Also, petition of Braun-Knecht-Hermann Co., of San Francisco, Cal., against fee of $1 for protests against the exaction of unlawful duties by the collector of customs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THACHER: Petition of Smith Bros. (Inc.), New Bedford, Mass., favoring the removal of the tariff on wheat and barley; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Central Labor Union of New Bedford, Mass., favoring an immediate investigation of the condition in the coal regions of West Virginia; to the Committee on Labor.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *May 22, 1913.*

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

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege, and shall only occupy the time of the Senate for a moment or two.

Yesterday the Committee on Territories was holding hearings in reference to the construction by the Government of a railroad into Alaska, and Judge WICKERSHAM, the Delegate from Alaska, was addressing the committee on the subject. In the course of what he had to say he spoke of there being only three gateways into Alaska, and stated, in substance, that those three gateways were practically owned and controlled by the Alaska syndicate, composed of the Guggenheim Sons Co. and the J. P. Morgan interests. He said in substance that but for an accident the same interests would have obtained a monopoly of the one gateway which was not then under the control of the so-called Alaska syndicate. I interrogated him upon that subject and asked him how they were prevented from obtaining a monopoly of that one gateway and how they would have obtained the same, and he stated that I myself had introduced a bill—innocently, of course—which, in its effect, would have given the Alaska syndicate absolute control of that one gateway. The Washington Herald of this morning makes this statement in reference to the matter:

> Mr. WICKERSHAM said: "I believe Senator CHAMBERLAIN was deceived as to the character of a bill he introduced in the last Congress, which provided for the acquisition by the Guggenheim interests of the littoral at Cordova. The bill as introduced by Senator CHAMBERLAIN, if passed by the Congress, would have delivered the last remaining chance for competition in the transportation facilities of Alaska into the hands of the monopolists. The bill was so drawn that they would, upon its enactment, control the finest harbor on the Alaskan coast. I succeeded in beating this iniquitous bill in the House after it had passed the Senate."

Then the paper adds:

> Senator CHAMBERLAIN sat by and listened to the criticism of his bill without comment.

The latter part is measurably true. I did not care to interrupt Judge WICKERSHAM in the midst of his statement to the committee; but a little later on, and probably after the newspaper reporters had gone out, I asked him particularly about the bill which he claimed I had introduced, and desired that he should call my attention to the number of it, because I had no recollection of ever having introduced such a bill. He stated, in answer to those questions, that he might possibly be mistaken in reference to the matter, but that he would look it up and report to me. This morning I again called his attention to the subject, and he advised me that he was entirely mistaken about it, which I knew at the moment, but was not in a position to deny, because we introduce so many bills that I could not tell at the time to what particular bill he might have had reference. So he called my attention to the fact that the bill which he had reference to was not introduced by me at all, but that it was introduced by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] "by request." The bill shows that the Senator from Wyoming very properly introduced it at the request of some one, probably a friend of his, or somebody else; but anyway it shows on its face that it was not even his measure, as he had introduced it by request, and that I had never had anything to do with it in any shape, form, or manner whatsoever.

I simply make this statement, Mr. President, because I have never been connected in any way with any of the people who want special privilege in Alaska. On the contrary, it has been my effort and my purpose at all times here in the Senate to do all in my power to release Alaska from the grasp that now holds it and to place its magnificent resources in the hands of the people of the whole country. I not only have insisted upon that all the time, but I introduced the bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska by the Government of the United States, which the committee now has under consideration, and I shall do all in my power, at least, not only to place the control of the transportation of Alaska in the hands of the Government but its resources as well and their development.

The bill to which Judge WICKERSHAM referred—and I am frank enough to say that I do not believe he intended to do me any injury; I think he was just as innocent about making that statement as he claims I was in introducing a bill that had "a sleeper" in it—the bill to which he had reference is Senate bill 9163 of the Sixty-first Congress, third session, entitled "A bill to authorize the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. to maintain and operate a wharf in Orca Inlet, in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes."

I merely make this statement in justice to myself, Mr. President, because I did not want the impression to go out from the Senate or from any committee of the Senate that I have stood in a position at any time, or that I ever will stand in a position, which would assist in placing the resources of this country, or any part thereof, in the hands of any syndicate or any body of men who would undertake to throttle competition or deprive the American people of what, in justice and equity, should be administered as a sacred trust in their interest and for their benefit.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

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

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I believe that the article as read from the newspaper stated that the bill had passed the Senate, and that Judge WICKERSHAM had caused its defeat in the other House.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The bill did not even pass the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I was going to state that fact, but the newspaper article said it did pass the Senate.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The bill did not pass the Senate. The newspaper article so stated, or rather Judge WICKERSHAM stated, that the bill had passed the Senate and had been killed by him in the other House.

Mr. SMOOT. All I want the RECORD to show, Mr. President, is that the bill never passed the Senate, and that it never was considered in the Senate at any time.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, the bill to which the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] refers appears to have been introduced by me at the request of some person. I do not know who and I do not know when. It was probably introduced, as many bills are introduced, at the request of a constituent or of somebody else, and I notice that for once in my life I was discreet enough not to father the bill which I introduced. Whether the bill is a good one or not I do not know, but the bill shows upon its face that it was introduced by request. Who compose the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. I do not know, nor do I know what or where Orca Inlet is. It was merely one of those instances where a Senator feels that he is not only justified but under some obligation to introduce a bill that is presented by those who have interests in the matter for consideration by the Senate.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I so understand.

