected, and cattle eating that hay later become afflicted with the disease. There have been cases known where cattle had been feeding on a field of alfalfa, where they have had a slight affliction. They have left the disease on the alfalfa field, and when the alfalfa was made into hay and fed to other cattle, later on those other cattle became afflicted. So it becomes very important that drastic measures be taken promptly to obviate the spread of the disease.

They have already killed more than 800 cattle and 2,000 hogs in the counties that I have named. They have done everything within their power to prevent the further spread of the disease. There has been no disease of this kind in the United States among cattle for some years past to speak of. In European countries they have this disease constantly among their cattle, and also in the Orient. But here it is found to be much cheaper to eradicate the disease by killing the cattle and paying for them than by attempting to cure them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, I have taken my feet to move a pro forma amendment, to strike out the last word on line 17 of page 15; or is it too late?

Mr. MADDEN. That is all right.

Mr. LUCE. This is the item entitled, "Collection of seed grain loans." In view of the constant and growing pressure for the lending of the public funds to individual citizens of the country, I suggest that the chairman of the committee might throw some helpful light upon the situation if he would explain the purposes of this paragraph and perhaps spread upon the Record what are the actual results of the lending of the taxpayers' money to individual members of the community.

Mr. MADDEN. Briefly, the financial transactions under this appropriation are these: In 1921, \$1,957,000 was loaned to 13,935 farmers, of which amount \$1,441,000 has been collected up to December 31, 1923, together with \$34,000 in interest.

In 1922 the sum of \$1,480,000 was loaned to 12,142 farmers. Of the amount loaned, \$1,033,218 has been collected to December 31, 1923, together with \$42,000 interest. The total amount loaned in the two years was \$3,437,000, of which \$2,256,000, or 65.5 per cent, has been repaid. That includes the interest on both loans to December 31, 1923. The amount appropriated in this paragraph is intended to pay the cost of the effort to make further collections.

Mr. LUCE. Is it expected that any considerable amount can be further collected?

Mr. MADDEN. The only information we have is that about \$140,000 will be collected as the result of the expenditure of this money during the next year.

Mr. LUCE. Then, would it be fair to say that the House may assume that whenever it lends the taxpayers' money to individuals it is likely to get back only two-thirds of it?

Mr. MADDEN. It is fair to say that the Government will not get back much more than we have received, except \$140,000 in this case.

Mr. TINCHER. What was the character of that loan?

Mr. MADDEN. It was a bill passed by both Houses of Congress; a bill reported from the Committee on Agriculture of the House, to meet a very pressing and urgent demand for seeds to be supplied to farmers in some cases, and to loan the money to them, with which to buy cattle, as I recall, and seeds. They have had a number of years of serious drought and great difficulty, living in sections of the country where trouble has come from time to time; and in doing this I will say that North Dakota and Montana were the principal locations where the money was loaned. In doing this we have only done what we have frequently done in cases of trouble across the sea, where we have no personal interest in the people involved.

Mr. TINCHER. The gentleman will recall that it was freely predicted at the time the loan was made that it would be practically a gift, and there would be no collections?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes. I am amazed that so much has been collected as we have collected.

Mr. LUCE. If two-thirds only has been repaid and one-third remains to be collected, would it follow that in one-third of these cases we were unable to save afflicted persons from ruin?

Mr. MADDEN. I think their case was worse than they themselves foresaw. Drought followed, and hardship after hardship was endured by the farmers.

They thought they could recover from the difficulty and thought they were better off than they really were. When we loaned them money to buy more seed with which to grow other crops other failures came. They had no control over the situation, and it was impossible for them to meet the obligation. But they did wonderfully well. There was an effort made by all to do the best they could, and I think they did very well.

Mr. LUCE. The point which strikes me is that perhaps in this instance we did not follow the wisest course.

Mr. MADDEN. The Government still has mortgages on the crops of these people.

Mr. LUCE. But if it is not expected that more than two-thirds can be collected—

Mr. MADDEN. I judge that from the evidence I elicited in the examination of the witnesses.

Mr. LUCE. I wondered whether we were pursuing the wisest course in dispensing our charity in this fashion and whether some more efficient method could not have been found to help these people.

Mr. MADDEN. There has been some doubt in the minds of many as to whether this was the wisest course, but the wisdom

of the House was expressed in its almost overwhelming vote on this proposition, so that there was nothing left for us to do but deal with the situation and appropriate the money.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I want to say that I commend the House of Representatives for the passage of the law which permitted those loans to be made.

I will say for the benefit of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] that the general policy of lending the taxpayers' money to distressed citizens may not appeal on its face to the general taxpayer, but, as a matter of fact, the farmers in those localities have greater difficulties to overcome than you find in the ordinary agricultural community. That is to say, these conditions are not brought about by their own indiscretion; they are not brought about by their own conduct, as a rule. The conditions arise out of seasons over which they have no control.

This aid materially helped these people to go on with their farm business and carry on their occupations, so that they could exist and not become objects of charity and so they could still maintain their self-respect as citizens of a great country.

When a great calamity comes to some foreign country we pass legislation appropriating money to them without a word, and without question we appropriate it out of the Treasury of the United States. But when our own citizens, through misfortune and under circumstances over which they have no control, come to us we immediately become beggarly with them, and we withhold from them the help which we should give, on the ground that we are taking the taxpayers' money to lend to individuals of the country, which is not, as some say, a proper function of the Government. But very much good has been done in these cases. To-day, while I am talking to you, there are places in the United States where farmers are in most distressful situations.

They have had all of their machinery, their lands, and all of their foodstuffs sold under power of sales in mortgages, and they are without any means whatever to carry on their business.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I could not hear the gentleman because he has been talking toward the other side; but do I understand the gentleman indorses the action taken in loaning this money to the farmers?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Does the gentleman think this Government has any constitutional right to take the money of the taxpayers and loan it to any set of individuals in any particular section of the country to the exclusion of others who need it, in the gentleman's own State as well as in mine?

Mr. McKEOWN. I think it is within the meaning of the Constitution and within the constitutional power of the Congress of the United States to make loans to its own needy citizens as much as it is within the power of the Congress to loan money to foreign citizens and contribute to foreign countries when they are in distress.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Would the gentleman say that because in one State the farmers need money with which to buy seed they should be favored with a loan and farmers in other States denied that money?

Mr. McKEOWN. I think the Government should take care of its needy citizens whenever it is practicable to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEOWN. Now, let me show you what the situation is. You talk about giving money away. We loan money to the railroads with lavish hands. We loaned them money which we had in the Treasury and which we did not have in the Treasury, in order to help them out of their trials and their tribulations, and to-day, before the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, they are asking us to make additional loans to the great commerce of the country. Why should we pick out these men and make them special beneficiaries and not make loans to farmers in some of the States where they need money and when they need help to put them on their feet and sustain the greatest industry we have in America, and upon which depends the final prosperity of all the country? It is not demagogic to say that difficulties will result if we do not do something by way of rendering financial assistance to these people who are absolutely in the throes of poverty and through

no fault of their own. Whenever the Government does not function and help that class of citizens, so necessary to the prosperity of the country and yet in such poverty, they are apt to feel they do not live in a free and generous country, especially when they can pick up the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and read where we are lavish in our expenditures in the way of increasing salaries and in the creation of additional offices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Care and custody of the insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including transportation and other expenses, fiscal year 1923, \$500: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Co., of Portland, Oreg., not to exceed \$600 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1923.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

At my request, Mr. Chairman, for a constituent of mine, the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Hubert Work, prepared and sent to me for transmission to my constituent a statement upon the leasing of the naval petroleum reserves. I think it is a very valuable addition to what has been said upon that subject, and I ask that I may have it printed in connection with my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The communication referred to follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 12, 1924.

Hon. L. C. DYER,

House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. DYER: I have your note of March 1 asking me to furnish you the information requested by Mr. Schmid in his letter to you of February 28, which I return with this.

I am inclosing a memorandum which gives the facts as nearly as possible in a noncontroversial form. I trust it will serve your purpose.

Very truly yours,

HUBERT WORK.

Without entering into such disputed questions as to whether or not the naval petroleum reserves should have been leased, or if they were to be leased, whether it should have been done in the particular manner adopted, the following summary of what return the Navy received and is to receive for the leases has been prepared from the printed record of the Senate committee hearings:

1. Royalties ranging according to the average daily production of the wells from 12½ to 35 per cent in the case of the California naval lease and 12½ to 50 per cent in case of the Wyoming naval lease. Royalties on Government land generally range from 12½ to 25 per cent, and on leases growing out of prospecting permits 5 per cent flat on one-quarter of the area, as prescribed in the law, and from 12½ to 33½ per cent on the balance. A few special leases in the Salt Creek field, which belongs to the Government and is adjacent to the Teapot naval reserve in Wyoming, are at 33½ per cent. With the same average daily production per well the naval leases would yield more to the Navy than Government leases. In California the royalty actually accrued to date in reserve No. 1, nearly all of which was leased by contract, has been 32 per cent. From reserve No. 2, nearly all of which was leased at regulation royalties, the actual royalty received has been 18 per cent. In the Salt Creek field, under regular Government royalties except for the few premium leases already noted, the average actual royalty received has been to date 22 per cent in round figures. On the Teapot reserve, where the wells have so far come in with much smaller daily yields, the actual average has been just under 17 per cent. The Osage Indian lands are leased at 12½ per cent to 16½ per cent, and private lands generally pay 12½ per cent. Indian lands and private lands often bring, in addition to royalties, a lump-sum cash payment or bonus. In lieu of such bonus other considerations were obtained in the naval leases.

2. In lieu of cash bonus the Navy received a higher price for its oil from the Teapot reserve, amounting to 41 cents per barrel, which, on the estimated production when the lease was granted and the present royalty rate, would have been nearly \$10,000,000, and even with the present expected production, which is about one-fifth that expected when the lease was made, will amount to more than all the cash bonus received from the whole of the Salt Creek leases.

3. In lieu of cash bonus for the California lease the Navy received from the Pan American Petroleum Co. many considerations, including in particular the agreement to furnish promptly fuel oil in storage constructed according to Navy designs and subject to Navy inspection to a value of approximately \$20,000,000. The only repayment to be made is to be in the form of royalty oil if and as the reserves prove to contain oil and it is made available. If the reserves prove barren, the Navy gets the tanks and the fuel oil and the company has no claim on the Government.

4. Tanks and storage facilities are agreed to be furnished as directed by the Navy and filled with petroleum products without profit to the contractor to the full value of all royalty oils. Regardless of all technicalities, this work is in fact being done on contracts let under competitive bids approved in advance by the Navy, save for a few small pieces of special work being done as ordered by the Navy but without such bids.

5. Both contracts provide for building, without cost to the Government, of pipe lines to connect the lands with the sea. In the Mammoth contract right of transport of Government oil is secured even prior to that belonging to the owner of the pipe line. In the Pan American contract free transportation is given the Navy oils.

6. On the Atlantic coast the Navy gets, for 15 years, free storage of 8,000,000 barrels of fuel oil furnished by the contractor, and on the Pacific free storage of 1,000,000 barrels, with valuable free bunkering privileges.

7. The Navy may receive fuel oil for its royalty oil from the Teapot reserve at a ratio of exchange that is 5 per cent better than the average for the five years preceding the making of the lease. It also has a continuing option under which it may purchase other petroleum products at 10 per cent less than market prices.

8. It is not disputed that oil was being drained from each of the three reserves, the difference of opinion being merely as to how extensive the future drainage would be. Under a system of drilling on individual leases advertised and let on competitive bidding the Navy was always behind in the race, and the first and cheap production went to its neighbors, 22,000,000 barrels having been so abstracted from 25 border wells only. Under the contracts the lessees must drill instantly when the Navy directs in the western or larger part of the reserve.

9. Prior to making the contracts over \$5,000,000 worth of royalty oil had been sold for cash from the reserves and the money turned into the Treasury, the Navy as such getting nothing. Under the contracts the value of all the royalty oil goes to the Navy, as would seem to be the intent of Congress in setting aside for the Navy such reserves as that of the Teapot, which does not produce any fuel oil as such. The Teapot oil could never be used by the Navy except as the equivalent of so much cash to exchange for fuel oil, petroleum products, or storage.

10. By the contracts the Navy got, in lieu of a reserve of crude oil in the ground, which was certainly being diminished by drainage, which could only be made available in emergency, at enormous expense and after a lapse of one or two years' time, an actual reserve of fuel oil in steel tanks at naval bases. The amount already provided at Pearl Harbor is, in the expressed opinion of naval experts, enough to double the efficiency of the Pacific Fleet and insure the coast States from invasion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Gila River Reservation, Ariz.: For completing the construction by the Indian Service of a dam with a bridge superstructure and the necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River for the irrigation of Indian land and Indian allotments on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz., as recommended by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army in paragraph 217 of its report to the Secretary of War of February 14, 1914, \$300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1925, reimbursable as provided in section 2 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L. p. 522).

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the chairman if this is a new project—the Gila River project?

Mr. MADDEN. No.

Mr. McKEOWN. Then what is the necessity for appropriating this amount of money, \$300,000?

Mr. MADDEN. This is an old project, authorized a long while ago, in 1916. The limit of cost was \$400,000. The river was about 1,400 feet wide when they began construction and it turned out to be about 2,600 feet wide a little later. I think there was a good deal of negligence in connection with the construction of the dam at this point or the work would not have been delayed as much as it was. Three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of the \$400,000 originally appropriated has been expended on the dam, and the question now is whether we should go on and complete the dam or allow that which has already been expended to go to waste.

Mr. McKEOWN. I just wanted to know if there had been that much of a mistake made—

Mr. MADDEN. There has been that much of a mistake, but it was due largely to the cause I have indicated.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. Why did not this appear in the regular appropriation bill for the Interior Department?

Mr. MADDEN. This is a deficiency bill and this was not presented to Congress at that time.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. At the time the other bill was being made up?

Mr. MADDEN. No; it was not, and therefore they could not have considered it. It would have been put in if it had been presented.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Education of natives of Alaska: Of any unexpended balances of appropriation for specific objects included under the appropriation "Education of natives of Alaska, 1923 and 1924," a sum not exceeding \$12,000 may be applied to the payment of "Freight, including operation of the U. S. S. *Boxer*," in addition to the \$19,000 allotted for that purpose for that year.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to pass over the first two items on page 22, being lines 1 to 8. I would like to prepare a limitation on the expenditure of that money. We have some information which leads us to think we ought to have such a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to pass over the first two paragraphs on page 22, being lines 1 to 8, inclusive. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys: For salaries of United States district attorneys and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, fiscal year 1923, \$18,754.28: *Provided*, That United States district attorneys and their regular assistants may be granted a per diem of not to exceed \$4 in lieu of subsistence, instead of, but under the conditions prescribed for, the present allowance for actual expenses of subsistence.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to ask the chairman of the committee why it is there is only \$4 per day allowed here to the United States district attorney while in the revenue bill which was passed a few days ago there was provided for traveling expenses not less than \$7 a day. There ought to be some rule by which these different departments should have the same allowance.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The law provides for \$4.

Mr. MADDEN. This is a deficiency bill for 1923. The year has already closed. The obligation was created and they did not have money enough to meet the obligation.

Mr. McKEOWN. I understand that so far as this bill is concerned they could only make it the amount the Government owed them?

Mr. MADDEN. Certainly.

Mr. McKEOWN. But I wanted to bring up the question of why there should not be a general level made for all the departments so there would be no discrimination.

Mr. MADDEN. I presume, quite likely, there should be a general level, but you know the job of our committee is not to invite extravagance but to prevent extravagance.

Mr. McKEOWN. I am simply calling the attention of the House to the fact that we do make a discrimination between the various departments.

Mr. MADDEN. It is very nice of the gentleman to call our attention to this, and we will try to keep them on a level, if we can; but keep them down to the lower level and not the higher one.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington: For drilling wells and providing necessary storage facilities for water, \$60,000, to remain available until June 30, 1925.

For the construction of a scow and gridiron for the same, \$4,500.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Is that authorized for the penitentiary at McNeil Island?

Mr. MADDEN. The situation at McNeil Island Penitentiary is just like this. In the first place they have run out of water, and all the water they have to supply the needs of the institution is what they get from wells that are on land that has to be rented. These lands are rented only temporarily. Our wells have given out. This is a work in progress. It is a development of the institution that must be maintained.

Mr. McKEOWN. What depth are these wells to be?

Mr. MADDEN. Nobody knows how deep they will have to go. They have no water now.

Mr. McKEOWN. Has there been some estimate showing that \$60,000 will be necessary for these wells?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. It seems like a very large sum for that purpose.

Mr. MADDEN. They have to have storage tanks and a pipe line.

Mr. McKEOWN. Is the land limited where the penitentiary is located?

Mr. MADDEN. It is on an island, and they can drill for the wells only on that island. There are only two or three places where they can get any water at all now, and they do not know how deep they will have to go.

Mr. McKEOWN. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Navy Department—

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MADDEN offered the following amendment: On page 27, after line 19, insert as a new paragraph the following:

"The appropriation of \$6,500,000 for making changes in the turret guns of certain battleships so as to increase the range of such guns, contained in the deficiency appropriation act, approved March 4, 1923, is hereby repealed."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the committee to this situation. In the first place, the Navy Department came to the Committee on Appropriations and requested last year the sum of \$6,500,000 with which to elevate the turret guns on battleships so as to increase their range. They came with the information that the turret guns on the English battleships had been elevated so as to give them a longer range, and that the \$6,500,000 would enable them to place the turret guns on our battleships on an equality with the guns on the English battleships. The committee was rather doubtful about the wisdom of authorizing the appropriation. The Naval Affairs Committee had given some consideration to the question and they reported a bill favoring the appropriation, but the bill was not passed. We had some doubt, as I say, about the propriety of it under the treaty in respect to the limitation of armaments and we wrote in the appropriation a provision that the money would not be used if it was a violation of the treaty. I think it turned out that our fears were more than verified.

The information which the Navy Department had upon which the appropriation was based was erroneous. Secretary Hughes made the following statement:

In my speech at New Haven on December 29, 1922, I made the following statement with respect to alterations in the British capital ships:

"The result is that in a considerable number of British ships bulges have been fitted, elevations of turret guns increased, and turret loading arrangements modified to conform to the increased elevations.

"In making this statement I relied upon specific information which had been furnished by the Navy Department, and which, of course, the Navy Department believed to be entirely trustworthy.

"The Department of State has been advised by the British Government categorically 'that no alterations have been made in the elevation of the turret guns of any British capital ships since they were placed in commission,' and, further, 'that no additional deck protection has been provided since February 6, 1922, the date of the signing of the Washington treaty.'

"It gives me pleasure to make this correction, as it is desired that there should be no public misapprehension."

Acting Secretary Roosevelt assumed responsibility for the data used by Secretary Hughes, but declared it had been based "on information believed to be reliable by the department," and said:

"The Navy Department in the hearings before Congress stated that the elevation of the turret guns on the British capital ships had been and was being increased. This statement was based on information believed to be thoroughly reliable by the department.

"The British admiralty has informed the department that this is not the case, that the elevation of the turret guns on British capital ships is the same as when these ships were originally commissioned. This places the matter beyond further question, and the department takes pleasure in correcting its previous statement in consonance with the above."

Inasmuch as the money appropriated for the elevation of the turret guns was not used because of an order issued by the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States, and inasmuch as the Committee on Appropriations believed it should not be used until further action be taken by Congress, and believing further that the money was appropriated under a misapprehension, the committee now believes it ought to be repealed, and that is the purpose of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For fiscal year 1923, \$192,571.20.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman of the committee whether it is true that the service which the Post Office Department used to perform of supplying addresses in cities where the letters were inadequately addressed has been terminated. I have heard considerable about it, and not long ago some one advised me in connection with letters sent to different employees, even in the departments in Washington, that about 75 or more were returned on the ground that the addresses were insufficient, and they did not have time to look up the addresses. I do not know whether that came from departments other than the Post Office Department or whether it came through the Post Office Department itself. I have been informed that a service which used to be extremely valuable to the people of the United States of utilizing the directories in the various cities to supply inadequate addresses on letters has been discontinued. If that be true, I think steps should be taken to provide the Post Office Department with funds enough to restore the service.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not know whether that service has been discontinued, but it ought not to be discontinued.

Mr. BRIGGS. It ought not to be.

