By Mr. DE ARMOND: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Mathew C. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolutions of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, asking for an annual appropriation for irrigation surveys and maps of irrigable public lands, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the National Board of Trade, for such legislation as will strengthen our maritime position—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of 524 citizens of Jennings and Jackson Counties, Ind., to accompany House bill granting a pension to Elymas F. Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: Papers to accompany House bill No. 12991, for the relief of Ira Waldo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 12994, for the relief of William Bagley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVY: Petition of property owners and residents along the line of the Metropolitan Street Railroad, protesting against the size of cars used on the line and the high rate of speed of same—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McRAE: Affidavit of E. C. Young, to accompany House bill No. 12590—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN: Papers to accompany House bill No. 9469 amending the military record of Stephen Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 12894 correcting the military record of S. E. Baird—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEREA: Petition of the board of regents of the University of New Mexico for the passage of an act to authorize the sale of a part of the lands donated to the Territory of New Mexico for University purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. RIXEY: Affidavits in support of bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Marshall, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of A. F. Van Niman, of Kendallville, Ind., for additional compensation to carriers of rural free-delivery mail—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of J. H. Danseur Post, No. 104, Grand Army of the Republic, of La Grange, Ind., for court of pension appeals—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the repeal of certain sections of the internal-revenue laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers asking for an appropriation for irrigation surveys, reservoir sites, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WILSON of Idaho; Petition of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, asking Congress to make appropriation for irrigation surveys, reservoir sites, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 3, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

HORACE CHILTON, a Senator from the State of Texas, and JOSEPH SIMON, a Senator from the State of Oregon, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 21, 1900, was read and approved.

REPORT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. It is provided in the law that it shall be printed, so that no reference is necessary. It will be printed and lie on the table.

UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the unproductive and unoccupied property leased by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MERCANTILE MARINE SUBSIDIES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a list of books (with reference to periodicals) on mercantile marine subsidies; which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the American delegates to the International Marine Conference, inclosing the draft of a proposed amendment to the acts of Congress establishing international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, relating to the vessel schooner *Olive*, George Smith, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of S. S. Louisa Cochrane, executrix of William Cohrane, deceased, *vs.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DRY DOCK ON COLUMBIA RIVER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the board of naval officers appointed to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock on the Columbia River, Oregon.

The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Maine. The returns contain two printed reports from the Secretary of War and the Engineer Department, which it will probably not be necessary to print, and also a report of the board, which is in typewriting, and which should be printed.

Mr. HALE. Let the report be printed, but let the other papers go to the committee without printing.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be ordered, then, that the report of the board shall be printed and referred and the maps and other papers will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs without printing.

Mr. HALE. That is right.

ELECTORAL VOTES OF NEW YORK, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate 11 communications from the Secretary of State, transmitting certified copies of the final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice-President appointed in the States of New York, Arkansas, Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, South Carolina, California, Florida, West Virginia, Montana, and Idaho; which, with the accompanying papers, were ordered to lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12838) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 12904) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 12395) to provide for the holding of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas; and

A bill (H. R. 12846) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. RICHARD A. WISE, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had appointed as a committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral of the Hon. RICHARD A. WISE, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, Mr. WEEKS of Michigan, Mr. ALDRICH of Alabama, Mr. KAHN of California, Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts, Mr. MINOR of Wisconsin, Mr. BRICK of Indiana, Mr. JONES of Virginia, Mr. SWANSON of Virginia, Mr. OTEY of Virginia, Mr. RIXEY of Virginia, Mr. HAY of Virginia, Mr. LAMB of Virginia, Mr. QUARLES of Virginia, Mr. RHEA of Virginia, Mr. LASSITER of Virginia, Mr. LLOYD of Missouri, and Mr. GAINES of Tennessee.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (S. 92) granting a pension to William M. Terry;

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A bill (S. 173) granting an increase of pension to John H. Morrison;
A bill (S. 218) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Tate;
A bill (S. 244) granting a pension to Mary Jane McLaughlin;
A bill (S. 262) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Irvin;
A bill (S. 476) granting a pension to Franklin Cooley;
A bill (S. 712) granting a pension to Nellie L. Grashon;
A bill (S. 751) granting an increase of pension to Mathew T. Jones;
A bill (S. 1226) granting an increase of pension to George G. Kemp;
A bill (S. 1245) granting a pension to Oliver Domon;
A bill (S. 1347) granting an increase of pension to Marie Sharpe;
A bill (S. 1348) granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Stillman;
A bill (S. 1599) granting an increase of pension to Cornwell M. Brill;
A bill (S. 1876) granting an increase of pension to John J. Wilson;
A bill (S. 1924) granting a pension to Emma R. Rusling;
A bill (S. 1984) granting a pension to Rebecca Harvey;
A bill (S. 2152) granting a pension to Olive W. Lay;
A bill (S. 2159) granting an increase of pension to Ernst Pitschner;
A bill (S. 2190) granting a pension to Emma J. Bidwell;
A bill (S. 2217) granting a pension to Louise O'Leary;
A bill (S. 2218) granting a pension to Mary R. Dean;
A bill (S. 2386) granting a pension to Joseph E. Hendrickson;
A bill (S. 2462) granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Du Bois;
A bill (S. 2540) granting an increase of pension to Byron Kurtz;
A bill (S. 2543) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Parmalee;
A bill (S. 2557) granting a pension to Josephine Brown;
A bill (S. 2582) to provide for the establishment of the intersection of the true one hundredth meridian with Red River, to ascertain the amount of taxes collected by the State of Texas in what was formerly known as Greer County, and the expenditures made on account of said county by said State, and for other purposes;
A bill (S. 2774) granting an increase of pension to John H. Wilcox;
A bill (S. 2830) granting a pension to Ailsie Bennett;
A bill (S. 2831) granting an increase of pension to Ermine D. Cabbell;
A bill (S. 2985) granting a pension to John Erb;
A bill (S. 3049) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Wilmarth;
A bill (S. 3056) granting an increase of pension to Giles W. Taylor;
A bill (S. 3099) granting an increase of pension to Melancthon McCoy;
A bill (S. 3127) granting an increase of pension to Maj. A. Northrop;
A bill (S. 3134) granting a pension to Martha Agnew;
A bill (S. 3235) granting a pension to Andrew Ferguson;
A bill (S. 3306) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda D. Dow;
A bill (S. 3356) granting a pension to Mary J. Quinn;
A bill (S. 3436) granting a pension to Catharine Weinheimer;
A bill (S. 3466) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hutchison;
A bill (S. 3470) granting a pension to Rosalia Tegidor Brinckerhoff;
A bill (S. 3505) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Culver;
A bill (S. 3536) restoring to the pension roll the name of Mary J. Calvin;
A bill (S. 3880) granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Colbath;
A bill (S. 4184) granting an increase of pension to Evelyn Neale Murray;
A bill (S. 4256) granting a pension to James H. Thomas;
A bill (S. 4688) granting an increase of pension to James U. Childs;
A bill (H. R. 315) granting an increase of pension to Moses H. Tabor;
A bill (H. R. 1288) granting a pension to Cornelius W. Roberts;
A bill (H. R. 1803) granting a pension to Julia E. G. Lewis;
A bill (H. R. 4679) granting a pension to Micager Philpot;
A bill (H. R. 6096) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Kirkendall;
A bill (H. R. 6424) granting a pension to Charles S. Devine;
A bill (H. R. 6947) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo C. Rembaugh;
A bill (H. R. 7012) granting an increase of pension to Emma C. Stephenson;
A bill (H. R. 7190) granting an increase of pension to George O. Cole;
A bill (H. R. 7328) granting an increase of pension to John Nicklin;
A bill (H. R. 7553) granting an increase of pension to Fannie M. O'Linn;
A bill (H. R. 7600) granting an increase of pension to Charles Claussen;
A bill (H. R. 8207) granting a pension to Joseph Quinn;
A bill (H. R. 8218) granting a pension to Mary E. Lacey;
A bill (H. R. 8540) granting a pension to Lydia J. De Silva;
A bill (H. R. 8735) granting an increase of pension to Annie B. Sharrard;
A bill (H. R. 9010) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Westfield;
A bill (H. R. 9176) granting a pension to Emily Haines Harrison;
A bill (H. R. 9555) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Briggeman;
A bill (H. R. 9719) granting a pension to Amos W. Felker;
A bill (H. R. 10381) granting an increase of pension to Gideon W. T. Ridlon;
A bill (H. R. 10524) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Riden;
A bill (H. R. 10743) granting a pension to Augusta Ullman;
A bill (H. R. 10749) granting a pension to Henry L. White;
A bill (H. R. 10750) granting a pension to James H. Rainey;
A bill (H. R. 10847) granting an increase of pension to Betsy A. Summers;
A bill (H. R. 10778) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Winkler;
A bill (H. R. 11552) granting an increase of pension to Louis Hebel;
A bill (H. R. 12838) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes;
A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 101) authorizing the publication of an edition of A Digest of International Law; and
A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) authorizing the appointment of Charles A. Boutelle as a captain on the retired list of the Navy.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SCOTT (for Mr. McBRIDE) presented petitions of the congregations of the Christian Church and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cottage Grove, and of the members of the Sunday School of Lancaster, all in the State of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of Bishop E. G. Andrews and Secretaries Carroll, Morgan, Moorehouse, Ellinwood, Speer, Cobb, and Lloyd, representing, respectively, the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, and Episcopal Missionary Societies of the United States, praying for the signalizing of the new century by the passage of the so-called Lodge resolution, declaring for the universal protection of uncivilized races against firearms, intoxicants, and opium; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of 25 citizens of Rockland, Mass., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 10 citizens of Plainfield, Mass., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry business firms of Holyoke, Mass., and a petition of 63 business firms of Springfield, Mass., praying for the repeal of the duty on tea; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of 12 keepers of life-saving stations in Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing their salaries to $100 per month; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the State Board of Trade of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on express and freight packages; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Clearing House Association of Lowell, Mass., praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on bank capital, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of sundry keepers of life-saving stations in Rhode Island, praying that their salaries be increased to $100 per month; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Capt. A. N. Littlefield and the

crew of the New Shoreham Life-Saving Station of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the State Grange of Maine, and the petition of S. C. Jones and sundry other citizens of Canton, Me., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petitions of Uriah Drew and sundry other citizens of Wayne; of Jesse McPherson and sundry other citizens of Winthrop Center, and of W. W. Woodbridge and sundry other citizens of North Newcastle, all in the State of Maine, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Lyman E. Wright, keeper, and sundry other members of the crew of the life-saving station at Cross Island, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Devils Lake, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium in Africa; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BURROWS presented a memorial of the board of public works of Grand Rapids, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation granting relief to the widow of Isaiah Smith Hyatt, authorizing her to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for an extension for the term of ten years of the patent granted her husband for the method of purifying water; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of sundry business firms of Detroit, Mich., praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of Benjamin S. Harris, of Grand Rapids, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Michigan, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Missionary Society of Homer, Mich., and sundry petitions of citizens of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainwell, Mich., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Munith, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the insular possessions of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. NELSON presented the petition of Dr. O. H. Hall and Dr. R. B. Leach, of Minnesota, praying for the appointment of a commission of medical men, as recommended by the President in his messages of 1897 and 1898, to consider the adoption of Dr. Leach's method of treating yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Minnesota, praying for the reduction of the revenue tax on beer; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry business firms of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the establishment of a national park on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Anthony Graybarkiewicz, of Duluth, Minn., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a monument in honor of the Polish hero, Count Pulawiki; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented memorials of sundry business men of Douglas County, Granite Falls, and Princeton, and of the Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association of Minneapolis, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Douglas, Scott, Faribault, Isanti, and Hennepin counties, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of the keeper and crew of the life-saving station at Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Wisconsin Brewers' Association, praying for a reduction of the revenue tax on beer; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on certificates of deposit, contracts of sale, bankers' capital, surplus, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Ripon, of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rhinelander, and of sundry citizens, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lake Mills, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the insular possessions of the United States and in Army canteens; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of J. H. Danseur Post, No. 104, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the establishment of a court of pension appeals; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Rev. H. G. Rice and 52 citizens of Monticello, Ind., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the laying of a direct Pacific Ocean cable under American control between the United States and the Orient; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying that a vessel be substituted for the regular light-ship No. 70, stationed off the port of San Francisco, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Fresno, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the restoration of the wharf and terminal facilities at Galveston, Tex.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Fresno, Cal., praying for the construction of an isthmian canal; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the laying of a cable to Tatoosh Island and for the construction of observatory buildings at Port Crescent and Tatoosh, all in the State of Washington, and at Canby, Oreg.; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Local Grange No. 17, Patrons of Husbandry, of Santa Rosa, Cal., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Fresno, Cal., and a petition of the State Board of Horticulture of Sacramento, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made in the interest of agriculture and horticulture on the Pacific coast according to the estimates made by the Secretary of Agriculture; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FOSTER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., praying for the laying of a new telegraph cable to Tatoosh Island, in that State, and for the erection of an observatory building at Port Crescent, Tatoosh, and Crescent City; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of John F. Miller Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, of Seattle, Wash., and a petition of Sergeant Gabriel Labell Garrison, No. 130, praying that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors be admitted to the military, marine, and naval hospitals of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Stock Exchange of Spokane, Wash., praying for the repeal of the war-revenue tax on mining brokers; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry keepers of life-saving

stations in the State of Washington, praying that their salaries be increased to $100 a month; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the congregations of sundry churches, all of Centralia, in the State of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in Army canteens and all the insular possessions of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Auburn, Wash., and a petition of the Study Club, of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURNER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Aberdeen, the Commercial Club of Hoquiam, the Business Men's Club of Montesano, the Improvement Club of Cosmopolis, the Merchants' Club of Elma, the Commercial Club of Ocosta, and the Board of Trade of Westport, all of Chehalis County, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the deepening of the inner channels of Grays Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Association of Washington Pioneers, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the pensioning of survivors of the Indian wars from 1817 to 1856, inclusive; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CLAY presented a petition of sundry members of the bar of Macon, Ga., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an increase in the salaries of the Federal justices and judges; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Clarksville, Tenn., praying that a soil survey be made by the Department of Agriculture of the district known as the Clarksville tobacco district in Tennessee and Kentucky; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, of Winchester, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing regulations governing the transportation of nursery stock and other plants in interstate commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of the congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Sterling, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens and all the island possessions of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clay Center, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Clay, Cloud, and Washington counties, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOAR presented the petitions of Edwin P. Worthen, keeper, and sundry other members of the life-saving crew of Highland; of Thomas F. Landsbury, keeper, and sundry other members of the life-saving crew of Great Neck; of John H. Rich, keeper, and sundry other members of the life-saving crew of Pamet River; of Alonzo N. Bearse, keeper, and sundry other members of the life-saving crew of Nauset; of Weston L. Taylor, keeper, and sundry other members of the life-saving crew of Salisbury Beach; of Eugene W. Clisby, keeper, and sundry other members of the life-saving crew of Surfside, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of an isthmian canal; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, praying for the enactment of the so-called ship subsidy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, praying for the repeal of the stamp tax upon express and freight packages; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Dudley Grange, No. 163, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dudley, Mass., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petition of O. V. Rollins and 110 other citizens of Rochester, Minn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR. I present the petition of Walter S. Cox and 30 other citizens of the city of Washington, praying for legislation to regulate the speed and equipment of street cars within the District of Columbia.

The petition is signed by some of the most eminent citizens, large property owners and persons most interested in the general prosperity of this city. I desire to call it especially to the attention of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom I move it be referred.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of the J. S. Medary Saddlery Company, and sundry other business firms of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of George Breckenfeld, keeper, and 7 other members of the crew of the life-saving station of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Wisconsin Federation of Reforms, the Wisconsin General Convention of the Congregational Churches, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lake Mills, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in Army canteens, or on any premises used for military purposes by the Government, and in all the island possessions of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented a petition of Post No. 18, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, praying for a detail of active and retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in the public schools; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Preston Chapel, of Norwich, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish slavery, opium traffic, and the sale of intoxicating liquor in Africa; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of sundry citizens of Pettis County, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Kansas City Implement, Vehicle, and Hardware Club, of Kansas City, Mo., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Council, Associated Federation of Labor, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the hours of daily work of laborers and mechanics employed upon public works, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Stone Hill Wine Company, of Hermann, Mo., praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on bottled wines; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on sales of agricultural products made on the exchanges of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRYE presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Calais, of W. P. Chapman and 56 other citizens of Wayne, of W. W. Woodbridge and 17 other citizens of North Newcastle, of Jesse McPherson and sundry other citizens of Winthrop Center, and of the Falmouth Quarterly Meeting of Friends, all in the State of Maine, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Springvale, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the keeper and members of the crew of the life-saving station at Cross Island, Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petitions of S. C. Jones and 19 other citizens of Canton; of Charles N. Wells, of Auburn, and of E. E. Hardy, of East Wilton, all in the State of Maine, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry members of the Missouri division of the Travellers' Protective Association, praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Pearre Club, of Kensington, Md., praying for the apportionment of Representatives in accordance with section 2, Article XIV, of the Constitution, in any State where citizens are deprived of their right to vote; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the State Board of Trade of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of the so-called ship subsidy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company and 25 other steamship lines, praying for the establishment of a light-house at Hillsboro Point, Florida; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of S. H. Harmer and 9 other citizens of Kane, Pa., praying for the adoption of the so-called Lodge resolution, providing for the universal protection of uncivilized races against firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the United Coopers' International Union, of New York City, remonstrating against the repeal of the tax on beer; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Travelers' Protective Association, praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the National Live Stock Exchange, remonstrating against the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

MINING LAWS OF ALASKA.

