Also, a bill (H. R. 5088) granting a pension to Phoebe A. Ludwick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5089) granting a pension to Mary Guldenzoph; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5090) granting a pension to Michael McInery; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5091) granting a pension to Rachel Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5092) granting a pension to Susan F. Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5093) granting a pension to Sophia W. Sterrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5094) granting a pension to Amanda Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5095) granting a pension to Amanda Grant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5096) granting a pension to Charlotte E. Coplan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5097) granting a pension to Pauline R. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5098) granting a pension to Jacob Shaffer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5099) granting a pension to Paul Kempter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5100) granting a pension to Julia M. Ashby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5101) granting a pension to J. A. McLoskey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5102) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Kelley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5103) granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Strahle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5104) granting an increase of pension to Josiah M. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5105) granting an increase of pension to Martin McLaughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5106) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5107) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Moses Erwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5109) granting an increase of pension to Arabella L. McElravy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5110) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Notley James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5111) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5112) granting an increase of pension to William H. McCune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5113) granting an increase of pension to Herman F. Bonorden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5114) granting an increase of pension to Jeanette Owen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5115) granting an increase of pension to William Ernst; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5116) granting an increase of pension to C. F. Regnier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5117) granting an increase of pension to John A. Rowan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5118) granting an increase of pension to Levi Runyan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5119) granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5120) granting an increase of pension to Columbus C. Bigbee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5121) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. O'Neil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5122) granting an increase of pension to Rufus W. Rosenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5123) granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5124) granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Mathis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5125) granting an increase of pension to William P. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5126) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Bodman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 5127) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 5128) granting a pension to A. A. Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5129) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Franklin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5130) granting an increase of pension to Orion P. Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5131) granting an increase of pension to Laura D. Sternberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5132) to correct the military record of Erastus Coyle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of James L. Wood, Labadie, Mo., protesting against including mutual life insurance companies in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 4990) granting a pension to Telka Guelkouski; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALE: Petition of members of the provision trade of the New York Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y., favoring placing live stock on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of R. L. Mishler, Lansdowne, Pa., and Paul M. Hahn, protesting against including mutual life insurance companies in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAPES: Petition of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., favoring the passage of legislation making polygamy unlawful; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Business Trades Council, Grand Rapids, Mich., asking that the eight-hour law be extended to include employees working on Government grants and franchises; to the Committee on Labor.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *May 13, 1913.*

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of the city of Washington.

THOMAS B. CATRON, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, appeared in his seat to-day.

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

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication dated March 13, 1913, from the former Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 13th day of March, 1913 (S. Doc. No. 25), which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication dated April 7, 1913, from the former Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, showing in detail the items of expense under proper appropriations, the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in his possession from July 1, 1912, until March 13, 1913 (S. Doc. No. 26), which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 1st instant, certain information relative to the nature and character of the duties that retired officers of the United States Army may be detailed to perform under existing laws, regulations, and orders (S. Doc. No. 24), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the annexed copy is a true and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 24 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 2d day of May, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

House joint memorial 24.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

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

Your memorialists, the senate and the house of representatives of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the city of Fairbanks, in the Territory of Alaska, is situated in the center of a great placer and quartz mining district; and

Whereas the agricultural possibilities of the great valley through which the Tanana and Yukon Rivers flow are just being recognized and becoming known to the people; and

Whereas it has been decided by the people of the city of Fairbanks that in the year 1917 in celebration of the 50 years of the Territory of Alaska as a part of the United States a great exposition is to be held, to be known as the "Alaska Semicentennial Exposition"; and

Whereas it is purposed to advertise said semicentennial exposition most widely throughout the United States and elsewhere; and

Whereas the said exposition will be of great benefit to the entire Territory of Alaska, and particularly to the Tanana and Yukon River Valleys by way of bringing people from all parts of the world to the "Golden Heart" of the Territory, thus exhibiting to them the great possibilities in mining, agriculture, and other industries; and

Whereas the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, has introduced into the House of Representatives of the United States a bill providing for an appropriation to assist in defraying the expenses of the said Alaska Semicentennial Exposition: Now, therefore,

Your memorialists most respectfully pray that you will be pleased to consider and act favorably upon the appropriation for said Alaska Semicentennial Exposition as asked for by the said Delegate to the House of Representatives from Alaska: Be it

Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior; and to the honorable the Secretary of Commerce of the United States.

Passed the house April 25, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 26, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 22.

IN THE SENATE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.

To the honorable the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully submit to your consideration the following facts:

That the larger portion of the Territory of Alaska is now well provided with cables, land lines, and wireless stations for the rapid transmission of messages;

That all such means of communication are owned by the Federal Government, except one wireless station situated in the town of Iditarod;

That the Kuskokwim, Innoko, and Koyukuk Valleys are being developed and opened up at a rapid rate and bid fair to become important factors in the progress and advancement of our Territory;

That all portions of said three valleys are hundreds of miles distant from any telegraph station; and

That a number of lives and much property have been lost, many and much of which might have been saved had there been any means of rapid communication.

In view of these facts, we respectfully suggest that the Congress of the United States provide for the establishment of one wireless station at some convenient point in each of the said three valleys, and that such stations, when established, be placed and remain under the management of the Signal Corps of the United States Army.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 22, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house April 26, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of senate joint memorial 22 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 14.

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

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly request that—

Whereas on November 10, 1910, the President of the United States withdrew from entry all oil lands in the District of Alaska; and

Whereas the present cost of fuel and illuminating oil in the Territory of Alaska is extremely high; and

Whereas there are large known areas of oil lands of superior quality; and

Whereas it is necessary, in order that the large expense cost attached to the prospecting and developing of oil land, an area of at least 160 acres be allowed as an associate placer location: It is therefore

Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska now assembled, That we respectfully petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled to allow the location and entry of oil lands in the same manner as allowed prior to the President's order of November 10, 1910.

Further resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska.

Passed the house April 17, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 19, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

A. E. LIGHT,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and complete copy of house joint memorial 14 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska, at Juneau, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution adopted by the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 6.

IN THE SENATE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.

Whereas there was created by Executive order during the very last days of the Taft administration a reservation consisting of the entire group of the Aleutian Islands, in Alaska, for the following purposes: The propagation of fur-bearing animals, reindeer, fish, and birds; and

Whereas said group of islands are several thousand square miles in area; and

Whereas it is our opinion that no new reservation should be created in Alaska except for strong affirmative reasons showing that such reservation would inure to the greater benefit of the people; and

Whereas it does not appear that this reservation is necessary for the purposes mentioned above, for if such reservation or reservations are needed at all it would require but a very small portion of this vast area of land to cover the requirements of each separate proposition; and

Whereas we assume that the Government of the United States is not going to take up the propagation of fur-bearing animals on a commercial basis; and

Whereas we also assume that it is not going into any business of that kind except for the propagation and preservation of the species; and

Whereas the reindeer project has been operated under the Department of the Interior for many years and has prospered under that management; and

Whereas the propagation of fish requires but small areas for buildings and hatcheries near the mouths of streams; and

Whereas a very few square miles in the aggregate would cover every requirement for the purposes set forth in the Executive order; and

Whereas the Territory is so sparsely popalated that birds are as well protected on the lands not reserved as they would be on Government reservations; and

Whereas all game in Alaska would be amply protected if the present game laws, which are practically under the control of the governor of Alaska, were fully enforced: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska (the House concurring), That it is the sense of this legislative body that the Executive order withdrawing this vast territory of several thousand square miles from the use of the settler and prospector should be revoked, or at least cut down to a few square miles in favorable localities: And be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that, owing to the fact that the Tongass and Chugach Reservations are of no practical benefit to the Government of the United States as reservations and are an annoyance to the prospector, miner, and settler, they likewise should be thrown open for the general use of the prospector, miner, and settler: And further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Territory of Alaska be instructed to forward certified copies of this resolution to the following: One to the President of the United States, one to the Secretary of the Interior, one to the Secretary of Agriculture, one to the Delegate to Congress from Alaska, one to the honorable the Senate of the United States, and one to the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States.

Adopted by the senate April 10, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house April —, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 6 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska this 26th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 5.