Mr. MADDEN. I would say further that there is no shortage of funds with which to perform the work. These large deficiency appropriations which are carried in this bill are due to this fact. We gave them practically every dollar that they asked in the Post Office Department for the years that these deficiencies existed; but last year, after we adjourned, the business of the Post Office Department, as did business generally throughout the country, increased very largely. They found themselves unable to conduct the business without putting on additional men.

They had to take the chances on doing that or stop the business, and while I think they may have violated the law, there was nothing else to do but violate the law or stop the business.

Mr. BRIGGS. I can appreciate the effort made to continue the service to the country and I think it was a very commendable one.

Mr. MADDEN. I will say to my friend from Texas, if there is any such practice that has been inaugurated to shut down the work of the directory service, which I think is invaluable, I would be very glad to cooperate with anybody to see that it is restored.

Mr. BRIGGS. I have understood it was so, and that unless the letter was addressed absolutely correctly in charge of the house, street, and number that an effort would not be made to deliver such letters, but they would be sent to the general delivery, and it has only recently come to my attention two different times—

Mr. MADDEN. I will be glad—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BRIGGS. I ask for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MADDEN. I will take the question up at once and find out and I will get a reply to the gentleman.

Mr. BRIGGS. I wish the gentleman would, because I am very much interested in this, and if it has been discontinued I desire to see it restored without delay, because I think it is invaluable to the people. It is easy enough for the local authorities to look up these people through such a service and see that such letters are delivered. I also want to say in this connection that I am strongly in favor of sufficient appropriations for the

Post Office Department to carry out their delivery service, and for it not to be curtailed or hampered, as I understand it has been for months past.

Mr. MADDEN. Let me tell the gentleman about that. I would like to get that correct in the Record. It appears that the average increase in the postal business annually is from 5½ to 7 per cent. The increase in the expenses of the Post Office Department for two successive years was about 1½ per cent in one year and 2½ per cent in another, and it seems in their effort to respond to the retrenchment desire they did not increase the force fast enough to meet the growing needs of the business, so they found themselves in an embarrassing situation after Congress adjourned last year and they had to put on 3,200 more clerks, 2,788 carriers and 500 laborers, and these deficiencies are mostly due to that cause.

Mr. BRIGGS. I have not any objection to appropriations for that purpose; I rather feel the Post Office Department owes that to the people and the appropriation ought to be made.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the chairman a question. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if there is any provision made for the Postal Service, or any appropriation made for the purpose of the various letter carriers in a city taking or making a record of all the citizens or voters, or whatever you might call it, on a particular route?

Mr. MADDEN. I do not think so.

Mr. AYRES. I know that was done in the city of Wichita last year.

Mr. MADDEN. I think that would be a violation of the civil-service regulations.

Mr. AYRES. That is just exactly what I think, and I wanted to know.

Mr. MADDEN. I think it would be and I am not in favor of it myself.

Mr. AYRES. It is done just the same.

Mr. MADDEN. I reprehend it, if that is the proper word.

Mr. AYRES. It is.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

For vehicle allowance, the hiring of drivers, the rental of vehicles, and the purchase and exchange and maintenance, including stable and garage facilities, of wagons or automobiles for, and the operation of, screen-wagon and city delivery and collection service, \$400,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned automobiles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding 10 years.

Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking a question of the gentleman from Illinois with respect to allowance for rural carriers for equipment. Is there anything in any of the bills which provides an allowance for these carriers for equipment?

Mr. MADDEN. There is no law authorizing any allowance except the annual compensation. The gentleman, I think, refers to equipment. There is no law authorizing it.

Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia. Is there any law contemplating that?

Mr. MADDEN. The Post Office Committee has that jurisdiction, and I understand they are now considering the propriety or recommending some legislation on the subject.

Mr. CARTER. They have been holding hearings for a week or 10 days. I suggest to the gentleman from West Virginia that the gentleman from Illinois is so familiar with the Post Office Department he can probably give some information.

Mr. MADDEN. I think they are considering it, and I do not know what the attitude will be. I am sure they have been holding hearings, and now I understand they are holding executive sessions to ascertain what kind of a bill should be reported.

Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia. The reason of my inquiry is that a number of constituents in my district have written me about that.

Mr. MADDEN. I get a lot of letters every day about it.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

For payment of limited indemnity for the loss of registered articles in the international mails, in accordance with convention stipulations (Universal Postal Convention, signed May 29, 1906), fiscal year 1921, \$10,000.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

Page 31, lines 17 and 18, strike out "(Universal Postal Convention, signed May 29, 1906)."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, the reason for suggesting that these words be stricken out is that there are other conventions in addition to the one signed in 1906 and we do not want it to appear to be restricted to this one.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.
The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU.

For salaries of two additional members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, appointed under authority of the act of March 4, 1923, fiscal year 1923, \$4,053.57.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to ask the chairman of the committee, Do we make appropriations to pay the salaries of the Farm Loan Board? Is there any provision made by which this money is refunded to the United States?

Mr. MADDEN. All.

Mr. McKEOWN. Comes out of the profits?

Mr. MADDEN. They make an assessment.

Mr. McKEOWN. I wanted to know—

Mr. MADDEN. They have not been doing it in the past, but they are doing it now.

Mr. McKEOWN. I am glad to know it, because they are now a paying proposition and independent of the Treasury.

Mr. MADDEN. And on their own basis.

Mr. McKEOWN. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Refunding taxes illegally collected: For refunding taxes illegally collected under the provisions of sections 3220 and 3689, Revised Statutes, as amended by the acts of February 24, 1919, and November 23, 1921, including the payment of prior year claims, \$105,467,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress of the disbursements hereunder as required by the acts of February 24, 1919, and November 23, 1921.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, some days ago the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] made a statement and extended his remarks in reference to certain bills which had been introduced, touching the modification of the prohibition enforcement act. The impression was made—not intentionally, of course—but in some respects at least it created the impression that those who favored that legislation were attacking the Constitution. I desire, if I may have permission, to extend my remarks and present an argument showing that such legislation as is called for in those bills, 2½ per cent beer, is not attacking the Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

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

Mr. DYER. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Perhaps it is not a fair request for me to make, because the gentleman's bill was confined to 2.75 per cent beer. There was at the same time another group of bills calling for 4 per cent beer and 10 per cent wine. The request I am making may not be fair for the reason I have indicated. Would the gentleman be willing to extend his constitutional discussion to a consideration of 10 per cent wine as well?

Mr. DYER. No. I will say to the gentleman that I have reference only to the bill I introduced at the beginning of the session, not wine or beer or anything except to change the alcoholic content.

Mr. CRAMTON. Then I will not press my point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DYER. This deficiency appropriation bill that we are now considering has an item to provide money to enlarge the Coast Guard for the purpose of having the Coast Guard assist in the enforcement of prohibition by preventing rum smugglers reaching the United States. The amount carried in this bill for that purpose is \$13,850,622. Ever since the adoption of the prohibition amendment the Congress has been continually called upon to appropriate money in increasing amounts to enforce the law. Notwithstanding it has never failed to give all the money asked for this purpose, it is admitted that to-day the effort to enforce this law is the biggest problem that faces the United States Government. This is so as regards liquor smuggling from outside, as well as the illicit manufacture and

sale inside, the United States. The courts, State and Federal, are clogged with these cases. The reason for all this difficulty in enforcing the prohibition law is because it is too drastic. Those who thought that it would be a help for temperance know otherwise now, if they will but see and admit the truth. Real temperance has been put back many years. There is no one denying this fact except the Anti-Saloon League. This organization is continually levying a tribute upon the churches. Of course, the Anti-Saloon League will continue to represent to the churches and the Christian publications that the law is being enforced and that the time will soon come when there will be no such thing as intoxicating liquors in America.

I trust that the Christian people of America, as well as their publications, will investigate this subject themselves and not rely upon the statements coming from the officials of the Anti-Saloon League. I am strongly in favor of temperance. However, I do not believe that real temperance will ever come under the present law. The prohibition enforcement act is too stringent and the American people do not approve of it. The enforcement act ought to be modified so as to permit the manufacture of a light beer. There is no harm in such a product and it would satisfy 65 to 75 per cent of the American people. This large portion of the people would then become aids to enforcing the law, so far as the eighteenth amendment is concerned. The demand for the liquors that are now being smuggled into the United States would be lessened. The expenses for trying to enforce the law would diminish. If a light beer were permitted to be manufactured and sold a tax could be collected from that that would furnish sufficient money to enforce the prohibition law. The American people would thus be relieved of the enormous burdens they now bear in the millions of dollars that are thus annually expended for this purpose. Every time, however, some one suggests this remedy the officials of the Anti-Saloon League, and those they control, cry out that he is trying to destroy the Constitution. They send that statement out to the churches and to its publications, and these people and newspapers, not taking the trouble to investigate the truth, will proclaim the information they get from the Anti-Saloon League. This organization includes me as one of those trying to destroy the Constitution of the United States, because I introduced, on December 5, 1923, a resolution (H. J. Res. 30) to amend the national prohibition act by providing that the alcoholic contents of beverages be changed from not more than one-half of 1 per cent by volume to not more than 2½ per cent by weight. My resolution does not attack the eighteenth amendment. It only seeks to change the enforcement law so as to comply with the prohibition amendment.

The amendment prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and so forth. I claim, and there is abundant proof, that beverages containing 2½ per cent alcohol by weight are not intoxicating. This question has been examined very carefully by physicians, scientists, and so forth, and the universal opinion is that this amount of alcohol in beverages is not intoxicating. My resolution simply says that the alcoholic content of beverages may be increased from the present percentage of not more than one-half of 1 per cent to not more than 2½ per cent. There is no question but what the people want this change made in the present law. I mean by that the great majority of the people. All of the censuses taken by newspapers, organizations, and so forth, have shown this by the preponderance of the votes. Only a few days ago this question was tried out on the radio; and I call attention to a telegram that I received upon the subject, which is as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 10, 1924.

Congressman L. C. DYER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Radio vote on modification of Volstead Act taken by Zenith Edgewater Beach Hotel broadcasting station. Biggest telegraphic vote in history. Up to time of sending this telegram there have been counted and sorted 47,190 telegrams. Of these, 33,786 voted for modification; 13,404 voted against modification. Public has spent over \$30,000 in telegraphing us. The total vote will go well over 50,000. Telegraph offices all over United States crippled by avalanche of business. Had telegraph companies been able to properly handle the vote it would have gone between seventy-five and one hundred thousand. People stood in line waiting to get into telegraph branch offices to file their telegrams. Telegraph companies advise that this telegraphic response is four times greater than the number of telegrams ever received by any other institution, including White House, Congress, New York Stock Exchange, or political conventions. No one can fairly say this vote was padded by any organized group, because votes at the average cost of 75 cents each would make padding too expensive.

E. F. McDONALD, JR.,

President National Association of Broadcasters.

I call attention to the affidavits of a number of leading physicians who have made a professional and scientific examination of this question. They all state, under oath, that beverages containing not more than 2½ per cent alcohol, by weight, are not intoxicating. I do not wish to burden the RECORD with many of these affidavits and only include a few. They are as follows:

Hobart Amory Hare, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I. I reside at 1801 Spruce Street, in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

"II. I am professor of therapeutics, materia medica, and diagnosis in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and have been such for the last 28 years. Prior to that time I was demonstrator of experimental therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania. During the last 28 years I have been visiting physician to the Jefferson Hospital and to other hospitals. I received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and bachelor of science in 1885. I am a member of the following societies: American Physiological Society, Association of American Physicians, American Medical Association, and the Pathological Society of Philadelphia.

"III. I am the author of the following works: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics With Special Reference to the Application of Remedial Measures in Disease and Their Employment Upon a Rational Basis, octavo of 1,023 pages, seventeenth edition, published in 1918 by Lea & Febiger, of Philadelphia and New York, which said work has been translated into the Chinese and Korean languages; Diagnosis in the Office and at the Bedside, the Use of Symptoms and Physical Signs in the Diagnosis of Disease, octavo of 548 pages, seventh edition, published in 1914 by Lea & Febiger; Text Book of the Practice of Medicine for Students and Practitioners, octavo of 969 pages, third edition, published in 1915 by Lea & Febiger; National Standard Dispensatory, Containing the Natural History, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Actions, and Uses of Medicines, in conjunction with Charles Caspari, jr., Phar. D., and Henry H. Rusby, M. D., octavo of 2,081 pages, third edition, published in 1916 by Lea & Febiger; and of various essays dealing with the action of drugs upon the human body.

"IV. It is not generally known that there is produced in the human body every day certain quantities of alcohol, not infinitesimal, but in very definite amount, and for this reason alcohol can not be considered a foreign substance, and therefore can be considered as being practically at all times present in the human body. This alcohol is produced principally, if not entirely, by fermentation processes in the intestinal tube; it is absorbed and is contained in the fluids and tissues of the body in general.

"It appears, therefore, that the body is accustomed daily to the utilization or oxidation of a certain percentage of alcohol which is utilized in exactly the same manner as alcohol which is produced outside the body and then swallowed in ordinary quantity. For these reasons, alcohol can not be considered as a foreign substance to which the tissues are entirely unaccustomed, and the effects which it produces are governed entirely by the quantity ingested and by the ability of the body to deal with a substance with which it is qualified to deal. If taken in such quantities as to be beyond the power of the body to utilize it or oxidize it, it, like every other substance capable of being swallowed, is capable of producing evil effects. This is true, for example, of water and ordinary table salt. In other words, the question of the power or influence of a given substance introduced into the body is determined by the quantity and concentration of that substance. In general terms, the greater the quantity and the greater the concentration, the greater the effect, and conversely the smaller the quantity and the greater the dilution, the less the effect. Salt, if taken in strong solution, irritates the stomach and causes vomiting, or if not vomited causes such an outpouring of liquid from the tissues of the body into the stomach and intestines as to cause diarrhea. So, too, it is generally known that a considerable quantity of 50 per cent solution of alcohol when taken undiluted may, by its irritant action on the stomach, produce injury, or by its rapid absorption into the blood may produce a condition which is commonly called drunkenness. On the other hand, it is generally recognized that the same quantity of alcohol when diluted with water, so that the alcohol content by per cent is low, is absorbed so slowly as to be deprived of its power or influence in direct ratio with the degree of its dilution. This is due to the fact that the dilution results in a greater volume of fluid having to be absorbed with a consequent slow or delayed entrance of the alcohol into the blood, so that there is at no time a very large quantity in that fluid. During the time of this slow absorption the system is busily engaged in

oxidizing or destroying the alcohol as it enters in comparatively small quantities, with the result that the total quantity of alcohol present in the blood at a given moment is comparatively small. In one instance the alcohol may be said to be toxic because it overwhelms the ability of the body to deal with it, just as water may be toxic when taken in such quantity that the body can not deal with it. On the other hand, if alcohol is taken so that the body can deal with and destroy it, minute by minute, there is never a time at which it can act as alcohol and therefore can not exercise any intoxicating properties.

"It follows from the foregoing that if a man drinks a considerable quantity of alcohol of such concentration as to equal 50 per cent, it will enter his blood more rapidly than if it is in diffuse form and, therefore, more rapidly than he can deal with it, whereas if he drinks a liquid containing a comparatively small percentage of alcohol, or, in other words, alcohol in a highly diluted form, it may be delivered to those parts of the body which utilize or oxidize the alcohol so slowly that it will never be present in sufficient quantity to produce any of the definite effects caused by alcohol which has escaped oxidation. The rapidity with which an alcoholic fluid is swallowed and the degree of its dilution to a large extent determines its effects, or, in other words, a man in one or two swallows, or one drink, of a 50 per cent solution would take as much alcohol as would a man who ingested about 1 pint of beer. The dilution in the pint of beer results in so slow an absorption of the alcohol content present as to give the body an opportunity to deal with or oxidize it as it is absorbed.

"As illustrative of the delaying effect of dilution upon the absorption of alcohol, attention may be called to the well-known fact that all the strong alcoholic beverages commonly used produce their effect much more mildly if food is taken with them than if they are taken without food.

"These deductions are supported by the following practical observations:

"1. I have in times past taken as much as 1 quart of beer in one hour without any manifestations of intoxication, the said beer containing a higher percentage of alcohol than 2.75 per cent, by weight, although I am not an habitual user of beer of other alcoholic beverages.

"2. I have frequently observed many other persons do likewise.

"3. I have given whisky and brandy containing amounts of alcohol far in excess of the quantity of alcohol contained in 2.75 per cent beer in a quantity that a person can ordinarily drink several times a day without noticing symptoms of intoxication.

"4. A careful study of the report of the Central Control Board of Great Britain (liquor traffic), published in 1918, which board was composed, in part, of men recognized the world over as authorities upon the influence of drugs or medicines upon the living body, confirms the opinions reached by me from personal experience and observation.

"From these personal experiences and observations and considerations of the literature on the subject I am of the opinion that beer containing not to exceed 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight is not intoxicating under the legal definition of that term.

"HOBART AMORY HARE."

John Marshall, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I. I reside at 1718 Pine Street, in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

"II. I am professor of chemistry and toxicology in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, and have been such for upward of 20 years past, and was dean of the faculty of medicine at the said university from 1892 to 1902. I studied chemistry at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution I was graduated with the degree of M. D. In 1878, and thereafter I pursued special studies in chemistry in Europe at the University of Goettingen and at the University of Tuebingen, from which latter institution I was graduated with the degree of Nat. Sc. D.

"III. I am coauthor with G. E. Abbot of a work entitled 'Course for systematic qualitative testing,' and coauthor with Edgar F. Smith of a work entitled 'Chemical analysis of the urine'; and I translated Medicus's Qualitative Analysis, and I have contributed articles to various chemical journals both in this country and abroad.

"IV. I am a member of the following scientific societies: American Chemical Society; American Society of Biological Chemists; American Physiological Society, and American Philosophical Society.

"V. In considering the intoxicating effects of an alcoholic beverage that may be ingested by man we must necessarily consider the effect of the alcohol which by process of absorption

passes into the blood. It then becomes important to consider the proportion which said alcohol in the blood bears to the total amount of blood in the body. It is the alcohol in the blood which by direct action on the brain manifests itself in certain disturbances of mental faculties and bodily functions that at a certain point may be regarded as intoxication.

"VI. Accompanying the process of the absorption of the alcohol so ingested from a beverage containing alcohol, there is the constant process of oxidation; that is, destruction of the alcohol in the body, which causes a constant diminution of the total content of the alcohol in the blood. If the process of oxidation of the alcohol in the blood is more rapid than the process of absorption, there never can be any question of intoxication, because there will never be at any one time sufficient alcohol in the blood to produce the effects known as intoxication. It is only when the process of oxidation does not keep pace with the process of absorption of the alcohol in the blood and the process of absorption continues by progressive degrees to exceed the diminution caused by the oxidation of the alcohol in the blood that intoxication can be any possibility result.

"VII. I have considered the published results of experiments that have been conducted by others on the intoxicating effects of alcohol. I likewise have observed to some extent the effects of the drinking of beer. These data have emphasized the fact that low percentages of alcohol in beverages materially reduce and in some instances make the same negligible as intoxicating agents, as alcoholic intoxication is generally understood and construed. In considering whether or not beer containing not to exceed 2.75 per cent by weight of alcohol produces the condition that is ordinarily recognized as intoxication or drunkenness, consideration must be given to the volume and dilution of such beverage ingested and the action of the same upon the process of absorption in the stomach and bowels resulting in the introduction of a given amount of alcohol into the blood. It has been shown that the presence of 0.134 per cent to 0.153 per cent of alcohol in the blood produces the condition generally recognized as intoxication or drunkenness. Based upon the above experiments, the quantity of beer containing 2.75 per cent by weight of alcohol that would be required to be ingested to furnish 0.153 per cent of alcohol in the blood at the time when the maximum quantity of alcohol is present in the blood of a man weighing 69 kilograms, would therefore be 3,185 cubic centimeters, or 3 quarts and 11.7 ounces of the beer, a quantity manifestly beyond the capacity of the human stomach, and a quantity in excess of the amount that is practically drunk by an ordinary man in 30 minutes.

"VIII. One of the experiments resulting in the deductions above referred to was made with wine containing 10.35 per cent by volume of alcohol and obviously the effects observed in that case were more rapid than would be the case in the more diluted beer containing 2.75 per cent by weight of alcohol.

"IX. In view of the foregoing I would not consider that beer with an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent by weight should be regarded as an intoxicating beverage.

"JOHN MARSHALL."