Mr. THURSTON. I have an article prepared by L. W. Gilchrist, of Seattle, Wash., on the mining laws of Alaska. I consider it an important paper, and move that it be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WETMORE, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 140) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Dorothea Lynde Dix, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. THURSTON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5161) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make rules and regulations governing the selection and renting of prospective allotments, under the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print and deliver to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Commissioner of Pensions, 10,000 additional copies of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 5331) to provide an American register for the barkentine *J. C. Pfluger*, of San Francisco, Cal.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5332) for the relief of the heirs of Erskine S. Allin and the United States Regulation Firearms Company, respectively; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5333) to enable the directors of Providence Hospital to increase the accommodations of that institution; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 5334) to extend the general land laws of the United States to the Territory of Hawaii; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5335) to provide for the erection of an Indian industrial school at or near the city of Mandan, in the State of North Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5336) to enlarge the powers and duties of the Bureau of Education and to create an Executive Department to be known as the Department of Education; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 5337) providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the harbor of Boston, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5338) to correct the military record of Seth Bonney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5339) for the relief of Samuel M. Blair; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5340) granting a pension to James Dunn; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5341) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor W. Morgan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SEWELL introduced a bill (S. 5342) to authorize the registration of the names of persons, firms, or corporations engaged in transportation business; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 5343) for the relief of John Whittington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5344) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew S. Core, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 5345) to amend an act approved August 13, 1894, entitled "An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5346) making provision for the employment of clerical assistance in the district of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5347) to amend section 5546 of the Revised Statutes providing for the transportation of criminals in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5348) granting a pension to Sarah E. Cousens; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5349) to regulate the size, weight, equipment, and speed of certain street cars within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 5350) for the establishment of a subport of entry at Douglas, Ariz.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 5351) permitting the building of two dams across the Savannah River above the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 5352) for the relief of B. W. Johnson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 5353) granting an increase of pension to William Barkis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SHOUP introduced a bill (S. 5354) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Idaho; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5355) for the relief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 5356) granting a pension to Sara Frances Taft; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5357) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Holland; which was read twice by its title, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5358) granting a pension to Jeanne D. De Laporte; which was read twice by its title, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 5359) for the relief of John Truman Hartwell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 5360) granting an increase of pension to Hiram I. Hoyt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 5361) to appoint a memorial bridge commission for the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 5362) for the relief of Frank E. Coe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 5363) granting a pension to Lizzie Wattles; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 5364) to establish a light and fog station at Point Dume, Los Angeles County, Cal.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5365) to extend the privileges provided by an act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1880, as amended; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5366) to provide for the establishment of light-house and fog-signal stations in Alaskan waters; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 5367) to provide for the disposition of useless papers in Executive Departments; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 5368) granting a pension to Emeline C. Russell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill (S. 5369) granting an increase of pension to Edmond Craig; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5370) granting an increase of pension to Charles Harris (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5371) granting a pension to Sabra S. Libby.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 5372) for the relief of William Courtenay, administrator de bonis non of George W. Lawrence, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5373) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles H. Rollins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5374) granting an increase of pension to Elias Brewster; which read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5375) granting an increase of pension to Jason Leighton; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 5376) to provide for a public building at Batesville, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DANIEL (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5377) for the relief of the estate of Jane Milligan, deceased;

A bill (S. 5378) for the relief of the estates of J. H. and C. Rowland, deceased; and

A bill (S. 5379) for the relief of Ella A. Hall.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 144) to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 145) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permits to the executive committee on inaugural ceremonies for use of reservations or public spaces in city of Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect on March 4, 1901, and so forth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $4,200 for three clerks of class 2 in the office of the Light-House Board, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $225,000 for the purchase of land on Cushings Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, to be used to erect additional batteries and buildings for troops, intended to be proposed by him to the fortifications appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARTER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $264.59 to pay Henry B. Davis for surveying work done by him in Montana, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOSTER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $91,600 for the support of the Puyallup Indian School, on the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Wash., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR submitted an amendment relative to the purchase of law books for each of the circuit courts of appeal of the United States, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TOWNE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $200,000 to reimburse the city of Duluth, Minn., for money expended by it in the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works in the harbor of said city in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WARREN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $70,000 for improvements at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $815.38 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Frank E. Coe for wages, board, and provisions of employees engaged in subduing a forest fire on the public lands of the United States in the State of Wyoming, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $5,400 to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ patrols to guard against and extinguish forest fires on the White Earth and Red Lake Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment proposing to restore the annuities and funds of the Sisseton and Wahpeton and of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians to the status they maintained prior to the act of February 16, 1863, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN. I submit an amendment to the river and harbor bill and with it a letter from the Director of the Geological Survey giving a geological description of the Coosa River Valley in Alabama, which I move be printed as a document and referred, with the amendment, to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. SEWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 4300) to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 4300) to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 12394) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, and to reduce taxation thereunder; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT HOLLAND.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, it was

Ordered, That the letter of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the submarine torpedo boat *Holland* be printed, the injunction of secrecy having been removed therefrom.

NATIONAL STANDARDIZING BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, it was

Ordered, That the report of hearing on Senate bill No. 4680, to establish a national standardizing bureau, be printed as a document, and that 200 copies in addition to the usual number be printed for the use of the Senate and 500 copies for the use of the Committee on Commerce.

REVISION OF STATUTES RELATING TO PATENTS.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted the following order:

Ordered, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 500 extra copies of Senate Document No. 20, second session Fifty-sixth Congress.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I have had an estimate made. The cost will not reach $500.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is agreed to.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following order:

Ordered, That 1,000 extra copies of Senate Report No. 1771, second session Fifty-sixth Congress, be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the printing come within the cost of $500?

Mr. HAWLEY. There are only 10 pages, and it is all in stereotyped plate now.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut what bill that is. It is merely designated by number. Is it the Army bill?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes; it is the Army bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no objection, the order will be agreed to.

CLAIMS OF NEW YORK INDIANS.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what sums of money, if any, have been paid by the United States upon the claim of the New York Indians for compensation for lands in Kansas, growing out of the treaty concluded at Buffalo Creek on January 15, 1838, or subsequent treaties; and if any part of said claims have been paid, to inform the Senate to what person or persons such sums were paid, and upon what authority they were paid, and to transmit to the Senate a copy of all powers of attorney or other authority upon which said sums, if any, were paid.

MINING LOCATIONS.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Whereas it is alleged that mining locations are made in great numbers under so-called powers of attorney, in violation of the principles of the mining laws of the United States, and also that large tracts of land where no mineral discoveries have been made are located as placer claims, and thereby monopolizing without right the public domain: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining be, and it is hereby, directed to investigate these matters and report by bill or otherwise.

PAYMENTS TO SISSETON AND WAHPETON INDIANS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to send to the Senate a copy of all recommendations, requests, and papers on file in relation to the payment of money belonging to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians to said Indians since November 6, 1900, and to inform the Senate whether he informed said Indians, or any of them, or any other person, previous to November 6 that he would make said payment after that date.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I should like to have it go over.

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

TRANSPORTATION RATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HARRIS. I present a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be authorized and directed to fully investigate whether there now exist any association or associations of railroad companies, or of railroad officials representing such companies, formed for the purpose of controlling and restraining competition in transportation rates of traffic over lines from points between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, which operate similarly to the association known as the "Trans-Missouri Railway Association," that was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be an unlawful combination and in violation of the "anti-trust law;" and if so, the manner of operation of said associations or association, and the extent thereof; and that the said commission is directed to report the results of such investigation, together with their recommendations in the premises, to the Senate at the earliest possible date.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ALDRICH. The resolution ought to go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and I so move.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island moves that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate copies of all instructions sent to the officers of the Government in the Philippines since May 1, 1898, and orders issued by officers of the Government in the Philippines in relation to the conduct of the war and in relation to the government of that country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, let the resolution go over and be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over under the rule, and it will be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 12904) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 12395) to provide for the holding of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (H. R. 12846) making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask unanimous consent, in pursuance of the notice I gave the other day, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Army bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill known as the Army bill.

Mr. MORGAN. That request I suppose applies to the morning hour?

Mr. HAWLEY. I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. MORGAN. I say I suppose the request applies to the morning hour?

Mr. HAWLEY. Oh, yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none, and the Chair lays before the Senate the bill, which will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 4300) to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is the bill before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments to the substitute of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HAWLEY. I call attention to the fact that ten pages, or nine and a half, the first pages of the bill, have black lines drawn across. The House dropped that practically, and the real bill for consideration begins in line 18, on page 10. I suggest that while it is being read it be subject to the amendments of the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be read for amendment and that the committee amendments first be acted upon. Is there objection?

Mr. BACON. Do I understand the Senator from Connecticut to desire that the committee amendments shall be acted upon today rather than that the amendments shall be discussed? We have not even had the report of the committee.

Mr. HAWLEY. The amendments will be acted upon if the Senate so authorizes.

Mr. BACON. I ask the question with a view to the inquiry of the Chair whether there is any objection or not. If it is simply the purpose of the Senator that the bill shall be taken up in order that he may give us information with reference to the amendments, that is one thing.

Mr. HAWLEY. I wish the Senate to take the bill up for action.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, if it is designed that we shall pass upon these amendments without even having seen the report of the committee, I shall certainly object. I had no objection to the proposition for the consideration of the bill, but I should want it understood that it was not with a view to acting upon the amendments before we have even had an opportunity to see the report.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is evident upon reading over the first pages that a large number of the amendments are purely verbal. It seems to me that to facilitate business those amendments should be acted upon as they are reached, and as to any amendments of consequence, if the Senator from Georgia or any other Senator desires to have action postponed upon them it can be done, and they can be taken up at the convenience of the Senate at a subsequent time. But the formal amendments, it seems to me, could be easily disposed of as the bill is being read.

Mr. HALE. As I look at the bill, the whole bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs is an amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY. A House amendment.

Mr. ALDRICH. A House amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY. The italics indicate the action of the House. We take that as practically the bill, and what we strike out is indicated by heavy brackets.

Mr. HALE. Exactly. That is as I understand. The committee took the House bill and amended it. It comes as a House bill. The House amended the Senate bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. The House struck it all out.

Mr. HALE. The House struck it all out, sending a new bill to us, and that is the only thing the committee had before it. And now the committee reports to strike out the whole House bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. No.

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, no.

Mr. HALE. How then?

Mr. COCKRELL. The committee reports amendments to it.

Mr. LODGE. The committee propose to amend the House bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. We concur wherever we can and amend where we can not concur with the action of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is too much confusion in the Chamber.

Mr. SEWELL. If the Senator from Maine will allow me, I ask unanimous consent that the House bill be considered as the text of the bill, so that we shall avoid parliamentary confusion.

Mr. HALE. That is it already. The committee so considered it. I want for my own guidance, not that I am opposing the bill, to understand the situation. In the first place, as the Senator in charge of the bill has said, all down to line 18 on page 10 is stricken out.

Mr. ALDRICH. By the House.

Mr. HAWLEY. By the House.

Mr. HALE. That is the House action on the Senate bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. On Senate bill 4300.

Mr. HALE. Now, what is it that the House sends to the Senate? What follows.

Mr. ALDRICH. In italics.

Mr. HALE. In italics, from line 18 to the end of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes.

Mr. HAWLEY. An amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. HALE. That is the entire bill, and the committee's amendments are the clauses in brackets, that are reached as we go along with the reading.

Mr. PROCTOR. In brackets and in roman type. The additions are in roman.

Mr. HALE. I wish the Senator, if he had time, had had the amendments numbered, as we do in such cases on appropriation bills. That would help us very much.

Mr. SEWELL. Will the Senator from Maine allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. SEWELL. The bill as it stands now is an amendment to our bill. It comes here as an amendment.

Mr. HALE. I so understand.

Mr. SEWELL. Our amendments are amendments to that bill; and we shall get into difficulty about the third stage of amendments unless my suggestion is adopted, that the amendment sent by the House shall be considered as the text of the bill, which it is not at the present time, notwithstanding some gentlemen here said the contrary. It can not do any harm, and I ask unanimous consent to have it so considered.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, we could not hear the suggestion of the Senator from New Jersey.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that the House amendment for the purpose of amendment may be considered as the original text.

Mr. HALE. So that the Senate amendments will be the first amendments in order, and they can be amended.

Mr. SEWELL. They can be amended.

Mr. HALE. That rather facilitates the business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That probably would be so in any event under Jefferson's parliamentary law. Frequently, however, such requests have been made in the Senate. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey? The Chair hears none.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know that I want to object, but I want to know a little more about this bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Is it not in order to have the bill read in full?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Then I demand that it be read in full.

Mr. HAWLEY. I beg the Senator not to ask for the reading of the ten and one-half pages, of which not one word is to be in the permanent bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I understand that the portion stricken out may be restored in conference as part of the bill. Therefore I ask that the whole of it may be read.

Mr. HOAR. May I be allowed to ask a question of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs? I suppose the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], the chairman of the committee, will indicate in a brief and compact statement, as all his statements are, what is the effect of this bill in important matters, to wit, how many changes it makes in the number of the Regular Army and what changes it makes in its organization. At what time in the proceeding does the Senator propose to make such a statement, if at all?

Mr. HAWLEY. Whenever the Senate is ready for it.

Mr. HOAR. I hope, Mr. President, the Senator will make that statement in the beginning. I think after it is made he will find it very easy to get such consent as will facilitate the business without depriving any Senator of an opportunity of saying what he has to say.

Mr. TELLER. What I am trying to get at is, What is the bill before the Senate? I have not been able thus far to find out. From the beginning of the bill everything is stricken out down to the end of line 17 on page 10. Then the bill commences with italics: "That from and after the approval of this bill the Army of the United States;" then we have in roman text, "including the existing organizations," and then there is more matter in italics. I can not understand from this print what the House has sent to us.

Mr. HAWLEY. The House has sent to us all that matter printed in italics.

Mr. TELLER. And what is that part not in italics?

Mr. HAWLEY. We put that in as an amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TELLER. That printed in roman text is the amendment of the committee.

Mr. HAWLEY. The amendments of the committee are the parts printed in roman type and the parts inclosed in heavy brackets.

Mr. TELLER. Now I think I understand it.

Mr. HAWLEY. The words included between heavy brackets are stricken out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] demands the reading of the bill. The bill will be read.

Mr. HAWLEY. Does the Senator mean the part which is crossed by heavy black lines? Does he want it all read?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota require the reading of the original Senate bill, as well as the House amendment?

Mr. PETTIGREW. As I understand, that matter would be in conference if we should agree to the amendment striking it out, and therefore I desire to have the whole bill read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read.

The Secretary read the original bill as passed by the Senate.

Mr. TELLER. I want to ask some member of the Committee on Military Affairs to state how many men the bill as it passed the Senate added to the Army and in what branches of the service?

Mr. PROCTOR. The bill passed by the Senate last winter only added to the artillery. The amendment adopted by the House adds to the artillery the equivalent of 5 regiments. The addition is made in the form of a corps. The Senate changed that form and made it, correctly, 5 regiments; that is, made it 12 regiments instead of 7. The addition made by the House to the cavalry was 5 regiments, from 10 to 15, and to the infantry 5 regiments, from 25 to 30.

The bill provides, in round numbers, that the minimum of the Regular Army shall be about 58,000, and the maximum about 98,000. That is substantially correct.

Mr. TELLER. How will that maximum be determined?

Mr. PROCTOR. That maximum will be determined by the President, without any addition of officers. It merely provides for the addition of enlisted men when an emergency requires it. The organization will be 58,000, and the President may, by increasing the number of men in each company, increase the total in this proportion to 98,000.

Mr. TELLER. What number did the bill as it passed the Senate last year, in round numbers, add to the Army?

Mr. PROCTOR. As it passed the Senate last year the bill added the equivalent of 5 regiments, about 5,000 men, to the artillery.

Mr. ALDRICH. The bill as it passed the Senate did not provide for a general reorganization of the Army.

Mr. PROCTOR. It was not a general reorganization.

Mr. TELLER. I discover that from reading the bill. The bill as it passed the Senate is a very different bill from the bill that comes from the House and as it now comes from the committee.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont if the number of men proposed to be added to the artillery is still considered by the Senate committee as a sufficient number for that branch of the service?

Mr. PROCTOR. It is. That is the recommendation of the Department. It is substantially what was added last winter, when the matter of the artillery was very fully considered, and what the House has substantially incorporated in this substitute, if I may call it so. There has been no substantial difference in the action the Senate took last winter, the action that the House took recently, and the action of the Senate committee in reference to the number of the artillery. The Senate committee has changed the form from corps to regimental.

Mr. BATE. Pardon me a moment. When we voted upon this

bill in the Senate, before it went to the House, the artillery was in the form of a corps. We voted for it as a corps. This bill goes exactly in the teeth of what we did last year, and puts the artillery back into regimental form, instead of following what we had decided upon last year.

Mr. PROCTOR. Certainly the form has been changed, but there is no substantial change in the number of officers and men in the increase of the artillery.

Mr. BACON. I understood the Senator to say that the proposed authority to increase the number of the Army is to provide against an emergency. I want to ask the Senator in whose discretion that emergency is to be determined?

Mr. PROCTOR. In the discretion of the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army.

Mr. BACON. Is he to have the absolute discretion to determine whether or not the Army shall be 58,000 or 100,000?

Mr. HAWLEY. Aguinaldo will have something to say and will have some influence on that question.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I asked the question in good faith, and not for the purpose of any such discussion as that which the Senator from Connecticut invites. If the occasion were proper for it, I might reply, but, as I understand, we are here engaged in a most serious business. The question of whether or not the standing army of the United States shall be 100,000 men, and the still more serious question whether or not it shall in the future be the recognized policy of this Government that the Executive, in his unlimited, uncontrolled, and unbridled discretion, shall have the power, the absolute power, to increase the standing army of the United States, without a word of authority from Congress, from 58,000 men to 100,000 men. I say, Mr. President, that is a serious question, and not one to be answered by such a reply as that injected by the Senator from Connecticut, which is unworthy of the occasion and unworthy of the gravity of the subject.

Mr. HAWLEY. Let me explain a little to the Senator. I intended to say nothing uncivil. I spoke in a jocular form.

Mr. BACON. Oh, I beg the Senator to understand that I did not take it as being uncivil. I took it to be decidedly inappropriate to the occasion.