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 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 senate joint memorial No. 26 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

IN THE SENATE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.
Senate joint memorial 26.

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

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

Whereas the fishing industry of Alaska, now in the early stages of development, bids fair to be the greatest industry of its kind in the world; and

Whereas we believe the waters of Alaska and the fish therein to be the property of the people and the heritage of future generations; and

Whereas we believe it to be our duty to use every effort toward the protection and conservation of this great natural food supply of the Nation; and

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

Whereas the history of the fisheries of this Nation shows us that the depletion and destruction of migratory fish has been caused by the lack of restriction and regulation of the methods of fishing; and

Whereas the salmon fishery of this Territory is being prosecuted for the purpose of obtaining dividends for the present and without due regard to the conservation of the fish supply for future generations; and

Whereas we believe that upon the restriction and regulation of the gear and methods of fishing now depends the future of this great industry: Therefore your memoralists earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable body that laws be enacted for the regulation of our salmon fisheries in accordance with the following recommendations:

1. The abolishment of the contrivance known as a jigger in connection with all fishing traps, pound nets, or weirs.

2. The limiting of all leads on all fish traps to a length of 600 feet in entirety.

3. That no fish traps, pound nets, or weirs be allowed within a distance of 1 mile of any salmon stream nor in any bay, estuary, inlet, or channel which is less than a mile in width, and that traps now established within such limits be removed.

4. That the Fisheries Bureau be instructed and authorized to establish posts or monuments at the mouths of all salmon streams which shall limit the distance from such streams at which any kind of fishing gear may be used, and that such marked limits be established by practical fishermen who are familiar with all the conditions that obtain in localities in which such marked limits are to be established. The term "mouth" of a stream shall be defined to mean the place where the line of mean low tide meets and crosses the trend of the stream.

5. We object generally to the whole bill prepared by and entitled "Tentative draft of bill suggested by the United States Bureau of Fisheries and the representatives of the various Alaskan fisheries, which has been agreed upon and prepared by them jointly after numerous conferences," and especially to section 1 thereof, reading "All of the license fees and taxes derived from Alaska fisheries shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States and there kept in a special fund," on the ground that the Territory of Alaska is entitled to a reasonable proportion of the revenue derived from the fishing industry of the Territory.

6. We further recommend that it shall be made unlawful to take any salmon from any fresh-water stream by means of a spear or gaff except for personal, domestic, or family consumption; and it shall be unlawful to purchase any salmon taken by means of a spear or gaff from a fresh-water stream for use in canning, salting, or otherwise preserving for sale.

7. That a closed season be established for southeastern Alaska from September 1 to December 31 of each year as to fishing for any kind of fish above the mouths of any and all streams and outside the mouths of any and all streams during said closed season for sockeye and humpback salmon.

Further, that the Government operate all fish hatcheries of Alaska; and

Further, that at the hearings held before the fishing and game joint committee of the Territorial legislature it was fully demonstrated that illegal fishing was carried on in nearly all of the localities and the inspection system as now inaugurated by the Fisheries Bureau is greatly inadequate to carry on proper inspection.

And we further recommend that no law be enacted by Congress whereby any right or title to the tide lands or waters now occupied by fishing appliances in Alaska can be acquired for fish-trap sites nor any areas of tide land or water be in any way reserved for the operation of any certain kind of fishing contrivances to the exclusion of other fishing gear.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 26, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house April 30, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

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 31.

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

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, do respectfully submit the following to your kind consideration:

That the Alaska Road Commission, since its creation under the act of Congress approved January 27, 1905, has constructed approximately 900 miles of wagon road and many hundreds of miles of sled roads and trails in all sections of the Territory of Alaska.

That such construction has resulted in great benefit to the country and has aided more than any other instrumentality in developing the various sections of our Territory.

That these roads are not merely of local importance, but they form a well-devised system of highways calculated to serve the entire Territory.

That the expenses incurred in such road and trail building are defrayed by an annual appropriation made by the honorable the Congress of the United States and by a portion of what is known as the "Alaska fund." The amount appropriated by the honorable the Congress of the United States for this year amounts to $155,000, $55,000 of which, or so much thereof as may be required, is to be expended in the construction of a dam to protect the property of the Government near the town of Valdez from destruction by near-by glaciers; that the average amount per annum available from the Alaska fund amounts to $137,000, the total amount of which moneys is barely sufficient to keep the roads constructed in repair.

In view of these facts, we respectfully request that Congress increase its annual appropriation for the construction and maintenance of roads, so that a sufficient amount thereof may be set aside for further construction and extension of the road system now laid out.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 29, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house April 29, 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 and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 31 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, 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. 15 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 8th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

IN THE HOUSE.

House joint memorial 15.

To the Congress of the United States:

The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska respectfully presents to your honorable body this, its memorial, the purpose of which is to call attention to the limited area for the extension and development of the town site of Juneau, and to the fact that under the laws of Congress and regulations of the Department of the Interior certain lands which would furnish an outlet for the growth and extension of said town are withheld from acquisition and settlement and to request your honorable body to grant certain lands to the town of Juneau for disposition by said town to home seekers under the conditions hereinafter stated:

I.