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

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas the Sitka National Monument, located at Sitka in the Territory of Alaska, is one of the most beautiful and interesting attractions seen by hundreds of tourists who annually visit Alaska, contains 18 splendid specimens of aboriginal totem poles, and is the scene of the battle in which the Russians captured southeastern Alaska from the native tribes, incidentally preventing the acquisition of this country by Great Britain and thus estopping its subsequent acquirement by the United States, and this reservation is of scientific value on account of being covered with second-growth timber of 100 years' standing; and

Whereas said Sitka National Monument and the relics of aboriginal life thereon are worthy of preservation for the education and edification of future generations; and

Whereas said Sitka National Monument and the relics there are in a state of poor repair and dilapidation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, That we respectfully and earnestly petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled to appropriate the sum of $5,000, said sum to be expended in the repair and restoration of the Sitka National Monument and the relics of aboriginal life contained there; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Passed the house April 17, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 23, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and complete copy of house joint memorial No. 5 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution adopted by the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint resolution 9.

IN THE HOUSE, FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

To the Congress of the United States:

The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska hereby memorializes your honorable body, and represents:

I. That at the entrance to Katalla River the wreck of the steamer *Portland* is a menace to navigation, and by reason of its presence at such place the navigation of said channel by small boats is rendered difficult and at times hazardous.

II. That if said channel is cleared of said wreck the result will be to facilitate navigation between Katalla and the oil fields near by, and Cordova and other towns where shipments are now made by means of light-draft vessels of the products of said oil fields.

III. That in order to increase said shipping facilities the small reef which extends into the channel near the said wreck, and which reef is exposed at low tide, should also be destroyed, as the combined influence of said reef and the wreck of the steamer *Portland* is a menace to navigation and has resulted in loss of life.

IV. That in the vicinity of the entrance to said Katalla River, what is known as Ocalee Channel leads from the Pacific Ocean to Controller Bay, and in order to make access to said Controller Bay safe for seagoing vessels the said channel should be buoyed.

Wherefore your memorialists respectfully urge that the Congress of the United States, acting through the proper channels, order an investigation of the conditions at the mouth of said Katalla River and in Ocalee Channel aforesaid, and authorize the improvements President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the

Passed the house April 14, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 19, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

A. E. LIGHT,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and complete copy of house joint resolution 9, of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 24.

IN THE SENATE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.

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

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas the Seward Peninsula during the winter has a population of approximately 5,000 people, exclusive of natives; and

Whereas the production of gold on said peninsula since the discovery of placer deposits in 1898 has aggregated some $65,000,000 in bullion, which output gives promise of an annual increase in the future by reason of the new method of extraction of the precious metals by means of dredges, there having been during the last three years installed and there being now in operation 37 dredges on the peninsula, and the probability being that within five years the number of dredges will be largely increased, which dredges can commence working in May and continue until December; and

Whereas navigation usually closes the latter part of October, by the formation of ice in Bering Sea, and does not open until the following June, by reason of which fact, for the want of properly equipped vessels to navigate through the ice fields of Bering Sea, the dredge crews are unable to leave that northern country during the winter months, and should they do so will be unable to return at the time at which mining operations with dredges should commence, and thus from four to six months each year is lost, nor can much needed repairs and equipment be secured until the following spring, thereby entailing great loss to both laborers and operators of dredges and other forms of mining; and

Whereas during the past years the absence of communication by water between Seward Peninsula and the States has very seriously hampered and retarded the mining operations in that part of Alaska, and will, under the modern methods of working the placer fields and in view of the opening up and development of quartz mines, continue to retard such operation still more in the future; and

Whereas it is greatly to be desired that constant communication be maintained by water between Seward Peninsula and the States during the winter months, now closed to navigation; and

Whereas the usefulness and practicability of ice-breaking vessels has been thoroughly demonstrated by the Dominion of Canada in the Northumberland Straits and by the Russian Government in the Baltic Sea, under the same conditions as exist in the Bering Sea: Therefore

We, your memorialists, hereby respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to assist the people of the Seward Peninsula and northwestern Alaska in establishing and maintaining winter navigation in Bering Sea by means of properly equipped ice-breaking boats of modern types by making the necessary appropriation for building and maintaining them under the Revenue-Cutter Service. Such ice-breaking boats could take the place of revenue cutters in the summer and make semimonthly trips between Dutch Harbor and Nome in the winter, from November to June, inclusive, whose duty it shall be to carry mail and passengers and freight for hire. Your memorialists represent that such service, if so established, will also be of vital importance in patrolling the Pribilof (seal) Islands and facilitate direct communication with officers of the Army and other branches of the Federal Government.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 23, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house April 25, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 24 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, William L. Distin, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the annexed copy is a true and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 13 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.] WM. L. DISTIN, *Secretary of Alaska.*

House joint memorial 13.

IN THE HOUSE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.

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

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent that—

Whereas by Executive order of date June 21, 1890, Juneau Island, locally known as Mayflower Island, was set aside as a coaling station and Government wharf; and

Whereas the citizens of the town of Douglas have expended some $6,200 in the erection of structures and clearing land and other improvements in fitting up said island as a public park and recreation grounds for the use of the public in general; and

Whereas such public use will not in any way interfere with the purposes contemplated by the said Executive order, and there are no other claims conflicting therewith; and

Whereas a survey has been made of said island setting forth improvements thereon and its connections with said town of Douglas, an accurate plat of which is attached hereto: Therefore

We, your memorialists, do pray that a grant be made of said island to the town of Douglas, Alaska, for and to be used by the general public as a public park, and the name of said island be changed to "Mayflower Island."

Passed the house April 11, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 19, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii, which was referred to

the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be petitioned to amend section 73 of "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended by an act of Congress approved May 27, 1910, in the second sentence of the eighth paragraph thereof, relating to the leasing of agricultural lands exceeding 40 acres in area, by adding after the words "No lease" the words "or license," and adding after the clause "or of pastoral or waste lands exceeding 200 acres in area" the words "or water rights," and in the first proviso of said paragraph by adding the words "hospitals and other educational, religious, and charitable institutions" after the word "schools," so that the said eighth paragraph as amended shall read as follows:

"No sale of lands for other than homestead purposes, except as herein provided, and no exchange by which the Territory shall convey lands exceeding either 40 acres in area or $5,000 in value shall be made. No lease or license of agricultural lands exceeding 40 acres in area, or of pastoral or waste lands exceeding 200 acres in area, or water rights, shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the board of public lands which is hereby constituted, the members of which are to be appointed by the governor as provided in section 80 of this act, and until the legislature shall otherwise provide said board shall consist of six members and its members be appointed for terms of four years: *Provided, however*, That the commissioner may, with the approval of said board, sell for residence purposes lots and tracts not exceeding 3 acres in area, and that sales of Government lands may be made upon the approval of said board whenever necessary to locate thereon railroad rights of way, railroad tracks, side tracks, depot grounds, pipe lines, irrigation ditches, pumping stations, reservoirs, factories and mills, and appurtenances thereto, including houses for employees, mercantile establishments, hotels, churches and private schools, hospitals, and other educational, religious, and charitable institutions, and all such sales shall be limited to the amount actually necessary for the economical conduct of such business or undertaking: *Provided further*, That no exchange of Government lands shall hereafter be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members of said board, and no such exchange shall be made except to acquire lands directly for public uses."

SEC. 2. That a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 22, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was finally adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 22, 1913.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 19, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was finally adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 19, 1913.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,
President of the Senate.
JOHN H. WISE,
Clerk of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assemblies, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying that an investigation be made into the labor conditions in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek districts, West Virginia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of George H. Shibley, director of the American Bureau of Political Research, relative to the currency and money questions, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, favoring the enactment of legislation providing that all machinery used in the construction and building of the Panama Canal be set apart and donated in some suitable and practical manner for the benefit of the unemployed of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of Charles L. Whittle and 17 other citizens of Boston, Mass., and the petition of Claude L. Kettle and 70 other citizens of Weston, Mass., praying for the adoption of the clause in the pending tariff bill relating to the importation of aigrettes and feathers, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.

Mr. THOMAS. I have a communication from the president of the United Shirt & Collar Co., addressed to the Standard Press, Troy, N. Y., which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

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

MAY 10, 1913.