Mr. HAWLEY. Well, I will take my responsibility for that part of it. The Senator wanted to know what force would be required, and I said Aguinaldo would have something to say on that, meaning thereby that the conduct of the insurgents would determine as to the number of the Army, subject to the discretion of the President of the United States. This bill does just exactly what has been done by every President. In time of war—

> The President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct.

It then goes on with some details. The President can bring the Army up to about 98,000 or practically 100,000 men. I can show the Senator some figures if he cares to have them.

The bill as adopted by the Military Committee of the Senate and reported to the Senate December 20, 1900, provides as follows:

Lieutenant-General	1	Volunteer signal officers (with rank of lieutenant)†	20
Major-generals	6	Record and pension	2
Brigadier-generals	15		
Adjutants-general	28		1,055
Inspectors-general	17	Deducting volunteer officers	220
Judge-advocates	12		
Quartermasters	89	Making total number of general and staff officers in permanent establishment	835
Commissaries	44		
Medical officers	321		
Volunteer medical officers (50 majors, 150 captains)*	200		
Paymasters	44	Total line officers	2,922
Engineers	160		
Ordnance	72	Grand total officers permanent establishment	3,757
Signal officers	24		

* The commissions of 200 volunteer surgeons, authorized for service in the Philippine Islands, will expire in two years.

† The commissions of volunteer signal officers, for duty in the Philippine Islands, will expire July 1, 1902.

For the enlisted force of the Army.	Minimum.	Maximum.
15 regiments of cavalry, 815 each	12,225	18,525
12 regiments artillery, 1,156 each	13,872	20,592
30 regiments of infantry, 816 each	24,480	55,080
3 battalions engineers and band	1,234	2,002
Miscellaneous organizations, including guards for arsenals, Westpoint detachment, noncommissioned staff officers, etc	2,245	2,245
Grand total	54,056	98,444

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HAWLEY. I do.

Mr. BACON. I do not desire to unduly interrupt the Senator, but I understood that he began to read in response to an inquiry which I had made. I presume I was mistaken, and that the Senator is proceeding to read the report at large.

Mr. HAWLEY. No; I thought the Senator asked how large the increase would be.

Mr. BACON. No; the question I asked was this—I understood the reply to the inquiry which the Senator just now suggested as having been made by me: The point to which I directed the inquiry which I took the liberty of making of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] was as to the circumstances under which the emergency would be considered to have arisen which would authorize the President to raise the Army from 58,000, or about that number, to ninety-eight or one hundred thousand, and in whose discretion it was to determine when that emergency had arisen. The Senator from Vermont replied that it was in the discretion of the President of the United States, that he was to so determine; and at that point the Senator from Connecticut made his interjection, which led to the colloquy which has taken place.

Mr. President, this is probably not the time to discuss that matter, and I certainly should not have raised the question, but, as the Senator from Vermont had undertaken to make a statement as to that provision of the bill, I thought it was proper that the statement should be made complete, so that when the Senator stated that the power to increase the Army was to provide against an emergency I thought it was very proper that right in that connection there should be a statement as to how the existence of that emergency should be determined and who should determine it, and the Senator from Vermont very promptly replied, without any qualification or the suggestion of any collateral consideration, that it was in the power of the President of the United States.

While I do not desire to continue the discussion on this line, I think, in order that this matter may be presented in proper connection and consequence, that the Senator from Connecticut now on the floor [Mr. HAWLEY] or the Senator form Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], either of whom I presume can answer the question, should inform the Senate, when Congress meets every year and is in session more than half the time, why it is that the bill should take such a radical departure, and put within the absolute power of the President of the United States the right to determine whether the Army shall be 58,000 or whether it shall be 100,000. Congress is not only in regular session a large part of the time, but it is so easily within the power of the President of the United States to call it in session, if an emergency should require it. Why, then, is it that the power to determine what shall be the Army of the United States should be taken away from Congress and vested in the exclusive power—the absolute, unbridled power—of the Executive? What is the reason for it? I am asking the Senators, will they tell us what is the reason for it?

Mr. HAWLEY. I shall read section 26 of the bill.

Mr. TELLER. On what page?

Mr. HAWLEY. On page 37.

Mr. BACON. We are very anxious to hear what the Senator says, and he speaks a little low.

Mr. ALLISON. Does the Senator propose to read from the Senate amendments or the House bill?

Mr. HAWLEY. The number of section 32 in brackets is stricken out, and it is now section 26, on page 37. The numbers of the sections in brackets are stricken out and the sections are renumbered. That is all. But I was going to read briefly——

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator now refers to the newly numbered section 26.

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes; the newly numbered section 26. It provides:

> That the President is authorized—

Who authorizes him?

Mr. BACON. On what page is that?

Mr. HAWLEY. Page 37; the lower four lines on the page. Does the Senator find it?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY. It says:

> That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct.

Mr. SPOONER. Should it not read "until such time as Congress may hereafter otherwise direct?" Is there not a word omitted?

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not know. There would be no harm in putting in the word "otherwise," but it says "until such time as Congress may hereafter direct."

Mr. TILLMAN. That means permanently; in other words, we abdicate our power of fixing the force, and leave it to all future Presidents until there is an act of Congress.

Mr. HAWLEY. Unless you are going to keep Congress in session continuously, you have to leave somebody on guard while you go home; and while the Constitution perhaps is not so wise

as we would make it, it puts the power in the hands of the President to say what shall be the minimum and maximum strength.

Mr. BATE. I wish to disagree with my friend there.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BATE. I think the Constitution puts it in the hands not of the President, but of Congress. I beg to differ with the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. HAWLEY. We can not in one sense put it in the hands of Congress, because the Constitution is ahead of us in that respect. It is in the hands of Congress.

Mr. BATE. And we can not take it out.

Mr. ALLISON. As I understand this provision, having read it hastily, the pending bill fixes the maximum strength of the Army during the present exigency, whatever that may be.

Mr. HAWLEY. Quite true.

Mr. ALLISON. But it leaves open hereafter to the discretion of Congress the number of men that may be enlisted within the limits of the maximum and minimum strength.

The strength of the Army or the number of the Army must be decided from year to year, as I understand, by appropriations made by Congress. Suppose we appropriate this year, as we undoubtedly will, for the maximum strength of 100,000 men, and that next year, in the judgment of Congress, 80,000 or 75,000 men are sufficient, and we appropriate for only 75,000 men. Is it to be supposed that this discretion and power of Congress will be taken away by the provisions of the pending bill, or is it not dependent upon appropriations made from year to year as to the number of men that shall be paid and provided for from the appropriation bill?

Mr. BATE. May I ask the Senator from Iowa a question? Is it proposed here now by your committee to advise the Senate to make a full appropriation for 100,000 men, or only for the 58,000? You must have the money to pay them. Are you going to make an appropriation now for a hundred thousand men or for a less number? Are you going to anticipate the action of the President of the United States, as was the case last year, when he called out all the men he had the authority to call out, and they were paid?

Mr. ALLISON. Last year we made an appropriation for 100.000 men; but suppose under this provision Congress, in its discretion and judgment, believes that a hundred thousand men are not necessary, can it not, under the provisions of this bill, in appropriating for the pay and the support of the Army limit it to 80,000 or 75,000 men? The enlistment is for three years, and one-third of the Army goes out every year, so that there will be no difficulty in adjusting the number of men from year to year.

Mr. BACON. I wish to ask the Senator from Iowa if his argument would not go to the extent of relieving Congress of the necessity at any time of prescribing the number of soldiers that ought to be in the Army, upon the ground that if the discretion were invested in the President, without limit as to the size of the Army, his discretion, if abused, could always be controlled by the power of Congress in withholding the appropriations?

Mr. ALLISON. No, Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. So that it is not limited, as the Senator indicated by the question as to the minimum and the maximum, but if the principle which he seeks to invoke is correct, it would apply to the entire constitution of the Army, on the ground that if the President should call for more men than Congress thought were required, that act on his part could be controlled by the simple refusal of Congress to appropriate for more men than Congress thought were proper. If that is correct, then the framers of the Constitution were in error when they put within the lawmaking power the determination of the question what should be the number of the Army, and they ought to have put it in the power of the Executive, simply putting it in the power of the legislative branch to control the exercise of that discretion by the withholding of appropriations in case it should be supposed that the Executive was calling for more men or enlisting more men than were required.

Mr. ALLISON. No, Mr. President, my suggestion does not involve that idea at all. We must have an Army composed of officers and men, and a staff, if you please, either detailed or provided for specifically. Take the present Army. Turn to the Revised Statutes, and you will see that our statutory Army before the war with Spain was 30,000 men; and yet for years and years we provided in each appropriation bill for 25,000 men, including hospital stewards, etc.; in other words, 5,000 less men than the statute required. As I understand this bill, it provides for the machinery of companies, regiments, corps, etc., with a minimum enlistment of 58,000 men—if that is the number—and it also provides that those companies and regiments may be increased in times of emergency to 100,000 men.

Mr. BACON. By the act of the President.

Mr. ALLISON. So the bill simply provides the machinery for an Army with respect to the number of enlisted men, the minimum of which shall be 58,000 and the maximum 100,000. That is always, and must be in the nature of things, within the control of Congress from year to year by appropriations made. Thus, as I view this section, there is no difficulty about it.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Connecticut will permit me, I call attention to the fact that under the Army reorganization act of 1868, 30,000 men were fixed as the standard of the Regular Army of the United States. Until about 1874 that continued to be the law, and yet Congress did not at any time appropriate for 30,000 men, and finally, about 1874, it fixed the limit at 25,000.

Mr. ALLISON. Not the statutory limit, a limit simply of appropriation, which was that the men enlisted and paid for under the appropriation bill should be 25,000. It often amounted to 20,000 only.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is not an appropriation bill a statute? Are not our statute books filled with laws ingrafted on appropriation bills, and do not they remain the law until they are superseded by other legislation?

Mr. CARTER. An appropriation bill is temporary.

Mr. TILLMAN. An appropriation bill is temporary, but any general legislation on it becomes the law and remains the law until it is repealed by subsequent legislation, on an appropriation bill or otherwise.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand, of course, as the Senator does, that an appropriation bill when it becomes a law is a statute. I did not need to be informed upon that subject.

Mr. TILLMAN. I was not trying to inform the Senator of anything. I was merely answering his contention.

Mr. ALLISON. What I mean to say is, that in each appropriation bill after the year 1875, as suggested by the Senator from Montana, we appropriated for 25,000 men. We did not make it a permanent statute. It was only for that year, and the next year we could have made it 27,000, or any other number under 30,000.

Mr. BACON. Whose discretion was exercised there—the discretion of the President or the discretion of Congress?

Mr. HAWLEY. The discretion of Congress.

Mr. ALLISON. Undoubtedly the discretion of Congress.

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. ALLISON. Suppose in that appropriation bill we had made no limit of 25,000 men; the President, then, under the general statute, could have enlisted up to 30,000.

Mr. BACON. Yes.

Mr. ALLISON. Therefore in the appropriation bill we limited the number——

Mr. BACON. Exactly.

Mr. ALLISON. As we have been doing all the time.

Mr. BACON. But in this instance the discretion to be exercised is exclusively that of the Executive.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. HAWLEY. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not at all understand the proposition of the committee as the Senator from Georgia understands it.

Mr. BACON. I hope I am wrong.

Mr. ALDRICH. It seems to me the Senator must be wrong. We have now an Army of 100,000 men.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator pardon me, that he may understand me correctly? I want to set myself right. I wish to state that if I am wrong my error is based upon the information furnished by the Senator from Vermont. I was only acting upon what he stated.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will state my understanding of it. We have now in round numbers an Army of 100,000 men engaged in the Philippines and elsewhere. This bill proposes to fix a maximum limit or number for our Army of a hundred thousand. Congress fixes it, not the President or anybody else; but in view of the fact that we all hope that a less number of men may be necessary, owing to the change in conditions in the Philippines and elsewhere in the near future, and that the Army therefore must be reduced and should be reduced from time to time, the President is given the opportunity, as Commander in Chief of the Army, to reduce it to 58,000 men whenever the conditions of the service are such that it can be reduced. Either the President or Congress can do it. It is not a question of increasing the Army. It is a question of reducing it whenever it can be done in the interest of the public service.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HAWLEY. Certainly.

Mr. BATE. I do not understand that there is any authority in this bill to the President to reduce the Army at all, except as he may call for men. He can not reduce it below 58,000.

Mr. ALDRICH. He can reduce the number of enlisted men at any time when he thinks the public service will permit it.

Mr. BATE. Not below 58,000.

Mr. ALDRICH. No; we fix a minimum.

Mr. BATE. You fix the legal minimum, and the President has no right to reduce it below the 58,000.

Mr. ALDRICH. Not below 58,000 until further action by Congress.

Mr. BATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BACON. Do I understand the Senator from Rhode Island to imply that the President, having reduced it, would not have the authority, in his discretion, thereafter to increase it? I understand the Senator to say he would have. That is the point.

Mr. PROCTOR. I should like to call the attention of the Senator to the wording of the provision. It is not a continuing authority to the President. I read from the bottom of page 37:

That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Rhode Island do not agree.

Mr. ALDRICH. We do.

Mr. PROCTOR. Perfectly.

Mr. BACON. I asked the Senator from Rhode Island whether, in his opinion, after the President had reduced the Army to 58,000, if an emergency arose which he thought justified it, he could thereafter increase it again.

Mr. HAWLEY. He would be obliged to.

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Rhode Island said he could, and the Senator from Connecticut now bows his head in recognition of that as a correct statement. On the contrary, the Senator from Vermont says that he would not have the power; that it is not a continuing one, but that the power was exhausted when he once reduced it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALDRICH. When we had an Army of 30,000 men authorized by law, and the Army actually was reduced by circumstances to 25,000, and an emergency arose on the Western plains or somewhere else, does the Senator mean that the President could not have enlisted enough additional men within the limit authorized by law?

Mr. BACON. That was not a matter put within the discretion of the President. The number was fixed at 30,000, and the only limitation was that pointed out by the Senator from Iowa, where Congress failed to make an appropriation for a greater number than that stated.

Mr. SPOONER. Was not that a maximum limit?

Mr. BACON. Yes; but there was no provision of law—there was no contemplation in law—that the President of the United States should be vested with the power which the Constitution intended Congress should exercise, to determine what shall be the size of the Army of the United States. There is no part of the Constitution of the United States in which the power of the Executive is more carefully guarded than in that part with reference to the exercise of any discretion by him or any undue power by him with respect to an army. Even Congress itself is prohibited from putting the Executive in possession of funds which will enable him to keep an army for a longer period than two years. It was because of the desire that the framers of the Constitution had that the one who wielded Executive power should not have unlimited power that all these provisions were put into the Constitution of the United States; and if that document is still entitled to any respect from us, it seems to me its spirit requires that the question what shall be the size of the Army should be determined by Congress and not by the Executive.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. HAWLEY. I do.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, there can be no very serious controversy with reference to the constitutional limitations in this discussion, as there does not seem to be any disagreement here. In the first place, Congress does by this bill rigidly and absolutely fix the maximum limitation of the United States Army. It provides for certain flexibility in the number of enlisted men. The Senator from Georgia suggests that in doing this a conflict arises between the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Rhode Island in this. He contends that the Senator from Vermont says that when once reduced the Army can not be thereafter increased, or that the authority to increase it is not a continuing authority and not involved in the act. The Senator from Georgia, I think, misunderstands the Senator from Vermont in that behalf. This is the language:

That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service.

I will concede that the construction contended for erroneously in behalf of the Senator from Vermont would be correct if the bill stopped there, but it does not. It proceeds to say, "or until such time as Congress may otherwise hereafter direct."

Mr. BACON. There is no "otherwise" there.

Mr. CARTER. That is a mere verbal omission. The word "otherwise" unquestionably should be inserted in the text.

Mr. BACON. That is all right.

Mr. CARTER. It is reasonably implied.

Mr. President, unquestionably, if the Army were reduced to 58,000 men, in view of the passing of present exigencies of the service, and thereafter it should appear to the President proper to enlist an additional number of men, and Congress should not otherwise in the meantime direct, the power is contained in the proposed law to make additional enlistments up to the maximum strength of the Army. That view must obtain or else the words "or until such time as Congress may otherwise hereafter direct" are meaningless and have no place at all in the proposed law.

Mr. ALLISON. There is nothing in this measure, as I understand it, different from what has frequently been done in statutes heretofore. In the law we passed two years ago, whereby we increased the Army temporarily to 65,000 men, we also authorized the President, in his discretion, to enlist 35,000 more. He could have enlisted 10,000 or 5,000 instead of 30,000, but he deemed it, in the exercise of his discretion, a wise thing to enlist nearly all of the 30,000, which I believe he did.

Mr. CARTER. As a matter of fact, at different times during the intervening periods the number has decreased far below 100,000, and occasionally has reached very near to the maximum limit. We occasionally have had 3,000 men short, sometimes, I believe, 5,000, and then again the number would be increased until only about a thousand short of the maximum limit happened to be the Army at the time.

This matter of flexibility is an absolute necessity in connection with the operations of an army. Enlistments vary from time to time as conditions change, and to undertake to fix, by Congressional enactment, an absolutely inflexible and unvarying number of troops for the Army is, in the practical affairs of the country, absolutely impossible. Congress discharges its full functions when fixing the maximum number. In this case it fixes a minimum number as well, exercising its judgment to the effect that the condition of the country is such that less than 58,000 men can not be safely depended upon for an ordinary police force.

Mr. SEWELL. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. HAWLEY. I yield.

Mr. SEWELL. I beg pardon of the Senator from Connecticut. I forgot that he had the floor.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is quite right. My colleague on the committee knows that.

Mr. SEWELL. When we were framing the bill last year, I think it was, in order to put a sufficient number of troops in the field we were obliged to give way to the section which required them to be mustered out on June 30 of this year. I wish to say that if it had been left to the Executive we would probably have saved in the service of these men and in their transportation $40,000,000, because we can not get a regiment to the Philippines and bring them back under a certain amount of money. That amendment, which was forced on the Military Affairs Committee at that time, has cost the country at least $40,000,000.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator from Connecticut pardon me for just a moment?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. I recognize the courtesy of the Senator, and I will not intrude upon him further. I think possibly an apology is due him. I had no idea of precipitating a debate when I asked the question of the Senator from Vermont. I simply wanted to have the information in connection with what he had previously stated. I wish to say this in reply to what the Senator from Montana has stated. I think the Senator from Iowa also had something to say on the same subject.