Smith Ely Jelliffe, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I. I am a physician, duly registered and licensed to practice in the State of New York, and have been so licensed and registered since 1889.

"II. I am a graduate of Columbia University, with degrees of M. D., A. M., and Ph. D. I first served as interne in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, 1889-90, and in the hospitals of Vienna, Paris, and London in 1890, 1891, 1892. I engaged in general practice in 1890-1893. I was assistant pathologist, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, for three years, and clinical assistant to the board of health, Brooklyn, and became instructor and later professor of toxicology and pharmacognosy in Columbia University, department of pharmacy, in 1894, and held such position for a period of about 15 years. I was clinical assistant in the department of neurology, Columbia University, for 10 years, from 1900 to about 1910; visiting neurologist in the City Hospital, an institution under the jurisdiction of the department of charities of the city of New York, having about 300 beds, for acute chronic nervous troubles; professor of psychiatry, Fordham University, for about five years, until about 1914; instructor in materia medica, College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of New York, Columbia University, 1906 to 1910; associate professor of nervous and mental diseases, Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School, New York City, 1913 to 1918; consulting neurologist, Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island, for the past 15 years. I have been managing editor of a publication called *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases* since 1900. I am a member of the following scientific societies: Ameri-

can Neurological Association, a national society of specialists in neurology; American Medical Psychological Association, a national society of specialists in psychiatry; American Psycho-Pathological Society, a society of specialists in psychopathology (president of this society in 1917-18); American Psycho-Analytic Society; New York Neurological Society (president 1912 and 1913); New York Psychiatric Society, and member of local, State, and national general medical societies, including the New York Academy of Medicine. After graduation I spent approximately five years in post-graduate study in clinics and hospitals of France, Germany, Italy, England, and the United States, in the study of nervous and mental diseases at intervals of from three months to two years continuous residence. I was editor of the *Medical News*, a weekly medical journal from 1903 to 1908; associate editor of the *New York Medical Journal* 1908 to 1910 and 1917 to 1919; associate editor of the *Psycho-Analytic Review* and associate editor *Nervous and Mental Monograph Series*, a series of monographs devoted to diseases of the nervous system, 30 of which monographs have been issued since 1909; and author of 100 short articles on subjects devoted to the specialties mentioned. I have translated 8 to 10 works from the French, German, and Italian into English on nervous and mental diseases. I am coauthor and editor with Dr. William A. White, of Washington, D. C., of *Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, octavo, 2 volumes, 1,600 pages, Lea & Febiger, of New York and Philadelphia, publisher, and coauthor with Dr. William A. White of *Diseases of the Nervous System*, octavo, 1 volume, 1,000 pages, 2 editions, Lea & Febiger, publisher, New York and Philadelphia.

"III. I first became interested in the action of alcohol while I was an instructor at Columbia University. I made special experimental studies for four or five years, psychological investigations, as well with students and animals, and made a number of extensive experimental studies with animals and men on changes in the nervous tissues due to acute and chronic poisoning, alcoholic and otherwise, some of the results of which have been incorporated in some of the articles referred to, especially studies on multiple neuritis and Korsakow psychosis, and the mentality of the alcoholic, morphine, heroin, alcohol, and other drug addicts. In addition I have seen thousands of acute and chronic alcoholic cases in the wards of the City Hospital, Bellevue, Bloomingdale Hospital, the Government Hospital for the Insane, Binghamton State Hospital, Hospital of La Salpetriere in Paris, and the Charity Hospital in Berlin, and to a great extent I have made psychological investigation in private practice of patients addicted to the various grades of alcoholism.

"IV. Practically all of the older data relative to the subject of alcoholism and the taking of beer or light wines pertain to solutions of from 4 to 12 per cent of alcohol, and there are practically no available data that can be said to be scientific or medically reliable on beers containing less than 4 or 5 per cent of alcohol by weight.

"V. A very wide investigation of the literature of the subject reveals that nearly all of the statistics concerning beer drinking dealt with beers of from 6 to 10 per cent in strength. The extensive psychological and neuro-muscular experiments of Kraepelin were conducted on beers and alcoholic beverages of far greater alcoholic strength than 2.75 per cent by weight. In some of these cases the alcohol percentage was not stated and the results of these experiments are thereby entirely vitiated.

"VI. From my personal experience and investigation and from observations made upon others, as well as from my study of the experiences, investigations, and experiments recorded by others in the scientific literature of many countries, I am of the opinion that beer or any beverage which contains not to exceed 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight, when consumed by an ordinary man or woman, in such quantities as the human stomach can ordinarily hold, is not intoxicating.

"SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M. D."

William John Gies, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I. I reside at No. 609 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, and am professor of Biological Chemistry in the School of Medicine of Columbia University.

"II. I received the following degrees from Pennsylvania College: Bachelor of science in 1893, master of science in 1896, and doctor of science in 1914; and from Yale University the degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1894, and doctor of philosophy in 1897.

"III. I was assistant to Professor Chittenden of Yale from 1894 to 1898, at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University; and for five years more, that is, from 1898 to 1903, I assisted Professor Chittenden in the Laboratory of Physiological

Chemistry in the School of Medicine of Columbia University, of which Professor Chittenden, during that period, was the non-resident director. I have held the following university positions in relation to teaching and research in biological chemistry:

"Assistant in physiological chemistry, Yale University, from 1894 to 1898; instructor in physiology, Yale University, from 1895 to 1898; instructor in physiological chemistry, Columbia University, from 1898 to 1902; adjunct professor of physiological chemistry, Columbia University, from 1902 to 1905; professor of biological chemistry, Columbia University, from 1905 to date; professor of biological chemistry, New York College of Pharmacy, from 1904 to date; professor of biological chemistry, Teachers' College, Columbia University, from 1909 to date. I am a member of the following societies, admission to which is determined by experience and achievement in original investigation: American Philosophical Society; American Physiological Society; American Biochemical Society (secretary, 1906 to 1909); American Pharmacological Society; American Chemical Society; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (secretary, 1903 to 1909; president, 1917 to 1919).

"I have been secretary of the faculty of the School of Medicine of Columbia University since 1905, and a scientific director of the New York Botanical Garden since 1910.

"IV. I have had general experience in biological chemistry and have done original work in that field. I have been an investigator, since 1895, of the effects of foods, poisons, and other substances, including alcohol, on the bodies of plants, animals, and human beings. I have conducted many analyses of the parts of plants, animals, and human beings for the identification in them of normal and abnormal substances, including alcohol. I have published many papers on the results of my investigations since 1896 in leading American journals devoted to original research. I am at the present managing editor of two research journals, namely, the *Biochemical Bulletin* and the *Journal of Dental Research*; also editor of the *Biological Department of Chemical Abstracts*.

"V. It is well known that the main effect of alcohol on the human body is the effect that is registered on the brain and nervous system in general, and that the action is narcotic in character. Scientific knowledge on the mode of action of alcohol is summed up in the following conclusions in the report of the advisory committee to the British Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), as stated on pages IX and 125 of the printed copy (1917):

"Apart from the results of its continued excessive use, the main effects of alcohol that have any real significance are due to its action on the nervous system. * * * The result of scientific research concerning the action of alcohol on the respiration, the circulation, the digestion, the muscular system, is to show that, as far as direct action is concerned, alcohol, when administered in moderate doses, in dilute form and at sufficient intervals, has no effect of any serious and practical account. A further conclusion of capital importance which emerges with equal clearness is that the action of alcohol on the nervous system is essentially sedative, and * * * is not truly stimulant."

"VI. After ingested alcohol passes from the stomach, through the walls of the stomach or intestines, or both, into the blood, it is distributed in the blood to all parts of the body, where a large proportion of the alcohol is consumed by the familiar process of oxidation. In this process of consumption, the affected alcohol entirely disappears. The effect that alcohol produces on the nervous system is the effect, in the main, that is induced by that portion of the circulated alcohol that is not yet thus oxidized or eliminated. The alcohol that is oxidized yields to the body, in this process, its full equivalent of heat energy. This fact explains why alcohol is, to this extent, regarded as a food. The amount of alcohol circulating in the blood of a human being that experiment has shown is required to induce mild intoxication, is an amount that is somewhat above 0.1 per cent of the blood in such subject.

"VII. Considering the fact well established that the amount of alcohol necessarily present in the blood to induce intoxication must be above one-tenth of 1 per cent (0.1), the question arises whether the accumulation of this minimum proportion is affected by any of the qualities of such a beverage as beer. It is obvious, of course, that the smaller the proportion of alcohol in the beer the greater must be the volume of the beverage taken in order to present a quantity of alcohol that would yield in the blood this minimum proportion. But the greater the volume of beer taken into the stomach the sooner the sense of satiety is attained and the weaker becomes the inclination to take a quantity of this beverage sufficient to yield this minimum proportion of alcohol to the blood.

"VIII. It is obvious, of course, that, when an alcoholic beverage is taken into a stomach that already contains food, or when such a beverage is taken into a stomach with food, the quantity of the beverage that can be ingested as a maximum is thus automatically

reduced and the proportion of alcohol in the mixture in the stomach is correspondingly less than that in the beverage itself, so that the larger the quantity of food to be digested with an alcoholic beverage, all other things being equal, the smaller the maximum proportion of alcohol to be registered in the blood.

"On these matters the advisory committee of the British Central Board (Liquor Traffic) has reported (1917) as follows (p. 90):

"As our practical conclusion, then, from the evidence at present available, we may say that any form of alcoholic liquor can cause drunkenness, if such a quantity of it is taken, at once or within a short time, as will lead to the presence of the drug in the blood above a certain proportion, which in the case of the average healthy adult may be put provisionally at from 0.15 to 0.2 per cent. From the point of view of the prevention of drunkenness, the superiority of the more dilute beverages, such as the lighter beers and natural wines, is therefore mainly due to the fact that the bulk of the fluid makes it difficult for the drinker to consume a very large dose of alcohol within a moderate period."

"IX. Dilution (low percentage) of alcohol in the beverage, and diminution in the volume of the beverage in the stomach (by admixture with food), are mechanical factors that keep down the proportion of alcohol in the blood of the individual involved, and may wholly prevent the alcohol in the beverage from rising to an inebriating proportion in the blood. Beer also tends to retard somewhat the passage of the contents of the stomach into the intestine, by diminishing the number and force of the ordinary muscular movements of the stomach, thus slowing up also the general absorption of the contained alcohol. The contained food matter in beer has likewise a retarding action, indirectly at least, on the passage of the mixture into the intestine from the stomach and on the passage of the alcohol into the blood.

"X. Any influence, such as those mentioned above, that involves a lowered proportion of alcohol in the beverage taken, diminution in the volume of the beverage ingested, or delay in the transmission of the alcohol in the beverage from the stomach into the intestine reduces the amount that represents the maximum accumulation (proportion) of alcohol in the blood, in a particular individual under given circumstances, because the total quantity of alcohol that passes into the blood enters it more slowly, is relatively less in amount, and the oxidative processes for the physiological disposition of the alcohol that enters the blood and thence the tissues are correspondingly more completely and promptly effective.

"I have been asked for an opinion as to whether beer containing 2.75 per cent, by weight, is capable of causing intoxication. As intoxication or drunkenness is commonly understood and legally defined, I am of the opinion that beer with an alcohol content not to exceed 2.75 per cent, by weight, is not capable of causing intoxication and should not be considered an intoxicating beverage.

"My opinion is based on the following facts:

"I have frequently seen men take as much as 1 quart of beer within one hour without any manifestations of intoxication, said beer containing a higher percentage of alcohol than 2.75 per cent, by weight.

"As to the evidence of laboratory investigation: This evidence is too abundant to be quoted in its entirety, but the following facts are to the point:

"In November, 1916, the Central Control Board of Great Britain (Liquor Traffic) appointed an advisory committee to consider, among other things, the physiological effect of alcohol. That committee was composed of eminent scientific men.

"The committee prepared, 'as a provisional basis for further research,' a review of 'the existing state of scientific knowledge regarding the action of alcohol on the human organism. The conclusions represent the unanimous judgment of the committee.'

"According to the findings of this committee of the central control board, definite intoxication in man does not occur until the concentration of alcohol in the circulating blood of the body rises above one-tenth of 1 per cent, and fifteen-hundredths of 1 per cent of alcohol in the blood caused mild intoxication. The dose of alcohol required to yield this proportion of alcohol in the blood—one-tenth of 1 per cent—is approximately 1 part of alcohol per 1,000 of body weight. If a man weighing 70 kilograms takes alcohol to the amount of 1 to 1,000 of his weight, he will take 1 gram per kilo, or 70 grams.

"If such a man takes 2½ liters of beer having an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent, by weight, he will take 68.75 grams of alcohol, and at its highest point of concentration he will have an amount of alcohol in his blood that bears the ratio to the total blood content of his body of about 1 to 1,000. The amount of blood in such a person's body is, according to Haldane, about 3,500 grams, so that he would have about 3.5 grams of alcohol in his blood at the highest point of concentration. As a matter of fact, our man, weighing 70 kilos, under the conditions specified, would

have this proportion of alcohol—one-tenth of 1 per cent—in his blood only for a very short period, and would have to take 3½ liters of such 2.75 per cent beer practically at one time to get fifteen-hundredths of 1 per cent of alcohol into his blood. This would be approximately a gallon of such beer, a quantity far in excess of the capacity of the stomach.

"Chittenden and Mendel state that if 6 to 8 cubic centimeters of alcohol are swallowed in beer, it takes one-half hour for 80 to 90 per cent of the alcohol to be absorbed. Assuming that the rate of absorption of the alcohol is constant, then if it takes one-half hour to absorb 6 to 8 cubic centimeters in beer, it will take approximately four times as long, or two hours, to absorb the 34.8 cubic centimeters in 1 liter of such 2.75 per cent beer.

"In discussing the question of the quantity of absolute alcohol that can be completely oxidized in the body, so that there will be none remaining to exercise injurious influences upon the tissues, Hutchison, in his work entitled 'Food and the Principles of Dietetics,' states (p. 348) that '1 to 1½ fluid ounces'—that is, 29.6 to 44.4 cubic centimeters—is about the amount that can be completely oxidized in the body in one day, and in such a way that none of its paralyzing or narcotic effects are manifested and none appears in the urine,' and further observes that this is equivalent to at least 20 ounces of 5 per cent beer. This would mean that the body could completely oxidize or destroy the total alcoholic content of about 1.1 liters (of the beer with alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent by weight).

"As a matter of fact, it is more than 1.1 liters, because 20 ounces imperial measure, which Hutchison uses, is 1 imperial pint, and 1 imperial pint is equivalent to 19.2 fluid ounces in wine measure, the wine pint being 16 fluid ounces.

"To quote Hutchison again (p. 349):

"A factor which must influence any calculation as to the amount of alcohol which can safely be consumed daily is the form and mode in which the alcohol is taken. It will be generally conceded that the same quantity of alcohol is less likely to be injurious if taken in a dilute than in a concentrated form. It must be evident also that an amount of alcohol which would be harmful if swallowed at one time may be free from risk if spread evenly over the day. The danger to be avoided is flooding the circulation at one time with an amount which it is beyond the power of the cells to oxidize."

"The above-mentioned report (p. 88) puts mild intoxication at 8½ ounces of absolute alcohol or more than 4 pints of beer of average strength containing 4 per cent of alcohol for a man weighing 140 pounds.

"All this does not allow, however, for slowness of absorption due to dilution.

"To quote the British control board again (pp. 90-91):

"The superiority of the more dilute beverages, such as the lighter beers and natural wines, is therefore mainly due to the fact that the bulk of the fluid makes it difficult for the drinker to consume a very large dose of alcohol within a moderate period."

"And again, on page 131 of the report:

"We deal here solely with the physiological aspect of the alcohol question, and our consideration of this aspect leads us to recognize that the agreeable effects which the majority of people experience from the use of alcoholic beverages can be produced by doses of alcohol moderate in quantity and taken in adequate dilution and at sufficient intervals, which will not in normally constituted persons be attended with appreciable risk to physical or mental health."

"And again on page 133:

"The temperate consumption of alcoholic liquors in accordance with these rules of practice may be considered to be physiologically harmless in the case of the large majority of normal adults; and this conclusion, it may be added, is fully borne out by the massive experience of mankind in wine-drinking and beer-drinking countries."

"As the capacity of the human stomach of an adult even when moderately distended ranges from three to five pints, it is manifest that an intoxicating quantity of 2.75 per cent beer could not be taken under ordinary conditions, especially with food accompanying it or already in the stomach.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the beer of alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent by weight is not an intoxicating beverage.

"WILLIAM J. GIES."

Abraham A. Brill, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

"I. I am a physician, duly registered and licensed to practice in the State of New York.

"II. I was graduated from New York University in 1901 with the degree of Ph. B. and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1903 with the degree of M. D.

"III. Since graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City I have devoted my time to the study and treatment of mental and nervous diseases and was for five years assistant physician at the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane at Central Islip, N. Y.; during the years 1907 and 1908 I was resident physician at the Clinic of Psychiatry at Zurich, Switzerland; I was for several years chief at the Clinic of Psychiatry at Columbia University of New York, and assistant professor at the Post Graduate Hospital Medical School; I was also chief of the neurological department of Beth Israel Hospital and visiting physician of the Neurological Hospital of the city of New York and also visiting psychiatrist to the Department of Correction of New York City.

"IV. I am a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, Medical Society of the County of New York, American Medico-Psychological Association, New York Neurological Association, American Psychoanalytic Association, and the American Psychopathological Society. For several years past I have made reviews for the Journal of Mental Diseases and the Journal of Abnormal Psychology. I am the author of 'Psychoanalysis, Its Theories and Application,' and have published over 50 monographs devoted to neuropsychiatric subjects and have also translated a number of books dealing with neuropsychiatric subjects, among which are 'The Psychopathology of Everyday Life,' 'The Interpretation of Dreams,' 'Wit and the Unconscious,' 'Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex,' 'Psychology of Dementia Precox,' 'Totem and Taboo,' and 'Selected Papers on Hysteria and other Psychoneuroses.'

"V. I have for many years taken a keen interest in the subject of inebriety, especially in its psychological aspects, and have examined a great number of persons suffering from various manifestations of alcoholism.

"VI. I am acquainted with the substance now known and sold as 'war beer' both from my own consumption of the same and from being in company of others who have drunk it, which substance, I am informed and verily believe, has an alcoholic content not to exceed 2.75 per cent by weight, and from my experience and observation I am of the opinion that such beer which is now made and sold would not tend to cause inebriation or alcoholism in any average normal adult drinking the same, but on the contrary it exerts a very beneficial effect, and in my opinion it would be impossible for any such person to drink a sufficient quantity of this substance to cause drunkenness.

"ABRAHAM A. BRILL."

James J. Walsh, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I. I am a physician, duly registered and licensed to practice in the State of New York, and reside at No. 110 West Seventy-fourth Street, in the city of New York, of the State of New York.

"II. I was graduated from Fordham University, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1884 and master of arts in 1885. During the years 1889 and 1890 I did research work in physics and chemistry at Woodstock College, Maryland, which is the ecclesiastical department of the Georgetown University, Washington. I graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, and I was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by Fordham University in 1900. During 1895 and 1896 I did research work in hygiene and bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania. I spent the next 27 months abroad, doing research work in pathology, mental and nervous diseases, and general medicine. I did research work at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, with Professor Roux for about six months, during which time I studied neurology at the Hospital Salpêtrière. I spent five months studying at the Allgemeine Krankenhaus at Vienna, and worked for one year and two months with Professor Virchow at his private laboratory in Berlin. For two years, from 1899 to 1900, I was assistant and instructor in general medicine at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates, and from 1901 to 1905 I was adjunct professor of general medicine at this institution. I am and have been for the past 20 years on the editorial staff of the New York Medical Journal, and for 15 years on the editorial staff of the Journal of the American Medical Association. I am and have been for about 15 years collaborating editor of the International Clinics, a quarterly of illustrated clinical lectures. For about seven years I was medical editor of the New York Herald. From 1905 to 1912 I was dean and professor of functional nervous diseases and of the history of medicine at Fordham University, school of medicine, and I am and have been for about 15 years professor of physiological psychology at the Cathedral College, New York. For the past two years I have been medical director of the sociological department of Fordham University. For the past 20 years I have been consulting physician to Gabriel's Sana-

torium, New York State, and for the past 10 years consulting neurologist to the United Hospitals of Port Chester, N. Y.; St. Agnes' Hospital for Crippled Children, White Plains, N. Y.; Champlain Valley Hospital at Plattsburg, N. Y.; and Mercy Hospital, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. I am and have been for seven years neurologist to the Central Neurological Hospital, New York City.