To the STANDARD PRESS, *Troy, N. Y.:*

Referring to a recent article in your paper, mentioning our concern and reflecting upon alleged actions by them in relation to the writing of letters by our employees to United States Senators ROOT and O'GORMAN, we beg to say that no coercion, dictation, demand, intimidation, threat of reduction of wages, or loss of position, or any other penalty for failure to write such letters was used by us or by any person acting on our behalf, or was expressed or implied. We also desire to say that the statement that "simultaneously," or otherwise, we reduced wages or that there was any cut in the wages of our employees is absolutely without foundation. We take it that our employees, equally with ourselves, are interested in the prosperity of our establishment and in all matters which affect its welfare, and we are willing to leave it to the judgment of any disinterested person whether the so-called circular of May 5 was not wholly proper.

We ask that you give this communication as wide publicity as you did to the article referred to.

Yours, truly, UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. PAGE:

A bill (S. 1875) to amend section 4747 of the Revised Statutes relating to pensions; and

A bill (S. 1876) granting an increase of pension to Harriet C. Spoor (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1877) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Workman (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 1878) for the relief of William H. Bisbee and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 1879) granting a pension to Lee E. Powell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 1880) for the relief of Chester D. Swift (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. BURTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MYERS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $200,000 out of the tribal funds in the Treasury to the credit of the Blackfeet Indians of Montana, the same to be used for the promotion of civilization and self-support among the Blackfeet Indians residing on and having tribal rights on that reservation, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read House bill 3321 the second time.

The bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, was read the second time by its title.

Mr. SIMMONS. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is moved by the Senator from North Carolina that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I understood that that motion was made and that it is now pending, together with my amendment that the committee be instructed to grant public hearings.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state for the information of Senators that at the conclusion of the last session of the Senate it was held that the bill had been read only once and not twice, and, under Rule XIV, no motion to refer is in order until after a bill has been read the second time. In accordance with that rule the Chair directed the Secretary to read the bill the second time, and the Senator from North Carolina has renewed his motion.

Mr. PENROSE. That is entirely satisfactory, Mr. President, and I renew my amendment that the bill be referred with instructions to the committee to grant public hearings.

Mr. SIMMONS. I desire to say to the Senator from Pennsylvania that when I made my motion to refer at the last session of the Senate I was under the impression that the bill had been read the second time. Later in the day my attention was called by one of the clerks to the fact that it had been read but once, and, of course, as the Chair has properly ruled, my motion was not in order at that time.

Mr. PENROSE. That was all right. My motion is to refer with instructions to grant public hearings.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina has the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I trust that the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania to the motion to refer to the Committee on Finance will not prevail. I do not think there is any necessity for further hearings by the Finance Committee upon this bill.

Early in December of last year, just after the November elections, the Ways and Means Committee of the House recognized that there was an almost universal feeling, not only in Congress but throughout the country, that in the interest of the public welfare as connected with the business interests of the country whatever changes were to be made in the tariff as a result of a change in administration should be made as quickly as possible, consistent with the great interests involved. Acting upon that sentiment and in response to it the Ways and Means Committee of the House, then controlled by the present dominant party of the country, decided upon a very unusual course with reference to tariff legislation, and early in December, more than two months before the Sixty-second Congress expired by limitation and the present Congress came into existence, the members of that committee decided to begin work in connection with the preparation of a tariff measure to be presented to the incoming Congress.

This was done, Mr. President, for the purpose of meeting the demand of the country and the business conditions of the country, so that, if possible, when the new Congress assembled the committee might be in a position at once to present and take up for consideration the new measure.

In January of this year, in furtherance of that purpose approved by the country, while the old Congress was yet in existence, the Ways and Means Committee of the House entered upon hearings on the various schedules of the tariff. Those hearings were continued from day to day for about one month, I think. I think they began about the 4th day of January and ended about the 1st day of February.

It has been said that those hearings were meager; that the great industries of the country were given only a few hours, or less than an hour in some instances, it has been charged, to represent the great interests in which they were engaged.

Mr. President, I have this morning examined the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, and I find that they cover 6,330 pages of printed matter, not including the table of contents and the index. I have here in my hand the first volume of those hearings, which covers only two schedules in the bill, and they are not the most important schedules either—Schedule A, known as the chemical schedule, and Schedule B, known as the earthenware and glassware schedule. I find that the hearings upon Schedule A—the chemical schedule—cover 432 pages, and I find that the hearings upon Schedule B—earthenware and glassware—cover 510 pages of printed matter.

But these, Mr. President, are not all the hearings that we have had which throw light upon these schedules within the last few years since the Payne-Aldrich bill was enacted into law. Last year when the House schedule bills, so called, came before the Senate and were referred to the Finance Committee, that committee decided upon hearings, and for weeks, I might say for months, not day after day, as did the Ways and Means Committee this year, but at intermittent times, two or three days during the week, held hearings upon three of the most important schedules in this bill.

Those hearings cover 2,947 pages of printed matter, practically 3,000 pages. They were, as I have said, directed to some of the most important schedules in this bill, one of them being Schedule C, the metal schedule; another, Schedule E, the sugar schedule; and another, Schedule A, the chemical schedule.

Not only that, but in 1911, when the reciprocity bill of that year was referred to the Finance Committee, the then majority party, being now the minority party, and it was the majority party in 1912 when we had the hearings upon the schedule bills, caused to be held most exhaustive and extended hearings upon the reciprocity measure, covering, as that bill covered, more or less practically every schedule in this bill, especially the agricultural schedule, the wood and manufactures of wood schedule, the pulp, paper, and book schedule, and the free list. Those hearings cover in round figures 1,400 pages of printed matter.

So in the last two years, beginning in the summer of 1911 and ending in February of this year, the hearings that have been held upon the various schedules of this bill cover 10,777 pages of printed matter, not including the table of contents or the index.

Mr. President, the hearings that were held by the Ways and Means Committee——

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. SIMMONS. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, I desire to suggest to the Senator from North Carolina that the hearings, about which he has just remarked, before the Committee on Finance on the reciprocity matter were all predicated upon the theory that we were to get from Canada a reciprocal benefit for the advantages that we were surrendering—that the vocations affected were to be compensated out of a larger trade by the people of Canada. The hearings that were then taken have no bearing whatever upon the present situation.

Further than that, in demanding hearings now we are demanding them because most of the testimony referred to by the Senator from North Carolina was taken before the present President of the United States assumed his office, and the President of the United States has asserted again and again that no legitimate industry would be affected by the proposed reductions in the tariff.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. What I want to know, and what I should like the Senator from North Carolina to tell me, if he will, is whether the present administration of the Government regards the woolen industry as a legitimate business or an illegitimate business, or whether they regard the sugar industry as a legitimate or an illegitimate business? The wool industry has enjoyed the protection of this Government for nearly a hundred years, and in only one single instance has it been attacked. Then the lowest prices that the farmer ever received for wool were paid.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I decline to yield to the Senator from Michigan for another volcanic explosion upon the subject of the tariff.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Well, Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina has the floor. The Senator from Michigan will take his seat.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. As the Senator from North Carolina declines to yield, I will speak in my own time on the motion.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I yielded to the Senator from Michigan for the purpose of a question, and the Senator, having obtained the floor for the purpose of a question, undertook to inject a speech.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. No.

Mr. SIMMONS. I was not discussing at the time I was interrupted by the Senator questions connected with rate making. I was simply attempting to lay before the Senate the extent of the hearings that had been had upon tariff bills during the last two and a half years, so that Senators might have the facts before them and be able to decide the question intelligently as to whether or not there ought to be further hearings upon this bill; and the Senator from Michigan interrupted me in the midst of that pure statement of facts as to the extent of the hearings which had been had, for the purpose of injecting a speech against the general features of the bill and which I was not discussing at the time of his interruption.

Mr. President, I did not rise for the purpose of entering into a discussion of the tariff, and I do not intend to be diverted by the Senator from Michigan into a discussion of that subject at this time. I rose simply for the purpose of discussing the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], and proposed to confine myself to laying before the Senate the facts as to former hearings upon the schedules embraced in the bill. I think I will be able to show that the hearings this year and last year and upon the reciprocity bill were more voluminous and equally as enlightening to the country as the hearings held upon the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Mr. President, if it were true, as the Senator from Michigan says, that the hearings upon the reciprocity bill were not of any great value as throwing light upon the schedules in the present bill, leave them out of the count, and there still remains the hearings held before the Ways and Means Committee this year and before the Senate Finance Committee of last year upon the House schedule bills, covering something over 9,000 printed pages. Surely the Senator from Michigan will not say that these hearings, covering every schedule in the bill, a part of them conducted by the Finance Committee when it was under the control of his own party, are not enlightening.