There is no parallel between the law which was passed in view of the Spanish-American war and the present proposed law. That was a law passed for the emergency of a war then upon us, to be in force only during that war, with the intention that it should immediately cease to be the law upon the termination of that war. But this does not propose to be an emergency bill. It proposes to be a bill which shall constitute the Regular Army of the United States.

If what the Senator from Vermont said, or what I understood him to say, is the proper construction of the bill, the feature which so much excites my opposition would not present to me the enormity which to my mind it does present. Of course I say that with all due respect to those who entertain a different opinion. If it were true, as stated by the Senator from Vermont, or as I understood him to state, that while the maximum is fixed at a hundred thousand it is not a continuing power vested in the Pres-

ident, and that the only power conferred upon him is a power to reduce, then I should have nothing to say about that feature. But I asked the question whether or not, after having reduced it, he could at any time, so long as this law stayed upon the statute book, increase the Army from 58,000 to a hundred thousand, and the Senator from Rhode Island said he could, and the Senator from Connecticut, the chairman of the committee, says he could.

I understand the Senator from Montana to say he could. So that, so far from it being, as in the case of the bill providing for the emergency of the Spanish-American war, a bill limited to a certain specific occasion and for a specific purpose, to end when that occasion ceased to demand it, it is now proposed to put upon the statute book a law which shall be there for all time, until there shall be a Congress which shall have the power and the inclination to repeal it or to modify it. Therefore, if the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Connecticut are correct, for all time it becomes a fixed policy of the Government, the fixed law of the Government, that it shall be within the power of the President to determine whether the Army shall be 58,000 or whether it shall be a hundred thousand, and there is no limit to his discretion and no check upon his discretion.

Mr. LINDSAY. Will the Senator from Georgia permit me? What difference is there in principle between Congress abdicating to the President the right to reduce the Army to a minimum and the power to increase it to a maximum? I understand the Senator to say that he would not object if the President were authorized to reduce it; that what he does object to is that Congress authorizes him to increase it. I should like him to explain the difference in principle between the President exercising the Congressional function of reducing the Army and his exercising the Congressional function of increasing it.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator understood me to say I would have no objection to a feature of that kind in the bill, or even if I said it, I did not properly express myself. What I mean is that the fact of reduction would not be a matter to which I should object. I think, as suggested by the Senator from Kentucky, that it is the province of Congress to determine not only as to an increase, but as to a decrease; but the question of increase is a very much more serious one than the question of decrease. I am opposed to an increase of the standing army beyond what may be absolutely necessary, because I am opposed to a large standing army. I think it threatens the institutions of this country. But an increase is a very much more serious matter in its effect, whether or not there is a difference in the principle.

But there is this to be said about it, in the practical feature of it, that if it were, as suggested by the Senator from Vermont, a power which is not a continuing power, while the principle might be violated, the great danger and the great evil to which we are opposed would be minimized, because, so far from the evil being increased, it would be one which would be diminished, and after having once been diminished it could not be again brought to confront us. But if the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Montana are correct, two of whom are members of the Committee on Military Affairs, then it is a most serious matter, not that there shall be for one time or for one year, but for all times, the power in the Executive to determine whether the Army shall be 58,000 or whether it shall be 100,000—to be determined in his discretion, without any check or without any power or control or influence by anybody else.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Georgia allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BACON. If the Senator from Connecticut will consent I will. I am on the floor by his courtesy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HAWLEY. I do not think I have any rights here.

Mr. BACON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. TILLMAN (to Mr. BACON). You have the floor.

Mr. BACON. I will not again trespass upon the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. ALDRICH. May I ask the Senator a question? Does the Senator from Georgia seriously contend, supposing the Army was fixed at 30,000 under the old law, and that by reason of some misfortune in battle or otherwise it was decimated to one-half that number, and an emergency arose where it was necessary to use the full strength of the Army, that the President of the United States would have to consult Congress?

Mr. BACON. By no means.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is the same case.

Mr. BACON. No, it is not.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is the same case that he is now discussing.

Mr. CARTER. With the permission of the Senator from Connecticut, I wish to state that the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, that this proposed legislation embodies a departure in principle from the legislation which is now the statute law of the country on this subject, is open to question. The Senator suggests that the legislation to which this is not parallel provided for the raising of an army of volunteers to fight the Spanish war, an emergency in the country's history having arisen. Now, at the time the existing statute was passed the Spanish war had ceased.

Mr. BACON. I beg the Senator's pardon, I alluded to the act of 1898.

Mr. CARTER. I will get to that. I think I understand the Senator.

Mr. BACON. I was not alluding to the law that we passed after the expiration of the Spanish war. I was illustrating by the act which we passed authorizing the President to call out troops to meet that necessity.

Mr. CARTER. Then the Senator from Georgia must concede that the present proposed legislation does not in principle or spirit differ from the existing law upon the question of the Army.

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Georgia does not concede that. On the contrary, he distinctly disputes it.

Mr. CARTER. Then, upon what basis is the question?

Mr. BACON. Because in the one case it was limited to July 1, 1901.

Mr. CARTER. And in the other case it was limited to such time as Congress might otherwise direct.

Mr. BACON. Of course, but limited to 1901, anyhow.

Mr. CARTER. Congress in one case fixed a definite limit. In the other case Congress reserves the right at any time to fix any limit it may see fit, and until such limit shall have been fixed by Congress the law itself fixes a maximum and a minimum for the Army of the United States.

In 1898, after the treaty of peace had been signed at Paris, conditions were not dissimilar from conditions confronting us now. In order to meet the conditions then existing it was proposed that the Regular Army should consist of 65,000 men, or thereabouts, and that in addition to the 65,000 men of the Regular Army we should have 35,000 volunteers. The President was not required to call out a single volunteer; he was not required to keep the Army at 65,000, but if, in his opinion, the 35,000 volunteers were necessary to supplement the Regular Army, in that event the right was given to the President to call out the 35,000 volunteers or any number of volunteers less than 35,000 that in his judgment might be necessary.

Mr. BACON. Does the Senator from Montana recognize no difference between the authority of the President to call out volunteers and the authority of the President to determine, until the law shall be otherwise changed, no limit being fixed, what shall be the size of the Regular Army?

Mr. CARTER. But a limit is fixed, Mr. President, at 100,000 men.

Mr. BACON. Suppose we fix it at a million and state that the President shall have it from 58,000 to 1,000,000, he would have all the discretion he wanted.

Mr. CARTER. Congress may do it, if Congress shall see fit. The number of men does not in any sense change the principle involved, no more than was the principle changed when the Army was fixed at 30,000 and allowed in the ordinary course of muster out to be reduced below the number of 30,000 men, the condition of the service not requiring any greater number. It has been 27,000 at one time, 25,000 at another, and I believe while the statute remained allowing 30,000 men to be enlisted our Army drifted down to the point of about 17,000 in numbers at one time.

Now, in this case we make a departure from the former statutes only in this, that the minimum is fixed. The maximum number of the Army has been a feature of our legislation from the beginning.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator pardon me just there?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator speaks of the discretion of the President as to our maximum limit, which was 30,000, was it not? Congress reduced it to 25,000 by limiting the appropriation. Congress makes a limit 30,000; then Congress itself limits the Regular Army to 25,000 by reducing the appropriation just as effectively as a change made by statute. So it was not the discretion of the President; it was the action of Congress.

Mr. CARTER. In reply to the Senator from North Carolina, I will say that there never was a time when the President was absolutely required, irrespective of the public service, to maintain the Army at 30,000. He could permit the enlistments to drop down to 20,000 and the appropriations for the maintenance of 30,000 would thereupon lapse and go back into the Treasury.

Mr. BUTLER. That was not a matter of express discretion given to the President. It was one of those accidents of situation that Congress did not complain of and which could not be considered an infraction of the law. But here we are giving an express discretion.

The Senator frequently referred to section 26 as limiting the discretion of the President, and as limiting the terms of this bill. He says that the language, "until Congress may otherwise hereafter direct," limits the provision. Instead of limiting it, I should

like to ask the Senator if it does not make it a perpetual provision, because the wording as now arranged means the same as if it read—

That the President is authorized to maintain the enlistment force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act.

and stopped right there. The remaining words simply state until the present exigency shall cease or until Congress shall otherwise direct. We passed the gold-standard act. Is that perpetual? Can not Congress repeal it? Does it affect it at all that we state in the act that the act shall stand until Congress shall otherwise direct? That has no effect at all. The only effect it has in this case is to make it a perpetual law, just like any other law is until Congress shall see fit to repeal it.

We are to-day fixing a standing army. All of the other legislation referred to has been temporary. I take it that there will be no trouble now in making any temporary provision that the Administration asks for while the present exigencies exist; and if the committee and the majority here shall ask for a temporary provision without increasing the standing army, giving this discretion as we construe it, I take it this bill could be passed in an hour. It does seem that is all the Administration could want. If the interests of the country demand anything more, I should like to hear some Senator address himself to that and tell us what we need beyond a temporary army for the present emergency.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the Senator permit me to take the floor for a moment? I think I can help him out a little. On page 40, beginning in line 22, the bill says:

The total number of enlisted men in said native organizations shall not exceed 12,000, and the total enlisted force of the line of the Army, together with such native force, shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

There is your limitation. Now I should like to read another citation:

SEC. 26. That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct.

Now, the President of the United States is not left there to be a usurper. Abraham Lincoln was a great usurper when the Senator from Georgia—he may have been there himself—fired upon Fort Sumter.

Mr. BACON. What is that the Senator said? I want to get it exactly.

Mr. HAWLEY. It was only jocularly spoken.

Mr. BACON. I know, but I want to hear the Senator.

Mr. HAWLEY. When they fired upon Fort Sumter——

Mr. BACON. When I did?

Mr. HAWLEY. Possibly the Senator might have been there. That is all I said.

Mr. BACON. No; in that exact place I was not.

Mr. HAWLEY. Well, no matter. Abraham Lincoln did not wait the short time that it would take, comparatively, to get a quorum of Congress together. He immediately issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men. Thank God, I was the first man in my State to count myself in, and he got them all without any trouble, and could have continued getting them up to this time, statute or no statute, while the flag was in danger.

Mr. BATE. I beg leave to state——

Mr. SPOONER. There was a statute.

Mr. HAWLEY. Of course there were statutes already.

Mr. BATE. They were volunteers, not regulars, and they were not put in the Army permanently.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I hope that in the discussion of this bill we may limit ourselves, as far as possible, to conditions in which we are not in antagonism and where we may all be considered as representing a common interest.

I have no desire to reply to the suggestion of the Senator from Connecticut as to the conditions of forty years ago, or to say anything concerning them. I think the time has come, possibly, when the statute of limitations, if it would not bar anything else, would bar a discussion of them in the Senate in the absence of any very strong provocation. I certainly would not myself be led into it unless the Senator insists upon it, and I do hope that in the discussion of this bill we may be recognized as all of us representing a common interest and all of us designing to accomplish a common end.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, may I ask a question? Where in this bill is the President given any power to reduce the number of enlisted men? I have been looking for it, and I do not find any power given to the President to reduce the number.

Mr. BACON. Do I understand the Senator to ask me the question?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Yes.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I am in an unfortunate position. I have been myself trying to get light from the Senators on the other side of the Chamber, and in endeavoring to give me that light they contradict each other, and I do not know who is right and who is wrong.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. There is no specific power here given to the President to reduce, is there?

Mr. ALDRICH. There is a maximum limit.

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY] says there is; the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] says there is; the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] says there is; the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] says there is. The only difference is this: Senators on the other side of the Chamber differ among themselves as to what will be the status when it is once reduced—whether it must stay reduced or whether the President will have thereafter the power again to increase. The Senators differ on that point.

Mr. HAWLEY. May I speak a word? Even my colleague is mistaken, which is very seldom. The word "exigencies" implies that there is an uncertain condition of things. There may be a million men wanted and there may be 10,000 men wanted. The word "exigencies" answers my purpose.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I will answer the Senator from Connecticut by a reference to the proviso in section 3, well-nigh the bottom of page 12. This appears in the bill. The proviso reads as follows:

Provided, That the President in his discretion may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to 8 and the number of privates to 76; but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not at any time be exceeded.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. That does not answer my question. That is not a power to reduce. That is a power to increase beyond the minimum.

Mr. CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I understood the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] to say that the President had power given here to reduce.

Mr. SPOONER. Does he not?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Where does he?

Mr. ALDRICH. He must have.

Mr. SPOONER. Let the Senator turn to section 26 and read it carefully:

That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct.

That is only an authorization. There is a maximum limit and a minimum limit, and it authorizes the President to maintain the force during an exigency. That certainly would carry a very clear implication that after the exigency had passed he was authorized to reduce it, would it not?

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion to the Senator from Wisconsin? This debate has proceeded upon the theory that the only flexibility provided for is that to be found in section 26 as renumbered, at page 37. The flexibility that is provided for is one of the attractive features to me of this bill. I think the power can be safely lodged with the President to enlarge the Army within a fixed limitation, as this maximum provides, in cases of exigency. Now, it is found, when you come to examine the bill——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Ohio yield one moment, while the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business? It will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 727) to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask that the regular order may be temporarily laid aside and the discussion continued.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I object, Mr. President.

Mr. HAWLEY. I expected that. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the pending Army bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut moves that the Senate proceed to what is known as the Army bill, Senate bill 4300.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry, if you please. I want to know the effect of this motion. Will it displace the shipping bill?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. HAWLEY).

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I was about to call attention, Mr. President, to the fact that flexibility is provided for by a number of provisions in the sense of lodging with the President power to increase the Army to a maximum at his discretion. On page 12, at the end of section 2, is one of the provisions to which I refer. That is the

section in which it is provided what the cavalry organization shall be, and it provides among other things, that—

Each troop of cavalry shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, etc., and 43 privates.

Then there is a proviso added:

That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to 8, and the number of privates to 76.

On page 16 is found the provision as to the organization of the artillery, and it is provided that in each company of foot artillery the number of privates shall be 52—that is the minimum—and in each battery of field artillery the number of privates shall be 51, and then is added a proviso empowering the President in his discretion to increase the number of privates in any company of foot artillery to 85 and in any battery of field artillery to 133.

Then at page 18, in the renumbered section 6, is found a provision as to the infantry organization and a provision that there shall be in each infantry company 48 privates, with power given to the President in the proviso added to increase that number to 127. A similar provision is found as to the Corps of Engineers on page 19. The number of privates of the first class shall be 38 and of the second class also 38 in each company, with power to the President to increase the number to 64 in each company.

In other words, Mr. President, not looking further than this. the bill provides for an Army of 58,000, and that is the minimum, There shall be the requisite number of men in each company prescribed in the bill, and the total is shown by computation to amount to 58,000 officers and men. Then the power is given to the President, at his discretion, to increase this number, as I have already pointed out, as found in these several provisions, with a limitation, however, that in no event shall the aggregate of the Army exceed a certain maximum limit of 100,000. So before you reach renumbered section 26, at page 37, this power is already conferred upon the President to increase the Army from the minimum to the maximum.

At page 37, in renumbered section 26, the authority given to the President is but a reaffirmation really of the authority already conferred upon him, having special reference to existing conditions, making it clear that he is now by Congress given authority to maintain the power at the maximum during these existing conditions, with power to Congress to fix another time shorter than the termination of these existing conditions, or beyond their termination, as the Congress may hereafter see fit to direct.

I call attention to that in order that it may be made perfectly plain that the bill provides for flexibility as to the size of the Army, and that that power is lodged with the President, and I say that is to me one of the very great merits of this bill, that we maintain now a minimum, that is required, but that it may be increased, if there is any emergency, by the President exercising the discretion which we confer upon him. I think it is perfectly safe to confer upon him that discretion. I think if he may increase, he may also reduce, because it is at the discretion of the President that he increases beyond the minimum.

Now, if trouble should suddenly arise, it is within the power of the President to increase the Army, subject to the condition that he does not exceed the maximum, sufficient to meet it, and if that emergency subsides, the President may reduce. It seems to me that would follow without any express provision to that effect.

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator a question? Suppose the President on the alarm of an approaching war or threat of war increases this Army to 100,000 men. The alarm goes by. We are looking forward to a condition of peace for the next twenty years as far as we know anything about it. Can the President dismiss those 42,000 men from the Army, and if so, where does he get his authority?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Under the general law.

Mr. HOAR. Can he do it under the general law without cause and before the soldiers' term of enlistment expires? That is what I want to know.

Mr. FORAKER. It may be that this may be made more explicit, but it seems to me that the power to increase within his discretion would carry with it the power, when the danger had passed away, to reduce. But if there is any doubt about it, it can be placed beyond doubt by providing that he shall undoubtedly have that power to reduce again. There is not any question—that is all I am trying to point out—but that the President is empowered to increase the minimum size of the Army to its maximum size whenever, in his discretion, he thinks it is necessary for the public welfare or the common defense, and I think that carries with it the power to reduce it when the emergency passes. But if there is any doubt——

Mr. CARTER. May I make a suggestion to the Senator at that point?

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly.

Mr. CARTER. Inasmuch as one-third of the enlistments expire each year, there will not be any difficulty in Congress at any time in the reduction of the Army by a mere failure to reenlist.

Mr. HAWLEY rose.

Mr. FORAKER. I have said all I care to say.

Mr. HAWLEY. I intended to read some remarks of Secretary Root before the committee. He said:

We do not any of us expect that for any considerable period an army of 100,000 men will be maintained, and for an army of 60,000 men the provisions you made are certainly sufficient.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary resumed the reading at line 18, page 10.

Mr. PROCTOR. I ask that at least these minor verbal amendments may be agreed to as they are reached in the reading of the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. The word "acts."