"III. I am a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I am a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the French Society for the History of Medicine, the Italian Society for the History of Medicine, the German Society for the History of Medicine; honorary member of the Celtic Medical Society of New York, the New Orleans Parish Medical Society, St. Louis Medical History Club, and the Cuyahoga (Ohio) County Medical Society. I have published over 125 monographs upon medical, historical, and sociological subjects and am the author of a book entitled 'Psychotherapy,' including the history of the use of mental influence, directly and indirectly, in healing, and the principles for the application of energies derived from the mind to the treatment of disease, said book being published by D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

"IV. Alcoholism has been a subject of deep interest to me, and I feel that I know well the status of our information as to the action of alcohol upon the human body, both in its physical and psychical manifestations. I have been impressed with the theory which has been advanced by some authorities, that alcohol is produced within our bodies, as referred to by H. C. Woods, in his *Therapeutics*, 1901, pp. 284-290, as follows:

"As Lieben also found that this substance exists in the urine of dogs, horses, and lions, and as A. Rajewski obtained it from healthy rabbits, it must be acknowledged that our present knowledge strongly indicates that alcohol is formed and exists in the normal organism."

"This, in my opinion, explains the well-known fact that the human body tolerates alcohol well, and that while almost every adult takes alcohol in some form or other, comparatively few persons are adversely affected by it, and then only when it is used excessively and in highly concentrated form. It seems to me that this is accounted for by the fact that the power to rapidly burn up or oxidize alcohol is possessed to a remarkable degree by the cells of the body. As an earnest advocate of temperance, I have watched with great interest how the drinking of whisky has given place to the drinking of beer, and I attribute the well-known fact that alcoholism is a disappearing disease largely to this cause.

"V. I have personal experience with the 'war beer' now being sold and which I am told contains 2½ (2.75) per cent of alcohol by weight, and I have noted its mildness, and though I rarely use alcoholic beverages personally, and am very susceptible to the action of alcohol, I have felt scarcely any effect from this beer other than that of a refreshing beverage. From my personal experience, and as a physician, I do not consider beer containing 2½ (2.75) per cent by weight of alcohol an intoxicating beverage.

"JAMES J. WALSH, M. D."

George W. King, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

"I. I am a practicing physician and reside in Jersey City, State of New Jersey. I was graduated from the medical school of the University of Michigan, in 1879, with the degree of doctor of medicine and was duly admitted to practice medicine in the State of New Jersey in the year 1880, and have since that time continued to be a duly licensed practitioner of medicine in that State.

"I took post-graduate course in New York University, and in June, 1881, I was appointed medical director of the Hudson County Hospital for Insane at Secaucus, N. J., and continued in that position until March, 1912, at which time I was made county physician of Hudson County, N. J. As medical director of the said hospital I devoted myself mainly to the study and treatment of nervous and mental diseases.

"II. As medical director of said hospital for the insane I had extensive experience in the study and treatment of the effects of the excessive use of alcohol upon the nervous and mental functions. It was the common practice in that community to send patients who were suffering from the effects of excessive indulgence in alcohol resulting in the derangement or impairment of such functions to the hospital for treatment.

"III. I was county physician from March, 1912, to December, 1916, and in that capacity I was required to examine persons who were committed to the county jail of Hudson County suffering from any form of mental or alcoholic disturbance for the purpose of having their mental status inquired into. In this capacity and during this time I observed a large number of cases of persons who suffered from excessive indulgence in alcohol. In December,

1916, I was again appointed medical director of the Hudson County Hospital for the Insane, which position I have continuously held since then.

"IV. During the long experience that I have had in the capacities mentioned above and in the treatment and care of persons suffering from alcoholic indulgence I have never known of a single case of alcoholism resulting from the drinking of beer, and this is true when the alcoholic content of beer was upward of 4 per cent by weight.

"In the treatment of alcoholism I have always considered both the kind and quantity of alcoholic liquor that a given subject had been indulging in, and in the study of the history of such cases and from my experience I have learned that material disturbance of mental functions or intoxication does not normally result from indulgence in beer drinking.

"V. A beer containing an alcoholic content of not to exceed 2.75 per cent by weight is a beverage of much lower alcoholic content than a beer that has been dispensed heretofore, and such beer, in my opinion, is not intoxicating.

"GEORGE W. KING."

Arthur Perry Hasking, being duly sworn, deposes and says, as follows:

"I. I am a practicing physician and reside at 318 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, Hudson County, N. J. I was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, the Medical School of Columbia University in 1903.

"I served as interne in 1903 and 1904 at the Jersey City Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., and was pathologist at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., from 1904 to 1910. In 1906 I became assistant attending surgeon at that hospital until 1912, when I was made attending neurologist and psychiatrist, a position I still hold. I have been neurologist and psychiatrist at the Jersey City Hospital since 1915, when that department was created. I have been attending neurologist and psychiatrist at Christ Hospital since 1917, and at the Greenville Hospital since 1917, both of which hospitals are in Jersey City, N. J., and at North Hudson Hospital, Weehawken, N. J., since the beginning of 1919, all of which positions I now hold.

"II. In 1910 I was appointed assistant to the county physician of Hudson County, in the State of New Jersey. I had previously been associated pathologically with the office of county physician in an unofficial capacity since 1902, and I have performed practically all the post mortem examinations which came to the office of the county physician since 1902. Since I have been practicing medicine I have personally performed upward of 2,800 autopsies.

"I am a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Hudson County Medical Society, the Physicians and Surgeons Club of Jersey City, N. J., the Aesculapian Club of Jersey City, N. J., the Academy of Medicine of the State of New Jersey, the Essex County Pathological Society, the American Medico-Psychological Association, and the Society of Military Surgeons of the United States.

"III. As assistant to the county physician of Hudson County, N. J., the duties I was called upon to perform and did perform included, among other things, (1) the examination and commitment of insane persons, (2) examination for the advice of the court of all persons who were insane or alleged to be insane, and (3) medical treatment of all prisoners and witnesses in the county jail. The persons who are confined in the county jail are all persons awaiting trial or action by the grand jury and all persons sentenced by police magistrates for short terms of 90 days or less. In Hudson County a large proportion of cases of delirium tremens are sent to the county jail for treatment.

"Since my graduation from medical school my work has been in hospitals where alcoholism has been a continual factor, and my work in the main has been the care of these cases. The Jersey City Hospital is the only hospital in Jersey City which makes special provisions for the care of cases of alcoholism, and consequently nearly all cases of alcoholism in the city hospital requiring care have been treated in the alcoholic ward of this hospital, in which I had served as an interne, and of which, since my appointment to the attending staff, I have had full charge. Many thousands of cases of alcoholism have passed through my hands, and my work as assistant to the county physician has involved the examination and treatment of persons convicted of intoxication and other forms of disorderly conduct. As part of the diagnosis of patients I questioned them, and both from their statements and from my observation and experience of the beer which is being brewed and sold at the present time, which, I am informed and truly believe, contains 2½ per cent alcohol by weight, I have studied the effects of such beer. The patients themselves refer to

the modern beer as 'crippled beer' because it has no 'kick.' From my study, investigation, and experience as a physician, and especially in the treatment of cases having to do with intoxication or alcoholism in various forms, I am of the opinion that the beer which is at present brewed and which, I am informed and verily believe, contains only 2½ per cent alcohol by weight, is not intoxicating.

"ARTHUR PERRY HASKING."

Moses Keschner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, as follows:

"1. I am a practicing physician and reside at No. 264 Seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, city and State of New York.

"I graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, in the class of 1899, and for one year after graduating served as interne at the hospitals of the health department of the city of New York. In 1901 I began the private practice of medicine, which I have continued to this date. In 1909 I was graduated from the New York Law School and admitted to the bar of New York State in 1910, and have made a study of medical jurisprudence. Since January of 1906 I have been at different times visiting physician to the institutions of the department of correction of the city of New York. I was at the Kings County Penitentiary for over one year, New York County Penitentiary for one year, Queens County City Prison and the Manhattan City Prison at frequent intervals, and the remainder of the time and at present at the city prison in Brooklyn, N. Y. During 1914 I was attending neurologist to Beth Israel Hospital, O. P. D. Since February, 1915, I have been adjunct attending neurologist to Montefiore Home and Hospital, New York, and since June, 1915, I have been adjunct attending neurologist to Central Neurological Hospital on Blackwells Island, an institution under the department of public charities of the city of New York.

"I am a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, Medical Society of the County of New York, Eastern Medical Society, New York Neurological Society, and Yorkville Medical Society. I am also one of the contributing editors on neurology to Tice's Practice of Medicine.

"2. In the city prison in Brooklyn I see about 2,000 patients a year suffering from some phase of alcoholism. It has been part of my duty to treat these cases, and as part of my diagnosis I have to ask and ascertain what the patient has been drinking. Since the advent of the beer which is now made and which contains, as I am informed and verily believe, 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight, I have not found a single case of intoxication from such beer. From my study, investigation, and professional experience I am of the opinion that this beer is not intoxicating.

"MOSES KESCHNER."

George Elliot Flint, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"1. I reside at No. 80 West One hundred and sixty-ninth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, city of New York, and am 48 years of age.

"2. I am a graduate of the Woodbridge School of the city of New York, and spent two years in professional study in the school of mines of Columbia University.

"III. From the time I was about 17 years of age I became intensely interested in physical development and made from that time on a special study of that subject. I found from my experience in developing my own body, which at that time was not highly developed, that there are certain fundamental principles governing physical development which must be observed in order that a man should advance in physical well-being. It became apparent to me, from the observations of my own case as well as from the observation of many others that came to my attention during the long period in which I was engaged in the physical training of men, that physical development could be brought about and greatly aided by indulging in periods of intensive and progressive physical activity relieved by periods of rest, giving the body opportunity to recuperate and relax, and that relaxation was quite as important in physical development as is intensive physical activity.

"IV. I observed in this connection that there are classes of persons who are able by the exercise of volition alone to relax from intensive training at various periods in order to get the physical rest that is so requisite in my plan for proper physical improvement; whereas in other cases I found that the mental attitude of the subject is such that he seems unable to exercise such volition to relax and rest, and that it is necessary in such cases to provide some means by which such rest and relaxation can be induced. From my own experience I found that this rest and relaxation, so requisite to proper physical development, were aided by a moderate indulgence in the drinking of ale. I found in the

cases of other subjects that came to my attention that beer would exercise the same function and accomplish the same results. I found that athletes, particularly after the age of 30 years, would go "stale," or, in other words, become overtrained by reason of the fact that they would not or did not sufficiently relax and rest between the periods of intensive training; that this was also due to the fact that such men after intensive training would because of their mature vigor feel that they were able to continue with intensity their physical training, unmindful of the fact that proper periods of rest and relaxation were as important to their ultimate physical development as were their periods of intensive training. In such instances it appeared that the will outdistanced the purely physical functions and overtaxed the physical functions without consciousness on the part of the subject that such operation was going on, with the ultimate result that athletes of this type find that at about middle age the peak of their physical and athletic activity has been reached, and that they are from that time declining in physical strength. This condition is not in accordance with the natural development of the human body and is not a necessary accompaniment or result of intensive physical training. In such cases, had the subjects indulged during the period of their training in sufficient periods of rest and relaxation, they would have found that they would have continued during many years to gain in strength and endurance. I have been convinced of the truth of this statement through my personal dealings with many subjects and have put this theory into practice during a period of many years with great benefit to those who have followed it.

"V. I found in many subjects who did not readily respond to my suggestion for alternating periods of intensive physical training with periods of relaxation that it was necessary and very helpful to have such subjects indulge in a moderate use of beer, ale, or other alcoholic beverages, avoiding always, of course, any excess, as excess in all things is injurious.

"This principle was applied particularly in the case of those who had an insufficient amount of tissue to resist the oxidation processes that go on with any intensive physical activity; in other words, the principle is particularly applicable to persons who are materially underweight for their height and age. As a result, I found that my system of physical training, carried out in this manner, resulted in bringing up those who were materially underweight and who, by reason thereof, were susceptible to diseases that readily attack those who are undernourished and who apparently do not assimilate adequately their food, and that it reduced those who were materially overweight.

"VI. I embodied some observations from my experience in a volume entitled 'Power and Health Through Progressive Exercise,' which was published in 1905 by Baker & Taylor, New York. The introduction to that book was written by my father, the late Austin Flint, M. D., in which introduction he approved the principles I had expressed.

"VII. By reason of my great interest in physical development and the human body I have been keen to observe the evidence of alcohol upon the human system when used either in its concentrated form, as in whisky, brandy, cordials, or the like, and in the more diluted forms of light wines, ales, and beers. I have particularly observed that while the habitual use in excess of liquors with high alcoholic content occasionally produced the alcohol habit or chronic inebriety, that effect was never produced by the lighter alcoholic drinks, such as the light wines, ales, and beers. It is well known that a large proportion of the population moderately indulge in the lighter alcoholic beverages containing not more than 8 or 10 per cent of alcohol, yet that few become, through that indulgence, addicted to the use of alcohol in such manner as to produce inebriety or drunkenness. If such indulgence in light alcoholic beverages were conducive to the forming of the alcohol habit, such persons naturally would in time indulge in the use of the more concentrated alcoholic beverages, such as brandy, whisky, and cordials, to an excessive degree, and that would develop in due time a large number of drunkards. As a matter of fact, that result has never been observed in human experience, but, on the contrary, drunkenness has steadily decreased in nearly all countries of the world.

"VIII. I have embodied in my recent work, 'The Whole Truth About Alcohol' (the Macmillan Co., of New York, 1919), my firm conviction that beer is not a strong stimulant, is not destructive nor habit forming, nor injurious, but is wholesome, tonic, and strengthening. Also that there are no beer drunkards. I am convinced that the irreclaimable sots who assert that they drink only beer are, in fact, not truthful, but that they drink, in addition, other more concentrated solutions of alcoholic beverages.

"IX. I am convinced that should people be deprived of the benefits arising from the comfort and relaxation induced by proper indulgence in beverages of low alcoholic content they will seek pernicious and destructive substitutes in the form of narcotic

drugs, and that the error of the prohibition of such beverages of low alcoholic content will be realized when it will be too late to save from the slavery of such narcotic drugs thousands who would not have attempted their use. I am convinced of the wisdom and the necessity of permitting the manufacture and use of beer as a beverage, and particularly such beer as is now brewed, which, as I am informed and verily believe, contains an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent by weight, and further, I am of the opinion that such beer is not intoxicating.

"GEORGE ELLIOT FLINT."

Charles A. Rosewater, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I am a practitioner of medicine, duly licensed to practice in the States of New York and New Jersey, and I reside at 47 South Street, Newark, N. J.

"II. I was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York with the degree of M. D. in 1899. For one year following graduation I served upon the house staff of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, following which I spent about one year in post-graduate studies in Europe.

"For several years I served on the medical staffs of the Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, in New York City, and I have at various times been connected in a professional capacity with the St. James Hospital, Newark, N. J., and the Newark City Dispensary.

"I am a member of the following scientific societies: The Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, American Medical Association, Essex County Medical Society, Medical Society of New Jersey, and American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Narcotics.

"By appointment of Gov. John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, I served as vice president of the Dependency and Crime Commission of New Jersey, in which capacity I made a study of crime and poverty, with special reference to the relations of alcohol and drug using thereto.

"At the instance of the State Board of Health of Louisiana I drafted the present narcotic law of that State. I also made investigations with reference to the use of narcotics for the Governor of West Virginia, the State Board of Health of Georgia, the State Board of Health of Virginia, and the Food and Drug Commission of Tennessee.

"For the past 14 years practically all my professional activities have been devoted to the study and treatment of persons addicted to the use of alcohol and narcotic drugs.

"I have published in leading medical periodicals monographs upon the subject of inebriety, some of which are the following: 'Apomorphine in acute alcoholism,' 'The drink habit and its treatment,' 'What can we do for and with the inebriate?' 'A plea for the establishment of hospitals for the rational treatment of inebriates,' 'The obliteration of the craving for narcotics,' 'Some suggestions for the solution of the liquor problem,' and 'Report of a case of Korsakow's psychosis.'

"I was chairman of the mayor's committee for the investigation of the narcotic and habit-forming drugs of Newark, N. J., in 1918, and was organizer and chief of the narcotic clinic for the study and treatment of drug addicts of Newark, N. J.

"III. During the greater part of the year 1918, for the purpose of gathering material for a book upon inebriety I am now writing, I made a survey throughout various parts of this country of the extent and effects of the use of alcohol and narcotic drugs. During the course of my investigations I studied conditions existing in the neighborhood of 14 United States Army camps and cantonments, and became informed as to drinking customs among our soldiers and the effects upon them of various alcoholic beverages.

"IV. I have recently been honorably discharged from the United States Army, in which I served as a captain of the Medical Corps, being attached to the neuropsychiatric service. In this capacity I came into contact with large numbers of soldiers and had the opportunity of making inquiries into the drinking customs of our soldiers in France and the effects of mild alcoholic beverages upon the health and morale of our Army.

"I have studied the subject of drunkenness with Abraham A. Brill, M. D., of New York, author and teacher; George E. Pettey, M. D., of Memphis, Tenn., author of 'The Narcotic Drug Diseases and Allied Allment'; and L. V. Guthrie, M. D., medical superintendent of the Huntington (W. Va.) State hospital for the insane.

"V. I have studied the literature upon the subject of alcohol and have consulted the writings of about 75 medical authorities and have read numerous monographs upon the subject. I have read the book entitled 'The Whole Truth About Alcohol,' written by George Elliot Flint, published in 1919, the correctness of which is vouched for by Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the nestor of American medicine, who wrote the introduction to the said book and indorsed the author's statements of fact as scientific and his

conclusions as sound. Flint says, 'There are no beer drunkards' (p. 15), and:

"* * * In all my experience I can affirm that I have never seen a habitual drunkard or even a steady 'tippler' who did not indulge mostly in strong drink, usually whisky. * * * Some irreclaimable 'sots' assert that they drink 'only beer,' but careful watching will prove that they do not tell the truth' (p. 38). * * * 'I repeat that never does beer, ale, or any of the lighter wines make a drunkard' (p. 47).

"I have read the recently published book entitled 'Alcohol, Its Action on the Human Organism,' containing the report of the advisory committee of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) of Great Britain, said advisory committee consisting of the following authorities:

"Lord D'Abernon, G. C. M. G. (chairman), chairman of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic).

"Sir George Newman, K. C. B., M. D. (vice chairman), principal medical officer to the board of education, member of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic).

"Prof. A. R. Cushny, M. D., F. R. S., professor of pharmacology at University College, London.

"H. H. Dale, M. D., F. R. S., head of the department of biochemistry and pharmacology under the medical research committee, National Health Insurance.

"M. Greenwood, M. R. C. S., statistician to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine and reader in medical statistics in the University of London.

"W. McDougall, M. R., F. R. S., reader in mental philosophy at the University of Oxford and fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

"F. W. Mott, M. D., F. R. S., pathologist to the London County Asylums, consulting physician to Charing Cross Hospital.

"Prof. C. S. Sherrington, M. D., F. R. S., Waynflete professor of physiology in the University of Oxford and fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford.

"W. C. Sullivan, M. D., medical superintendent of the Ramp-ton State Asylum for Criminal Lunatics.

"I have noted in said report of the above-mentioned committee certain conclusions having an important bearing on the question as to whether beer with an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent is intoxicating. I quote from same as follows:

"Page 18: 'The absorption of alcohol is therefore complete and in comparison with that of foodstuffs needing preliminary digestion, such as meat, it is conspicuously rapid. The actual speed of absorption seems to vary with a number of conditions, such as the form in which the alcohol is taken, extent to which it is diluted, and the time in relation to meals.'

"Page 20: 'In from 15 to 24 hours after a dose of alcohol has been taken the whole of it has disappeared completely. The destruction of the alcohol, indeed, begins as soon as it reaches the blood. * * * In this way it has been found that for the first few hours the alcohol is passing into the blood more rapidly than it is destroyed. * * * After an interval, varying with the dose among other conditions, the concentration reaches a maximum and usually remains at about that level for some time. This maintenance of level concentration does not mean that the absorption has been completed, but that it has been overtaken by the destruction and that for the time being the two processes practically balance one another. Then the rate at which alcohol disappears becomes greater than that at which it is entering the circulation, so that the concentration in the blood declines until after about 24 hours no more alcohol can be discovered anywhere in the body.'