Mr. President, it is true, as the Senator says, that the reciprocity bill was based upon a mutual concession in tariff duties

between Canada and this country, but everybody knows that the main question which was involved and considered by the Finance Committee in its hearings on that bill was the effect of putting certain of the great agricultural products of this country upon the free list, it being understood that practically our only competitor in most of the agricultural products involved were Canadian products, and the question was, What would be the effect upon these agricultural products of admitting like products from Canada free of duty?

I happened then as now to be a member of the Finance Committee, and I know about this; and while the Senator from Michigan was not a member of that committee, and I know that in those hearings all of the stock arguments used by the friends and champions of protection, as well as all the arguments used by the friends of a tariff for revenue, were gone into as fully and as thoroughly as if that had been a bill that was to apply to all of the nations of the earth, and not to Canada alone.

Mr. President, the hearings on the Payne-Aldrich bill in 1909 were regarded then, and they have been since pronounced, as the most thoroughgoing and the fullest that have ever been had by any committee of Congress considering a tariff measure. They were so full and so complete in the opinion of the distinguished Senator who was then chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Aldrich, that he scouted the idea when that bill was referred to the Finance Committee that any further hearings were necessary to enable that committee to discharge its duties, and, as a matter of fact, a majority of that committee, the majority then being of the opposition party, declined to allow any further hearings, and there were no further open, oral hearings given by that committee.

Now, Mr. President, I sent for the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee held in 1909 in connection with the Payne-Aldrich bill of that year, and I find that the hearings then held cover only 8,345 pages, or only 2,000 more pages than the so-called inadequate and incomplete hearings held by the Ways and Means Committee during this year. When you add to the hearings of the Ways and Means Committee of this year the hearings held last year on the schedule bills and in 1911 on the reciprocity bill, it makes a total printed-page aggregate of 2,432 pages more than the hearings on the Payne-Aldrich bill.

In addition to that, Mr. President—I am glad my friend the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES] has sotto voce called my attention to it; I had intended to refer to it, but it had escaped me for the moment—in addition to these hearings that have been held, covering 2,500 pages in round numbers more than the entire hearings held upon the Payne-Aldrich bill, since that time there has been the report of the Tariff Board upon the wool schedule, upon the cotton schedule, and upon chemicals. While I do not, Mr. President, place much store upon the Tariff Board reports——

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. SIMMONS. In just a moment, if the Senator will permit me. I was about to say when interrupted that while I placed little store on these reports of the Tariff Board, our friends on the other side, at least some of them—more of them now than when we were considering the Payne-Aldrich bill, because at that time they did not seem to care much about a tariff board or a tariff commission—now claim to place great store upon the information contained in the Tariff Board's reports as throwing light upon the rates that these schedules should carry. Now I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, the Senator, in his subsequent remarks, has almost answered the question which I was going to ask him. He states in one sentence that the fact that these reports have been made is an argument for not having further hearings, and he then goes on to say that he places no reliance upon them.

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I did not say that.

Mr. LIPPITT. I wish to say to the Senator——

Mr. SIMMONS. I did not say that; I did not speak that loosely. I said we on this side did not place as much store upon them as some of our friends on the other side, and I did not myself place much store upon them; but the Senator overlooks the fact that we are not asking for these hearings; we on this side are not asking for more light. You are the gentlemen who are asking for the hearings, and I am referring you to these reports of your own board, in which you now express confidence.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, the people all over the United States are asking for these hearings.

Mr. SIMMONS. I deny it.

Mr. LIPPITT. My desk is piled every morning with letters from my constituents asking that they may come here and be heard properly and in public. When they come down here, they are brought before a subcommittee of the Democratic majority of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, and what they say goes into the ears of two or three men; there are no stenographers there and there is no opportunity of having what they state put before the country and put before the other Senators of this body, so that they can understand it. It is a star-chamber proceeding, and, for one, I am very indignant at it and protest against it. I want to have for my own use the knowledge that they have poured in here in regard to the most revolutionary tariff bill that has ever been introduced in the history of this country. You can not discuss a tariff bill in a few pages——

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator, instead of asking me a question, is proceeding to make a speech.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina has the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not object to a question, but I do object to a speech.

Mr. President, during my political career I have avoided, as far as I possibly could, copying anything from the Republican Party, and I do not relish doing it in this particular instance. But when the Senator from Rhode Island says this is an unusual and a star-chamber proceeding, in that we permit representatives of an industry to have conversations with us respecting their industry, and then permit them to file any additional briefs they may desire to present to the committee——

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will quote me correctly. I did not object to people being received, and their views being considered. I object to what they have to say not being made public, so that all Senators may have the benefit of considering their statements.

Mr. SIMMONS. But, Mr. President, the Senator said this was a star-chamber proceeding, and that he resented it and the country resented it. I do not like to copy anything from the Republican Party. I prefer to follow different lines; but I want to say that if our present course with reference to this matter which the Senator has characterized as a star-chamber proceeding is reprehensible, this is one time when the Democratic Party has adopted the exact methods that the Republican Party adopted only four years ago in dealing with this very question.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SIMMONS. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Senator wants to be perfectly accurate, and therefore I call his attention to this fact, which I think he will admit:

The hearings that were held four years ago before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, consisting of some 9,000 pages, were upon the identical bill that later passed the Senate, with the changes made in the House and in the Senate. On the other hand, the hearings that were held before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in January of this year were not held upon either the first bill that was introduced by Mr. UNDERWOOD in this session of Congress or the second bill that was introduced by him. The first was No. 10 and the second was No. 3321. Neither bill had been printed at the time, and no hearings whatever were held upon either one of the bills.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator from Utah mean to say that the bill that passed the Senate, known as the Payne-Aldrich bill, was the identical bill upon which hearings were had in the House?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I said it was the bill that passed the Senate, with the changes made in the House and in the Senate.

Mr. REED. Does not the Senator know that nearly 900 amendments were made in the Senate committee without a single public hearing and behind closed doors, and has he not so admitted upon the floor of the Senate?

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President. I have not the number of amendments that were made, nor do I think there were 900 amendments; but I do not care how many amendments were made. It was the bill that was introduced in the House. After the bill was introduced in the House it was changed upon the floor of the House, and then it came to the Senate, and it was changed in many instances in the Senate.

I will admit to the Senator, as I have on many occasions, that hearings on that bill were held by the Finance Committee of

the Senate; but the chairman of the committee and the majority of its members thought then that the hearings should not be reported on account of the fact that hearings had been held upon that identical bill, as has been said in this case, by the Senator from North Carolina. There was not a Senator, there was not a Member of the House of Representatives, there was not a representative of any business interest in the United States that wanted to be heard but that was heard by the full Republican membership of the Finance Committee.

Mr. SIMMONS. Exactly; just what is happening now.

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, no, Mr. President; that is not what is happening now, at all.

Mr. SIMMONS. Absolutely.

Mr. SMOOT. They have this bill now parceled out in schedules. Three of the majority members of the Finance Committee are hearing one particular schedule, and three of them are hearing another particular schedule. The Democratic members of the committee are not meeting as a whole.

Mr. STONE. That is just what you did.

Mr. SMOOT. No; that is not just what we did, at all.

Mr. STONE. It is just what the Senator from Utah individually did.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, that is not what we did, at all. The Republican members of the Finance Committee sat every day for nearly two months; and, as I stated, no one was refused an opportunity to appear before the Republican members of the committee and say what he had to say in relation to the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. SIMMONS. And you did not have any of those hearings taken down by a stenographer, or published and given to the minority membership of the committee, or to the country.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have stated that the hearings were not reported, and no one has ever claimed that they were reported.

Mr. STONE. And the Senator from Utah will not deny that he personally sat and conducted many of these hearings alone, and reported the result of them to his colleagues.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I heard, just as I am hearing to-day, representatives from all of the business interests of the country. My office is full from morning till night when I am there. I heard in 1909 the same identical representatives, in many instances, and in the same identical way. But I wish to say to the Senator from Missouri that those same representatives appeared and made their statements before the committee, and I think that is just what they all ought to do.

Mr. STONE. Not the whole committee.

Mr. SMOOT. I mean the Republican members of the committee.

Mr. SIMMONS. If the Senator from Utah has finished his speech in my time, I will proceed.

Mr. SMOOT. I had no speech to make, Mr. President. I beg the Senator's pardon if I have disturbed the course of his remarks.