Mr. PROCTOR. The first line.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont asks unanimous consent——

Mr. COCKRELL. I think it would be better to let that go by.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That amendments not objected to may be acted upon when reached.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I object to that, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will proceed with the reading.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the amendment of the House of Representatives, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

That from and after the approval of this bill the Army of the United States shall consist of 15 regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery, 30 regiments of infantry, 1 Lieutenant-General, 6 major-generals, 15 brigadier-generals, an Adjutant-General's Department, an Inspector-General's Department, a Judge-Advocate-General's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, an Engineer Corps, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, the officers of the Record and Pension Office, the chaplains, the officers and enlisted men of the Army on the retired list, the professors, corps of cadets, the army-service detachment and band at the United States Military Academy, and such other officers and enlisted men as may hereinafter be provided for: *Provided*, That when a vacancy shall occur through death, retirement, or other separation from active service in the office of storekeeper, now provided for by law in the Quartermaster's Department and Ordnance Department, respectively, said office shall cease to exist.

SEC. 2. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 15 captains, 15 first lieutenants, and 15 second lieutenants; 2 veterinarians, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 3 squadron sergeants-major, 1 color-sergeant with rank, pay, and allowances of squadron sergeant-major, 1 band, and 12 troops organized into 3 squadrons of 4 troops each. Of the officers herein provided 3 captains shall be available for detail as adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary, and 3 first lieutenants shall be available for detail as squadron adjutants, and 3 second lieutenants shall be available for duty as squadron quartermasters and commissaries. Squadron adjutants shall receive $1,800 per annum and the allowances of first lieutenants; squadron quartermasters and commissaries shall receive $1,600 per annum and the allowances of second lieutenants. Each cavalry band shall be organized as now provided by law. Each troop of cavalry shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, and 43 privates; the commissioned officers to be assigned from among those hereinbefore authorized: *Provided*, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to 8, and the number of privates to 76, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not at any time be exceeded.

SEC. 3. That the regimental organization of the artillery arm of the United States Army is hereby discontinued, and that arm is constituted and designated as the Artillery Corps. It shall be organized as hereinafter specified and shall belong to the line of the Army.

SEC. 4. That the Artillery Corps shall comprise two branches—the coast artillery and the field artillery. The coast artillery is defined as that portion charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including the submarine mine and torpedo defenses; and the field artillery as that portion accompanying an army in the field, and including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery, and also machine-gun batteries: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of War to order coast artillery to any duty which the public service demands or to prevent the use of machine or other field guns by any other arm of the service under the direction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That all officers of artillery shall be placed on one list, in respect to promotion, according to seniority in their several grades, and shall be assigned to coast or to field artillery acccording to their special aptitude for the respective services.

SEC. 6. That the Artillery Corps shall consist of an Inspector of Artillery, who shall be selected and detailed by the President from the colonels of artillery, to serve on the staff of the general officer commanding the Army, and whose duties shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; 14 colonels, one of whom shall be the Inspector of the Artillery; 13 lieutenant-colonels, 39 majors, 182 captains, 198 first lieutenants, 192 second lieutenants; and the captains and lieutenants provided for in this section not required for duty with batteries or companies shall be available for duty as staff officers of the various artillery garrisons and such other details as may be authorized by law and regulations; 21 sergeants-major, with the rank, pay, and allowances of regimental sergeants-major of infantry; 27 sergeants-major, with the rank, pay, and allowances of battalion sergeants-major of infantry; 1 electrician sergeant to each coast-artillery post having electrical appliances; 30 batteries of field artillery, 126 batteries of coast artillery, and 10 bands organized as now authorized by law for artillery regiments: *Provided*, That the aggregate number of enlisted men for the artillery, as provided under this act, shall not exceed 18,920, exclusive of electrician sergeants.

SEC. 7. That each company of coast artillery shall be organized as is now prescribed by law for a battery of artillery: *Provided*, That the enlisted strength of any company may be fixed, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the requirements of the service to which it may be assigned: *And provided*, That first-class gunners shall receive $2 a month and second-class gunners $1 per month in addition to their pay.

SEC. 8. That each battery of field artillery shall be organized as is now prescribed by law, and the enlisted strength thereof shall be fixed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 9. That the increase herein provided for the artillery shall be made as follows: Not less than 20 per cent before July 1, 1901, and not less than 20 per cent each succeeding twelve months until the total number provided for in this bill shall have been attained. All vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the artillery arm. Second lieutenants of infantry or cavalry may, in the discretion of the President, be transferred to the artillery arm, taking rank therein according to length of service as commissioned officers, and such transfers shall be subject to approval by a board of artillery officers appointed to pass upon the capacity of such officers for artillery service: *Provided*, That the increase of officers of artillery shall be only in proportion to the increase of men.

SEC. 10. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 15 captains, 15 first lieutenants, and 15 second lieutenants; 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 commissary-sergeant, 3 battalion sergeants-major, 2 color sergeants, with rank, pay, and allowances of battalion sergeants-major, 1 band, and 12 companies, organized into 3 battalions of 4 companies each. Of the officers herein provided, 3 captains shall be available for detail as adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary, and 3 first lieutenants shall be available for detail as battalion adjutants, and 3 second lieutenants shall be available for duty as battalion quartermasters and commissaries. Battalion adjutants shall receive $1,800 per annum and the allowances of first lieutenant, mounted; battalion quartermasters and commissaries shall receive $1,600 per annum and the allowances of second lieutenant, mounted. Each infantry band shall be organized as now provided by law. Each infantry company shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, and 48 privates: *Provided*, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of sergeants in any company of infantry to 6, the number of corporals to 10, and the number of privates to 127, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not, at any time, be exceeded.

SEC. 11. That the enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 band and 3 battalions of engineers. The engineers' band shall be organized as now provided by law for bands of infantry regiments. Each battalion of engineers shall consist of 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, and 4 companies. Each company of engineers shall consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeant, 8 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 cooks, 38 first-class and 38 second-class privates: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, increase the number of sergeants in any company of engineers to 12, the number of corporals to 18, the number of first-class privates to 64, and the number of second-class privates to 64, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not, at any time, be exceeded.

SEC. 12. That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the Army, at the rate of 1 for each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the United States service and 12 for the corps of artillery, with the rank, pay, and allowances of captains of infantry: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the Regular Army who shall have passed the age of 35 years, nor until he shall have established his fitness as required by existing law: *And provided*, That the office of post chaplain is abolished, and the officers now holding commissions as chaplains, or who may hereafter be appointed chaplains, shall be assigned to regiments or to the corps of artillery. Chaplains may be assigned to such stations as the Secretary of War shall direct, and they may be transferred, as chaplains, from one branch of the service or from one regiment to another by the Secretary of War, without further commission. When serving in the field, chaplains shall be furnished with necessary means of transportation by the Quartermaster's Department.

SEC. 13. That the Adjutant-General's Department shall consist of 1 Adjutant-General with the rank of major-general during the active service of the present incumbent of the office and with the rank of brigadier-general thereafter, 5 assistant adjutants-general with the rank of colonel, 7 assistant adjutants-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 15 assistant adjutants-general with the rank of major: *Provided*, That all vacancies created or caused by this section shall, as far as possible, be filled by promotion according to seniority of officers of the Adjutant-General's Department.

SEC. 14. That the Inspector-General's Department shall consist of 1 Inspector-General with the rank of brigadier-general, 3 inspectors with the rank of colonel, 4 inspectors with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 9 inspectors with the rank of major: *Provided*, That all vacancies created or caused by this section shall be filled, as far as possible, by promotion according to seniority of officers of the Inspector-General's Department.

SEC. 15. That the Judge-Advocate-General's Department shall consist of 1 Judge-Advocate-General with the rank of brigadier-general, 2 judge-advocates with the rank of colonel, 3 judge-advocates with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 6 judge-advocates with the rank of major, and for each geographical department or tactical division of troops not provided with a judge-advocate from the list of officers holding permanent commissions in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department 1 judge-advocate with the rank, pay, and allowances of captain, mounted. Promotions to vacancies above the grade of major, created or caused by this act, shall be made, according to the rules of seniority, from officers now holding commission in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department. Vacancies created or caused by this act in the grade of major may be filled by appointment of officers holding commissions as judge-advocate of volunteers since April 21, 1898. Vacancies which may occur hereafter in the grade of major in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department shall be filled by selection of officers of the line.

Vacancies in the grade of captain in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department shall be filled by detail from the line of the Army officers of the grade of captain or first lieutenant, and while so serving shall continue to hold their commissions in the arm of the service to which they permanently belong. Upon completion of a tour of duty not exceeding four years they shall be returned to the arm in which commissioned, and shall not be again detailed until they shall have completed two years' duty with the arm of the service in which commissioned.

SEC. 16. That the Quartermaster's Department shall consist of 1 Quartermaster-General with the rank of brigadier-general, 7 quartermasters with the rank of colonel, 11 quartermasters with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 28 quartermasters with the rank of major, 72 quartermasters with the rank of captain, mounted; the military storekeeper now provided for by law, and 150 post quartermaster-sergeants: *Provided*, That all vacancies in the grade of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, as now prescribed by law. That to fill vacancies in the grade of captain created by this act in the Quartermaster's Department the President is authorized to appoint officers of volunteers commissioned since April 21, 1898.

SEC. 17. That the Subsistence Department shall consist of 1 Commissary-General with the rank of brigadier general, 3 commissaries with the rank of colonel, 4 commissaries with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 9 commissaries with the rank of major, 27 commissaries with the rank of captain, mounted, and 150 commissary-sergeants who shall hereafter be known as post commissary-sergeants: *Provided*, That all vacancies in the grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, created or caused by this section, shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, as now prescribed by law. That to fill vacancies in the grade of captain, created by this act, in the Subsistence Department, the President is authorized to appoint officers of volunteers commissioned since April 21, 1898.

SEC. 18. That the Medical Department shall consist of 1 Surgeon-General with the rank of brigadier-general, 8 surgeons with the rank of colonel, 12 surgeons with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 60 surgeons with the rank of major, 240 assistant surgeons with the rank of captain or first lieutenant, the Hospital Corps, as now authorized by law, and the Nurse Corps: *Provided*, That all vacancies in the grades of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, subject to the examination now prescribed by law: *And provided*, That the period during which any assistant surgeon shall have served as a surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the war with Spain or since shall be counted as a portion of the five years' service required to entitle him to rank of captain: *And provided also*, That nothing in this section shall change the relative rank for subsequent promotion of medical officers as arranged by results of competitive examination: *Provided further*, That in emergencies the Surgeon-General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract surgeons as may be necessary, at a compensation not to exceed $150 per month.

That on or after the passage of this act the President may appoint for duty in the Philippine Islands 50 surgeons of volunteers with the rank and pay of major, and 150 assistant surgeons of volunteers with the rank and pay of captain, for a period of two years: *Provided*, That so many of these volunteer medical officers as are not required shall be honorably discharged the service whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War their services are no longer necessary: *Provided*, That the Surgeon-General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ dental surgeons to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer Army, in the proportion of not to exceed 1 for every 1,000 of said Army, and not exceeding 30 in all. Said dental surgeons shall be employed as contract dental surgeons under the terms and conditions applicable to Army contract surgeons, and shall be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges, trained in the several branches of dentistry, of good moral and professional character, and shall pass a satisfactory professional examination: *Provided*, That 3 of the number of dental surgeons to be employed shall be first appointed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, with reference to their fitness for assignment, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, to the special service of conducting the examinations and supervising the operations of the others; and for such special service an extra compensation of $60 a month will be allowed: *Provided further*, That dental college graduates now employed in the Hospital Corps who have been detailed for a period of not less than twelve months to render dental service to the Army and who are shown by the reports of their superior officers to have rendered such service satisfactorily may be appointed contract dental surgeons without examination.

SEC. 19. That the Nurse Corps (female) shall consist of one Superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and whose term of office may be terminated at his discretion, whose compensation shall be $1,800 per annum, and of as many chief nurses, nurses, and reserve nurses as may be needed. Reserve nurses may be assigned to active duty when the emergency of the service demands, but shall receive no compensation except when on such duty: *Provided*, That all nurses in the Nurse Corps shall be appointed or removed by the Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War; that they shall be graduates of hospital training schools, and shall have passed a satisfactory professional, moral, mental, and physical examination: *And provided*, That the Superintendent and nurses shall receive transportation and necessary expenses when traveling under orders; that the pay and allowances of nurses, and of reserve nurses, when on active service, shall be $40 per month when on duty in the United States and $50 per month when without the limits of the United States. They shall be entitled to quarters, subsistence, and medical attendance during illness, and they may be granted leaves of absence for thirty days, with pay, for each calendar year; and, when serving as chief nurses, their pay may be increased by authority of the Secretary of War, such increase not to exceed $25 per month. Payments to the Nurse Corps shall be made by the Pay Department.

SEC. 20. That the Veterinary Corps shall consist of—

A Chief Veterinarian with the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel, United States Army.

An assistant chief veterinarian with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major, United States Army, to be promoted in 1905, after competitive satisfactory examination, from the grade of veterinarian and captain.

Four veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry, to be promoted in 1903, after competitive satisfactory examination, from the grade of assistant veterinarian and first lieutenant.

Ten assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of a first lieutenant of cavalry, to be promoted, after satisfactory examination, from the grade of assistant veterinarian and second lieutenant after one year's service in this grade.

Twenty assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of a second lieutenant of cavalry, to be appointed after satisfactory examination: *Provided*, That these 20 positions shall include the veterinarians, first class, provided for in the act of March 2, 1899, who have passed satisfactory examinations, and also the 6 veterinarians, second class, who are now employed in the Army under said act of March 2, 1899.

All rules and regulations governing the Veterinary Corps shall be made by the Secretary of War, and the chief veterinarian shall report directly to that officer.

For pay of officers of the Veterinary Corps, $33,500.

SEC. 21. That the Pay Department shall consist of 1 Paymaster-General with the rank of brigadier-general, 4 paymasters with the rank of colonel and assistant paymaster-general, 5 paymasters with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and deputy paymaster-general, 20 paymasters with the rank of major, and 25 paymasters with the rank of captain: *Provided*, That all vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, as now prescribed by law, and no more appointments to the grade of major and paymaster shall be made until the number of majors and paymasters is reduced below 20: *And provided*, That persons who have served in the Volunteer Army since April 21, 1898, as additional paymasters may be appointed to positions in the grade of captain, created by this section. So long as there remain surplus majors an equal number of vacancies shall be held in the grade of captain, so that the total number of paymasters authorized by this section shall not be exceeded at any time.

SEC. 22. That the Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier-general, 7 colonels, 14 lieutenant-colonels, 28 majors, 40 captains, 40 first lieutenants, and 30 second lieutenants. The enlisted force provided in section 11 of this act and the officers serving therewith shall constitute a part of the line of the Army: *Provided*, That Chief of Engineers shall be selected as now provided by law, and hereafter vacancies in the Corps of Engineers in all other grades above that of second lieutenant

shall be filled, as far as possible, by promotion according to seniority from the Corps of Engineers: *And provided also*, That vacancies remaining in the grades of first and second lieutenant may be filled by transfer of officers of the Regular Army, subject to such professional examination as may be approved by the Secretary of War. Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant not filled by transfer shall be left for future promotions from the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy.

SEC. 23. That the Ordnance Department shall consist of 1 Chief of Ordnance with the rank of brigadier-general, 4 colonels, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors, 24 captains, and 24 first lieutenants, the ordnance storekeeper, and the enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law. All vacancies created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion and appointment, as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. That the Signal Corps shall consist of 1 Chief Signal Officer with the rank of brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 19 captains, 19 first lieutenants, 80 first-class sergeants, 120 sergeants, 150 corporals, 200 first-class privates, 150 second-class privates, and 10 cooks: *Provided*, That vacancies created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion of officers of the Signal Corps according to seniority, as now provided by law. Vacancies remaining after such promotions may be filled by appointment of persons who have served in the Volunteer Signal Corps since April 21, 1898.

SEC. 25. That the officers of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department shall be a chief of said office with the rank of brigadier-general and an assistant chief of said office with the rank of major: *Provided*, That any person appointed to be Chief of the Record and Pension Office after the passage of this act shall have the rank of colonel.

SEC. 26. That so long as there remain any officers holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant-General's Department, the Inspector-General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, they shall be promoted according to seniority in the several grades, as now provided by law, and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to vacancies which can be filled by such promotions.

SEC. 27. That whenever there shall occur a vacancy, which can not be filled by promotion or appointment under the provisions of preceding sections of this act, in offices of the grades of lieutenant-colonel and major in the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments: of captain in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay departments, and of first lieutenant in the Signal Corps, such vacancy shall not be filled by a permanent appointment, but shall be filled by the detail, by the Secretary of War after competitive examination, as hereinafter provided, of an officer of the line, who shall serve for the period of four years unless sooner relieved, and shall not again be eligible for detail in any staff corps or department until he shall have rendered actual service for two years with troops of the arm in which he is commissioned. Any officer detailed for staff duty under the provisions of this section shall be selected from the grade corresponding to, or from the grade next below, that to which the detail is to be made, and shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade to which detailed. No detail for staff duty as herein provided shall be made in the case of any officer until he has actually served with troops for at least four years if his rank is above that of a second lieutenant, and for at least two years if he is a second lieutenant; and no such detail shall be made in the case of any officer until he shall have passed a satisfactory competitive examination by an examining board composed of three officers, of whom one may be a line officer and two shall be permanent or detailed officers of the department or corps in which the detail is to be made, said examination to be conducted under regulations to be prescribed by the President, and to be announced in general orders to the Army. Examining boards, to be constituted as herein prescribed, for the various departments and corps in which details are to be made shall be convened by the Secretary of War at such times and places as the exigencies of the service may require, and said boards shall examine and report upon, as far as practicable, all line officers who may be applicants for details to staff duty, and who shall have been recommended by their commanding officers for such details. A separate list of officers reported on favorably by such examining boards shall be kept for each department or corps in which details are to be made, the officers on said list to be arranged in accordance with the ratings given them by the examining boards, and to be detailed for duty, in the department or corps to which the list pertains, in the order of their standing upon said list, beginning with the officers having the highest rating; but no officer shall remain eligible for detail for more than two years unless he shall again successfully pass the examination hereinbefore prescribed.