"Page 21: 'There being no evidence of its change into some other substance which the body can retain, the supposition is natural that it is completely "oxidized" or burnt, producing, as when burnt in air, carbon dioxide and water, which pass out in the breath and urine.'

"Page 24: 'There can be no doubt, therefore, that alcohol is a "food" in the sense of fuel that the body can use. We have seen that alcohol is not stored by the body.'

"Page 33: 'The successive stages or phases of intoxication can not be sharply distinguished and every case presents its peculiar combination and succession of features, varying with the temperament and disposition and character of the individual and his circumstances of the moment.'

"Page 61: 'Excessive doses of alcohol are liable to cause vomiting.'

"Page 85: 'In reference to alcohol, then, it will be sufficient if, without trying to be too precise, we take it that a drinker really begins to suffer from acute poisoning as soon as he shows such immediate effects of the drug as interfere with his normal capacity for taking care of himself.'

"Page 87: 'Similarly in cases of drunkenness in man, the blood has been found to contain in one observation 0.153 per cent of alcohol and in another instance when the intoxication was more pronounced, 0.227 per cent.'

"Page 88: 'The amount present in the blood soon reaches a maximum level bearing a pretty constant relation to the dose originally drunk. So that, knowing the quantity of absolute alcohol taken and the body weight of the drinker, we can at once give an approximate estimate of the maximum proportion of the drug which will be found in the circulation; and, conversely, we can say what amount of alcohol must be administered to give any particular percentage in the blood. Thus, taking the figures which we have quoted, the proportion of the 1.5 which was found in the blood in the less pronounced case of intoxication would correspond to an original dose of 1.5 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol for each kilogram of body weight, and this amount, expressed in English measure, would be roughly equivalent, in the case of a man weighing 10 stone to a total dose of three and one-half ounces of absolute alcohol.' (Note.—Three and one-half ounces of absolute alcohol is the amount contained in about one gallon of 2.75 beer.)

"Page 90: 'As our practical conclusion, then, from the evidence at present available, we may say that any form of alcoholic liquor can cause drunkenness, if a sufficient quantity of it is taken, at once or within a short time, as will lead to the presence of the drug in the blood, above a certain proportion which in the case of the average healthy adult, may be put provisionally of from the 0.15 to 0.2 per cent. From the point of view of the prevention of drunkenness, the superiority of the more dilute beverages, such as the lighter beers and natural wines, is therefore mainly due to the fact that the bulk of the fluid makes it difficult for the drinker to consume a very large dose of alcohol within a moderate period.'

"Page 108: 'Food, when taken with alcohol, dilutes it, and so decreases the irritant action of strong alcoholic beverages upon the lining membrane of the stomach.'

"Page 132: '* * * (ii.) To avoid direct injury to the mucous membrane of the stomach, alcohol should not be taken in concentrated form and without food.'

"I have searched the literature upon the subject to learn whether or not the alcohol contained in certain beverages is rendered less intoxicating by the presence of other substances in such beverages, and I find that competent authorities state that the alcohol contained in certain beverages is rendered less intoxicating by the presence of other substances in such beverages. I quote from the 'Dispensatory of the United States of America,' by George B. Wood and Dr. Franklin Bache, copyright 1907, 19th edition, revised and rewritten by the following authorities:

"H. C. Wood, M. D., LL. D., professor on 'materia medica and therapeutics' in the University of Pennsylvania; Joseph P. Rennington, Ph. M. F. G. S., professor of 'theory and practice of pharmacy' in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Samuel P. Satles, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Albert P. Lyons, M. D., member of committee of revision of the pharmacopoeia of the United States of America; Horatio C. Wood, Jr., M. D., demonstrator of pharmacy and dynamics in the University of Pennsylvania. According to these authorities (p. 1343):

"The intoxicating ingredient in all wines is the alcohol they contain, and hence their relative strength depends upon the quantity of that substance entering into their composition. The alcohol, however, naturally in wine is so blended with the other constituents as to be in a modified state which renders it less intoxicating and injurious than the same quantity of alcohol separated by distillation and diluted with water.'

"That an action similar to that referred to, with reference to the alcohol in wine, also occurs in beer is more than likely in view of the complex chemistry of beer. Beer, according to the said dispensatory (p. 1345) mentioned above, has the following composition:

"All malt liquors contain, besides water and alcohol, solid substances which together constitute the so-called extract, i. e., that which is left behind when the water and alcohol are evaporated. The most important of these are dextrine, grape sugar, glycerine, succinic, acetic, lactic, propionic, and glucic acids, carbon dioxide, albumin, and albuminous principles, bitter and resinous matters and essential oil from the hop, alkaline and earthy salts.'

"VI. I have read in 'The nineteenth century and after,' July, 1915, the opinion of Sir Lauder Brunton, Bart., M. D., F. R. S., in reference to alcoholic intoxication, from which article I quote the following:

"The action of alcohol varies very much, not only according to the quantity that is drunk, but according to the form and to the times when it is taken in order to produce its effects. Its

chief action is on the brain, and it can only produce its full effect when it is present in a certain proportion in the blood circulating through that organ. But the amount in the blood depends upon the difference between the rate at which alcohol enters the blood and passes out of it. When alcohol is taken in a very dilute form it can only be absorbed slowly from the digestive canal, and all the time that absorption is going on excretion is likewise occurring, so that there is never enough alcohol present in the blood at one time to produce the full narcotic effects. It is almost impossible for a man to get dead drunk on small beer or thin wine, and, indeed, on these beverages he can hardly even reach the stages of excitement, or commencing narcosis; or, as a man is said to have complained, "he didn't get no furrarder with them." For a man to become dead drunk he must take a considerable quantity of alcohol and in a concentrated form.'

"I know that the medicinal dose of whisky for an infant of over 4 months is from 30 to 40 minims every four hours, which is the approximate amount of alcohol contained in 2 ounces of beer with an alcoholic content of two and three-quarters (2.75) per cent. I know this to be the dose as prescribed in the National Standard Dispensatory, edition 1908, edited by recognized authorities.

"VII. I am familiar with the experiments conducted by many observers with reference to the rapidity with which alcohol is absorbed after taking, and know that all authorities agree that alcohol is much more rapidly absorbed when the stomach is empty than when the stomach is filled with mixed foodstuffs. Thus Professor Cushny, in his work, Pharmacology and Therapeutics, says:

"Page 192: 'The alcohol of beer is comparatively slowly absorbed owing to the colloid constituents.' * * *

"Page 190: 'Oxidation of alcohol begins almost as soon as absorption.'

"VIII. I have made a calculation of the quantity of beer with an alcoholic content of two and three-quarters (2.75) per cent which an individual would have to drink in order to have 0.153 per cent of alcohol in his blood, and I find that it would require in excess of 1 gallon, which quantity would have to be within the body at one time. It would also be necessary for all the alcohol contained in such quantity of this beer to have been absorbed and be circulating within the blood in order to have 0.153 per cent of alcohol in the blood. That this is impossible is apparent from the fact that the adult stomach holds in the average less than 3 pints, and that a considerable portion of the capacity of the stomach would be taken up with the gaseous substances in the beer, especially the carbon dioxide, and, further, owing to the fact that the alcohol of beer is comparatively slowly absorbed because of its colloid constituents, as stated by Professor Cushny.

"I quote as my authority for the statement that the stomach usually holds less than 3 pints from Human Anatomy, by Thomas Dwight, M. D., LL. D., Parkman professor of anatomy in Harvard University; J. Playfair McMurrick, Ph. D., professor of anatomy in the University of Michigan; Carl Hammann, M. D., professor of anatomy in Western Reserve University; George A. Piersol, M. D., Sc. D., professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; J. William White, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D.; John Rhea Barton, professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania; John C. Heisler, M. D., professor of anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical College; edited by George A. Piersol, volume 2, sixth edition, 1918, page 1619:

"Average adult capacity (of the stomach) is said to range from 600 to 2,000 c. c. (1.25-4.25 pints). * * * average of 1,200 c. c. 2.50 pints.'

"I have learned that alcohol in the stomach is rapidly diluted by the entrance into the stomach of water from the blood, upon which point I quote from 'Food and Dietetics,' fourth edition, 1917, page 340, by Robert Hutchison, M. D., Edin. F. R. C. P. Physician to the London Hospital:

"The passage of alcohol out of the stomach into the blood is counterbalanced by a flow of water from the blood into the stomach. The "endosmotic equivalent," as it is called, of absolute alcohol for animal membrane is 4.13, and thus means that for every gram of alcohol which passes in one direction 4.13 grams of water pass in the other. If, then, alcohol be administered to a patient with a dilated stomach, the result may be that the total amount of fluid in the organ is ultimately increased.'

"IX. I have read the book published by Dr. William Edward Fitch, M. D., major, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., formerly lecturer on surgery at Fordham University School of Medicine, and 40 contributors, published by permission of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, 1918, entitled 'Dietotherapy,' and find the following:

"Genuine malt liquors can be produced of low alcoholic strength (2 per cent alcohol), these are practically nonintoxicating."

"Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, professor of clinical medicine in the Cornell University Medical College, New York City, who states on page 273 of his book entitled 'Practical Dietetics':

"As a preventive of drunkenness and the evils of chronic alcoholism, the introduction of the milder malt liquors into this country to partially supersede the use of strong spirits has proved a decided advantage."

"X. I am informed by George W. Whiteside, Esq., one of the counsel of the complainant herein, that the legal definition of intoxication which he submitted to the various experts he had made affidavits here, is as follows:

"Intoxicating liquors are those liquors which are intended for use, as, or capable of being used as, a beverage, and which contain alcohol in such proportion or per cent that when consumed in any quantity that may practically be drunk by an ordinary man, or in any quantity that the human stomach can ordinarily hold, will produce a condition commonly known as intoxication or drunkenness. Drunkenness or intoxication is a materially abnormal mental or physical condition, manifesting itself in the loss of the ordinary control of the mental faculties or bodily functions to a substantial extent."

"XI. I have treated, in the course of my professional work, a large number of patients suffering from alcoholism in various forms, and I have repeatedly observed that men who would get drunk from whisky would lead sober lives when they drank beer in its stead, and I have often advised the drinking of beer as a means of combating drunkenness."

"I am familiar with the substance known as 'war beer,' and I have made extensive inquiries as to its effects, especially with reference to intoxication, and I have failed to learn of a single instance in which the drinking of said substance was the cause of intoxication. As a result of my studies and observation and professional relations with persons addicted to the use of drink and drugs, I am of the opinion that beer containing 2½ per cent by weight, of alcohol is a nonintoxicating beverage."

"CHARLES A. ROSEWATER."

While we are making ready to tap the till of the Treasury for more than \$50,000,000 for the coming year, the national demand for reduction of taxes is asserting itself with intensified insistence every day.

Business, agriculture, wage earning and salaries, the professions, every branch of commercial, financial, and industrial activity, the population in its dual rôle of producer and consumer, are paying the toll of exorbitant taxes.

But not the bootleggers. The bootlegging traffic, which is the creature and consequence of prohibition, pays no taxes. Its profits are enormous and it gets them scot-free. (Buffalo Times.)

A Washington correspondent of the Post-Dispatch recalls a prophecy that the enforcement of the Volstead Act would eventually cost the Government annually \$200,000,000. We have not yet reached that tremendous tax, but we are speeding along toward it, as the figures show. From the modest \$350,000 in 1920 to the 1925 assessment is a rate of progression that brings the predicted cost well within sight.

We believe it is a mistake to assume that the American taxpayer, like a patient beast of burden, will bear any yoke fanaticism may impose. It is a mistake, too, for the fanatics and politicians to pretend that prohibition enforced at such a price is constitutional prohibition or statutory prohibition, or any brand of legal prohibition. It is prohibition by sheer force. And force begets force. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

There are many who doubt the ability of the Government to strictly enforce prohibition, no matter how much money it may spend in the effort. There are some things that are impossible of accomplishment. (Trenton (N. J.) Times.)

The question of greatest concern is, Why should there be such a persistent and continually increasing opposition to a law of the land? Is it because the law is so obnoxious that public sentiment does not sustain it? The illegal agencies of liquor traffic could not continue in business if they found the selling market closed against them. (Wilmington Evening.)

If the demand for the enforcement of the law is based on justice and a regard for orderly government, as of course it is, why should it be limited to one amendment? Why is the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment so much more important than the fifteenth amendment that a huge appropriation should be made to enforce the

one and an appropriation to enforce the other withheld? If we are to have a spotted Constitution, in addition to the spots created by canal immunity and amendment by treaty, it is time we knew it and prepared ourselves to accept it. But why should we? (New Haven Journal-Courier.)

Violation of the Volstead Act is so widespread that the radical dries, in attempts to enforce this unreasonably drastic law, are not only calling for many more millions of dollars for enforcement agencies but are resorting to coercion that violates article 4 of the Bill of Rights.

The proposed chain of boats along the Atlantic coast could be made—though of course it will not be—absolutely smuggler proof; it could be continued across the country along the northern border, down the Pacific coast, and back to the Atlantic coast along the southern border and the Gulf coast, and there would still remain the "moonshine" and the home-brew. Even the "moonshine" could be dried up largely, but probably not wholly, by a great army of dry agents, the inland arm of the coast and border forces, and yet the home-brewers would remain to be reckoned with.

And what would the reckoning be? Would there be unrestricted search and seizure, such as the Louisiana prohibition chief is reported to have ordered his agents to resort to, and such as the dry agents of Pennsylvania were attempting until the courts in that State, awakening to the fact that the fourth amendment of the Constitution is threatened, recently called a halt?

There is no chance for betterment of the situation until the people themselves decide that the Volstead Act is unreasonable and demand that it be changed. Some time that demand will be made. Even the skilled maneuverings of the Wheelers and Andersons will not always deceive the people and prevent them from speaking their mind. In Canada the people have been speaking. Soon or late they will do likewise in the United States. (Buffalo Courier.)

The eighteenth amendment specifies "intoxicating" liquors. Congress, in the one-half of 1 per cent provision of the Volstead Act, gave a definition of intoxicating liquors which even the Anti-Saloon League attorney had to admit is false.

The duty of Congress to interpret the eighteenth amendment in accordance with truth is not set aside by the right of Congress to make any dishonest interpretation it sees fit.

Secretary Hughes might contend that if Congress can pervert the eighteenth amendment into a lying definition of intoxicating liquor, a treaty ought to be permitted to bend the same amendment enough to let foreign vessels bring their liquor supplies into American waters under seal. (New York Evening World.)

Federal trade statistics published in Chicago furnish a conclusive answer to the loose thinkers who deny the stimulating effect of prohibition on the Nation's economic life. The 1923 grape crop was the largest in the history of the country. Eighty thousand carloads of grapes were shipped this year, as against 37,000 in 1921. What is more impressive, as the output has more than doubled, the price has more than trebled. The wheat farmer and the cotton planter are struggling against the difficulty that the more they grow, the less they will get for it. No such prospect disturbs the grape grower. There is a demand for all he can raise and more at constantly rising prices. (New York Times.)

Mr. E. Clemens Horst, who farms 6,000 acres of land of a large variety of orchard and field crops in California, has published an article on "What it costs the farmer for prohibition of nonintoxicating beverages." Mr. Horst says that "In the last few years of pre-prohibition the annual consumption of barley (or its equivalent in other grains and sugar) by brewers of admittedly nonintoxicating 2½ per cent American beers amounted to 135,000,000 bushels, which required about 8,000 square miles of American farm lands for its production." He declares that the destruction of the home market for barley by the passage of the Volstead Act is largely responsible for the present depression of the grain farmers. There is no doubt that a good deal of wheat is being grown on land that was formerly used for barley.

Householders are the object of solicitous attention by enterprising vendors of new methods of turning out home beverages. One of the latest is a California grape brick, which is a dehydrated form of California grapes. Eighty per cent of the weight of grapes is said to be pure water, which is squeezed out in the drying process. The directions "are given to home owners to produce their legally allowed 200 gallons berry and fruit juices for home use or for medicinal or sacramental purposes," and the announcement says: "Protect yourselves against cheap, possibly poisonous, concoctions. Make your own home beverages and be sure of what you drink."

From Germany comes an offer of a "dry substance" for regenerating the original beverage—such, for example, as sherry, port,

Burgundy, Rhine wines, champagne, whisky, beers, and cordials. The manufacturer of them says: "I do not propose to send you alcohol but a substance from which you can prepare the various beverages with their regular, usual content of alcohol; my offer does, therefore, not interfere with the laws of your country."

Addressing the semiannual convention of the Archdiocesan Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Maurice J. O'Connor said:

"Prohibition enforcement, as now exemplified, is a scandal to the Nation. Until public opinion has been captured in its behalf prohibition will never be a complete success. Just as sometimes a house of perfect structure is raised upon a temporary foundation, so the eighteenth amendment, a valid law, has been set over the American people before the foundation for it was solidly laid. Prohibition will not succeed until it becomes auto-prohibitive with each individual." (America.)

The National Security League publishes an address on "The spirit of America," by its president, S. Stanwood Menken. Discussing the effect of prohibition he says:

"The restrictions of the eighteenth amendment have created many lawbreakers who wrongly feel that their appetites justify violation of the statutes. A nation half lawful and half lawless can but fail of its ideals. This question is the greatest moral issue that confronts the country, and the act must either be obeyed, modified, or repealed. It has brought about a contempt for law and order which has struck at the soul of our people. If not changed, it will wreck our moral fiber, bringing far-reaching evils, greater than those it was intended to cure. Temperance, the abolition of the saloon, the protection of the weak from temptation, are essentials, but laws which restrict the lifelong habits of millions of self-contained men have no place on our statute books."

Israel Zangwill says:

"There are more cranks to the square mile in the United States than in any other country in the world.

"Prohibition? Is it that you are children in a land of make-believe and like this pretense of law keeping? Or is it a genuine sense of humor? I have not been in a private home in this country in which I was not offered a drink."

At a recent meeting of the Mutual Life Underwriters' National Association Dr. J. B. Jacks, of Chicago, stated that:

"Ninety-nine per cent of the whisky now being drunk is re-distilled denatured alcohol, colored with caramel, flavored with synthetic ethers, and given a bead by fusel oil and soap bark."

This is apparently confirmed by a similar statement sponsored by a medical attaché of the prohibition enforcement bureau at Washington. The Springfield (Mass.) Union declares editorially that:

"Both statements, if correct, reveal that the liquor smuggled into the United States from Canada, from beyond the 3-mile limit along the Atlantic seaboard, from Mexico, and also along the Pacific seaboard, represents only 1 per cent of the liquor consumed in this country."

The editor says:

"If the total of the genuine liquor surreptitiously brought into the country is only 1 per cent of the quantity consumed, what comes in from the rum fleets must be considerably less than one-half of 1 per cent.

"The \$28,500,000 Coast Guard program savors of hunting rabbits with a 16-inch naval gun, or utilizing a train of elephants in a flea hunt."

The superintendent of Federal prisons reports that the number of United States prisoners continues rapidly to increase, and that the three Federal prisons were filled to capacity last year, and additional prison facilities are necessary.

The prohibition commissioner reports 82,912 arrests in the 14 months from July, 1922, to September, 1923.

The United States marshal for Minnesota reports that the county jails in that State are filled to overflowing with persons convicted of violating the prohibition laws, and he is seeking additional jail accommodations for bootleggers who are awaiting trial.

According to the Los Angeles Times:

"The Detroit News recently investigated the liquor situation in their city and unearthed some startling facts. They found that the courts were completely paralyzed, the bootleggers numbered thousands, and that the city was in the throes of a 'saturnalia of crime—murder, theft, and pillage.'

"In no other place in the United States has the collapse of prohibition been so complete. After a thorough study of the reports brought in, the newspaper announced that Detroit's bill for liquid refreshment averaged \$2,000,000 a week.

"Ninety-seven men have been murdered by the rum runners, this number not taking into account the many who have died from consuming poisonous 'hooch.'

"Even the high-school children have fallen victims to the liquor, numbers having been arrested for carrying flasks to school, and whole families have been brought into court for staging riotous celebrations in their homes."

Police authorities in Reading, Pa., have been called upon to investigate the number of cases of drunkenness amongst schoolboys. According to press dispatches:

"It is believed that a regular 'moonshine speakeasy' is operated in one section of the city, with schoolboys as the principal patrons."