The town of Juneau is located on the mainland on the easterly shore of Gastineau Channel, a body of tidal water approximately 20 miles in length, separating the mainland from Douglas Island. On said island, almost opposite the town of Juneau, is located the Treadwell Mine, one of the largest low-grade gold mines in the world. The mineral zone in which this mine is found is extensive in area, and a company subsidiary to the Treadwell Co. is actively engaged in the development of a similar property within said mineral zone, in the immediate vicinity of Juneau, and will erect this summer a stamp mill and reducing plant within the corporate limits of said town for the purpose of crushing and reducing the ores of the mine.

An independent organization known as the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co. is spending several millions of dollars in the development of its mining properties near Juneau and in building dams and installing machinery for an electrical power plant to be used in its operations.

Still other companies have invested in mining properties in the immediate vicinity of Juneau, and plans for their development have been announced, but no work has yet begun on an extensive scale.

II.

The result of this activity is that within the last year the town of Juneau has increased in population approximately 100 per cent, with every indication that the next few years will witness the development of an extensive mining industry, which must necessarily cause a much greater increase in population.

Available building space to meet this growth is limited. In most places on the mainland side of the channel the mountains rise so precipitously as to leave no suitable space for the construction of buildings, and such buildings, if constructed, would be menaced by snow and landslides

The available area within the town site of Juneau comprises approximately 10 blocks square. In a northerly direction from said town and almost immediately adjoining it is an extensive tide flat which is used for no purpose except to convey across it an electrical transmission line and a telephone cable and pipe line. This tide flat, by means of the construction of bulkheads, could be filled in and made available for the erection of business, residence, and municipal buildings.

III.

Continuing in a northerly direction on the mainland side of the channel the land slopes back from the beach to the foot of the high mountains, and a large part of this slope, which varies in width from several hundred yards to a half mile, might be made available for building purposes and gardens.

A portion of the land on this slope between Juneau and Lemon Creek, a distance of approximately 5 miles, has been entered under the public-land laws of the United States, but because of the frontage of said land on navigable water intervening spaces between such claims have been left, in accordance with the provisions contained in Thirty-second Statutory Laws, 1028, and the regulations of the Department of the Interior thereunder, which department has construed the act of Congress to mean that between each entry of land on the shore of navigable water a space of 80 rods is reserved to the Federal Government.

Under this construction of the law the intervening spaces between the claims above referred to are not open for acquisition and settlement. It is respectfully urged that the purpose of Congress in reserving the space of 80 rods between claims was to prevent the acquisition of valuable and extensive shore line by a single interest to the exclusion of others, and that it was never intended to hold title indefinitely in the Federal Government to such reserved spaces throughout the 25,000 miles of shore line in Alaska and thereby strangle the normal growth and development of the Territory.

IV.

It is asked that the Congress of the United States do cause to be surveyed the tide flats above referred to and all the land suitable for building and garden purposes lying on the easterly shore of Gastineau Channel in a northerly direction from said town of Juneau to Lemon Creek, and thereafter do cause its proper officers to investigate and determine the rights of all private claimants to any portion of such lands, and that pending such determination the said lands, title to which is now in the Federal Government, be withdrawn from entry and settlement, and that upon the determination of the rights of private claimants all of such lands, the title to which at the time of such withdrawal was still in the Federal Government, be transferred by

proper conveyance in fee simple to the town of Juneau, to be by said town disposed of in small holdings under the directions of the common council thereof upon such conditions as may be imposed by the Federal Government.

It is further respectfully urged upon your honorable body—

First. That as the streets of said town of Juneau on and near the water front are plank streets, built on wooden piles above the tide flats, and since the large increase of traffic thereon the cost of maintenance thereof is great, and said streets must, as rapidly as the resources of said town will permit, be graded and made permanent.

Second. That a few blocks from the water front the streets of said town are precipitous, and the cost of construction and maintenance of said streets and sewers and sidewalks much exceeds the usual cost of such work.

Third. That the rapid growth of said town has made inadequate the school facilities thereof, to meet which situation efforts are being made to raise money by private subscription pending the action by your honorable body upon a memorial heretofore introduced in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska praying authority for the creation of a bonded indebtedness for school purposes.

Fourth. That the mining and other industries of Alaska give employment to large numbers of technically trained young men, and it is desirable that educational facilities be created to fit the young men of Alaska for such work. At the present time, after completing the ordinary high-school course, further training can be had only by going great distances to points in the States. It is desirable to inaugurate at Juneau as soon as funds are available therefor a trade and professional school offering instruction covering a suitable period which will fit the young men taking advantage thereof for the better class of employment in the mining and other industries of Alaska.

Fifth. That if the request herein made is granted the said town will be able to realize from the sale and development of the lands which your honorable body is asked to grant a sufficient sum to meet the demands made upon it by reason of the facts herein recited and to lay the foundation for the establishment of the trade school referred to.

V.