Mr. SIMMONS. I was willing to yield for a question, but the Senator has followed the example of the other two Senators who have interrupted me and sought to make speeches in my time.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I was asked a question by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], and I answered him.

Mr. SIMMONS. Well, let that pass.

With reference to what is now going on before the committee, I want to say that, entering fully into the spirit which had actuated the House of Representatives in taking up the consideration of this bill almost immediately after the last election, and which actuated the members of the Ways and Means Committee, who, instead of going home to take a vacation like the other Representatives, stayed here during the entire recess between the adjournment of the regular session of the Senate and the opening of the special session working upon this bill in order that its passage might be expedited and that the business interests of the country might know what changes were going to be made and adjust their business to them, almost immediately after the Underwood bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, after having been approved by the caucus of the dominant party, assuming that the bill would pass the House substantially as it was reported by the committee, the majority members of the Finance Committee decided to begin the consideration of that bill in the hope that in a very brief period of time after it was brought to the Senate we might be able to report it back to the Senate and thereby secure speedier action upon it. We recognized that the question of further hearings probably would be pressed by our friends on the other side, notwithstanding the fact that under similar circumstances they had not permitted further hearings, and a meeting of the full committee was called to deal with that matter. At that meeting of the committee the question as to whether there was any necessity for further hearings was gone into, and this resolution was adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That in view of the extended hearings upon the tariff which have been given by the committees of Congress during recent years, and by the House Ways and Means Committee during the present year, and which have been printed and placed at the disposal of this committee and others, it is the opinion of this committee that no further hearings are necessary, but that the committee and individual members of the committee will be glad to have anyone interested therein prepare and file for consideration such written briefs, statements, depositions, or memorials as they may desire, relating to any schedule or schedules, item or items, contained in House bill 3321, or the general policy of such bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Caroline yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. SIMMONS. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. Did I understand the Senator correctly to say that that resolution was passed, not by the committee, notwithstanding it is stated in the resolution that it is the action of the committee, but by the Democratic members of the committee?

Mr. SIMMONS. The full committee passed it. Of course, I may say to the Senator, if that is the point he is making, that is was passed by a strictly party vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. But it was before the full committee?

Mr. SIMMONS. It was before the full committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is all I wanted to know.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator from New Hampshire, I think, was not present, but he was voted by his party colleagues against the resolution. That resolution provided for the treatment of this matter by the majority members of the Finance Committee—and, so far as that is concerned, by the total membership of the Finance Committee—in identically the same way that the Aldrich committee in 1909 proceeded with reference to the bill of that year. In pursuance of that resolution we announced through the newspapers of the country that if any interests desired to file supplemental statements or briefs, they would be permitted to do so.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] says, however, that at the time the hearings took place over in the House this year no bill had been framed and presented to the House, and that that differentiates the present situation from the Payne-Aldrich situation five years ago. Mr. President, I think that is immaterial. Gentlemen have been told when they have come to see us, and have been told through the press, that if they desired to add anything to what they had said before the Ways and Means Committee this year or last year they might do it in writing; and as Senators on the other side who are members of the committee know, representatives of these industries have come to the Capitol during this year just as they came during 1909. I do not know whether or not so many of them have come; but they have come, and have sought and been allowed hearings by the subcommittee and by the individual members of the committee.

The Senator says that the full committee of the majority heard them in 1909. I do not consider it material whether the full committee hears these gentlemen on every schedule or whether a subcommittee of two or three hears them upon certain schedules; in either case they have an opportunity to be heard before action is taken, and that is the material thing; and their brief and written statement are open and accessible to the full committee and to individual Senators desirous of seeing them.

There gentlemen have sought us, and they have not sought us in vain. They have been generally representatives of industries that have enjoyed protection under Republican measures; still, we have heard them. I believe the majority of the gentlemen who have come here have not only talked to the members of the subcommittee, and to myself as chairman of the committee, but they have talked to most of the individual members of the committee, and they have taken up a great deal of our time. Whenever they have come to talk with me—and I assume that is so with reference to the members of the subcommittees—and have made statements, at the conclusion of those statements I have invariably said to them: "I should be very glad if you would put these statements in writing, either by way of brief or letter, or in any other form you may desire."

In very many instances these gentlemen have followed our suggestion and filed additional briefs or statements. Those statements are on file in the committee; and I want to say now to the Senators representing the other side of the Chamber on this committee that they are open to them or to any Senator in this body.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. SIMMONS. I should be glad if the Senator would just let me finish this statement.

Mr. LIPPITT. I was only going to ask one simple question; that is, whether the Senator proposes to have printed the briefs that are on file or to retain them in the files of the committee?

Mr. SIMMONS. Personally I shall favor printing them. At the next meeting of the committee it is my purpose to ask consideration of that question. A volume of briefs would probably be more generally read by members of the Senate than these long drawn-out hearings, full of immaterial and impertinent matter.

Mr. LIPPITT. Inasmuch as the Senator is going to have them printed, I should like to suggest that they be printed immediately, so that they may be available for the information of members of the Senate generally.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will say to the Senator that the briefs are still being filed, but that at the next meeting of the committee it is my purpose to ask action upon the question.

The Senator from Rhode Island said that the manufacturers and the protected industries of the country were not satisfied with the opportunity being given by the committee. I do not agree with the Senator. Numbers of these gentlemen, who have come to see me and file supplemental briefs, have expressed the opinion that additional hearings were not necessary. On yesterday representatives of two industries came to my rooms, and, after discussing this matter with me, asked me if we were going to have any further hearings. I said I hoped not; that I hoped the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] would be defeated. They both said, "I hope not, too."

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SIMMONS. In just a moment. I do not believe there is any general demand coming from representatives of these industries for a prolongation of these hearings, which, in many instances, Mr. President, are nothing more than set speeches praising and extolling the virtues of protection and denouncing a tariff for revenue as free trade.

I now yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PENROSE. Has the Senator any objection to naming the two manufacturers who objected?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not think it is necessary. I will give the Senator the names, if he wants to know who they are.

Mr. PENROSE. Probably they have been pretty well taken care of in this bill; I do not know, because the star-chamber proceeding seems to apply to them.

Mr. SIMMONS. One of them was here seeking a change in the rates in the bill.

Mr. PENROSE. I will ask whether they came from North Carolina.

Mr. SIMMONS. One of them came from Texas and one from North Carolina and one from up North.

Mr. PENROSE. There are three now. The Senator had only two before.

Mr. SIMMONS. There were two who came together. Gentlemen on the other side are exceedingly technical to-day.

Mr. PENROSE. Then, the star chamber contained three men yesterday?

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I said representatives of two industries.

Mr. PENROSE. Were they importers?

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, Mr. President, I am sure they were not importers.

Mr. PENROSE. There are rumors of importers frequently——

Mr. SIMMONS. They were not importers, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. PENROSE. Importers are said to have broken into the star chamber——

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, if there is any star-chamber proceeding going on, it is following the course mapped out to us by the Senator from Pennsylvania and his great chieftain, who no longer occupies a seat in this Chamber.

Mr. PENROSE. Will their statement be among these?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; one of them presented a supplemental brief—in fact, both of them, I believe.

Mr. PENROSE. One more question. Will these three statements be in the printed briefs already referred to?

Mr. SIMMONS. I said they were representatives of two industries. Both of them left supplemental briefs. I will show the briefs to the Senator in the morning, if he wants to see them.

Mr. President, I have already detained the Senate longer upon this question than I intended. I do not believe that there is any serious desire on the part of Senators on the other side for further hearings in this matter. If the Senators on the other side desire further oral hearings, I submit the time for them to have made this motion was immediately after the Finance Committee—three weeks ago—voted upon the resolution which I have read, declining to have hearings.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SIMMONS. In just a moment. The motion was as pertinent then as it is now. If these gentlemen are sincere in their request for hearings, I ask why, immediately after the committee voted down oral hearings, they did not come here and make the motion and save us the great loss and expenditure of time involved in hearing the gentlemen who have come here and asked of us an audience? Three weeks of valuable time would have been saved.

Mr. PENROSE. If the Senator does not object to being interrupted at this time——

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I do not.

Mr. PENROSE. The junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] early made inquiry of the chairman of the Finance Committee as to whether hearings would be granted; and I then gave notice that when the bill came here and the motion would be in order and the Senator from North Carolina made a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance, I would move to amend it by instructing the committee to hold public hearings. The motion would not have been in order before that time.