The Illinois papers report that recent arrests in Springfield and other cities in Illinois have revealed sources of liquor supply that has found its way to high-school students.

According to the New York Times:

"Ever since the Volstead Act defined the eighteenth amendment the college authorities have been in a quandary what to do about it. Naturally it is difficult to obtain precise data regarding the extent to which the act is violated in the colleges, but information from Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, together with reports from other seats of learning, indicates that the effect seems to have been to drive many students from the comparative moderation of the last decade.

"At Princeton, Harvard, and Yale, where drinking has perhaps declined, drunkenness has apparently increased. Yet what drinking is done is done under cover."

The forum department of the New Haven (Conn.) Journal-Courier publishes a letter from Mr. Horace D. Taft, "The gifted head master of Taft's school at Watertown," in which he says:

"The adoption of the eighteenth amendment and the passage of the Volstead Act have been followed over a considerable section of the country by an orgy of lawbreaking and corruption. The police and detective services of the Nation and the States have been corrupted and the rottenness has extended far and wide, reaching the officials of many grades and kinds, and evidently involving conspiracies on a great scale. Moreover, the steady and defiant flaunting of the law and amendment has had a dreadful demoralizing effect on large classes of people, especially young people, and has greatly increased the already growing disregard of law and civic duty."

The Indianapolis News says:

"Indianapolis people who were shocked recently when they learned that liquor was being sold to high-school pupils in a northern Indiana city must have received a greater shock when they read that the same thing is being done in Indianapolis."

"Thirty Yale students 'on carpet' for making own hooch.—Put kick in grape juice is charge.—Drunken orgies at University of Wisconsin under probe." (Brooklyn Eagle.)

Mr. William Dudley Foulke, president of the National Civil Service League, is reported in the Baltimore Sun as having stated in a public address there, that—

"Enforcement at the present time is prostituted by the services of men who have sold themselves for base gold and become the allies of bootleggers and gunmen. * * * With few exceptions, directors and agents have been exposed as crooks with startling rapidity. In Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Montana, Chicago, and elsewhere, director after director has been replaced or sent to the penitentiary. * * * Instead of putting the plain facts before the people and making an open fight, the Anti-Saloon League has tried to hush up the scandals caused by the corruption of the officers who violate the laws they have sworn to enforce."

The prohibition enforcement act has corrupted the Federal service to an extent never before known in the history of the Republic. Many of them have become bootleggers of liquors that they have confiscated. It has so uprooted respect for all law that crimes of intense violence have swept the country from coast to coast to such an extent that no citizen knows today when he is secure in his life and his property.

The recent shooting of Senator GREEN in Washington is one evidence of this.

Where is the wrong for the people to urge a modification of the enforcement act? Only 2½ per cent of the American people ever voted for prohibition.

The records of the secretaries of the several States show that only 2½ per cent of the American people ever voted for prohibition as a state-wide proposition. On the matter of ratification of the eighteenth amendment the people were given no opportunity to express their sentiment at the polls.

There are 15 States in which prohibition had not been adopted as a state-wide program when the eighteenth amendment was ratified. These 15 States had a population in 1920 of 50,257,517.

There were 23 States that had adopted state-wide prohibition by act of the legislature—but which had not submitted the

question to a vote of the people of the States. These States had a population of 22,014,831.

There were 23 States that had adopted state-wide prohibition by a vote of the people. These 23 States had a population of 33,000,701.

The tables herein show clearly that the people of 25 States, having a population of 72,272,348, had not given their consent at the polls to state-wide prohibition, while States having a population of only 33,000,701 had adopted state-wide prohibition at the polls. In the 23 States, 2,666,408 votes were cast for prohibition and 2,104,906 against it. The majority was 561,502—just about equal to the majority that the State of Illinois cast in favor of beer and light wines in the referendum of November, 1922.

In the state-wide elections the saloon was the principal issue. The following table shows the States that had state-wide prohibition by popular vote, and the vote cast:

	Population.	Dry.	Wet.
Arizona.....	334,162	25,887	22,743
Colorado.....	939,629	129,589	118,017
Florida.....	968,470	21,851	13,609
Idaho.....	431,866	22,637	11,411
Kansas.....	1,769,257	92,302	84,304
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	208,755	198,038
Maine.....	788,014	70,630	28,658
Michigan.....	3,688,412	353,378	284,754
Montana.....	548,889	102,776	73,890
Nebraska.....	1,296,372	146,574	117,132
Nevada.....	77,407	13,228	9,000
New Mexico.....	360,350	28,735	12,147
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	113,612	69,416
North Dakota.....	646,872	18,552	17,393
Ohio.....	5,759,394	463,654	437,895
Oklahoma.....	2,028,283	130,361	112,258
Oregon.....	783,389	136,842	100,362
South Carolina.....	1,683,724	41,735	16,809
South Dakota.....	636,547	64,867	53,092
Virginia.....	2,309,187	94,251	63,886
Washington.....	1,356,621	189,840	171,208
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	164,945	72,603
Wyoming.....	194,402	31,407	21,201
Total.....	33,000,701	2,666,408	2,104,906

Dry majority, 561,502.

In the following 15 States, with a population of 50,257,517, state-wide prohibition either had not been submitted, or if it had been submitted it had been rejected by the people:

California.....	3,426,861
Connecticut.....	1,380,631
Delaware.....	223,003
Illinois.....	6,485,280
Louisiana.....	1,798,509
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356
Minnesota.....	2,387,125
Missouri.....	3,404,055
Maryland.....	1,449,661
New Jersey.....	3,155,900
New York.....	10,385,227
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017
Rhode Island.....	604,397
Vermont.....	352,428
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067

In these 10 States, with a population of 22,014,831, the State legislatures, without submitting the question of state-wide prohibition to the electors, adopted prohibition:

Alabama.....	2,348,174
Arkansas.....	1,752,204
Georgia.....	2,895,832
Indiana.....	2,930,390
Iowa.....	2,404,021
Mississippi.....	1,790,618
New Hampshire.....	443,083
Tennessee.....	2,337,885
Texas.....	4,663,228
Utah.....	449,396

REFERENDUM OF WET AND DRY SENTIMENT.

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL,
Chicago, Ill., March 14, 1924.

Congressman L. C. DYER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There being just concluded from the Zenith-Edgewater Beach Hotel broadcasting station WJAZ a survey of the "wet" and "dry" sentiment of the country that in many ways is the most comprehensive ever undertaken. Believing you will be interested in a reflection of this survey, which was by means of a telegraphic referendum, we are inclosing herewith a sheet showing the tabulated returns according to the city of Chicago and the various States of the Union.

Nearly 48,000 men and women throughout the United States telegraphed station WJAZ between the hour 10 p. m. Saturday night,

March 8, and 10 p. m. Sunday night, March 9. This tremendous volume of telegrams—more than four times as great a number as ever has been addressed to any one institution in any 24 hours heretofore—is in itself a startling commentary on the depth of feeling the people of the United States have on this issue.

These 48,000 people telegraphed their votes from every State in the Union, from homes on farms and in cities, from clubs and hotels, from mansions and from bungalows. No truer reflection of public opinion on the subject could be obtained, the writer believes.

A brief history of the manner in which this referendum came to be taken and the precautions taken to see that there could be no opportunity for "padding" by any group or interest may be of some value to you in arriving at a full understanding of its nature.

Several weeks ago the writer read to the audience of WJAZ a newspaper interview with Congressman SHENWOOD attacking the prohibition legislation. This reading was followed by a storm of protest from the "dry" element of our listeners and an equal volume of commendatory communications from the "wet" faction. I was requested to read a reply by the Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of America, and did so. Another deluge of telephone, telegraph, and mail communications followed.

The effect of these two announcements was so spontaneous and so startling that I decided to give the great public reached by our station an opportunity to express its views on the current proposals to modify the Volstead Act by votes, and to compensate them for the effort and expense entailed arranged to give away articles of value in excess of \$4,800, including a Peerless automobile and five Zenith receiving sets.

For more than a week before the opening of the poll we announced the conditions and rules from station WJAZ, but in order to prevent any possibility of padding we told our audience that a "code word" would be given at the beginning of the contest and that only votes containing that word would be counted. This procedure was followed.

The writer then got in touch with leaders of the "wet" and "dry" factions in Chicago and invited them to send two speakers each to deliver 10-minute talks. These speakers were: For the "wets," Mr. Clarence S. Darrow, noted criminal attorney, author, and lecturer, and Mr. C. A. Windle, editor of the Iconoclast, and a writer and lecturer of note; for the "drys," Mr. O. G. Christgau, editor of The American Issue, organ of the prohibition forces, and Mr. John W. Langley, lecturer, organizer, and superintendent of the Chicago Anti-Saloon League.

On Saturday evening the four speakers were allowed to broadcast their views shortly after the announcement of the code word. Mr. Christgau and Mr. Darrow were the first speakers and an hour later we turned the microphone over to Mr. Windle and Mr. Langley. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Darrow and Mr. Langley debated, and on Sunday evening Mr. Christgau and Mr. Windle.

Before the first of the speakers had finished the telegrams began pouring in. A corps of twelve sorters and counters took charge of them and after dividing them into "wet" and "dry" groups, numbered them, with automatic numbering machines so that the result of the voting was kept up to date at all times.

We specified that all votes must be telegraphed because of the means of awarding the automobile, receiving sets, etc. This was done by means of a drawing. But this specification precluded the probability of any "padding" for the reason that the average cost of the telegram was 75 cents each and at that figure "padding" would prove an expensive bit of strategy.

It seems to me that the fact that the American public paid nearly \$35,000 to vote in this poll indicates more clearly than any other thing could the intensity with which it feels on this subject. But there is another striking feature in the report of the telegraph companies' officials that for hours at a time residents of many cities were unable to get telephone connection with the telegraph offices for the purpose of filing telegrams to us and that in Chicago and its suburbs patrons stood in line for hours waiting for an opportunity to file their votes.

The telegraph operator of the town of Ricketts, Iowa, reported that out of a population of 175, 35 had filed votes.

Many of the statistics and statements furnished herein are almost unbelievable, but in every case we are able to substantiate them either by the telegrams themselves or by the testimony of the telegraph officials.

Trusting you may find something of value to you in this communication, and with kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

E. F. McDONALD, Jr.,
Zenith-Edgewater Beach Hotel Broadcasting Station.

Number of messages received at WJAZ, the Zenith Edgewater Beach Hotel radio station, in response to question on modification of the Volstead Act:

For the 24-hour period, March 8, 10 p. m.—March 9, 10 p. m.

State	Wet.	Dry.	Total.
Chicago, Ill.	14,440	3,772	18,212
Alabama	56	47	103
Arkansas	111	90	201
Arizona	1		1
California	33	3	36
Colorado	103	48	151
Connecticut	59	4	63
Delaware	16	3	19
District of Columbia	20	8	28
Florida	17	4	21
Georgia	50	14	64
Idaho	7	1	8
Illinois	6,770	3,729	10,499
Indiana	1,530	821	2,351
Iowa	718	279	997
Kansas	291	121	412
Kentucky	204	69	273
Louisiana	49	24	73
Maine	19	4	23
Maryland	35	13	48
Massachusetts	119	40	159
Michigan	1,003	444	1,447
Minnesota	579	109	748
Mississippi	33	27	60
Missouri	378	155	533
Montana	69	23	92
Nebraska	341	157	498
Nevada	1		1
New Hampshire	13	4	17
New Jersey	92	23	115
New Mexico	16	5	21
New York	556	122	678
North Carolina	36	13	49
North Dakota	415	159	574
Ohio	745	407	1,152
Oklahoma	70	44	114
Oregon	9		9
Pennsylvania	549	218	767
Rhode Island	53	7	60
South Carolina	13	5	18
South Dakota	213	97	310
Tennessee	143	75	218
Texas	123	56	179
Utah	1		1
Vermont	19	3	22
Virginia	56	13	69
Washington	21	1	22
West Virginia	4	56	60
Wisconsin	3,970	1,096	5,066
Wyoming	17	10	27
Total	34,185	12,483	46,668

Canadian points not classified "wet" and "dry."

Alberta	21
British Columbia	6
Manitoba	112
New Brunswick	1
Nova Scotia	1
Ontario	184
Quebec	6
Saskatchewan	94
Total	425

Ships:	
Atlantic	3
Pacific	2
Gulf	2
Total	7
Cuba	1
Miscellaneous	92

RECAPITULATION.

United States wet	34,185
United States dry	12,483
Canada	425
Radio (from ships)	7
Foreign countries (Cuba)	1
Miscellaneous	92
Grand total	47,193

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.
The Clerk read as follows:

COAST GUARD.

For additional motor boats and their equipment for the use of the Coast Guard in enforcing the laws of the United States and in performing the duties with which the Coast Guard is charged, to be constructed or purchased in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for repairs or alterations to or for equipping and placing in commission vessels or boats transferred from the Navy Department to the Treasury Department for the use of the Coast Guard, \$12,194,900, to remain available until June 30, 1925.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the paragraphs of the deficiency appropriation bill which you are now reading relate to the Coast Guard, and make total appropriations of \$13,887,007.07. The first two paragraphs of these appropriations are as follows:

For additional motor boats and their equipment for the use of the Coast Guard in enforcing the laws of the United States and in performing the duties with which the Coast Guard is charged, to be constructed or purchased in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for repairs or alterations to or for equipping and placing in commission vessels or boats transferred from the Navy Department to the Treasury Department for the use of the Coast Guard, \$12,194,900, to remain available until June 30, 1925;

For pay and allowances prescribed by law for commissioned officers, cadets and cadet engineers, warrant officers, petty officers, and other enlisted men, active and retired, temporary cooks and surfmen, substitute surfmen, and one civilian instructor, \$945,179;

Although perhaps subject to a point of order as to form, these appropriations were made in order yesterday by the passage of House bill 6815, a bill to authorize a "temporary increase of the Coast Guard for law enforcement." I doubt seriously that the proposed increase will be "temporary," because the words "law enforcement" refer to the attempted enforcement of the Volstead Act. A point of order as to form would be of no avail, since they could readily be put in proper form, because of House bill 6815, which will have passed the Senate by the time this bill arrives there.

I discussed House bill 6815 during its consideration and yesterday offered a substitute. I refer to page 4090 of the RECORD, which is as follows:

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that the gentleman from Maryland is a member of the majority, from which side this bill comes, and I am on the minority side of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Maryland. The Clerk will read the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Mr. HILL of Maryland offers the following motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with instructions to that committee to report the same back forthwith, with the following amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to lend to the Department of the Treasury, for the use of the Coast Guard, such vessels of the Navy, with their outfits and armaments, as can be spared by the Navy, and as are adapted to the use of the Coast Guard, with the necessary officers and enlisted men of the Navy to handle the same for temporary needs."

A point of order was made, and thereupon I explained the proposed substitute as follows:

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which, according to its terms, would temporarily place at the disposition of the Coast Guard certain naval vessels and provide for the construction of certain other vessels and the employment of officers and men by the Coast Guard temporarily in order that the national prohibition enforcement act may be enforced as against alleged smuggling. The bill provides for an ultimate expenditure of \$13,000,000 additional to the \$10,000,000 already appropriated for the Coast Guard. My substitute provides for the lending to the Coast Guard by the Navy of ships, with their officers, men, and equipment, for the period of the temporary need, which will accomplish that purpose without any additional expense to the American people, and I respectfully submit it is in order.

The pending bill, to which I offer this substitute, would make possible the appropriation of nearly \$24,000,000 for the Coast Guard for the coming year, nearly \$2,000,000 more than the total cost of the whole United States Navy in 1890. The question here raised has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of prohibition or of the Volstead Act, and should be so considered and voted upon. This is not a question of "wet" or "dry." It presents merely a question of efficient and economical prevention of smuggling. My substitute will save \$13,887,007.07 and stop smuggling, if anything will. I submit that my substitute is in order. The Navy was used to prevent the importation of slaves and for various other purposes cited by the Attorney General in the opinion I read here yesterday. If it is true that the Coast Guard can not handle the smuggling situation, let them have the aid of the existing Navy without the waste of nearly \$14,000,000 needlessly to create a new Navy. I again suggest my substitute is in order.

The Speaker held my motion to recommit not in order, and made a similar ruling on a more or less similar motion by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON]. The House then passed

H. R. 6815 by a vote of yeas 304, nays 50, not voting 77, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] and I both voting nay.

In view of this vote I shall not move to strike out the pending appropriation, although I think it useless and wasteful. It will not prevent smuggling of liquor even if it should prevent a concentration at certain points. The Mexican and Canadian borders will still be "open." I want to call to your attention some statements before the Appropriations Committee in the recent Treasury Department appropriation bill, and also from the hearings on this bill.

At page 504 of the former occurs the following:

Mr. THATCHER. How are you protecting the international boundary lines between the United States and Mexico and the United States and Canada?

Mr. HAYNES. We have a force of agents working there. In Texas the Texas Rangers are helping us, but their numbers are inadequate for the job.

Mr. THATCHER. They patrol the border?

Mr. HAYNES. Yes; they patrol the border at the strategic points where the smuggling is likely to take place.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not protect every point on the border.

Mr. HAYNES. No; we could not.

It will be of interest for you to compare the estimate of Mr. Haynes, the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, of the smuggling situation with that of Admiral Billard, head of the Coast Guard.

At page 505 of the Treasury bill hearing Mr. Haynes thought the tendency toward bootlegging is decreasing. Here are the exact statements:

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us any idea of the extent to which the liquor fleet is operating off the Atlantic coast outside the United States; that is, the illicit liquor fleet?

Mr. HAYNES. You mean as to the number of boats?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HAYNES. I am very sorry I can not give you an accurate estimate on that. The only estimate I can give to you is the estimate brought to me, by rumor largely, by newspaper accounts, and, to a small extent, from personal actual observation.

There were at one time, I am quite satisfied, as many as 15 boats in the entire fleet off the New Jersey coast. But the number fluctuates. They dispose of their cargoes to the small motor boats that run out, and then they go away. They had a good many fatalities, I understand, and a great many accidents. Being pirates and brigands, as they are, they high-jack each other and rob each other, and the number is reduced somewhat in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. They are in the business of robbery?

Mr. HAYNES. Yes; it does not make any difference how they get the money, so long as they get it.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the present situation with regard to bootlegging compare with the same situation a year ago? Is the tendency toward bootlegging increasing or decreasing?

Mr. HAYNES. I do not think the tendency is increasing; I think it is decreasing.

Mr. Haynes thinks "the tendency is decreasing," and yet you are asked to provide for nearly \$14,000,000 more of Coast Guard boats to prevent smuggling.

As long as the present Volstead Act remains law, if you sincerely try to enforce it, you will need yearly more and more Coast Guard boats, and the Mexican and Canadian borders are still open. Note what Admiral Billard says as to the permanence of the Coast Guard need. I read from page 693 of the hearings on the pending bill, as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. In order to keep it effectively controlled, you would have to continue it, wouldn't you?

Admiral BILLARD. I should think so.

Mr. GALLIVAN. All of this amount of money?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Oh, no.

Admiral BILLARD. It is just like a police force of a city that prevents crime. If you withdraw the police force, when crime would revive sufficiently to make it necessary to reestablish that force we do not know.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you once broke it up, perhaps half the force or two-thirds the force maintained would be all that would be necessary.

Mr. GALLIVAN. That is what I mean.

Admiral BILLARD. That, in my judgment, would depend upon conditions as they arose. Certainly I can not forecast or prophesy anything about it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You would certainly have to keep the organization up, or they would come back.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is just as well to be frank about it. It looks to me that if you establish a police force to enforce a law or to prevent the commission of a crime, you would have to keep up the police force.

We are therefore making the first appropriation for a naval prohibition police force, which will be needed as long as the Volstead Act is to be enforced. We are providing for such a force more this year than the Navy cost in 1890. Mr. Haynes says that enforcement of the Volstead Act daily grows more effective. The picture that the Coast Guard draws, however, would seem to require the full Navy of the United States, not merely an augmented Coast Guard. Note again the hearings on the present bill at page 655:

From what has just been said it should be apparent that:

(a) The enemy is engaged in open and organized warfare on the Constitution.

(b) He is practically unhampered in his operations by this or any other Government.

(c) He is introducing into this country at least 100,000 cases per month by way of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

In considering this matter, the prohibition feature or liquor question should be eliminated from the mind. Were the traffic confined to diamonds, for example, its bad effect would be the same.