SEC. 28. That whenever there shall occur a vacancy, which can not be filled under the provisions of preceding sections of this act by the promotion of officers holding permanent appointments, in offices of the grades of colonel in the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments, of major in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments, of major in the Pay Department after the number of paymasters of that grade shall have been reduced below 20, and of captain in the Signal Corps, such vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of an officer to be selected from among those who have served by detail, under the provisions of this act, in the next lower grade in the department or corps in which the vacancy occurs.

SEC. 29. That each position vacated by officers of the line, transferred to any department of the staff for tours of service under this act, shall be filled by promotion in the line until the total number detailed equals the number authorized for duty in each staff department. Thereafter vacancies caused by details from the line to the staff shall be filled by officers returning from tours of staff duty. If under the operation of this act the number of officers returned to any particular arm of the service at any time exceeds the number authorized by law in any grade, promotions to that grade shall cease until the number has been reduced to that authorized.

SEC. 30. That vacancies in the grade of field officers and captain, created by this act, in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in each branch, respectively. Vacancies existing after the promotions have been made shall be provided for as follows: A sufficient number shall be reserved in the rank of second lieutenant for the next graduating class at the United States Military Academy. Officers now holding commissions in the Volunteer Army may be ordered before boards of officers for such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Volunteer officers who establish their fitness before these examining boards may be appointed to the grade of first or second lieutenant in the Regular Army. Volunteer officers so appointed to the grade of first or second lieutenant shall be arranged according to rank, on a separate list. All vacancies then existing in the grade of first lieutenant in each arm of the service shall be filled from this list and the lineal lists of second lieutenants, according to seniority, as determined by length of prior commissioned service; but nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned as second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

When the vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant shall have been filled from the two lists, the names of the remaining second lieutenants shall then be placed on one list in each branch, arranged as to seniority, according to the dates of their commissions, and promotions thereafter shall be made as provided for in existing law. That the present restrictions of law or regulations as to age shall not apply to those who have served as volunteers since April 21, 1898, so far as appointment to the grades of second or first lieutenant of the line are concerned.

SEC. 31. That to fill vacancies occurring from time to time in the several organizations serving without the limits of the United States with trained men, the President is authorized to enlist recruits in numbers equal to 4 per cent in excess of the total strength authorized for such organizations.

SEC. 32. That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service, or until such time as Congress may hereafter direct: *Provided*, That in the event of the enlistment of a soldier in the Army for the period required by law, and after the expiration of one year of service, should either of his parents die, leaving the other solely dependent upon the soldier for support, such soldier may be honorably discharged from the service of the United States upon due proof being made of such condition to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 33. That the Secretary of War is authorized to detach from the Army at large such number of enlisted men as may be necessary to perform duty at the various recruiting rendezvous, and while performing such duty one member of each party shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeant, and one the rank, pay, and allowances of corporal of the arm of the service to which they respectively belong.

SEC. 34. That when the exigencies of the service of any officer who would be entitled to promotion upon examination require him to remain absent from any place where an examining board could be convened, the President is hereby authorized to promote such officer, subject to examination, and the examination shall take place as soon thereafter as practicable. If upon examination the officer be found disqualified for promotion, he shall, upon the approval of the proceedings by the Secretary of War, be treated in the same manner as if he had been examined prior to promotion.

SEC. 35. That when in the opinion of the President the interests of the service will be benefited thereby, he is empowered to place upon the retired list, by Executive order, any officer who has been suspended from duty, either by sentence of court-martial or by virtue of an Executive order in mitigation of such sentence, for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age.

SEC. 36. That all officers who have served during the war with Spain, or since, as officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States, and have been honorably discharged or resigned from the service, shall be entitled to bear the official title and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in the regular or volunteer service.

SEC. 37. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys to be made for the purpose of selecting sites with a view to the establishment of permanent camp grounds for instruction of troops of the Regular Army and National Guard, one each for the North, South, East and West, to be fully equipped and fitted with all modern appliances, and for this purpose is authorized to detail such officers of the Army as may be necessary to carry on the preliminary work; and the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated for the necessary expense of such work, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 38. That when in his opinion the conditions in the Philippine Islands justify such action the President is authorized to enlist natives of those islands for service in the Army, to be organized as scouts, with such officers as he shall deem necessary for their proper control, or as troops or companies, as authorized by this act, for the Regular Army. The President is further authorized, in his discretion, to form companies organized as are companies of the Regular Army, in squadrons or battalions, with officers and noncommissioned officers corresponding to similar organizations in the cavalry and infantry arms. The total number of enlisted men in said native organizations shall not exceed 12,000, and the total enlisted force of the line of the Army, together with such native force, shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

The majors to command the squadrons and battalions shall be selected by the President from captains of the line of the Regular Army, and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade of major. The captains of the troops or companies shall be selected by the President from first lieutenants of the line of the Regular Army, and while so serving they shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of captain of the arm to which assigned. The squadron and battalion staff officers, first and second lieutenants of companies, shall be selected from the noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army of not less than two years' service, or from officers or noncommissioned officers serving, or who have served, in the volunteers during or since the war with Spain, and officers of those grades shall be given provisional appointments for periods of four years each, and no such appointments shall be continued for a second or subsequent term unless the officer's conduct shall have been satisfactory in every respect. The pay and allowances of provisional officers of native organizations shall be those authorized for officers of like grades in the Regular Army. The pay of the enlisted men shall be one-half that authorized for the Regular Army, and rations and clothing allowances to be authorized shall be fixed by the Secretary of War.

When, in the opinion of the President, natives of the Philippine Islands shall, by their services and character, show fitness for command, the President is authorized to make provisional appointments to the grades of second and first lieutenants from such natives, who, when so appointed, shall have the pay and allowances to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not exceeding those of corresponding grades of the Regular Army.

SEC. 39. That the President is authorized to organize and maintain one provisional regiment of not exceeding three battalions of infantry, for service in Porto Rico, the enlisted strength thereof to be composed of natives of that island. The regiment shall be organized as to numbers, pay, and allowances as authorized for infantry regiments of the Regular Army. The field officers shall be selected from officers of the next lower grades in the Regular Army and shall, while so serving in the higher grade, have the rank, pay, and allowances thereof. The company and regimental and battalion staff officers shall be appointed by the President. The President may, in his discretion, continue with their own consent the volunteer officers and enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment, whose terms of service expire by law July 1, 1901. Enlistments for the Porto Rico regiment shall be made for periods of three years, unless sooner discharged. The regiment shall be continued in service until further directed by Congress.

SEC. 40. The sale of, or dealing in, beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

SEC. 41. That nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer from the Regular Army or to deprive him of the commission which he now holds therein.

During the reading of the amendment, when the Secretary reached line 8, on page 29, section 21,

Mr. PETTIGREW. I notice that the latter part of page 28,

marked section 16, was skipped by the clerk in the reading. Is he reading only the amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. He is reading the House amendment only.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I supposed he was reading the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is the bill. Section 16 is a proposed amendment to the bill.

Mr. PETTIGREW. On the part of the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the part of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

The reading of the amendment having been concluded—

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask now, the Senate being willing, to go back to page 10 and begin acting upon the amendments. The bill has been read through.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not insist on that. I think we are certainly entitled to see the report of the committee before we are called upon to vote on any part of the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. It should be on the Senator's desk now.

Mr. BACON. I understood the Senator to call for a print of it this morning.

Mr. HAWLEY. No; I called for a reprint—an additional print.

Mr. BACON. I was misled by that and I did not know that the report is here. I thought that the Senator had just called for a print of the report.

Mr. HAWLEY. There is a pamphlet also containing a very considerable body of evidence that we have heard. We have been compelled to yield graciously to a good many people the privilege of making arguments.

Mr. BACON. I should like to inquire of the Senator when the report was furnished to the Senate?

Mr. PROCTOR. December 20.

Mr. BACON. I never saw it before. I have had no time whatever to examine it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks for action upon an amendment which will be stated.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President——

Mr. HAWLEY. It is in line 19 on page 10. Does the Senator from South Dakota want the floor?

Mr. PETTIGREW. It seems to me that some one in charge of the bill ought to state to the Senate and the country the reason for the existence of an Army of 100,000 men at this time. We are left entirely ignorant of all official knowledge that there is any war going on at present. No war has been declared by Congress, and if there is any necessity for an Army of 100,000 men it ought to be stated, and that necessity ought to be shown. Is there a war going on, or have we peace within our borders? It seems to me the facts and circumstances from an official source ought to be furnished before we proceed to enlarge the Army of the United States to the extent provided by the bill. I should like to know whether we are to have any information on this subject.

Mr. SEWELL. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator who has just spoken that we have had as high as 79,000 men in the Philippines, and that they are divided into 420 posts.

Mr. HOAR. How many men?

Mr. SEWELL. We have had as high as 79,000. We have taken away some of them. We have probably 76,000 there now. If we are to hold the Philippines—and I think the majority of the Senate are in favor of doing it, under the circumstances—we shall have to have a large army there, not alone this year, but next year, and probably for several years to come, until it is pacified and until we have confidence enough in the people there to raise a provisional army or employ police there who will keep order. We are to-day in the situation of facing the exigency under the law passed last year, by which we have not alone to discharge the 35,000 volunteers who are there, but to reduce the Regular Army to 29,000 men.

It is perfectly apparent to anybody who will look into the situation that we have got to continue about the same number of men for some time to come. It may be for one or two years or three years, but it ought not to be limited. It ought to be left to a maximum and a minimum number, in the discretion of the President, to avoid the present condition of affairs, by which we send 35,000 men to the Philippines, taking six months to get there, and after six months' service requiring practically six months to get back. So the men who ought under ordinary circumstances, as we do in the Regular Army, to have three years' service abroad will not have any more than six months' active service.

Senators who do not look into the question of organizing and transporting troops have no idea what it costs. It is a tremendous tax on the country. Instead of enlisting men for three years, and letting them serve out their time, we muster these out in eighteen months, and we are to-day withdrawing from some of the posts in the Philippines men in order to start them home to comply with the law. If we do not give immediate relief, then many more men will have to be withdrawn, because transportation is a governing quantity in this case. It will take all the time from now until the 30th of June to get back those 35,000 men of the volunteers alone, and unless we have this law enacted we shall have to do the same with the regular troops, and practically abandon the posts. I trust that no Senator is desirous of abandoning the flag under fire.

Let me say to the Senator from South Dakota that there is a war going on, a very serious war. It is not in great shocks of battle, which may occur one day in a month, but the loss is equal to it, taking the aggregate in a month or three months. Our troops to-day are being denuded by losses which grow out of the little posts, where they are turned out as scouts and where they are ambushed, and all that kind of thing. The country has got to face the situation boldly as to whether we are to uphold our flag in the Philippines or not. If we are—and I take it that we shall—we certainly must provide the men with which to do it.

The Senator from Georgia will remember that when this matter was up for discussion a year ago I said, to the astonishment of everyone, that it would take fifty or sixty thousand men several years in the Philippines. Nobody believed it at that time, but it has turned out to be correct, and it will continue to be so.

The bill as proposed by the Secretary of War, which has been discussed very freely in the Military Committee, proposes a minimum of 54,056 men, to be included in 15 regiments of cavalry at 815 each, 12 regiments of artillery at 1,156 each, 30 regiments of infantry at 816 each, 3 battalions engineers and band, 1,234, and miscellaneous organizations, including guards for arsenals, West-point detachment, noncommissioned staff officers, etc., making a minimum of 54,056, to be increased at the discretion of the President up to 97,964 enlisted men.

The bill as proposed by the Military Committee on those lines, gives 1 Lieutenant-General, 6 major-generals, 15 brigadier-generals, 28 adjutants-general, 17 inspectors-general. All of these are slight increases, but not very much. It gives for the enlisted force of the Army a minimum of 54,056 men and a maximum of 98,444.

It seems to me that we ought to allow discretion in the matter to the President and not fix an arbitrary line, as we did last year, by which we have to bring these men back without the service that we intended they should perform.

It is always subject to an act of Congress, as a matter of course, and if he abuses the power and keeps men longer in the field than they ought to be kept, Congress can stop it at any time. But during the interim of Congress we ought not to have the Army denuded. We ought not to have the flag assaulted, as it will be. We ought to keep up our power and prestige in the Philippines. No matter how we got there, we are there, and we should remain there.

There are now in the service of the Regular Army, generals and staff officers, 544. The bill, as submitted by the Secretary of War, provided for 855 generals and staff officers. The increase proposed is to take the place of the volunteer staff and the general officers who will be discharged the 30th of June. The bill as it passed the House allowed 1,135. That is nearly 200 more than the number reported by the committee of the Senate.

The main question, though, raised by the Senator from South Dakota, is, Have we a war and do we need any increase in the Army? We are simply increasing the Army, or allowing the President to increase it, as a temporary measure to the extent of the absolute discharges that will have to be made under the present law. That is the situation. I think the Military Committee have given it very full consideration. They have reported a bill as low in numbers as they think will be satisfactory. They think that every man and every officer that they have reported will be required to keep up the dignity of our Government and hold the posts we have acquired, no matter how.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, something said by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SEWELL] suggests to me the propriety of adding a word to prevent what might be otherwise misconstrued in what I have already said.

The Senator speaks of the necessity of maintaining the flag in the Philippines, and of doing our full duty there, whatever that may be, and of the consequent necessity of a large army there. I am utterly opposed to the present bill, not because it gives the requisite number of men to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere, but because that which is recognized and stated to be simply an emergency is taken advantage of to ingraft upon the statute books of this country a law which will create a permanent standing army, which shall not be required after the emergency is passed, but which is only required during the continuance of the emergency.

Now, Mr. President, Senators here will probably remember that when this question was before the Senate two years ago I voted and spoke for the bill which is now upon the statute book, which provided a temporary force sufficient to meet the emergency which was then upon us. I am ready to do so now, Mr. President. I am ready now to vote for a bill which shall be limited as to time and which will meet the necessities of the present,

and in so doing I do not in any manner waive the objections which I have expressed to the policy which has led to this war.

I took the position two years ago that whether that policy was one of which I approved or not, having been adopted by the Government and our Army being there, it was our duty to sustain it; that we must defend the soldiers who were there from the destruction which would await them if they were not supported by proper reenforcements, whether they were sent there under a policy which we approved or not. I say that now.

Mr. President, under no possible circumstances, from a variety of points of view, could I be induced to withhold the requisite number of men to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines. Aside from the duty which I hold (of course I know some Senators differ from me on the subject) or from the duty which I recognize as imposed upon every Senator to maintain the authority of the Government in its enterprise when it has been legally determined upon, whether he approves of that enterprise or not, there are some matters which come closer home to me than that. Of the soldiers who are in the Philippine Islands my State has its full proportion, if not a greater proportion. In the Army which was raised for the Spanish-American war the State of Georgia furnished more men in proportion to its population than any other State of the United States, and of the whole State the town in which I live furnished a greater proportion, according to population, than any other community in that State. The Twenty-ninth Regiment, now in the Philippine Islands, was raised almost exclusively in my State. Among its officers and in its ranks are men who are my personal friends. They are the sons of my neighbors. Mr. President, in that army in the Philippines there are to-day men of my own blood and those of my own household.

Nothing is further from me, Mr. President, than to suggest that we should fail to put in the Philippine Islands whatever men may be necessary to maintain the policy that the Government has entered upon, whether that policy be right or wrong. I would change that policy if I could, and change it promptly; but as I can not change it—as the Government is there committed to it—as our soldiers are there, we must maintain the Army.

But that is not to be made the excuse for a permanent army, and that is my objection to this bill. I recognize that the present discussion is to some extent premature and that the time for general debate has not come; but I want some Senator during this debate to answer the question which has been propounded here to-day, that if the necessity for this great Army is a necessity growing out of the present emergency, why is it that the bill proposes not to provide an army for an emergency, but to provide an army for all time of this magnitude?

Mr. President, there are several ways in which it seems to me we could proceed, and by which we could accomplish the desired end and at the same time avoid the great evil of a great standing army in this Republic. We do not need any great standing army in this Republic, for the only necessity for any great armament to-day grows out of the anomalous condition of affairs which now exists.

We can meet the question by providing, as we did two years ago, for a temporary force, and we will do no violence to our institutions. We will make no threat against the peaceful structure that our forefathers erected and under which they hoped we would live in peace and security, the guardians of our own safety, ourselves our own rulers, and not ruled by anyone or menaced by any army.

Mr. President, it has been brought to my attention to-day that one of our great metropolitan dailies has made a suggestion which it seems to me has great pith in it and the idea might be practically elaborated. It might be perfected in such a way as to meet the emergency and at the same time put away from us what to me is a horrible specter, not only of an army of 100,000 men, but of an army of several hundred thousand men.

Mr. President, that is not a mere fancy. I have not seen the article myself, but I saw in a newspaper an article quoting the New York Tribune (whether it quoted it correctly or not I do not know) in the month of November, in which it stated that the number of 100,000 was in all probability not that which this Government would be called upon to maintain as an army, but that with the new career upon which we had entered it might be, and probably would be, several hundred thousand. Did anyone ever see it in the New York paper? I do not say it was there. I expressly disclaim having seen it. I can only say that I saw in another paper an editorial which charged that it had said it.

But, Mr. President, it does not depend upon the New York paper. It does not depend upon the fact that it suggested it. It stands to reason that if we are to enter upon this policy and to pursue it there is no reason why we should be limited to 100,000; and I say to me that is a horrible specter in this free Republic, which was never designed to be maintained by force and which was never intended to rest under the threat of the menace of a great standing army. It is to me a horrible specter that there should be gradually imposed upon us, never to be released from it, a great standing army by which we would sooner or later be dominated.

I repeat, that I have been struck by a suggestion which I understand (I have not seen this, either; I have been told it to-day) has been made in one of our metropolitan papers, and that is that if the emergency in the Philippine Islands calls for a great army, let us raise an army for the Philippine Islands. Let the standing army of the United States remain at the number that our domestic requirements will make necessary, and let the Military Committee of the Senate prepare and present to the Senate a bill which will provide a special army for the special needs of the Philippine Islands. Then while we might have the increased expense, which is very much to be deprecated, we would be freed from that which is very much more to be deprecated, the incubus and the menace of a great standing army which, when once put upon us, we will never be relieved from.