That in the absence of favorable action by your honorable body herein, and because of the restrictions placed upon the Territorial Legislature and upon municipal corporations in said Territory, the proper development of said town will be retarded, and the maintenance of educational facilities for its children will be dependent upon private enterprise, while the first steps in the creation and maintenance of a technical training school can not be begun until Congress assumes a more liberal policy toward education in Alaska.

VI.

That at the present time the support of public schools as provided by the Federal Government is, to the mortification of the people of Alaska, dependent upon the revenues derived from the conduct of the liquor traffic.

VII.

That action has heretofore been taken by the Juneau Commercial Club with the purpose of securing title to said town of Juneau in said tide flats, without reference to the shore land referred to, which action is hereby indorsed, and it is respectfully urged that such lands not being open to acquisition by any method except the grant of Congress that the grant thereof be executed as promptly as may be possible, and that the conveyance of said tidelands to said town of Juneau be not delayed pending the action by the Government with respect to the shore lands refered to in this memorial.

At the request of the Commercial Club of Juneau, attached hereto is a copy of the report of their special committee on tidelands.

VIII.

Therefore be it further resolved, That the honorable Senate of the United States and the honorable House of Representatives in Congress assembled are respectfully urged to take action as soon as possible, as an urgent necessity for additional ground for the future growth of the city of Juneau does now exist.

Further, resolved, That copies of this memorial be sent to the honorable President of the United States Senate, the honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, and to the honorable JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to the United States House of Representatives from Alaska.

Passed the house April 22, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate April 23, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

IN RELATION TO THE REDEMPTION OF THE JUNEAU TIDE FLATS.

To the Juneau Commercial Club:

Your committee begs leave to submit the following report in relation to the redemption of the Juneau or Gold Creek tide flats:

First. We call your attention to the following facts:

There is now embraced within the town site of Juneau 126½ blocks, each block containing 8 lots of 50 by 100 feet each in area; or each block is 200 by 200 feet in area.

Four of these blocks are reserved by the United States Government.

Eighteen lots are used for churches, hospitals, and other public buildings.

Three lots are owned and used by fraternal organizations.

Eighty-six lots are now used for business purposes.

Fifty-two lots are on the steep hillside and are unfit for building purposes other than for cabins, making, all told, 1,012 lots for all purposes. Deducting the lots set aside as above specified, amounting to 191 lots, there is still left 821 lots suitable for residential purposes. As business grows with the town some of these lots will also be used for business purposes, and in the course of a year there will probably be not more than 750 lots left for residential purposes, which means that Juneau can accommodate 750 families. If we allow 3 persons for each family—which is the average of the families of Juneau—we will have room for about 2,250 persons, and, owing to the steep mountains and the water surrounding the Juneau town site, there is no room for expansion. In making the foregoing estimates we have not considered the Shattuck addition or the ground below the saw mill, which would accommodate about 100 more families.

There is now about 2,000 people within the corporate limits of the town of Juneau, and there is every reason to believe that our population will more than double within the next 12 months. More ground for residential purposes must be secured in some way, and in this connection we recommend the redemption of the Juneau or Gold Creek tide flats.

By building a dyke of stone and brush at a height of 1½ feet to 12 feet in height along the line of low-water mark these flats can be reclaimed at a cost of about $4,500, and the amount that can be reclaimed in this way will be over 77 acres in area. Divide this reclaimed land into town lots the size of those now in the Juneau town site and we would have 616 lots 50 by 100 feet in area. However, we would recommend that at least 25 blocks be reserved for a park and public buildings. This amount would give us a plot of ground 1,000 feet square, which would be sufficient for a baseball park, a public-school building, an armory building, a school of mines building, a fisheries building, a Territorial university and the Territorial capitol building, and other public buildings that may be required as the capital of Alaska increases in importance. If the suggestions here recommended should be carried out we would have left for building purposes 52 blocks of 8 lots each which could be sold (at a very low estimate) at $250 per lot, or the total of $104,000. This money should be used in defraying the expense of the reclamation and the construction of the aforementioned buildings.

It is well known that in the near future Juneau must have a new school building. The one now in use is old, too centrally located, and entirely too small for even the present demands and with an utter lack of playgrounds. The lots now occupied by the present school buildings could be sold, and the sum realized (which should not be less than $12,000) should be used in the construction of a new concrete and fireproof building, cost not less than $25,000, to be erected on the reclaimed tide flats, where ample room could be had for playgrounds and recreation.

We are informed and believe that the National Government has annually appropriated a sum of money for the support of State and Territorial militia. Alaska has had none of this appropriation since the time of Gov. Knapp, about the year of 1890. We believe Alaska's share of this money could be secured for the purpose of building an armory near the schoolhouse, and this armory could be used by the school children as a playroom on rainy days, which are so prevalent in this part of Alaska.

Second Street should be extended through the ridge north of town by means of a tunnel, which would not be more than 325 feet in length. The rock taken from the tunnel could be used in the construction of the dyke which, under the proposed plans, starts from the north end of this street. This tunnel should be at least 10 feet wide and 8 feet in height, and could be built for about $3,600.

We believe that the débris carried down by Gold Creek would fill the entire flat in the course of 12 months after the dyke was finished, and that buildings for homes could be constructed as soon as the dyke was started, as the entire flat is not covered by water only at extreme high tide, or twice a year.