Nonenforcement of the law is bringing the National Government and the very Constitution itself into contempt, and, what is almost equally bad, is causing an ever-increasing flow of money into the coffers of the underworld. This money is being used to finance all sorts of criminal ventures, and is, I believe, one of the prime causes of the increase of crime.

Mr. GALLIVAN. Who is saying this?

Commander ROOT. I am saying this.

However, it seems to me, that in preparing to arrive at a decision, that we should divest our minds of even the latter consideration and reduce the question to its most simple terms, those involving only the support of the Constitution.

As this statement and further investigation can lead to but one conclusion, it is expected that the full force, for which we have asked, will be provided without delay. This force, by itself alone, will not be sufficient. Old laws must be strengthened and new laws written.

The treaty with Great Britain, ratified by the Senate yesterday, will not help much in the above-described condition. Note what Commander Root says on this at page 657 of the hearings:

The CHAIRMAN. Those are vessels trying to get in with liquor cargoes?

Commander ROOT. Yes, sir; that is where the liquor fleet is now.

The CHAIRMAN. How far out are they from shore?

Commander ROOT. They are probably not more than 7 or 8 miles from Montauk Point.

The CHAIRMAN. If the 12-mile treaty were made effective, that could not happen, could it?

Commander ROOT. They would simply have to move out 2 or 3 miles farther.

The conditions at sea as reported by the Coast Guard demand more than you are here asked to provide, if you really take seriously the reports made. But note: The Coast Guard officers have not deemed it necessary to consult with the Federal prohibition commissioner. I quote to you from page 646 of the hearings:

Mr. GALLIVAN. Have you conferred with the prohibition-enforcement officers as to the extent of this so-called smuggling and illegal operation?

Commander ROOT. No, sir; I have had no communication with them whatever.

Admiral BILLARD. May I interject, Mr. Chairman, because I see no reason why this committee should not have the information, that, as I understand it, part of Commander Root's information is obtained from the State Department with respect to exportations—

Mr. GALLIVAN (interposing). I am speaking of importations.

Admiral BILLARD. Well, the reports of the State Department's foreign officers would be on exportations to the West Indies and the like. And I will say to you, Mr. GALLIVAN, that to my knowledge he has not conferred with the prohibition-enforcement people on this matter. He may have one or two of their routine reports.

Commander Root went into detail on the difficulties with which the Coast Guard must cope and I regret that there seems to be a lack of coordination between his branch of the service and that of Mr. Haynes. One can not share Mr. Haynes's optimism after reading in full what Commander Root says, and I confess I must agree with the closing remarks of one of the secret agents he quotes on page 650.

Commander Root says, at that point of his statement before the Appropriations Committee, as follows:

For your further information relative to these islands I will now quote in full and verbatim three reports from another United States secret agent stationed at Nassau. The reports are dated January 26 and 28, 1924.

"Since my last favor to you, beg to advise that the liquor business of exporting to the States from Nassau has fallen off at least 75 per cent, but at West End, Grand Bahama, and at Gun Key Lighthouse Anchorage business has increased 100 per cent. At Gun Key there are now at least 30 vessels owned by Nassau dealers selling booze. At West End, Grand Bahama, business has increased so much that this Government has erected several large bonded warehouses. Being only 60 miles from Palm Beach, all the boats go there for booze that used to come to Nassau. There is on an average of 10 to 20 boats daily calling at West End, carrying from 200 to 1,000 cases each. So you can see what is doing. This booze is flowing into Jacksonville, via Mayport (Mosquito Inlet), Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, Stuart, Fort Pierce, St. Augustine, Fernandina, main ports in Florida.

"From West End also quite a few large boats are running booze to Charleston, S. C. From West End sub-marine chasers, etc., are being used. Lots of this booze is shipped by automobiles to eastern and western points from the above places. Quite a lot goes to Fernandina and St. Augustine. There must be something radically wrong with the agents you have in the above sections, as it is being distributed wide open, and you can get all the drinks you want in any of the hotels in Florida. There are some big rings working. At Fernandina there is one Jim Paxton, who is a big handler of liquors from West End and Cuba, who has been operating since the prohibition law has been in effect. Also at water front, and one Cracker Johnson has been running booze into West Palm Beach since prohibition inception, and still at it. The 'pull' at this place is great. I have seen graft money handed over to some of your agents. Also the sheriff and undersheriffs are in the game of making easy money. You want to get a clean sweep up like you had done at Savannah with that gang, but they are still operating."

The secret agent says: "You can get all the drinks you want in any of the hotels in Florida." He also says he has "seen graft money handed over to some of your agents," and that "the sheriff and undersheriffs are in the game of making easy money."

Gentlemen, we are all for honest enforcement of the laws of the United States, but will this further expenditure of nearly \$14,000,000 help? It is either too much to waste or too little to be effective. You can spend your time better by passing House Resolution 153, which is as follows:

House Resolution 153.

Whereas on May 15, 1922, and again on August 22, 1922, Representative HILL, of Maryland, requested from the Secretary of the Treasury the removal of the Federal prohibition commissioner because of non-feasance and malfeasance in office; and

Whereas on the 16th day of January, 1924, in the city of Washington, before the convention of the Anti-Saloon League, Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, charged that the enforcement of the national prohibition act under the said Federal prohibition commissioner was an entire failure, using the following words, to wit: "I know of no scandal in our national history to compare with it. A scandal of half these proportions in any other branch of the Government's work would lead at once to a congressional investigation. I demand one."

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five Representatives of the Sixty-eighth Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, is authorized and directed to investigate the office of the Federal prohibition commissioner in the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department, and the whole matter of the failure of enforcement of the national prohibition act by the Federal Government, and all other matters and conditions in the premises set forth, and to report their findings, together with recommendations for the improvement of such conditions, forthwith to this session of Congress. Such committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths to witnesses, and to incur necessary expenses for clerical and other services not exceeding \$20,000, which shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The apparent lack of coordination between Mr. Haynes and the Coast Guard and the disclosures of Commander Root's secret agents are worthy of your consideration.

Mr. Chairman, the legislative policy for this appropriation for the Coast Guard is provided for in the bill H. R. 6815, which was the subject of lengthy discussion a few days ago and which passed the House yesterday. However, the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations on this subject are so very interesting and important that I have made the above extracts for your benefit. [Applause.]

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask the chairman of the committee whether this is not an additional amount? Or is this just an authorization?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. TAGUE. Is there any appropriation for the Coast Guard other than this one item in this bill?

Mr. MADDEN. No; not in this bill. There may be something for unpaid bills, or something of that kind.

Mr. TAGUE. Is there anything for the building of new craft?

Mr. MADDEN. That is all included in this, except for ships from the Navy Department. This provides for additional motor boats and their equipment.

Now, I will tell the gentleman what is proposed in the item. There are 223 cabin cruiser motor boats, to cost \$37,500 apiece, and 100 dory-type motor boats, fast boats, about 30 feet long, costing about \$8,000 apiece. These are to have very high speed. Then, in addition to that, the 20 torpedo destroyers authorized under the bill we had up yesterday are to be taken over from the Navy Department and rehabilitated at a cost of \$100,000 apiece, and put into this service, and two mine sweepers from the Navy, so that when the program is carried out there will be 2 mine sweepers, 20 torpedo-boat destroyers with a speed of 30 knots manned with guns, and there will be 223 cabin cruisers about 75 feet long, very rapid, with first-class motor machinery, and the other 100 dory boats with motor machinery, all very speedy, the idea being to prevent smuggling. For instance, a Coast Guard cutter to-day has a speed of only 10 knots. She may go out and see a ship lying off on the horizon. She may want to discover whether that ship is loaded with contraband liquor. As the condition exists to-day, after she has discovered that the ship is loaded with contraband liquor she has to leave, and while she is gone, looking for some other law violator, the speed boats owned by the smugglers come out from shore and unload this contraband cargo from the ships onto their boats, speed boats, and bring it in and deliver it to those who may want to purchase it.

Now the plan is under this scheme to have picket boats consisting of these cabin cruisers and dory boats, that are just as fast as anybody else's boats, to lie by beside the ship carrying the contraband cargo, and when her speed boats go out to shore to aid in any attempt to capture them or to prevent them from taking their cargo off the ship, and in that way prevent smuggling entirely.

Mr. TAGUE. My reason for asking the question is not that I am interested in the smuggling of liquor at all.

Mr. MADDEN. I thought so, but I thought the gentleman would like to have the information.

Mr. TAGUE. Yes. My purpose was merely to ascertain whether or not we were going to have ships of the *Androscooggin* type, ships of that kind to be sent up into the district to look after the life and property of men engaged in operations on the high seas.

Mr. MADDEN. All these ships will be able to do that.

Mr. TAGUE. The information I had is that none of these ships can go out and do that kind of work. That was demonstrated off the coast of Maryland a month or two ago, when they sent one of these torpedo boats out to bring in the *Indiana*. If a revenue-cutter boat had not come along they would have lost all hands on board. I do not care whether they get a smuggler there or not, but I would like to see some protection given to those men and ships.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The gentleman will understand that there is an appropriation for the operation of the revenue-cutter boats from year to year.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this item could have been knocked out of the bill if anybody had made a point of order against it, because it is legislation on an appropriation bill not authorized by law.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not agree to that.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, the gentleman would have agreed to it after the Chairman had sustained the point of order. But I did not make it and my friend from Maryland [Mr. HILL] did not know it was subject to a point of order or probably he would have made it.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that after the passage of the bill yesterday I considered it was in order.

Mr. BLANTON. I am glad the gentleman thinks that; but that bill does not yet constitute legislation; that would make this item in order, for it is not yet the law. But nobody made the point of order.

Mr. CRAMTON. It would have been the easiest thing in the world to have so shaped it so as to make it clearly not subject to a point of order and yet carry the same amount of money.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Michigan knows it was subject to a point of order, but be that as it may, nobody made it. I did not make it and no one else made it. I did

not make it for one reason alone. There was a way to stop this smuggling on our coasts, and that would have been to give the President the Navy, and that is the only way. You are not going to stop it with this little added Coast Guard force. It is just like a drop in the bucket, a start on the way, but you can not guard these coasts with that limited force. There are too many hundreds of miles of inlets. You need the Navy and you are going to have to have the Navy before you do guard the coasts properly and before you stop this smuggling.

Yesterday I did everything one Member could do in an attempt to have the Navy used. I made a fight on the floor and tried to get a provision in the bill authorizing the President to use the Navy.

The President wanted to use it. The President went to the Attorney General and asked him for the use of the Navy, but the Attorney General told him he could not have it because he did not have authority of law. We could have given him that authority, so that the Attorney General could no longer claim that, but we did not do it. There were not enough Members here who were in favor of stopping that smuggling in that way.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will answer a question for me, I will yield. I want the gentleman to answer me this question: Will he or any other man on this floor deny that the present Secretary of the Treasury is financially interested in distilleries? Will he answer me that?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have no personal knowledge.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman deny it?

Mr. CRAMTON. I have no personal knowledge.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, we all know that to be the fact, and yet we leave this big question of prohibition enforcement in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is not a law enforcer as to prohibition.

Mr. CRAMTON. May I now ask my question?

Mr. MADDEN. There is this about the Coast Guard—

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] knows better than that about Secretary Mellon, I will yield.

Mr. MADDEN. I will say this: There is one thing about the Coast Guard. It is made up of men who are in the military service.

Mr. BLANTON. I am talking now about the present Secretary of the Treasury. Can the gentleman from Illinois answer my question as to the present Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. MADDEN. I do not know anything about that, but I do know that these men, when they go to sea, will do the thing that should be done regardless of the Secretary of the Treasury or anybody else, and they will do their duty.

Mr. BLANTON. I have found that men acting under the orders of a superior officer usually do what they think their superior officer would like to have them do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words in order that I may ask a question of the gentleman from Texas and also answer his question. I have recently had considerable contact with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, and have taken up with him an important problem relating to the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman feel satisfied about it?

Mr. CRAMTON. I feel perfectly satisfied with the cooperation which I have had and the contact I have had, as well as the point of view which the Secretary of the Treasury has maintained throughout all of my interviews with him.

Now, I want to ask a question of the gentleman from Texas, whose views I know are just as positive as mine in favor of the enforcement of the law, but who supported the chimera of enforcement by the Navy instead of by the Coast Guard. Has the gentleman from Texas ever heard the old saying that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"?

Mr. BLANTON. That is the only reason why I did not make a point of order against this item. It is a bird in the hand and is the only thing we have left.

Mr. CRAMTON. I wish the gentleman had discovered that 24 hours earlier.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For furnishing and erecting headstones for the graves of American soldiers in Europe, \$548,550, to remain available until expended.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HILL of Maryland: Page 40, line 11, after the word "expended," insert:

"Provided, That none of the money so appropriated shall be expended except for headstones or markers to be placed upon the graves in the American military cemeteries overseas, which shall be of the same general form and design and having the same general effect as the existing wooden markers."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order, if the gentleman wants to be heard on it.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this amendment is based on the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ANDREW], which is as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 16.

Whereas wooden crosses have marked the graves on the battle fields of Europe of American soldiers, sailors, and marines who died in the World War from the first burials in war time until the present day, or markers of like proportion and design bearing the Star of David (instead of the transverse bar) have marked the graves of those of Jewish faith; and

Whereas these wooden symbols have, during and since the World War, been regarded as emblematic of the great sacrifices which that war entailed, have been so treated by poets and artists and have become peculiarly and inseparably associated in the thought of surviving relatives and comrades and of the Nation with these World War graves: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the permanent markers to be placed upon the graves in the American military cemeteries overseas shall be of the same general form and design and have the same general effect as the existing wooden markers.

There are at the present time wooden crosses in the cemeteries in France marking the graves of those American soldiers of the Christian faith who died in France. There are wooden Stars of David, the six-point star, marking the graves of those American soldiers that were of the Jewish faith who died in France. These stars and crosses were placed there when these men died and are of the same general, uniform type. There was yesterday a hearing held before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House on the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ANDREW]. There was a slight change made by him afterwards in the wording of his resolution, and the one I have read is the resolution, slightly changed to conform to the general views expressed at that hearing.

There appeared before the Military Affairs Committee of the House representatives of the American Legion, the representatives of the Gold Star Mothers, and the representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and of all the service organizations. There also appeared before the Military Affairs Committee of the House the secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission, to which this House committed the matter of cemeteries and monuments in France. The Military Affairs Committee has not yet made a report on the resolution. The matter of the amount of money here appropriated has been very carefully and fully gone into by the Appropriations Committee in the hearings. The present project of the officers of the Quartermaster General's Department who appeared before the committee is to make oblong tombstones or headstones in the United States and send them to France to replace the crosses that stand there at the present time. The men who served in the war, the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Gold Star Mothers, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Association, all of them, are against putting up in France the solid headstone in place of the crosses and the stars which were placed there when these men were buried.

The Battle Monuments Commission objects to it, and I am told that General Pershing, who is now on his way home from France, now objects to it, and everybody who appeared before the Military Affairs Committee yesterday objects to it, and I can see by reading the testimony before the committee that the chairman of the committee himself in his own mind was not in favor of it but left it to the War Department.

Gentlemen, I submit this amendment is in order. It is a limitation on an expenditure, and I ask that it be held in order and voted on in order that the present situation in the cemeteries of France may remain.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. Is it the idea of the gentleman to maintain the crosses as they are now? What suggestions have these organizations made as to how the graves should be marked?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Their representation was and their suggestion was that there should be put up in the place of the wooden cross, when it is removed, a cross made either of French stone or of American stone or of bronze or of some durable material, and that there should be put up in place of the wooden Star of David a similar marker, so that the cemeteries would maintain the same appearance they do now.

Mr. McKEOWN. And not have these little markers like they have in this country?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. And not make them look like stone-yards instead of battle graveyards, as they are now.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, before I insist on the point of order I want to read the law:

In the arrangement of the national cemeteries established for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the same inclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence, and to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone or block, which shall be of durable stone and of such design and weight as shall keep it in place when set, and shall bear the name of the soldier and the name of his State inscribed thereon, when the same are known, and also the number of the grave inscribed thereon, corresponding with the number opposite to the name of the party in a register of burials to be kept at each cemetery and at the office of the Quartermaster General, which shall set forth the name, rank, company, regiment, and date of death of the officer or soldier; or, if these are unknown, it shall be so recorded.

This is the law to-day. This \$540,000 is being appropriated under the authority of that law.

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

Mr. MADDEN. In just a moment. Let me finish this statement, please. Now, the War Department has adopted a design, but the law itself provides that the headstone shall be of stone. I understand the Battle Monuments Commission, or some of them, think there ought to be a different design, and that they ought not to be of stone but should be of bronze.

I am not interested in the difference of opinion between the Quartermaster Department of the Army and the Battle Monuments Commission, but this bill is not the place to legislate on a subject which has not been given any attention or consideration by the House. There was a War Department board which functioned on this question. Let us see who they are, and what happened. One of our distinguished colleagues, sitting here now, was a member of that board when the design proposed under this act was adopted. I read from page 732 of the hearings:

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF OFFICERS TO CONSIDER HEADSTONE FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1922.

Pursuant to instructions contained in letter from the Secretary of War, dated July 22, 1921, the board reconvened this date to consider the question of the headstone for the World War veterans, and the following recommendations were made:

"That the headstone be 24 inches high, 13 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, extending into the ground 18 inches, or making a total stone of 42 inches long, 13 inches wide by 4 inches thick.

"That the full name of the soldier, with the State from which he came, his rank, regiment, and division, with date of death, appear on the face of the stone.

"That the rosette at the top carry with it the device of religious faith—a Latin cross for the Christian and the double triangle for the Hebrew faith."

That the relatives be permitted—

"at their own expense, to have placed any inscription in the nature of a text or other suitable quotation or term of endearment that they may desire, providing the number of letters does not exceed 60 letters."

That on the reverse side of the stone will appear the grave number corresponding with the number in the register book of burials in the cemetery.

J. M. WAINWRIGHT,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

H. L. ROGERS,
Quartermaster General.

Approved:

JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not have reference to any particular place?

Major FOSTER. No, sir. This is a World War veteran's headstone.

The CHAIRMAN. No matter where the grave is?

Major FOSTER. Yes, sir; those are our orders.

The CHAIRMAN. General Pershing is the chairman of the Battle Monuments Commission.

Major FOSTER. He was on this commission, too. That shows you how the design of the stone was picked. We were merely ordered to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cost of this design?

Major FOSTER. That is, the one I am talking about?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. It is \$9.04, is it not?

Major FOSTER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cost in France?

Major FOSTER. Delivered?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Major FOSTER. It is a little over \$17.

The CHAIRMAN. You buy this monument here?

Major FOSTER. Yes, sir. The cost is \$17.90 set up in Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you buy it any cheaper in France?

Major FOSTER. I do not believe so. They can do it if they wish to.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to that?

Major FOSTER. No, sir. But there is very little of that white marble in France, and it is very expensive.

The total cost of the stones, including those that will be destroyed in transit, is \$548,550.

I make the point of order against the amendment, because I believe it is contrary to the law.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I want to say to the committee that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, as always, in dealing with matters relating to the war, has taken a most generous and broad point of view; and I am glad that he read to you that portion of the hearings, because the question as to these stones seemed always apparent in the chairman's mind. As I said, the American Battle Monuments Commission, at the time the board of officers' report, to be found on page 732 of the hearings, was made, was not in existence, but, fortunately, the former Assistant Secretary of War, our colleague from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT], is here, and I know that you would like to hear him on this subject. He, together with General Pershing, was a member of the board of officers which recommended the headstones, in April, 1922, but he now, like General Pershing, favors the crosses and stars as at present existing and as provided for in the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be very glad to hear from the gentleman from Illinois upon the point of order.

Mr. MADDEN. My point of order is that it is new legislation, and a violation of existing law.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to discuss the point of order, but I trust the Chair will not hold me down to too strict a discussion of it at first. This amendment embodies and expresses the very deep sentiment of everyone who is interested in the graves in France. The appearance of the markers at present has been described by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HILL]. I am not at all embarrassed by the fact that my name appears in connection with the resolution which has been read from the hearings before the committee. The War Department cemetery commission approached the consideration of this subject with a strong disposition in favor of the retention of the present form of markers—namely, the crosses—upon the graves. The question was referred to the Quartermaster General's Department, and we were advised that there were practical difficulties both as to cost and as to the durability of a marker in the form of a cross made out of marble, because the white appearance, the color, is just as important as is the form of the cross. I have no hesitation in saying to the committee that General Pershing, who was General of the Armies and who would naturally have a deep interest in this subject, was very much in favor of the preservation of the crosses; and I was, too, and I still feel that it is most desirable that they should be preserved in permanent form. I believe it can be worked out satisfactorily, and with little, if any, increase in cost.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] has referred to a law which seems in its terms to regulate the form and design of the markers on the soldiers' graves. If I am not mistaken, that law has application only to the graves of soldiers in the United States, and in no way applies to the graves of soldiers overseas.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman refer the Chair to the authority under which the cemeteries were established and maintained in France?