But, Mr. President, I did not rise for the purpose of going into this discussion. I have been led further into it than I ought possibly to have gone. I rose simply for the purpose of answering the suggestion of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SEWELL]. So far as I know, while I have had no consultation with Senators on this side of the Chamber, I believe I speak what is the general sentiment, that whatever is necessary to be done for the emergency we are ready to do, but we are not to be forced to do that which we disapprove; we are not to be forced to the support of a bill which shall impose upon this country for all time a great standing army, by the alleged necessities of the present, under an emergency, and under any suggestion as to a failure to support the flag, and to support the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands. For one, and I believe I echo the sentiments of others, we are ready to do what is necessary for the emergency, but we are not ready that that emergency shall be used as an excuse for fastening upon this country a standing army which will not be needed when the emergency has passed.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I wish the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SEWELL] would state a little more fully the evidence on which he bases what he said to the Senate just now, that we are at war; that it is a war likely to continue for several years, and to demand the number of troops he stated, which he says has been at one time 79,000 in the Philippine Islands, if I understood him correctly, and is likely to remain or should remain undiminished for some years to come.

Now, Mr. President, here is what the President says in his message, and I should like to understand the situation if I can. I regard the Senator from New Jersey as a great military authority, and as a high authority also as one of the great committee which has this special subject in charge. Here is what the President said four weeks ago:

> Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters.

Then he goes on, the ordinary administrative regularity having been established all over the islands:

> By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the Archipelago.

I did not suppose that that was consistent with the prospect of a great war requiring at least 79,000 men for a great many years to come.

Mr. SEWELL. In answer to the Senator from Massachusetts I will state that I did not say it would require 79,000.

Mr. HOAR. But the Senator said they had been there, and the number would have to remain.

Mr. SEWELL. We sent some to China, and we brought the sick home, in accordance with the law requiring the sick and disabled to be brought home. But I say there are 420 posts or towns that the Army occupies in the Philippines, which is an immense country, as you all know, probably fifteen hundred miles long and with numerous islands, eight hundred or a thousand; I do not believe they have ever been able to arrive at the number as yet. There the flag floats and there are two companies at a post. But if you send out a scouting party of ten or twenty men they are immediately attacked from the outside. They are in very many cases either captured or annihilated, and that is going on all through the islands. That makes war, because if you will look at the reports of the general commanding you will find that every two weeks or every four weeks there were so many men killed, so many wounded, and so many died of disease in hospital. They are becoming reduced at all times. That is the situation. I have said, and I think it is the view of the Secretary of War, that it will take 60,000 men in the Philippines for some time to come.

Mr. HOAR. But the substance of the question I have put to the Senator is this: According to his information, is the explanation we have received from the President within four weeks correct or not? Let me read it again. That—

> The effective opposition * * * to the authority of the United States was virtually ended.

That—

Our forces have successfully controlled—

Not a few military posts, but—

the greater part of the islands—

And have ever since last spring—

overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order—

Carrying order—

and administrative regularity—

Which is the power of administering laws regularly—

to all quarters.

Mr. SEWELL. I think the President meant that that was so when he made the statement. I think he probably got it from some of the officers in command.

Mr. HOAR. Have those conditions changed in four weeks to the conditions described by my honorable friend from New Jersey?

Mr. SEWELL. They have very materially changed of late. We have more skirmishes now than we have had almost since the commencement of that war.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to ask the Senator how many men he thinks will be required in the Philippines during the coming year?

Mr. SEWELL. Not less than 60,000.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Through the whole year?

Mr. SEWELL. Yes; I think 60,000 men would be quite short. We would have to abandon a great many posts, and we would have to throw the people in the vicinity of those posts open to murder and rapine for having defended us, and that ought not to be done.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator, if he will give me his attention a moment, what number does General MacArthur say that he needs?

Mr. SEWELL. I have not seen his statement as to the number he wants.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to say to the Senator that the public press states that he says he wants 100,000 men.

Mr. SEWELL. All military officers want all they can get.

Mr. TELLER. If this bill is for that purpose, why not have it give 100,000 men for the Philippines?

Mr. SEWELL. I do not think there is a necessity for 100,000 men in the Philippines, but there is a necessity for 60,000 or 70,000.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I am really a little surprised by the alarm of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON]. He knows we have a brave and patriotic army. If he were in the presence of 50,000 of them, I do not think he would make a speech that implied that our lives or our liberties were in danger. We heard that talk a great deal during the latter part of the war for the Union; but while people were singing those mournful songs and prophesying all things unhappy and wicked, the boys were swinging along, singing "Johnny comes marching home." They wanted to go home.

Do you suppose those men did not love their country? They gave all the evidence mankind can give of the greatest love and devotion. They were ready to die. They did die. They went into battle singing. A wounded man would tell a man to carry his canteen of water to the other fellow who was hurt worse. I have seen four men going along, each holding one corner of a big blanket, and carrying a 175-pound man 5 or 6 miles. Everything in the world that exhibits beautiful valor, courage, gentle feeling, patriotism, was in that Army at the close of the war. And if during the war at any time our Confederate friends had marched out and extended their hands, they would have been embraced by the entire United States Army. There was no one who desired to kill anybody unnecessarily there; but we were so situated that we were obliged to kill some of our dear friends. There was no real murder in it.

I do not think that the Senator was afraid of the liberties of his country when he saw a million and a quarter men going home to be peaceably mustered out, returning to their old vocations, delighting to get home, singing patriotic songs, and worshiping the old flag. Our liberties in danger! Why, his own troops, three months after Appomattox, would have come out to defend the United States with every drop of their blood against a foreign enemy. They said so, and I believe them. They have endeavored to prove it to a very considerable extent in the late war with Spain and in all this guerrilla and brigand war in the Philippines. It is a slander upon the soldiers of the war for the Union, and this war, too, to say that the liberties of their country are to be endangered. Make the number half a million, so far as that is concerned, and you know you would not have any apprehension. Who is to lead them to an empire and a dictatorship? Pick out a man in the Army against whom the bitterest enemy can get up a single suspicion of the doubt of his merit or of his sense of duty. Nobody can specify the man.

Mr. TILLMAN. Does the Senator recall that one of the generals of the Army, I have forgotten whom, at a banquet in New York stated that the Constitution had been worn out; that it was outgrown and did not apply to the present condition?

Mr. HAWLEY. I did not read it.

Mr. TILLMAN. It was Merritt or Merriam, I have forgotten whom.

Mr. HAWLEY. I did not read of any such foolish man.

Mr. TILLMAN. The newspapers, you know, will tell lies. I do not know whether that was one of them or not.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think they must have listened to some of the exaggerations of the Senator from South Carolina and have been a little stimulated to talk severely about their country.

Mr. TILLMAN. But this was the report of a banquet. The Senator from South Carolina sometimes possibly is a little erratic and wild in his talk, but he generally tries to say what he thinks and to tell the truth as he understands it.

Mr. HAWLEY. Well, if the Senator really thinks the country is to be torn down and anarchy is to prevail, I suggest that the Senate adjourn and that we all go home and blockade our doors and clean our rifles. I am, even at my age, quite ready to fight in an emergency like that, and I presume every man on that side is. He can not see an enemy in sight, and he never will, with——

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator is trying to belittle a great principle involved here, which we have inherited from our fathers, to beware of large standing armies and depend rather upon volunteers in cases of emergency; and because we can not agree with him he ought not to undertake to eject into this debate these allusions to the war between the States forty years ago.

Mr. HAWLEY. I did not allude to that unkindly at all.

Mr. TILLMAN. Why bring it in at all? We are discussing the future policy of the Government and not the past actions of people who were as honest and patriotic as the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. HAWLEY. I was telling the Senator that all his people down South are just about as patriotic as we are, and the Union is not in the slightest danger from them.

By a law enacted March 2, 1899, the President was "authorized to maintain the Regular Army at a strength not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, to be distributed among the several branches of the service, including the Signal Corps, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited as he may determine from the country at large or from the localities where their services are needed." We were entreated to send our recruiting officers to the South, and a great deal of it was done with very happy effect. This army of nearly 100,000 men was brought into the field and organized, but the law provided "that the officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer Army should be mustered out of the military service, as provided in the act of April 22, 1898." The act proceeds to say:

That each and every provision of said act shall continue in force until July 1, 1901, and on and after that date all the general staff and line officers appointed to the Army under this act shall be discharged and the numbers restored in each grade to those existing at the passage of said act.

It also provided that such increased regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901. That is something that the Military Committee was obliged, in order to raise any troops at all, to yield to.

Mr. TELLER. Who obliged the committee to do it?

Mr. HAWLEY. Men who said they could not vote for the bill at all if we did not say that, and men who felt so, too. "And the enlisted force of the line of the Army shall be reduced to the number as provided for by a law," as referred to there, an old law bringing it down to about 26,000 or 27,000 men; but with the addition of fifteen hundred or two thousand men (the figures are here given) in those two artillery regiments, we call it roughly 29,000 men.

Now, that is certainly not more than what would be a sufficient guard for our own country. There are places where we know we have to keep people because we are in danger of anarchistic and revolutionary and insurrectionary outbreaks, and our men are scattered throughout the country, after a great deal of study as to where it is worth while to put 500 men, or where to put a thousand men. It is not a matter of random at all.

We are not altogether out of sight of some possibility of war yet with some European power. We do not know. They are in a great deal of trouble there, and I understand they look with very great jealousy upon our talk of a Danish island and our talk about acquiring other territory.

Now, I do not think it is possible to suppose that any intelligent citizen would pretend that an army of 29,000 is sufficient to meet any such requirements—that is, to cover the whole field. Under the existing law 69,000 soldiers must be discharged before July 1, 1901. This work has commenced already. There are ships coming now across the ocean that are bearing from a thousand to fourteen hundred or fifteen hundred men. They are sick men or men who have been lately sick, and the Government has been carefully and kindly sending them away as soon as it can, for

they are not useful there as soldiers, and it is the desire to get them here into a better climate.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator permit me to make an inquiry right there?

Mr. HAWLEY. Oh, yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is in reference to the disposition of a number of soldiers who have been dishonorably discharged under court-martial for some trivial offense. I have had information of one man who was convicted of something trifling in military discipline and dishonorably discharged, and he has been turned loose somewhere out there in Luzon. His father knew nothing about it and wrote me a pitiful letter asking me to try and find out what had become of his boy, who was with the flag. The only answer I could get from the War Department was that he had been court-martialed last March, had served his sentence of six months, had been discharged at some interior point in the island, and that is the end of it.

Is there any provision in this bill requiring that an American who has gone over there to serve under the flag shall be transported at least back to his own shores after he has done what he could for the Army, or will the Senator accept some amendment which will require the War Department to bring back those Americans to their own country instead of turning them loose there among those Malays to be butchered?

Mr. HAWLEY. That is the first intimation I have heard from the other side that the Malays would butcher anybody.

Mr. TILLMAN. They have butchered about 5,000 men in uniform, even with the flag, from what I have heard. They are shooting them, according to the statement of the Senator from New Jersey, every time they go out from a fortified place or a post; that we hold some 400 posts and the balance of the islands belong to the natives, and we dare not send out foraging parties or anybody else without danger of being shot. That is the condition in which we find ourselves.

Mr. HAWLEY. Well, I am obliged to the Senator for taking up my argument and saying just what I say and what I believe.

Mr. TILLMAN. I did not know that I was assisting the Senator. I am very much gratified that I have helped him to present his case. But I present another form of it, in regard to the condition of those Americans who have volunteered and gone over there and who have been court-martialed by the military authorities of the Regular Army, and who have been turned loose there, without anything under high heaven, to the mercy of those Malays, who I say are savages or semisavages, and it ought not to be done. The United States Government owes it to itself to transport back at least to this country every man who has gone there under the flag, if he has been guilty of some little trifling offense contrary to the discipline and good order of a soldier.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Government has been very generous and careful.

Mr. TILLMAN. It has brought home a good many maniacs—I saw a notice of that—but what has it done with the other boys who went out there, and who were not used to military discipline and were guilty of some trifling breach of it, and who were court-martialed and were discharged after serving their sentence?

Mr. HAWLEY. If a man will steal and rob——

Mr. TILLMAN. It is not a question of stealing, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY. What did the man do?

Mr. TILLMAN. It was something trivial; I do not know what. I have not got the case in hand. I only know that his father wrote to me to "please find out what has become of my son," who belonged to such and such a regiment. I wrote to the War Department to inquire, and the answer returned was that he had been court-martialed at such and such a place last spring, that he was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged after six months' imprisonment, that he served his imprisonment in the Philippines and was discharged in October, "since which time we know nothing about him."

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator does not know——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HAWLEY. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I wish to know what the charge was.

Mr. TILLMAN. It does not make any difference what the charge was. He ought to have been brought back to America and imprisoned here. He ought to have been imprisoned among his own people.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator answered my question before I asked it.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am glad I am assisting my friends over there. There is telepathy here or a kind of mental connection between myself and the gentlemen on the other side, it seems to me. I am helping the Senator from Connecticut, and the Senator from Wisconsin also, to interpret his own words.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator must not fall into the error of supposing that there is any mental connection between him and me just now. What I wanted to ask the Senator was this: If he does not know of what offense this man was court-martialed, how does he know that it was not robbery?

Mr. TILLMAN. It does not matter what it was; he ought to have been brought home. He should have been punished in America, and after his punishment was over he should have been returned to the place where he enlisted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is entitled to the floor.

Mr. HAWLEY. The only course for us is to carefully collect the judgments of the very able and highly honorable and patriotic military gentlemen at the head of our forces and at the head of our different departments of the Government, and if they say there can not be peace there, and we know there can not be unless something like the existing Army be maintained, we ought to be wise enough to act in accordance with it. We ought to raise the necessary number of troops cheerfully and take good care of them, and put down the crimes and insurrections and robberies and burnings that are going on there—said to be, on the authority of the Senator from South Carolina—and say to the whole of them, "Stop! Throw down your arms and go home! If you do not, we will hunt you like wild animals;" and then follow that or accompany that with all we have been in reality doing—more than was ever done by any country, Christian or heathen.

We have gone to work with the arts of peace to see if we can not win, if not affection, respect and obedience from those people. We are building them wagon roads and railroads. We are covering the islands with telegraphs, so that MacArthur in his headquarters at Manila can communicate now with every post he has, and a hundred men can be started out in a hurry to relieve some beleaguered post. We have encouraged their schools and their churches. We have given them, undoubtedly, a great deal of surgical and medical care. Whenever it has been possible to do any work that would come near the hearts of that people we have done it, and we have made a very considerable impression, I judge, from the various circumstances.

But I get some private letters occasionally from some very bright young men. I am happy to say that I was successful in getting a few into the military service, and they write remarkably good letters, and they set forth the dangers there as very serious. They do not believe the fight is out of those people, and they do not know how soon it will be out of them. They have no idea that it will be anything less than the greatest cruelty to withdraw from the islands or to reduce the force to 20,000 or anything of that sort. Those people are the descendants of those who for three hundred years have been trampled upon and robbed, and whose gospel it is to hate their ruler. They are constitutionally enemies of the man who is over them, for whatever reason. They can not be cured in a week, in a month, in a year, in five or ten years. They will get over it as other savage peoples do, just as some of our ancestors in Great Britain got over it. But it is a slow job. I do not pretend to say it can be done in six weeks, or in six months, or in a year; but it could not be done with 6,000 men or 10,000 men. There is no question about that.

So the Military Committee, myself excepted, have studied this question with a good deal of interest. Of the eleven men on that committee eleven have been soldiers and officers, too, in one army or the other. I am willing to trust their judgment. I have found it a kind, a just, and a determined judgment, as occasion required. I do not think we are mistaken about this. I think we are sure that there ought to be a good army kept there. As to withdrawing it, every officer from the President down to the doorkeeper would be only too much gratified if he could see the army relieved. Nobody wants unnecessary war. Nobody really likes, except some wild, chivalrous boy, to go off to war. Nobody likes the heavy taxation and the increase of debt which accompany that condition of affairs.

No, Mr. President, I see no way by which the American people can escape the duty of maintaining a strong Army, according to the exigencies, and not to exceed a certain figure. We have the limitations here. They have all been read to you; and the excess among those men would go home just as happily as our boys did from Atlanta.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the questions presented by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] require thoughtful consideration and full answer in order that the passage of this bill may be justified. An increase of the Army of the United States upon a permanent basis to the limit of 100,000 can not be lightly passed by as of inconsiderable moment if the necessity for such action does not exist. If a temporary force will serve the purpose the permanent force is invoked to serve, and serve the purpose quite as well, then, Mr. President, the temporary force and not the proposed permanent force should be employed.

Now, I insist that upon the face of the record, in the light of our experience of recent years, the necessity exists for at least an Army of 100,000 men, and that the President's message, temperate

in tone and careful in expression, as it is, does not show that that necessity has passed away. I believe that the situation should be dealt with by a permanent rather than by a temporary force, that being, in my judgment, the most effective manner of dealing with the situation in view of the temper of the people with whom we are called upon to deal.

When the treaty of Paris was ratified this body imposed upon the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, a duty which he could not, if he would, avoid or evade.

Later on, in pursuance of the terms of that treaty, this body, acting in conjunction with the other branch of Congress, passed a law appropriating the sum of $20,000,000 to pay for the Philippine Islands, or the public property of Spain located there. From that day to this, aside from current appropriations to maintain the Army, Congress has not written one solitary word upon the statute books of the United States to guide or to limit the President in dealing with that possession of the United States. We occupy the Philippine Islands by a treaty. That treaty is to the President of the United States, as it is to every citizen, part of the supreme law of this land. He can not, without opening his conduct to charges of impeachment, surrender one single foot of the Philippine Islands to organized forces within the islands or to organized forces from without the islands. It is his bounden duty, under his oath of office, to protect the property of the United States within the islands and to maintain law and order there to the extent of such ability as Congress may provide him with.