We are informed and believe that in the near future a capitol building will be constructed in Juneau for the use of the Territorial legislature and other Territorial officers (in fact, Secretary Fisher, Gov. Clark, and Delegate WICKERSHAM have already recommended the appropriation of $500,000 for this very purpose). A school of mines building and a Territorial university will also be constructed at no distant date. These should all be erected on the reclaimed tide flats. It is also a certainty that the Government will shortly construct and operate a Government fish hatchery. This building should also be erected on the tide flats or some place near Juneau. Owing to the high values placed on lands in this immediate vicinity, it is almost a certainty that the Government will not erect these buildings near Juneau unless cheaper land can be procured, and for this reason, if for no other, we believe that we could easily secure the passage of an act by Congress allowing the city of Juneau to reclaim the tide flats, reserving as much as may be required for the erection of the aforementioned buildings.

Owing to the circuitous beach line in front of Juneau, it is impossible for the town to have adequate docking facilities for large vessels. In fact, most of the water front is now controlled and owned by the great steamship companies that ply between Alaska and Puget Sound. By reclaiming the tide flats large wharves could be constructed just north of the wharf now operated by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., which would afford dockage facilities for all vessels making this port and greatly to the advantage of said vessels, as by this wharfage construction all vessels would be headed into the storms which prevail here during the winter months. The steamship companies are heartily in accord with these plans and will offer their holdings for sale at reasonable figures as soon as other lands are provided for them.

The logical route to Silver Bow Basin is up Gold Creek, where an easy grade could be had. By the reclamation of the tide flats the basin road would be constructed up the creek, and all heavy freight and dynamite would be landed north of the town and from there taken to the basin, thereby doing away with the transportation of dynamite and heavy machinery through the main streets of the city, which has long been looked upon as a serious menace to the lives and property of the residents.

The redemption of the tide flats would not infringe upon the rights of any person, firm, or corporation and would be of the greatest benefit to every resident of this section, beside the saving of many thousands of dollars to the national and city governments, as well as giving our city a chance to expand, which under the present conditions is impossible, and at the present date we are unable to provide suitable quarters for the men necessary to open up the great mines which are now in course of development.

We believe that the city government of Juneau should be granted authority to reclaim this land and that patent should issue to them and their successors in office, and that the profits and benefits accruing from the reclaiming of this land should be held for the people by and through its duly elected city officers, making proper reservation for the National Government to construct such buildings as may be deemed necessary and without cost to said National Government.

In order for us to secure the right to reclaim these lands it will be necessary for Congress to pass a special act giving us the right, and this we confidently believe could be done forthwith, providing the right showing was made through the proper officers at Washington.

The conditions are such that we recommend the Commercial Club and the city government to take immediate action.

Respectfully submitted.

F. WOLLAND,
T. RADONICH,
E. VALENTINE,
Committee.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, *November 25, 1912.*

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 true and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 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 8th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

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

House joint memorial 22.

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 there is much fishing for halibut by foreign vessels within the 3-mile limit of the waters of Alaska; and

Whereas this is a gross injustice to the citizens of Alaska and is in contravention of the provisions of the alien fisheries act of Congress approved June 14, 1906; and

Whereas fishermen from the above-named alien halibut vessels are ruthlessly and illegally slaughtering deer; and

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Fisheries with its present limited facilities can not effectively patrol the region affected:

Therefore your memorialists earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable body that a revenue cutter or other suitable vessel be directed to patrol the coastal waters of southeast Alaska during the fishing season to enforce the provisions of existing law.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the house April 30, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate April 30, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

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:

IN THE SENATE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.

Senate joint memorial 17.

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

We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, in legislative session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas the Congress did on the 25th day of June, 1910, enact a law entitled "An act to provide for the care and support of insane persons in the Territory of Alaska"; and

Whereas the buildings provided for in said act to be built at Fairbanks and Nome have not been constructed for the reason, as stated by the governor of Alaska, given upon the advice of the Attorney General, that no provision was made in said act for the purchase of sites upon which to construct such buildings, and that the Government could not accept the donation of sites; and

Whereas all insane persons in the fourth and second judicial divisions are forced to remain in the United States jails, awaiting a convenient time for their transportation; and

Whereas the sum of $4,000 will purchase suitable sites in the towns of Fairbanks and Nome for the hospitals provided for in said act: Now, therefore

We, your memorialists, do most earnestly and respectfully request that an appropriation be made in the sum of $4,000 to purchase suitable sites for the construction of detention hospitals at Fairbanks and Nome, as provided in the act of Congress of June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to provide for the care and support of insane persons in the Territory of Alaska."

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 11, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house May 1, 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 and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 17 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, 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:

IN THE SENATE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.

Senate joint memorial 28.

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

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

That under the United States mining laws, applicable to the Territory of Alaska, it is required that $100 worth of labor be performed or improvements made on or in connection with each claim annually;

That many claims in Alaska are deep, and of such a nature that the expenditure of $100 thereon in the way of labor, as required under the said United States mining laws, can not possibly result in any improvement thereof;

That it is a well-known and generally admitted fact that the construction of wagon roads and the building of trails in Alaska are of urgent necessity to the development of the resources of the Territory;

Now, therefore, in view of these facts, we respectfully urge that the United States mining laws, in their application to the Territory of Alaska, be amended so that it may be optional with any claim owner to either perform $100 worth of labor upon his claim, as now provided by said United States mining laws, or to pay to the recorder of the precinct in which his claim is situated the sum of $100, and that all sums thus collected be expended in the construction of roads and trails in the precinct in which the same is collected, under the supervision of the Alaska road commission.