Mr. MADDEN. The law applies to national cemeteries, and the question here is as to whether a cemetery in France is a national cemetery.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. These cemeteries were established by the exigencies of the situation on the other side. Each one of those cemeteries was established right after the battles in which these men lost their lives, and I do not know that there is any law applying to the subject. They were established as a result of the stern necessities of warfare.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment to say that this statute on which the gentleman from Illinois relies was passed prior to the establishment of the cemeteries in France and has no relation to them?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman inform the Chair whether the cemeteries in France were established pursuant to provisions of the national cemetery act?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. They were not, I may state with a great deal of confidence.

Mr. MADDEN. Can the gentleman state that of his own knowledge?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Yes; I think I can. These cemeteries were not established through any authority of law, I may say for the benefit of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MADDEN. Oh, yes; we authorized the purchase of land for them.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. These cemeteries were established long before there was any purchase of land.

Mr. MADDEN. That is true.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Nor have any of these cemeteries been paid for by any of the money of the United States, except certain additions that have been made to them. My understanding of the situation is that the land in which the bodies of our soldiers lie was ceded to us by the French Government.

Mr. McKEOWN. I would like to say this to the gentleman from Illinois, that the question of the law applying markers to the graves of the World War veterans was enacted in the House by amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, let me read the law that did authorize the purchase of the land:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend not to exceed \$856,680 of the appropriation, disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civilian employees, in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1921, for the purchase of such real estate as is necessary to establish suitable burial places in Europe for American military dead and for suitable and necessary improvements thereon, of which not to exceed \$111,000 may be applied to the purchase of land as follows: Aisne-Marne, \$20,000; Suresnes, \$9,000; Somme, \$11,000; Brookwood, \$31,000; St. Mihiel, \$15,000; Oise-Aisne, \$20,000; Flanders Field, \$5,000; total, \$111,000.

So it will be seen that there is authority for the purchase of land and the money has been paid out for that purpose.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, my impression—and I feel confident it is correct—is that the appropriation referred to by the gentleman from Illinois was to purchase additional land. The land which originally constituted these cemeteries was provided by the French Government through some arrangement between our military authorities and theirs, by which they ceded to us the necessary land for our cemeteries. The appropriations were to round out and extend the area of the original cemetery tracts.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair has examined the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Maryland and finds it is a limitation. There is an appropriation here in this item of \$548,550 for erecting headstones upon the graves of American soldiers in Europe. Now, this amendment limits the expenditure of this appropriation to headstones of a certain general description, and consequently it is only a limitation upon the appropriation, provided if with the limitation added it does not alter existing law. The national cemetery act is not the act under which cemeteries in Europe are established, and its provisions do not pertain to these cemeteries, but the act which is chapter 120, second session, Sixty-seventh Congress, the act read by the chairman of the committee, is the act that applies. That act contains no provision whatsoever on the character of headstones or markers to be used. Consequently the point of order is overruled.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will not adopt the amendment. In the first place, I think it is an administrative proposition, the question of whether the headstones shall be of one type or another, and this committee ought not to be involved in the quarrel between the Quartermaster's Department and the American Monument Commission with reference to this matter. It is purely administrative, and I hope the committee will join with our committee in voting down the amendment.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, may I have a moment, since the amendment has been held in order? Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I can well appreciate the attitude of the chairman of this committee. It is entirely proper that there should not be legislation on an appropriation bill, and the Appropriation Committee is a committee which should not permit legislation on such bills. But this amendment is in order, and it has been ruled in order. It is a perfectly definite limitation, and I want to explain just this one thing to the committee:

You created the American Battle Monuments Commission. This action of the War Department board was taken before that commission began to function and before General Pershing went to France on the inspection of the cemeteries which he has been making. Now, the Battle Monuments Commission has unanimously agreed. With the exception of one lady, a gold-star mother, they are all service men on that commission—your representative on the commission, the representative of the Senate on the commission. Its members are all men who were in France, and they were all unanimously agreed that what is expressed in the Andrew bill, on which this amendment is based—

Mr. MADDEN. Why does not the gentleman get the Andrew bill passed and let us put an appropriation in, but not until the Andrew bill or some other bill is passed? That will fix a definite policy, and to that there can be no serious objection.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will.

Mr. GRIFFIN. May I ask whether the gentleman's amendment will entail an increase in the appropriation?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. My impression is that the amendment will make the appropriation much less, because I doubt if the American Battle Monuments Commission will be in favor of making marble monuments in the United States and incurring all the extra expense of transporting them over there. It will, I expect, be in favor of getting the monuments at much less cost in France when the time comes, if they are to be of stone. If they are to be bronze, the cost will be less here and the transportation less, if they are made here. I hope the committee will vote for this amendment.

Mr. GRIFFIN. The gentleman from Illinois says that the monument proposed to be put up or set up would cost \$17. Has the gentleman accurate information as to what it will cost under the proposed amendment?

Mr. MADDEN. Seventeen dollars, transported from the United States and erected in France.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I heard that.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. The chairman of the committee very clearly brought that out. Under the present plan it will cost about \$9.04 in the United States; \$17.90 after transportation of the headstones to France and set up in France. Now, the American Battle Monuments Commission has informally made a plan of a cross or a star either of bronze or stone. The bronze will cost \$6.30 in the United States. This amendment will make a great reduction in cost of the needed markers or stones in our American cemeteries in France, and will comply with the wishes of the men who served in France and of the mothers and widows of the men who died and are buried in France.

Yesterday before the Military Affairs Committee some of those mothers and widows showed us the photographs of the crosses or stars that now mark the graves of their soldiers, and plead that there should not be substituted for these crosses and stars the usual headstone, which is proposed by the officers who appeared before the Appropriations Committee.

There are very few members of the Committee of the Whole House now present and it is so late in the day that I shall not make a point of order on the absence of a quorum. I hope you will pass this amendment, but if you do not we have placed before the Congress the wishes of the ex-service men and women and of the war widows and mothers, and I feel sure that ultimately, as the chairman of the Appropriations Committee suggests, the views expressed in the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ANDREW],

which I have incorporated in the pending amendment, will prevail.

I would rather see this whole appropriation dropped for the present than have the crosses and the stars replaced with marble slabs. We who saw some of those crosses erected over the fresh graves of men who had just fallen, like the families of those men, have a feeling of sacred reverence for those crosses and stars.

We do not want to see them replaced with marble headstones. We want, in the words of the pending amendment—"that the permanent markers to be placed upon the graves in American military cemeteries overseas shall be of the same general form and design and have the same general effect as the existing wooden markers."

The crosses, "row on row," mean much to the American people. They should be perpetuated. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I ask for a division.

The committee again divided; and there were—ayes 6, noes 17.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee just divided.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I ask for tellers.

Mr. MADDEN. I trust the gentleman will not do that. Let us finish this bill. We have worked night and day trying to get this bill out of the way. I do not very often ask anybody with reference to such a matter, but there is nothing to be gained.

Mr. GRIFFIN. There are some important—

Mr. MADDEN. There is nothing in the bill except judgments and audited claims and we can finish it. There is nothing of any importance to be considered.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I will withdraw the demand.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For salaries and expenses, Federal Board for Vocational Education, \$293.81.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BEEDY). The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HILL] moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject I last discussed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For education of natives of Alaska, \$19.27.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. Would it be possible, under the circumstances, for the Clerk to read this bill scientifically?

Mr. MADDEN. It had better be read.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Would it not be better to move to rise?

Mr. BLANTON. If the Clerk could read it scientifically it would be better.

Mr. MADDEN. Let us read on.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I am not objecting.

Mr. BLANTON. I just wanted to know if the Clerk could read it scientifically.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to go back to page 22, relating to the Alaskan Railroad.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to return to page 22. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will report the paragraph referred to.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE ALASKA RAILROAD.

For expenses of maintenance and operation of railroads in the Territory of Alaska (in excess of revenues) during the fiscal year 1924, \$245,000.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN: Page 22, line 4, after the figures "\$245,000" insert the following: "Provided, That no part of this sum shall be expended for the construction of hotels."

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. LEHLBACH). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MADDEN. I have an amendment also to the next paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses of replacements and betterments of roadway and structures of railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for providing additional equipment for said railroads, \$865,000, to remain available until December 31, 1924.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN: Page 22, lines 5 to 8, inclusive, strike out and insert "For bridge renewals, including filling old trestles, renewal of ballasting, bank widening, riprapping, reconstruction of telegraph lines, and for additional rolling stock, \$865,000, to remain available until December 31, 1924."

Mr. MADDEN. This is the program for improving the railroad in Alaska, aggregating \$5,250,000, \$865,000 of which is carried in this bill. Information came to the committee which led us to believe that it would be better for us to put this restriction on the expenditure than to have it go as it appears in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLANTON. Is there any other restriction that the gentleman can think of to put around the other items in the bill, to safeguard them?

Mr. MADDEN. No; but I wish there were.

I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, before we close the consideration of the bill, that I am very much obliged to the Members of the House for the consideration which they have given to the Committee on Appropriations to-day in order to expedite the passage of this bill.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LEHLBACH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7449) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

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

On motion of Mr. MADDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LONGFELLOW'S HOME.

Mr. BEEDY. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks I insert an article from the Washington Evening Star respecting Longfellow's birthplace, which is as follows:

SEEK TO PRESERVE LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHPLACE—AUTOGRAPHED ENGRAVINGS TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN EFFORT TO RAISE NEEDED FUNDS—WILL GO TO CAPITALS—PICTURES TO BE PRESENTED WITH NAMES OF ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

In order to provide for the permanent preservation of the birthplace of Henry W. Longfellow, the great American poet, in Portland, Me., The International Longfellow Society is making plans to present the White House, the capital of every State, and the capital of every country in the world with an engraving of the world's best-loved poet. Each engraving was autographed by the artist and poet a few months before his death.

Approved by such men as Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, the aims and ideals of the society are as follows:

"To secure and preserve the birthplace of America's greatest poet, Henry W. Longfellow; to collect and exhibit and preserve printed and other matter and material relating to him; to encourage a world-wide observance of each succeeding anniversary of his birth; to promote the study of his writings and other literature; to honor him and other writers in such ways and by such means as the society may be able."

This endeavor will be accomplished through subscriptions from individuals, colleges, schools, clubs, and other organizations, and these engravings will be distributed when the society has received subscriptions amounting to \$500. At that time one of the engravings, appropriately framed, will be presented to the White House as a gift of the subscribers, accompanied by a list of them.

Each contributor will receive an attractive life-membership certificate in the society, free from further fees or dues of any kind.

Following the same method, another of these engravings will be immediately presented to the executive of each country, State, city, institution, or organization from which contributions aggregating \$500 are received.

These engravings were published in 1881 and have been held by the publishers for more than 40 years, with the certainty that, being autographed by the poet, they must eventually become of great value. The society now controls all of them and feels that their disposition as now planned will bring joy to millions of lovers of Longfellow.

The Washington office of the society is room 420, Bond Building, and subscriptions should be mailed to that address in care of The International Longfellow Society.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. ROSENBLOOM, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 7039. An act to amend section 72 of chapter 23, printing act approved January 12, 1895, relative to the allotment of public documents.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. ROSENBLOOM, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bills:

H. R. 5624. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River to connect the city of Benwood, W. Va., and the city of Bellaire, Ohio;

H. R. 5348. An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge across the St. John River between Fort Kent, Me., and Clairs, Province of New Brunswick, Canada;

H. R. 5337. An act granting the consent of Congress to construct a bridge over the St. Croix River between Vanceboro, Me., and St. Croix, New Brunswick;

H. R. 4984. An act to authorize the Clay County bridge district, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge over Current River;

H. R. 4457. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment in any claims which the Cherokee Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4187. An act to legalize a bridge across the St. Louis River, in Carlton County, State of Minnesota;

H. R. 4182. An act authorizing the city of Ludington, Mason County, Mich., to construct a bridge across an arm of Pere Marquette Lake;

H. R. 4120. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Greater Wenatchee irrigation district to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River;

H. R. 3845. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Little Calumet River at Riverdale, Ill.; and

H. R. 2818. An act to grant the consent of Congress to construct, maintain, and operate a dam and spillway across the Waccamaw River, in North Carolina.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TUCKER, for three days, on account of sickness in his family; and

To Mr. WEAVER, for to-day, on account of sickness.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Illinois what the program for to-morrow is? Mr. MADDEN. To take up the naval appropriation bill to-morrow morning.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, March 15, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

401. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1924, pertaining to mints and assay offices, amounting to \$300 (H. Doc. No. 221); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

402. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation "to fix the salaries of officers and members of the United States park police force, District of Columbia, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LAMPERT: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6721. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes; with amendments (Report No. 302). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VESTAL: Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. H. R. 3241. A bill to establish the standard of weights and measures for the following wheat-mill, rye-mill, and corn-mill products, namely, flours, hominy, grits, and meals, and all commercial feeding stuffs, and for other purposes; with amendments (Report No. 309). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HUDDLESTON: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 6903. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Leake County, Miss., to construct a bridge across the Pearl River in the State of Mississippi; without amendment (Rept. No. 303). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RAYBURN: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 6902. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Leake County, Miss., to construct a bridge across the Pearl River in the State of Mississippi; without amendment (Rept. No. 308). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana: Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers. Report on useless papers in Department of Commerce (Rept. No. 306). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana: Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers. Report on useless papers in United States Civil Service Commission (Rept. No. 307). Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. ROACH: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 2335. A bill for the relief of J. Jessop and sons; without amendment (Rept. No. 304). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROACH: Committee on War Claims. S. 130. A bill for the relief of George T. Tobin & Son; without amendment (Rept. No. 305). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURDICK: A bill (H. R. 7911) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the appraisers stores property in Providence, R. I.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 7912) to amend section 2 of the act relative to naturalization and citizenship of married women, approved September 22, 1922; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 7913) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment in any claims which the Creek Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FROTHINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 7914) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Brockton, Mass., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WELLER: A bill (H. R. 7915) to establish a national conservatory of music for the education of pupils in music in all its branches, vocal and instrumental, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 7916) to amend the act of September 4, 1890, in regard to collisions at sea, that went into effect December 15, 1890; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7917) to amend article 3 and section (e), article 15, of the pilot rules for certain inland waters of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HILL of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 7918) to diminish the number of appraisers at the port of Baltimore, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KUNZ: A bill (H. R. 7919) to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and to provide a system of selection in connection therewith, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 7920) to authorize the transfer of a portion of the Brewerton Channel Range Rear Lighthouse Reservation, Md., from the Department of Commerce to the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 7921) providing for the erection of a public building at Carrollton, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7922) increasing the limit of cost for a post-office building at Jerseyville, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7923) providing for the erection of a public building at Havana, Ill., on a site heretofore provided for the same; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 7924) to amend section 20 of an act entitled "An act to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 7925) to protect the commerce of the United States and to punish the crime of piracy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEEDY: A bill (H. R. 7926) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Portland, Me.; and also for the sale of the present post-office building and site; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURTON: Resolution (H. Res. 221) authorizing the select committee appointed under House Resolution 217 to employ stenographic and other assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Resolution (H. Res. 222) for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 646, entitled "A bill to make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions, or commerce among the States or Territories or with foreign nations"; 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. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 7927) granting a pension to Donald McDonald; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7928) granting a pension to Alonzo Plummer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 7929) for the relief of Harold D. Kent; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 7930) for the relief of John H. Gattis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 7931) granting an increase of pension to August J. Griesbach; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7932) granting a pension to Eliza A. Winters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 7933) to authorize the appointment of Sergt. Edward F. Ryan, retired, to the grade of first sergeant, retired, in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINERBERGER: A bill (H. R. 7934) for the relief of Benjamin F. Youngs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 7935) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Greer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 7936) granting a pension to James F. Buchanan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PEERY: A bill (H. R. 7937) granting a pension to Alice Poteet; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 7938) granting an honorable discharge to Ignatius C. Burbridge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7939) granting an increase of pension to Remantha H. Means; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7940) granting a pension to John Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7941) granting a pension to Elizabeth Tysinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire: A bill (H. R. 7942) granting a pension to Mable Farnham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 7943) granting a pension to Pearl Falkenburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPROUL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7944) granting a pension to Anna E. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 7945) for the relief of Mary E. Whitney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TYDINGS: A bill (H. R. 7946) for the relief of John H. Emmord; Emma W. Bay and Harry C. Holloway, copartners trading as John W. Bay & Co.; Samuel L. Fyle; W. Carl Holloway; Sylvester A. McGuigan; Elmer J. Johnson; Oscar M. Johnson; William B. Tildon; F. O'Neill Mitchell and Parker Mitchell, copartners trading as F. O. Mitchell & Bro.; Charles H. Rigney; Herman W. Hanson and Walter J. Lantz, copartners trading under the firm name and style of Hanson & Lantz; Isaac S. Lee; Raymond W. Price; Harry P. Straubach, Otho N. Johnson and William W. Johnson, copartners trading as Johnson Bros.; J. Edmund Michael; Jay F. Towner, trading as J. F. Towner & Sons; Julian C. Smith, Chapman S. Clark, and Frederick von Kapff, trustees, Chapman S. Clark, Nannie M. Clark; Annie C. Vandiver, Dorothy C. Vandiver, and Robert M. Vandiver; Martha J. Hensen; Charles H. Gerbig and John H. Kuhn; Daniel McFaul; Frank O. Stromberg; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7947) granting a pension to Julia Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7948) granting a pension to Agnes Tawney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 7949) granting a pension to Mary J. Baldwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7950) granting a pension to Kate Bantz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7951) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Bushey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7952) granting a pension to Catherine Barger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7953) granting a pension to Rebecca P. Baston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7954) granting an increase of pension to Fred S. Drew; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7955) granting an increase of pension to William A. Duckworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7956) granting an increase of pension to George A. Durette; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7957) for the relief of Andrew C. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 7958) granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Althouse; 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:

1732. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the city council of the city of Chicago, requesting the Federal authorities to take the necessary action to provide for the erection of a post office in Chicago; also urging Congress to enact legislation increasing the salaries of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1733. By Mr. ARNOLD: Petition of the directors of the Lawrence County, Ill., Farm Bureau, indorsing the McNary-Haugen bill and asking for its passage by Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1734. By Mr. EVANS of Montana: Petition of Cristoforo Colombo Lodge No. 1, of Butte, Mont., protesting against the Johnson immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1735. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of grain board, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass., protesting against the McNary-Haugen bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1736. Also, petition of Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, recommending an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give the Congress the power to pass child-labor legislation, as provided for in House Joint Resolution 184; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1737. Also, petition of Brotherhood Temple Ohabei Shalom, Boston, Mass., protesting against the Johnson immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1738. By Mr. GARBER: Petition of Arthur L. Malherbe Post, No. 220, American Legion, Kaw City, Okla., urging the passage of the adjusted compensation measure in Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1739. By Mr. GARNER of Texas: Petition of Orange Chamber of Commerce, of Orange, Tex., indorsing increase of postage on second-class matter and reduction of 1 cent on drop and rural route letters; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1740. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of the New York State Forestry Association, urging the speedy enactment into law of House bill 4830, regarding reforestation of arid land; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1741. By Mr. MOORE of Illinois: Petition of residents of Rantoul, Ill., and vicinity, favoring adjusted compensation bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1742. By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of citizens of Easton, Ill., favoring the enactment into law of the game refuge bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1743. By Mr. SCHALL: Petition of North Branch Commercial Club, sent by August Nordstrom, secretary, indorsing McNary-Haugen bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1744. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of members of Edwin Scott Linton Post, No. 175, American Legion, and ex-soldiers of Washington, Pa., in support of the adjusted compensation bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1745. By Mr. THOMPSON: Petition of 11 citizens of Wauseon and Napoleon, Ohio, protesting against the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill (H. R. 5563); to the Committee on Agriculture.