Moreover, Mr. President, the bill was then in a secret conference in the House for some two weeks, an extraordinary method of conducting legislative procedure. There were no stenographers, there was no audience in the galleries, and there was no one to witness the murder of American industries. We did not know what was going to happen; we did not know what kind of a bill would come out of the dark secrecy of that proceeding.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, the Senator is seeking to make another of his pyrotechnic speeches.

Mr. PENROSE. I will not term it a star-chamber proceeding, because that disturbs the Senator. I think I will borrow a term used by the Democracy three years ago and call it a rather vigorous imitation of the methods of the Spanish inquisition.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I have no recollection of the Senator having given any such notice as he states, but I do know that the motion was a pertinent one immediately upon the action of the Senate committee; and I say these gentlemen have delayed this matter with a full knowledge that if we were to have hearings after such a postponement of the motion it was necessary that we should be subjected to the waste of time incident to the hearings of all the representatives of these industries which have taken place.

Now, Mr. President, I do not think further hearings are necessary and I do not think the country wants them. If the Senators on the other side want them, it is not to get more light on these schedules but to give the representatives of the protected industries further opportunity to exploit their grievances against the people, because they ask relief from the burdens placed upon them by the Republican Party, and to enable them in this forum to seek an appeal from the judgment of the people of this country in the last election——

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SIMMONS. In a minute. And to exploit the views of that element of the Republican Party who, like the Senator from Pennsylvania, do not believe that a hair should be touched upon the rates of the Payne-Aldrich law, who stand before the country for standpatism, and who are opposed to any reduction, however slight, in the rates of the present law.

I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PENROSE. The Senator made a statement which grated rather harshly upon my ears in expressing his contempt and disregard for hearings. He also referred to the utter lack of necessity for long speeches. He certainly does not remember that brilliant and prolonged effort of his own four years ago when he held the rapt attention of the Senate for four days in advocating a duty on lumber.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I voted for a duty of 7 cents on lumber, and I did it because the bill then under consideration—the Payne-Aldrich, of which the lumber schedule was a part—carried duties of from about 45 to 50 per cent upon everything that entered into the manufacture of lumber and constituted a part of the cost of its production. I said in that speech if you will take those excessive and burdensome duties, which the lumberman had to pay, off the machinery and other things that entered so largely into the cost of his product, I would vote

to put lumber on the free list. I was against putting it on the free list while these heavy Payne-Aldrich rates, which constituted such a heavy charge against his product, were retained.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SIMMONS. Certainly.

Mr. PENROSE. The energy of the Senator now recalls his energy during that speech on lumber.

Mr. SIMMONS. I did not catch what the Senator said.

Mr. PENROSE. It was a polite reference to the Senator's recent statement. But I should like to ask the Senator whether he still advocates the rates which he then advocated on lumber when he called the attention of the Senate to the desolation which would prevail in different States of the South if Canadian lumber was permitted to pass over the American border free?

Mr. SIMMONS. This bill does the very thing that I then said if it were done I would be in favor of free lumber. We have greatly reduced or put on the free list the duties of the Payne-Aldrich law upon the things that enter into the cost of the manufactures of lumber, and I shall with pleasure vote for free lumber.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. REED. I thought the Senator was through.

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I had not yielded the floor.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BRISTOW. I want to offer an amendment to the bill when the Senator is through and to make a very brief statement in regard to it. I did not want to ask the Senator a question at all. I thought he was going to yield the floor. I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am going to yield the floor. I am about through.

Mr. KERN. Will the Senator from North Carolina yield to me?

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

Mr. KERN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Gore	Nelson	Simmons
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Newlands	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Hollis	Norris	Smith, Mich.
Bradley	Hughes	Oliver	Smith, S. C.
Brady	James	Overman	Smoot
Brandegee	Johnson, Me.	Owen	Stephenson
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Page	Sterling
Bryan	Jones	Penrose	Stone
Burton	Kenyon	Perkins	Sutherland
Catron	Kern	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	La Follette	Pomerene	Thomas
Chilton	Lane	Ransdell	Thompson
Clapp	Lea	Reed	Thornton
Clarke, Ark.	Lewis	Robinson	Tillman
Colt	Lippitt	Root	Townsend
Cummins	Lodge	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Dillingham	McLean	Shafroth	Warren
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Weeks
Gallinger	Martine, N. J.	Shields	Works
Goff	Myers	Shively	

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

Mr. THOMAS obtained the floor.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly.

Mr. BRISTOW. I desire to submit an amendment at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the amendment be read.

Mr. BRISTOW. I will explain it, if the Senator will allow me. I wish to make a brief statement.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is all right.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, the amendment which I offer to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill provides a duty of $1.52½ per hundred pounds on refined sugar for three years, when the duty is then reduced to $1.40 per hundred pounds, which duty stands for three years, and at the end of that period it is then reduced to $1.27½ per hundred.

The duties on "96 Cuban sugar," which is the real protective tariff duty on sugar, under this amendment will be $1.14 for the first three years, $1.056 for the next three years, and then the duty is reduced to $0.972. The amendment takes out of the present law the provision relating to the Dutch standard and the refiners' differential and reduces the duty on refined sugar from $1.90 per hundred to $1.27½ and reduces the duty on "Cuban 96" from $1.346 to $0.972.

From a careful study I am convinced that with the progress being made in the development of the beet-sugar industry and the cheapening of the processes of production the amounts suggested will be ample protection. It is not my purpose at this time to discuss at length the amendment or the tariff bill. When the bill comes from the committee to the Senate I will give my views upon its provisions at some length. Unless it is materially changed from its present form I can not give it my support.

I am very earnestly in favor of a revision of the tariff, but I am not in favor of free trade, and, as inconsistent and faulty as this measure is, that apparently is the purpose of its advocates.

I voted against the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and at that time gave my reasons for so doing. I have not changed my opinion of that measure and believe the criticisms I then made were fully justified. Since that time I have been endeavoring at every opportunity to get the law amended, but between the stand-pat protectionists on the one side, and the free traders on the other, we have been unable to accomplish that very desirable result.

This bill, in my opinion, is more indefensible from the standpoint of principle than is the Payne-Aldrich law. It has all of the iniquities of the Canadian reciprocity act which passed the last Congress and was rejected by Canada, and none of its few and doubtful merits. It is not drawn from the standpoint of protection because it will break down a number of legitimately protected industries; it is not a tariff for revenue only because it places sugar, wool, and other most important revenue-producing articles on the free list; and it is not consistent with the theory of free trade because it places a high protective duty on a number of products. It has the evils of every one of the tariff systems suggested and the virtues of none. The placing of wool on the free list and the retaining of a comfortable duty for the manufacturers of woolen goods is doubtless done upon the policy of free raw materials, yet at the same time this bill places a duty on the hair of the Angora goat, which is a raw material in exactly the same manner as is wool. Why the goat should be treated with more consideration than the sheep has not been explained, except that it is alleged that large numbers of these goats happen to live in a section of the country which is strongly represented on the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

It puts a protective duty on wheat and cattle, and at the same time places flour and meats on the free list. This is protection for raw materials and free trade for the finished products, exactly the reverse of the policy as to wool. This apparently is for the political purpose of telling the farmer that it protects his products, and also declaring to the laboring man in the industrial centers that the flour from which his loaf of bread is made and the meats served upon his table are no longer taxed. The politician who thinks that the farmer or laboring man is so ignorant as to be caught by such superficial pretense will find himself mistaken. It places a large number of steel products on the free list, and at the same time increases very largely the duty on ferromanganese, a necessary ingredient of steel, and the production of which in the United States is controlled absolutely by the Steel Trust. It thereby strengthens the grip of that great corporation upon the steel industry of our country. It places low duties on the high-priced cotton goods made in New England and high duties on the cheap cotton goods manufactured in the South.

These are only a few of the gross and indefensible provisions of this bill, and I trust that the Committee on Finance will see fit to take them out before they report it back to the Senate. The bill should be so written as to preserve the prosperity of American industries and at the same time take out of the present tariff law the provisions concerning which the American people have made such just complaint. Such a course is entirely practicable and consistent, and the best interests of our people demand that it be followed.

The committee owes it to the country to put the bill in such shape that it can merit the support of every genuine tariff reformer who believes that our industrial prosperity should be preserved, and that at the same time there should be removed from the law the evils that greed and selfishness have injected into our tariff system.