We do know that about the time or shortly after that treaty of peace was ratified an insurrection broke out in the islands. The history of that insurrection is fairly well known in a general way. It became known in the course of events that a sort of temporary or provisional government had been established by the insurgents; that they had what purported to be a congress; that they had what seemed to be an organized army, fairly disciplined and commanded by competent officers. It appeared as a fact that this army at different times made one stand after another, and that engagements approaching the dignity of battles were fought with that organized force. It appeared that this organized force was receiving orders from a central government. This central government moved from place to place in the presence of our approaching army, and finally the situation came about to which the President refers in his message. The organized forces became disintegrated; the government of the Filipino republic, so called, disappeared; organized resistance as such, recognized in war, disappeared, and the remnant of what had been an organized army broke up into guerrilla bands, save and except to the extent that the soldiers again returned to their ordinary vocations and became peaceable citizens.

A commission was appointed for the purpose of establishing civil government amongst a people where anarchy had prevailed, or where the Filipino government had theretofore asserted its right to rule. This commission proceeded to the Philippine Islands, and, according to its own report, progress has been steadily made not only in establishing civil government in different localities, but in inculcating the principles of free government amongst the body of the people of the island of Luzon and elsewhere.

But, Mr. President, it is a fact clear, I think, from all the records, not to be disputed by anyone, that where this civil strife existed in different islands amongst people of varying degrees of civilization, it was not to be expected that immediately upon the disintegration of the army of the Filipinos perfect order and peace would everywhere reign supreme. Such has never been the case even amongst the most highly civilized of communities. Disorder and lawlessness have always followed in the wake of war. The President of the United States, not only charged with putting down insurrection, but charged likewise with maintaining law and order, has had to deal with these refractory bodies of men making incursions now and then into peaceful settlements. They can not be fought in the open because they disappear into the brush when assailed; they do not assail large bodies of troops, but seek to waylay and ambush detached parties going from place to place.

Mr. President, 60,000 men will not be in action, under arms, from day to day, nor will probably 10,000 men be assembled at any one place in the Philippine Islands in the next five years, but that a strong police force, well established and well regulated, must be maintained at the 300 or 400 posts being held goes without the saying. We must police the islands with the troops of the United States until such time as we can educate the people themselves to maintain law and order, to protect life and property. By the concurrent testimony of all the officers having to do with the situation, at least 60,000 men will be required to maintain this police system.

Mr. BACON. How long?

Mr. CARTER. That remains to be seen.

Mr. BACON. In the opinion of the Senator, how long?

Mr. CARTER. I have not sufficient knowledge upon which to base an opinion that would be worthy of any sort of reliance. I know as much about it probably as the Senator from Georgia, and no more.

Mr. BACON. The Senator recognizes, I presume, that it will be for an indefinite period. I entertain a similar opinion.

Mr. CARTER. I think the word "indefinite" would fit very well.

Mr. BACON. Under present conditions.

Mr. CARTER. An indefinite time would be a good classification.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. CARTER. Most assuredly.

Mr. TELLER. I want to know of the Senator from Montana why he says 60,000 men? Why not say 80,000 or 90,000? I want to know if he is not aware that the officer in command has declared it would take 100,000 men?

Mr. CARTER. I will say to the Senator from Colorado in that behalf that it has been recently reported to the Committee on Military Affairs that the number of men necessary to hold the various stations and maintain order will be considerably diminished by the extension of the cable and telegraph system through the islands. It is at present necessary, owing to the tardy manner of communicating from one island to another, to maintain a force at each and every point capable of furnishing sufficient resistance to meet any force that might appear in front of a town or city or post. If, on the other hand, rapid communication obtains, and telegraphic information could be sent to central points, the outlying posts need not be so strongly guarded as under present conditions.

Mr. TELLER. I do not want to interfere with the Senator's speech, but it does seem to me, as the chairman has failed to tell us, that somebody else ought to tell us if this is a bill for the purpose of taking care of the Philippine Islands—which I deny. I insist that it has no connection with it whatever; that is a temporary thing that should be dealt with separately from this. I want to know why the committee does not come here and tell us how large an army is needed over there. One Senator says 100,000, another says 60,000, and another 40,000.

Mr. CARTER. In answer to the Senator from Colorado, I will state that probably there are those who, dealing with indefinite conditions, may be able to make positive statements. The Committee on Military Affairs, however, accepting the judgment of the Secretary of War, that being based in turn upon all the reports that have been received from officers in service in the Philippines and elsewhere, reached the conclusion that an army of 100,000 men would be sufficient, and that a less number would probably be insufficient to meet the conditions with which we are confronted. As to whether 60,000, or 80,000, or 79,000 men will be required in the Philippines at a given time I am unable to say, and therefore will not pretend to say.

I do suggest, however, that in the light of the testimony given before the committee the extension of the telegraphic lines to the various islands will appreciably diminish the number of men required to hold each of the respective posts. Having this work to do, Congress not being prepared to relieve by proper enactment the President from his responsibility in the Philippine Islands, no citizen of the country in or out of Congress being willing that we shall at this time in any ignoble or disgraceful manner shirk from the duty of this hour, I insist we are left with but one question to determine, to wit, Can this situation best be met by providing a temporary force or organization of 100,000 men, to be sent to the Philippines, or is it more wise to provide for a permanent force of adequate proportions to meet the requirements?

That brings up a little history, Mr. President. About two years ago we undertook to have a permanent organization to deal with the Philippine situation. The bill was presented here very near the close of a session of Congress. All desired to avoid an extra session, and in consequence a compromise measure was presented, and finally passed, which provided that the Army should practically be reduced to 27,000 men on the 1st day of July, 1901.

Let me say now, if human nature in the Philippines is akin to human nature the world over, that tentative measure was a positive detriment to the American arms and to the American Government. It held out to the Filipino insurgents in arms and to those who sympathized with them the hope that conditions would arise under which our Army would be reduced and the Philippine Islands abandoned to the Filipino insurrectionists.

Temporizing with a situation of this kind is expensive and cruel. It would have been far better, in my humble judgment, if two years ago Congress had by its action virtually said to the Filipinos and to the world, "We propose to establish and maintain law and order and respect for the flag of the United States in the Phillippine Islands regardless of the cost and regardless of the time that that task may take." To provide another temporary force now is

to fan into flame the slumbering embers of rebellion. Who doubts that? It is to give encouragement to the lawless element to organize again in the hope that some Congress, to be organized hereafter, will refuse to do the duty, which we in a temporizing manner do, and thus leave our army over there incapable of maintaining law and order or the sovereignty of the United States.

It rests with Congress to diminish this force at any time it will by direct enactment or by refusing support through the appropriation bills. Every section of this bill that provides for the enlistment of men provides that in no event shall the maximum number enlisted at any time exceed 100,000. The next session of Congress can limit this below 54,000, and make appropriation only for 25,000, or a smaller number.

The ghost of a standing army, because we authorize an adequate number of troops to discharge this duty, is based, and can only be based, upon the theory that the Congress of the country will prove false to its trust when the time comes to reduce the Army. The Army, whether fixed temporarily or permanently, will be at all times within the control of Congress.

I submit to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] and to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] that since we as a people are united in the belief that we can not avoid the duty of maintaining the sovereignty of the United States and maintaining law and order in the Philippines—since, I say, we are united upon that proposition—since there is no sentiment anywhere favoring a disgraceful retreat from the post of duty in that country, then we have but one question to determine, and that is whether we shall encourage the task to grow by temporary action, or seize it firmly and dispose of it finally, and then trust ourselves to reduce our Army when the conditions warrant.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, my contention is that the purpose and the inevitable effect of this legislation is not simply to provide a force that may be needed by the emergency of which the Senator speaks, but to permanently increase the standing army of the United States to at least 100,000 men. The thing to which I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Montana is this, that before there was any conflict between the Filipinos and the United States forces the Secretary of War, not on account of the Filipinos at all—there was no such allegation—recommended that the standing army of the United States should be increased to 100,000 men, and the President in his annual message to Congress immediately thereafter stated that the recommendation of the Secretary of War in that regard—if I do not quote his language correctly, these are the words which linger in my mind—met with his hearty concurrence. Certainly he used words to that effect.

Now, I call the attention of the Senator from Montana to the fact that such was the recommendation of the Secretary of War, such was the recommendation of the President of the United States, and immediately thereafter a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, passed the House of Representatives, and was sent to this body, creating an army of 100,000 men as the standing permanent army of the United States. I put the two things together—the fact that there is no limitation of time upon this proposed increase of the Army, which is professed now to be for the purpose of meeting an emergency. That fact must be taken in connection with the other fact I have stated, that before the emergency arose it not only was the purpose, as expressed by the Executive Department, to increase the Army to 100,000 men, but that the House of Representatives absolutely passed a bill for that purpose and sent it to the Senate.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the legislative situation to which the Senator refers was brought about by the Spanish-American war.

Mr. BACON. It was after that war was concluded.

Mr. CARTER. And when that war was concluded we were brought face to face with the conditions that practically confront us now. Unquestionably, sir, when the Spanish-American war was concluded by the ratification of the treaty of peace in this Chamber——

Mr. BACON. But the treaty had not then been ratified.

Mr. CARTER. Well, Mr. President, there was no doubt in the minds of Senators or people outside of the Senate that the treaty of peace when ratified would of necessity cast upon the Government the task of maintaining law and order in Cuba, and the possible limits to which our territorial acquisitions might extend were to be provided for. That war brought forth and accentuated in a very marked degree the necessity for proper coast defenses.

Who can fail to recall the feeling of alarm that extended from the coast of Maine down to the coast of Florida with the possibility staring the people in the face of a Spanish cruiser sailing into any one of the commercial ports along that vast extent of coast? We found we were not provided with coast defenses. Suddenly, with that remarkable energy displayed by our people and Government in emergencies, we rushed into the coast-defense business with great vigor, with the result that we soon had a line of coast-defense batteries set up, requiring a marked increase of the artillery force of the United States, so that now 18,000 men are required in the artillery arm, and the original standard or maximum of the Regular Army only amounted to 27,500 men in all branches of the service.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator pardon me right there?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. The Senator will bear in mind that at the last session the Senate passed a bill, the original bill for which the present bill we are now considering is proposed as a substitute by the House, in which the Senate assumed and adjudged that 5,000 men were all that were required for increased coast defenses additional to what we had. This morning, in order that I might be sure as to that point, I asked the Senator from Vermont whether or not, in the opinion of the Senator, that was a proper estimate of the increased number required for this particular branch of the service needed in the coast defenses, and he replied that it was. So that what the Senator from Montana now so eloquently refers to as the necessity for coast defenses is no defense for the contention that we need an army of 100,000 men, when 5,000 men, according to the judgment of the Senate, was all that was needed as an increase in order that the coast defenses might be properly manned by the artillery.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President——

Mr. PROCTOR. Will the Senator allow me a moment?

Mr. CARTER. I will yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. PROCTOR. I was not aware that I made the statement just in the form the Senator from Georgia has given it; but I will say that this bill provides only a slight additional increase of the artillery over what was provided for by the bill as it passed the Senate last winter. This bill provides for five additional regiments of artillery.

Mr. ALLISON. What is the minimum?

Mr. PROCTOR. The minimum is stated on the slip the Senator has. The minimum of artillery is 13,872, and the maximum 20,592.

Mr. BACON. But this requirement, as I understood, was met in the opinion of the Senate committee by the former action of the Senate by the addition of 5,000 men, as provided in the original bill as it passed the Senate, and by the slightly increased number which is provided for in the present bill. So that it does not relate to the 100,000. That necessity will be met by an increase of something like 5,000.

Mr. CARTER. I well remember the bill to which the Senator refers as having been presented for the consideration of the Senate. It did provide for an army of 100,000. There is no question about that. The Senate subsequently passed a bill providing for an army of 100,000, and that bill was practically passed by unanimous consent through this body.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, in the one case the bill as it came from the House was a bill providing for an army of 100,000 men as the Regular Army of the United States, and the other bill, to which the Senator refers, was a bill which provided for a temporary army of 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, to be disbanded, except 29,000, at the end of two years.

Mr. CARTER. There is no doubt about that. We can not disagree on the facts. The bill that came to the Senate for consideration provided for an army of 100,000 men, and that was to be a permanent army. The Senate passed a bill providing for 65,000 of the Regular Army and 35,000 volunteers, and put the limitation of time, fixing it on the 1st day of July, 1901.

Now, it is with the principle of that tentative measure that I take issue. I insist that it was unwise in dealing with this Filipino situation to give to the Filipinos in arms, or organizing and endeavoring to organize, notice that this Government was only going to fight them just a little while, and that if they could hold out until 1st day of July, 1901, they would prevail over the United States, the Congress having given no authority to continue an army in existence as an effective force after that date. If you now pass a bill providing that this temporizing movement shall continue but for a little period longer, you will invite hostility and commotion where fair intentions and peace may now be found in the islands: you will give the agitator, who wants to collect taxes over there on his own account, a fair warrant to go to his people and say, "Wake up to the situation now; the Congress of the United States does not authorize the President to proceed beyond a certain date. Let us work up to that date."

Mr. President, it will be economical, it will prove humane, and unquestionably wise to have the Filipino people understand henceforth, without equivocation of any kind, that it is the set purpose of the United States to establish law and order in those

islands and to maintain our sovereignty there; and this purpose will be best subserved by having it understood that the Army is to be permanent and not temporary.

CUBAN FUNDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to a resolution of the Senate of December 19, 1900, directing the Secretary of War "to transmit to the Senate the report of Abraham L. Lawshe, giving in detail the result of his investigations, made under the direction of the War Department, into the receipts and expenditures of Cuban funds," the Senate is informed that for the reasons stated in the accompanying communication from the Secretary of War, dated December 28, 1900, it is not deemed compatible with the public interest to transmit the report to the Senate at this time.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 3, 1901.*

Mr. BACON. There is another communication—the one referred to in the President's message.

Mr. TILLMAN. Let the letter of the Secretary of War be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The letter of the Secretary of War will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 28, 1900.

To the President:

I have received from the Secretary of the Senate a copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 19th of December, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate the report of Abraham L. Lawshe, giving in detail the result of his investigations, made under the direction of the War Department, into the receipts and expenditures of Cuban funds."

The document referred to is a confidential report of an investigation made under your authority for the purpose of enabling you, through this Department, to properly direct the prosecution of certain offenders against the laws of Cuba. The prosecutions are now pending. While they are pending it is not, in my judgment, compatible with the public interests that the report should be made public.

I transmit a copy of the report, together with the resolution, for your action or instructions.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask that the message of the President and the accompanying communication may be printed and lie upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer a resolution and ask that it may be printed and lie over until to-morrow, when I shall ask to call it up. I should like to have it read.

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate what necessity, if any, exists for increasing the Army at this time; what are the conditions in the Philippines, and how many men are required there. The President is also requested to send to the Senate copies of all communications received from our officers in the Philippines showing the conditions in that country and the number of men required now and in the future.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be printed and lie over.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD A. WISE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following resolutions from the House of Representatives; which were read:

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. RICHARD A. WISE, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of 17 members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral at Williamsburg, and that the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask leave to offer the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. RICHARD ALSOP WISE, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Virginia.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 4, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 3, 1901.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God Almighty, we bless and magnify Thy holy name; for while months, years, centuries may come and go, Thou art ever the same, administering to the wants and necessities of Thy children, leading them when they know it not into green pastures and by the side of still waters, imparting unto them strength when they are weak, illumining their minds when they are in darkness, and comforting them when they are in sorrow. We bless Thee for all the achievements and successes of the past, for the opportunities of the present, and for the bright hopes and promises of the future. Especially do we remember with gratitude the marvelous achievements of our own nation; and we pray Thee that Thou wilt bless the President of the United States, all his advisers, and keep them and him in the way of truth. Let Thy blessing now descend in full measure upon the Speaker of this House and all the members. Guide them in their legislative acts so that the history that they are now making may be pure, good, true history, that all the world shall be proud of it.

Since we last met, death has entered the Congressional circle and taken away one of its members, known for his gentleness and sweetness of spirit. We pray Thee that Thou wilt be with his family, and comfort, guide, and sustain them. And so, Heavenly Father, with confidence that Thou wilt still guide and protect us, we give Thee hearty thanks and rejoice in Thy presence forevermore, in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the last session, December 21, 1900, was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MARSH for two weeks, on account of important business.

REPRESENTATION.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution:

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers the privileged resolution which the Clerk will report:

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the continued enjoyment of full representation in this House by any State which has, for reasons other than participation in rebellion or other crime, denied to any of the male inhabitants thereof being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States the right to vote for Representatives in Congress, Presidential electors, and other specified officers is in direct violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that in such case "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which such male citizens bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State," and is an invasion of the rights and dignity of this House and of its members and an infringement upon the rights and privileges in this House of other States and their Representatives; and

Whereas since the last apportionment the States of Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana have, by changes in the constitutions and statutes of said States, and for reasons other than participation in rebellion or other crime, denied the right of suffrage to male inhabitants 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, and such denial in each of said States extends to more than one-half of those who, prior thereto, were entitled to vote, as appears from the following statistics, published in the Congressional Directories of the Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Congresses, viz.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee (interrupting the reading). Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Is this a proposition offered for unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. This is offered as a matter of privilege.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I make the point of order that it is not a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not decide that until he hears the document read.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is no quorum in the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and forty-one members present, not a quorum.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. OLMSTED. And on that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to; and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 66, nays 92, answered "present" 19, counted present 2, not voting 177; as follows:

YEAS—66.

Adamson,	Clayton, N. Y.	Dinsmore,	Griffith,
Atwater,	Cochran, Mo.	Dougherty,	Hay,
Benton,	Cooper, Tex.	Finley,	Johnston,
Brundidge,	Cowherd,	Fleming,	King,
Burke, Tex.	Crowley,	Fox,	Kitchin,
Burleson,	Davis,	Gaines,	Kleberg,
Burnett,	De Armond,	Gilbert,	Lanham,
Clark, Mo.	Denny,	Gordon,	Lassiter,