Passed the senate April 26, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house April 29, 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 and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 28 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, 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 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 senate joint memorial No. 23 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

IN THE SENATE.

Senate joint memorial 23.

To the Congress of the United States:

The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska hereby memorializes your honorable body and respectfully represents—

First. That near the corporate limits of the town of Skagway, Alaska, a wagon bridge across the Skagway River is urgently needed to serve the needs of said town and of residents outside of the corporate limits thereof, which bridge could be constructed at a cost of from four to five thousand dollars.

Second. That the Federal Government has not constructed any roads or trails for the benefit and advantage of citizens in the vicinity of Skagway, although the license moneys collected from industries operated from said town and apportioned to road construction are extensive, amounting to approximately $2,000 annually.

Third. That your memorialists have been presented with a petition asking for the construction of the bridge referred to, signed by practically all of the adult male residents of said town of Skagway, and your memorialists believe that an appropriation for said work is urgently needed and should be made.

Wherefore it is respectfully urged that this memorial be referred to the department of the Government charged with the construction of roads and bridges in Alaska, and that the construction of said bridge be authorized to be begun without delay.

Passed the senate April 26, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house April 29, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

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 senate joint memorial No. 16 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

IN THE SENATE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.

Senate joint memorial 16.

To the President, Senate, and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, greeting:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, realizing the great development that would follow the establishment and maintenance of a system of roads and trails connecting the post offices with navigable streams and with other established routes and admit the transportation of mails, supplies, and mining equipment into districts now inaccessible; and

Whereas we consider the present lack of such roads, trails, and transportation facilities a most pressing and vital matter as regards the prospecting and development of the great interior of Alaska: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Congress be, and hereby is, requested to set apart and appropriate all moneys derived from the seal fisheries

and the sale of public lands in Alaska for the construction and maintenance of post roads, highways, and trails in that Territory.

And for this relief we will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 22, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house April 29, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

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 senate joint memorial No. 27 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

IN THE SENATE, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, FIRST SESSION.

Senate joint memorial 27.

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 fishing industry of Alaska now in the early stages of development bids fair to be the greatest industry of its kind in the world, if such is properly protected; and

Whereas we believe it to be our duty to use every effort toward the protection and conservation of the great natural food supply of the Nation; and

Whereas at the present time the food fish of the waters of Alaska are being depleted by the use of same for the manufacture of same into fertilizer; and

Whereas we believe that the taking and using of any food fish for any other purpose than for food and bait should be prohibited: Therefore

Your memorialists earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable body that laws be enacted prohibiting the use of herring or any other food fish for the purpose of manufacturing the same into fertilizer or oil after the 1st day of January, 1915;

And we further pray that a law be enacted by Congress prohibiting the erection, maintenance, or use of any manufacturing or other plant in addition to those being now operated for said purposes.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 26, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house April 30, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

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 21 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

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

House joint memorial 21.

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

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

Whereas the omnibus public building act of 1910 authorized the construction of a Federal office building, intended to provide quarters for the post office, customhouse, governor's office, and other important offices of the Government at Juneau; and, although an excellent site has been acquired for said building, the limit of cost of $200,000 for the building and site has been found wholly inadequate for the construction of a building suitable for the purposes of the authorization; and

Whereas this legislature has been created since the passage of the said act, necessitating additional quarters for the legislature and Territorial offices; it will be necessary to construct a much larger building than was at first contemplated; and

Whereas the Commercial Club of the City of Juneau has heretofore presented to your honorable body a petition setting forth the needs of the Territory in this regard and explaining the situation as it now exists; your attention is invited to said petition: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, That we earnestly and respectfully petition the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that a total sum of $500,000 be authorized for the construction of a Territorial capitol building at Juneau, Alaska, for the accommodation of the legislature, all Federal offices except the courts, and all Territorial offices; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial 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, the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to the House of Representatives from Alaska, and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Passed the house April 22, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate April 24, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

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 is a true and complete copy of House joint memorial No. 10 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 8th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

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

House joint memorial 10.

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, respectfully represent:

That the Territory of Alaska has a white population of upward of 40,000, of which approximately 3,000 are children of school age attending the public schools; that there are in the Territory of Alaska 42 white schools. Your memorialists further represent that there is not at this time a Territorial board of education, examining board, or superintendents to govern said schools.

We, your memorialists, therefore most earnestly pray that a board of education and a board of examiners be created for the Territory of Alaska, and that not less than two school superintendents be appointed to visit and superintend all public schools for white children in the Territory of Alaska, and that the honorable Senate and Congress of the United States appropriate a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of said boards, together with the salaries of said superintendents; and further, that the school laws of Alaska be so amended as to include amendments hereunto attached.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will every pray.