I thank the Senator from Colorado.

During the delivery of Mr. BRISTOW's speech.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. REED. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] had the floor. The Senator from North Carolina appears to have yielded the floor to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS].

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is just the reverse.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Colorado then yields the floor to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW], who has permission of the Senate to introduce an amendment. With that amendment comes a statement, very interesting, but, I think, very much out of order. All of this proceeding is entirely out of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order would be well taken if the Senator from Missouri had the facts. The Senator from North Carolina did not yield the floor to the Senator from Colorado. The Chair recognized the Senator from Colorado in his own right.

Mr. REED. Begging the Chair's pardon, the record will show, in my judgment, that the Senator from North Carolina had the floor, that then the Senator from Colorado addressed the Chair, and the Senator from North Carolina said, "I yield to the Senator from Colorado." However that may be, Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas asked permission only to introduce an amendment, and he is now delivering an address. I insist on the point of order.

Mr. BRISTOW. I asked the Senator from Colorado to yield to me, which he very kindly did, and the Senator from Missouri can certainly have no complaint. The matter is between the Senator from Colorado and myself, and I shall soon be through with the statement which I suggested to the Senator from Colorado that I should like to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas will proceed.

After the conclusion of Mr. BRISTOW's speech he submitted the following amendment, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BRISTOW to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes:

On page 48, strike out lines 1 to 20, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test twenty-five one-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; from and after June 30, 1916, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test two one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; from and after June 30, 1919, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test fifteen one-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; molasses testing not above 40 degrees, 20 per cent ad valorem; testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing above 56 degrees, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

Maple sugar and maple sirup, 3 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. THOMAS. I had intended to-day, Mr. President, to say something upon some matters suggested by the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] on last Friday. Inasmuch, however, as the Senate majority desire to proceed with perhaps what is more immediately important business, I shall content myself with carrying out that purpose in the near future. My object in asking the indulgence of the Senate at this time is to correct a statement which I made during the discussion on last Friday with reference to certain wage rates prevailing in the sugar-beet fields of the West.

Mr. President, you will perhaps recall that during that discussion in which I took some part, in an effort to convey some information of a personal character to the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], I stated, among other things, that the cost per acre of sugar-beet cultivation was about $20, and then made some reference to the character of labor which was employed under those contracts, taking occasion to say, among other things, that it was among the cheapest labor on this continent. The Senator from Michigan requested a statement as to the rate per day, which I was unwilling to make, but afterwards made in reply to his inquiry. That reply was incorrect; it was perhaps inexcusably so; but it resulted from a momentary confusion in my mind from a calculation which I had made some time ago of the monthly wage rate paid in the sugar-cane fields of Hawaii for labor there and found in a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, which averaged twenty-three dollars and some cents per month. The confusion arose, first, in confounding that case with conditions in my own section of the country, and, next, in confounding the monthly rate with the daily rate.

This, perhaps, is an explanation which does not explain, but I have always believed, Mr. President, that when I make an error the best way is to acknowledge it and to state the reasons therefor, whatever they may have been.

At the time this table of statistics was called to my attention I was engaged in an effort to ascertain the daily wage paid to certain juvenile delinquents in my State, sent into the beet fields by the juvenile court of the city of Denver, and also the wage rate paid to some Indians, who at about the same time were similarly engaged. This confusion resulted in a statement which did injustice not only to my own State but to the neighboring States engaged in the same industry. The wage rate, in so far as adults are concerned, was stated pretty nearly correctly during the discussion by Senators on the other side of the Chamber. I wish the correction to appear, of course, in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado—I did not quite catch his closing remarks—whether he is prepared to state now what is the average wage paid in the beet fields of Colorado?

Mr. THOMAS. The average rate per acre is $20 for hand labor. The average rate paid to adults in that work ranges, according to my information, from $1.50 to something over $2 per day. With reference to the women and the children who are also engaged in the work, their wage rate must be very much below that.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Now, Mr. President——

Mr. THOMAS. Just one moment. I intend in the further discussion of this matter to go into that somewhat more fully.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, I have a large number of telegrams on my desk, that were received without any inspiration on my part, from almost every community in the State of Colorado where sugar beets are raised. These telegrams are particularly uniform in their statements; they come from reputable people, and I had very much hoped that there would be no conflict between the wage statement made in those telegrams and the statement of the Senator from Colorado. I do not care to have these telegrams read into the RECORD, because they are evidently prompted by the mistake which the Senator has himself acknowledged.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator——

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. But there is scarcely a telegram in this entire lot—and I think they come from people whom the Senator will recognize as accurate—that does not insist that the wage paid in the beet fields of Colorado averages all the way from $2.50 to $3 per day.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator will accept the suggestion, he very kindly showed me the telegrams a few moments ago, with the request that I look at them. I have not yet had an opportunity to do so, and I would suggest that between now and the next meeting of the Senate I will confer with the Senator with reference to his information, and perhaps we can agree. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me before he takes his seat, it is just such inaccuracies as these and such lack of reliable information which prompted me to suggest that the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] was a most appropriate one. If there is such a vast difference of opinion as to the wage paid in any industry that is to be vitally affected under this bill, especially in the State represented by the Senator from Colorado, it seems to me that we ought to have here all the information we can get; and I hope, if we are to be confronted with a vote, that we may have the final and best judgment of the Senator from Colorado on the extent of the wage paid in the beet fields. However, if it suits his convenience better, I will be very glad to submit the telegrams to him and not encumber the public records with them, although they are most interesting and instructive and lead me to believe more fervently than I have ever believed in the wisdom of protecting the sugar industry of our country from ruinous foreign competition.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I did not suppose it was possible for anything to increase the intensity of the Senator's devotion to the wisdom of protection.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Yes; the inaccuracy of the Senator from Colorado added very much to my intensity.

Mr. THOMAS. I am very glad to have been of some service to my distinguished friend from Michigan; but, if I understand the Senator correctly, he is willing to act on my suggestion.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I did not expect such inaccuracy from my honored friend, especially as he is a member of the Committee on Finance, one of the selected few who is supposed

to have unusual qualifications for meeting public expectation on this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. I made a statement, Mr. President, which was not correct, and I have acknowledged it; but I do not. by taking that course, for a moment concede that I do not know a little something about this matter. All I ask is an opportunity to examine the telegrams.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Now, Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado is a very frank man——

Mr. THOMAS. Thank you.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. And challenges my admiration——

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise again to a point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I want to say to him——

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

Mr. THOMAS. I hope the Senator from Missouri will not interrupt the Senator from Michigan when he is paying me these compliments merely to make a point of order.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, nearly all the debate this afternoon has been out of order. The Senator from Colorado is holding the floor, and he and the Senator from Michigan appear to be having a private debate between themselves—not in the nature of asking questions or asking for information, but a general debate.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. While that can be tolerated to a reasonable extent, it seems to me we have nearly reached the limit.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Is the Senator from Missouri anxious to occupy the floor? If so, I yield gladly. I had no thought that I was obstructing the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. THOMAS. I think I have the floor. I have not yet yielded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The floor is now in the possession of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, let me finish with the Senator from Colorado. If it had not been for a mere accident—and it was an accident—that the discussion took place on Friday, we would not have known that a member of the Committee on Finance was actually in darkness on the question of the wage paid in an industry in his own State. Does not that argue strongly in favor of light and such public hearings as will impress Senators, at least, with the importance of accuracy in dealing with industries of this character?

Mr. THOMAS. Is that all?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Yes. I yield the floor back to the Senator. I may want to say something after he has read the telegrams, but I will not take advantage of him to do so now.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, in the discussion the other day I stated, and I stated correctly, the rate per acre for hand labor upon the beet fields. The division of that amount in the matter of wages is quite another proposition, and upon that I made a statement which was incorrect.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

Mr. THOMAS. I rose for the purpose of correcting the RECORD to that extent, and saying that during the day I wanted to read these telegrams and discuss this matter at greater length, but in view of the wishes of the majority I will postpone that reading to a more appropriate occasion. I now yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON obtained the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for just a minute?

Mr. BACON. Not exceeding a minute?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think it will exceed a minute. I simply want to make a correction. I think the Senator from Colorado will agree to the correction I desire to make.

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly, if the Senator from Georgia will yield.

Mr. BACON. Of course, Mr. President, I can not resist that.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator promises to take but a minute——

Mr. SMOOT. I will not take over a minute. The Senator has repeated the statement——

Mr. REED. Mr. President, just for information, I should like to inquire who has the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] has the floor.

Mr. THOMAS. I yielded to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SMOOT. And he yielded to me for a minute.

Mr. BACON. I only yield for the purpose of a correction that the Senator wishes to make; not for a speech.

Mr. SMOOT. That is all I desire.

Mr. BACON. I will not yield the floor for the latter purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, it will only take me a minute. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] made the statement the other day that the cost of cultivating an acre of beets is $20.

Mr. THOMAS. I said with hand labor. I meant to say contract labor.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course that is a different proposition. I stated that in Utah it cost $35, and I believed it cost $35 in Colorado. I will agree with the Senator if he will say that simply the topping of the beet and the thinning of the beet in his own State is contracted for at $20; but those are only two of the items. The other expenses of cultivation of the beet will bring the cost up to $35, as I stated.

Mr. THOMAS. I will not concede by any means that the $20 per acre only includes those two items.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Georgia to yield to me to permit me to offer an amendment to the pending amendment, in order that it may be printed in the RECORD, so that Senators may have an opportunity to examine it before this question comes up again.

Mr. BACON. I will do so with pleasure.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And I will ask the Senator to permit it to be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

I move to amend the pending motion to amend, offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, by adding thereto the following:

And the Senate Committee on Finance is further instructed to submit to all manufacturers, who shall appear before said committee, or who shall file protests against any of the provisions of said bill, or briefs or arguments relating to any of its provisions, the following interrogatories, the same to be answered separately and specifically, the answer to each question to be numbered to correspond with the question propounded:

First. What is the nature and use of the commodity which you produce?

Second. What are the raw materials used in its production?

Third. What is the amount of the production of this commodity in this country?

Fourth. What is the amount of the consumption of this commodity in this country?

Fifth. How many concerns are engaged in the manufacture of the commodity under consideration?

Sixth. Who are the principal producers?

Seventh. What are the ruling market prices of this commodity in this country?

Eighth. What are the ruling market prices of this commodity in competing countries?

Ninth. What is the total cost of production per unit of product in this country?

Tenth. What is the total cost of production per unit of product in competing countries?

Eleventh. What is the percentage of the labor cost to the total cost of a unit of product in this country?

Twelfth. What is the percentage of the labor cost to the total cost of a unit of product in competing foreign countries?

Thirteenth. What is the cost of transportation to the principal markets in this country from the principal point of production in this country?

Fourteenth. What is the cost of transportation to the principal markets in this country from the principal points of production in competing foreign countries?

Fifteenth. What part of the existing duty represents the difference in the cost of production between this and competing foreign countries?

Sixteenth. What part of the existing duty represents the profit of the American manufacturer?

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, just one word.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] has the floor.

Mr. PENROSE. If the Senator will yield to me for just two words, as far as I am personally concerned I am entirely in favor of that amendment, although I have never heard it read before, and I will accept it and do what I can to secure its adoption.

Mr. JAMES. Just a moment, Mr. President. I desire to ask the Senator a question. Would he accept the amendment if it were amended so as to provide that these questions should be answered under oath?

Mr. PENROSE. Yes; certainly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thought of so stating it myself; and I shall be very glad to accept that amendment.

Mr. PENROSE. In fact, it was always customary in the days of Republican majorities to administer the oath to all witnesses. The oath proposition was only discovered by the Democracy after the House hearings were about half over.

Mr. JAMES. The Senator is entirely mistaken about that.

Mr. PENROSE. The record will show it.

Mr. JAMES. The record will not show it, but, to the contrary, will show that on the very second day of the hearings I myself made the motion that the witnesses should be sworn.

Mr. PENROSE. Then I am mistaken about their being half over. I will modify the statement and say that the proceedings were started before the necessity of administering an oath was discovered by any of the majority.

Mr. JAMES. That is quite a different statement. We had hearings for six weeks; and there is quite a difference between

the statement that the hearings were half over and the statement—which is the fact—that this was done on the second day.

Mr. PENROSE. Four years ago a resolution was passed requiring the oath before the proceedings were begun; but, of course, our friends will learn as the proceedings advance.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask leave to insert at the right place in my amendment the words "shall answer under oath." I desire to make that addition to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so understood. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin, as modified, will lie on the table and be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. KERN. I ask for a division.

Mr. PENROSE. I call for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

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

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON]. As he is absent, I will withhold my vote.

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. POMERENE (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. ASHURST (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Arizona was called). My colleague [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily absent from the Senate on important business. During his absence he is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL.]

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CATRON. My colleague [Mr. FALL] is necessarily absent. As announced by the Senator from Arizona, he is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed to announced that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. POMERENE. I transfer my pair to the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—48.

Ashurst	Johnson, Me.	Pittman	Smith, Ga.
Bacon	Johnston, Ala.	Poindexter	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Kern	Pomerene	Stone
Bryan	La Follette	Ransdell	Swanson
Chamberlain	Lane	Reed	Thomas
Clarke, Ark.	Lea	Robinson	Thompson
Fletcher	Lewis	Saulsbury	Thornton
Gore	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Tillman
Hitchcock	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Vardaman
Hollis	Myers	Shields	Walsh
Hughes	Overman	Shively	Williams
James	Owen	Simmons	Works

NAYS—34.

Borah	Colt	McLean	Smoot
Bradley	Cummins	Nelson	Stephenson
Brady	Dillingham	Norris	Sterling
Brandegee	Gallinger	Oliver	Sutherland
Bristow	Goff	Page	Townsend
Burton	Jones	Penrose	Warren
Catron	Kenyon	Perkins	Weeks.
Clapp	Lippitt	Root	
Clark, Wyo.	Lodge	Smith, Mich.	

NOT VOTING—14.

Burleigh	du Pont	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.
Chilton	Fall	Newlands	Smith, Md.
Crawford	Gronna	O'Gorman	
Culberson	Jackson	Sherman	

So the motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After four hours and thirty-five minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened, and (at 8 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, May 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 13, 1913.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, Medical Corps, to be colonel from May 9, 1913, vice Col. Harry O. Perley, retired from active service May 8, 1913.

Maj. Paul F. Straub, Medical Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from May 9, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, promoted.

Capt. James L. Bevans, Medical Corps, to be major from May 9, 1913, vice Maj. Paul F. Straub, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 26, 1913, vice First Lieut. Charles F. Conry, Tenth Infantry, who died April 25, 1913.

Second Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 30, 1913, vice First Lieut. Russell C. Hand, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. William H. Connor to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of March, 1913.

CONFIRMATION.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 13, 1913.

POSTMASTER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

P. M. Murray at Walterboro.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *May 14, 1913.*

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a cablegram from the Shansi Provincial Assembly, China, which will be read.

The Secretary read the cablegram, as follows:

[Cablegram.]

TAIYUANFUS, CHINA, *May 10, 1913.*

To the President, Senate, and Representatives of the American Republic, Washington:

The people of Shansi Province, China, send greetings. The Republic of China is now properly established, and news of your esteemed Government's recognition has been received with the utmost pleasure and gratitude. The day before yesterday, the 8th May, the Chinese people everywhere assembled to celebrate and offer thanks for your Government's recognition. The people of Shansi were no exception, and assembled to celebrate in tens of thousands in grateful celebration of this auspicious occasion. The presence of an American citizen enhanced the ceremony, and together we joined in giving cheers for the Republics of America and China, respectively. The Chinese people also unitedly expressed the fervent hope that the American and Chinese Republics may be of mutual assistance in the furtherance of universal peace.

SHANSI PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The cablegram will lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 32. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the eastern district of Pennsylvania;

H. R. 4234. An act providing certain legislation for the Panama California Exposition to be held in San Diego, Cal., during the year 1915;

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year 1913; and

H. J. Res. 82. Authorizing the President to accept an invitation to participate in the international conference on education.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—PROPOSED TARIFF HEARINGS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas will state it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It was stated in the New York World, and perhaps other metropolitan newspapers, a few days ago, that several Democratic Senators, including myself, intend to vote against the Democratic side on the question of public hearings on the tariff bill.

I wish to state that so far as I am concerned the report is utterly incorrect and absolutely without any foundation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was about to announce that while of opinion that the undisposed-of message from the House of Representatives with reference to the tariff bill is reg-