Passed the house April 23, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate April 26, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Amendments to Alaska school laws.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. That a board of education for the Territory of Alaska shall be created, said board to consist of the governor, secretary, and treasurer of the Territory of Alaska, of which the governor shall be president and the Territorial secretary shall be secretary. The governor of the Territory of Alaska shall be ex officio superintendent of public instruction.

SEC. 2. The board shall meet at the call of the secretary at the capital of the Territory not less than once in each year, and a concurrence of a majority of all members of the board shall be necessary to the validity of any act of the board.

SEC. 3. The powers and duties of the board are as follows:

First. The board shall have power to appoint one superintendent over all public schools within the first and third judicial divisions of the Territory, except the Indian schools now under Government supervision, and one superintendent over all public schools within the second and fourth judicial divisions of the Territory, except the Indian schools now under Government supervision.

Second. To adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the law of the Territory, for its own government and for the government of the public schools and school libraries.

Third. To devise plans for the increase and management of the Territorial schools.

Fourth. To prescribe and enforce the use of a uniform series of textbooks in the public schools: *Provided,* No change of textbooks shall be considered or made by the Territorial board of education, except at its regular meetings or at some special meeting thereof held for that purpose, and notice of such intention shall be communicated by the secretary of said board in writing to each divisional superintendent at least 90 days prior to the time of holding such meeting: *Provided,* That on the adoption of a uniform series of textbooks such series shall not be changed during the period of four years next succeeding the adoption of such series.

Fifth. To prescribe and enforce a course of studies in public schools.

Sixth. To adopt a list of books for school libraries.

Seventh. To grant (1) educational diplomas, valid for six years, and (2) life diplomas.

Eighth. To revoke, for immoral conduct or evident unfitness for teaching, Territorial diplomas.

Ninth. To adopt and use in the authentication of its acts an official seal.

Tenth. To keep a record of its proceedings.

Eleventh. To grant first-grade Territorial certificates, when in their judgment it seems advisable, to graduates of universities and chartered colleges of similar rank.

SEC. 4. Territorial educational diplomas shall be issued to such persons only as have held a first-grade certificate for at least one year and

who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of having been successfully engaged in teaching for at least five years, or who shall be of good moral character.

SEC. 5. Every application for a Territorial diploma must be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Territorial board of examiners, recommending that the same be granted.

SEC. 6. Life diplomas must be issued upon all and the same conditions as educational diplomas, except that the applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence of having been successfully engaged in teaching for at least 10 years and, in addition thereto, the applicant must pass an examination in pedagogy, history of education, school economy, and school government.

SEC. 7. All diplomas issued by the board shall be signed by a majority of the members of said board.

SEC. 8. Every person receiving a Territorial diploma must pay to the board $10 to defray the expenses of issuing said diploma.

CHAPTER II.

TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

SEC. 9. The Territorial board of examiners shall consist of the superintendent of public instruction and two competent persons appointed by him, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 10. The superintendent of public instruction shall be chairman of the board.

SEC. 11. The board must meet at such times and places as the chairman directs, and must hold at least two sessions in each year.

SEC. 12. The board has power:

First. To adopt rules and regulations governing the examinations of applicants for Territorial certificates and to conduct the examination of such applicants for certificates.

Second. To prepare questions for the examination of teachers and to forward the same to the divisional superintendent for use in the semiannual examinations, which questions shall be divided into four lots, each lot to be inclosed in a separate envelope, which shall be sealed with wax bearing the imprint of the seal of the Territorial board of examiners, and shall be forwarded to the divisional superintendent of each division.

The division superintendent of each division, in the presence of any two qualified members of a district school board and of the applicants for teachers' certificates, shall open one lot of questions and distribute same to the applicants at each session of the examination, and there shall be no interruption of said session until each applicant shall have handed in to the said division superintendent his or her examination paper.

Third. To grant recommendations for life certificates and diplomas.

Fourth. To grant Territorial certificates of the first grade, valid for four years.

Fifth. To grant Territorial certificates of the second grade, valid for three years.

Sixth. To revoke certificates of teachers who are guilty of immoral conduct or are unfit to teach.

Seventh. The board may, at the expiration of time for which they were granted, renew certificates for a like period for which they were originally granted.

SEC. 13. Every applicant for a first-grade Territorial certificate must be examined by written and oral questions in algebra, geography, history, and civics, physiology, hygiene, with special reference to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and stimulants upon the human system, natural philosophy, orthography, defining penmanship, composition, reading, method of teaching, grammar, arithmetic, and the school laws of Alaska. Applicants for a second-grade certificate shall not be required to pass an examination in algebra or natural philosophy.

SEC. 14. The standing in each study must be indorsed upon the certificate, otherwise it is not a valid certificate.

SEC. 15. Normal-school diplomas from any State normal school in the United States and life diplomas issued by the State board of examination or education in any State of the United States must be recognized by this Territory as prima facie evidence of fitness for teaching, and the board may, on application of the holders thereof, issue, without examination, Territorial certificates and fix the grade thereof.

CHAPTER III.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 16. It is the duty of the superintendent of public instruction:

First. To superintend the public schools of this Territory.

Second. To investigate all accounts of all school moneys kept by any Territorial or district officer.

Third. To prescribe suitable forms and regulations for making all reports, for conducting all necessary proceedings under this title, and shall cause the same, with such instructions as he may deem necessary and proper for the organization and government of schools, to be transmitted to the division superintendents for distribution to the district officers and teachers, who shall be governed in accordance therewith. He shall prepare a convenient form of school register for the purpose of securing accurate returns from the teachers of public schools, and shall furnish each division superintendent with a number sufficient to supply at least one copy thereof to each district or school of such district. He shall also supply such teachers' blank certificates as may be prescribed for the division superintendents. He shall certify the cost of printing such blanks, registers, and certificates, together with the postage or expressage necessary to convey them to the division superintendent, to the Territorial auditor, who shall draw his warrant on the Territorial treasurer, in favor of the person to whom said amount is due, and the treasurer shall pay said warrant out of the money in the treasury to the credit of the school fund: *Provided*, The cost of printing of said blanks and books shall not exceed $600 annually.

Fourth. He shall not be required to visit the public schools in the different divisions, but shall communicate by mail with the several division superintendents.

Fifth. To make printed reports on or before the 1st day of October preceding each session of the Territorial legislature and shall transmit a copy thereof to the legislature. Said reports shall contain a full statement of the condition and amount of all funds and property appropriated for the purposes of education, the number and grades of schools in each division, the number of children in each division between the ages of 6 and 21 years, the number of such attending public schools, also the number of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, the average number of children that have attended the public schools during the two years previous to July 1 of that year, the number attending private schools, and the number that can read and write, a statement of the plans for the management and improvement of public schools and such other information relative to the educational interests of the Territory as he may deem expedient.

Sixth. To authenticate with the official seal of the board of education all writings and papers issued from his office.

Seventh. To deliver over at the expiration of his term of office to his successor all property, books, documents, maps, records, reports, and other papers belonging to his office, or which may have been received by him for the use of his office.

CHAPTER IV.

DIVISION SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the division superintendent of each division:

First. To conduct examinations of teachers for certificates in accordance with the rules of the Territorial board of examiners and to forward to said board all answer papers, unmarked, submitted by the applicants for certificates.

Second. To certify to the Territorial board of examiners the names of persons who appeared before him for examination.

Third. To distribute all laws, reports, circulars, instructions, and blanks which he may receive for the use of school officers.

Fourth. To keep in his office the reports of the superintendent of public instruction, the reports of the school trustees and the teachers received by him; to record all official acts in a book to be provided for that purpose, and at the close of his term of office to deliver over to his successor such records and all documents, books, and papers belonging to his office, and to take a receipt for same, which shall be filed in the office of the Territorial treasurer.

Fifth. To keep a record of his official acts.

Sixth. To pass upon, approve, or reject accounts against school districts (subject to approval of the board of education).

Seventh. To appoint trustees of school districts to fill all vacancies caused by a failure to elect or otherwise. Such appointees shall hold office for the full period of the vacant term.

Eighth. To make reports, when directed by the superintendent of public instruction, showing such matters relating to public schools in his division as may be required of him on the blanks furnished him by the superintendent of public instruction.

Ninth. To immediately notify the board of trustees of the several districts in his division, upon the receipt of notice from the Territorial board of education, of any meeting to be held by them for the purpose of examining or inquiring into the expediency of a change of textbooks, as provided in subdivision 4 of section 3 of this title.

Tenth. He shall visit each school in his division at least once in each school term to confer with the teachers and school officers as to the best methods of conducting schools and audit the financial accounts.

SEC. 15. If he fails to make a full and correct report required under the provisions of this title at the time fixed by the superintendent of public instruction he may be recalled by the superintendent of public instruction and his successor appointed.

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. 12 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

IN THE HOUSE.

House joint memorial 12.

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

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

Whereas the Kougarok mining district is rich in placer gold and other resources, and that from the nature of the country between the said district and the ocean the transportation charges on freight are almost prohibitive; and

Whereas it is feasible to construct a road from Davidsons Landing on the Marys River to Taylor Creek in the center of the active mining now being carried on; and

Whereas the said wagon road will be a trunk line for the whole Kougarok mining district:

We, your memorialists, do ever pray that Congress appropriate the sum of $50,000 for the construction of said wagon road, the same to be under the supervision of the Alaska road commission; and that copies of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, and Col. W. P. Richardson, chairman of the board of Alaska road commission.

Passed the house April 22, 1913.

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

Passed the senate April 23, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Memorial on bill of the Alaska Legislature recommending that the Congress of the United States appropriate $50,000 for constructing a wagon road from Davidsons Landing to Taylor Creek, on Seward Peninsula, Alaska.

Port Clarence is the only harbor on Seward Peninsula; in fact, the only harbor north of Dutch Harbor in western Alaska. Present freight rates from Seattle to ship's tackle, Port Clarence, on steamers, is approximately $12 per ton and on sailing vessels $7 per ton. From ship's tackle, Port Clarence to Davidsons Landing, the head of water navigation, freight is from $7 on sailing vessels to $10 on steamers. This difference in rate is due to dispatch required by steamers. The

freight rate on steamers to Nome from Seattle is $15 per ton. The rate from Nome to Shelton when the railroad was operating, which now is discontinued, was $32.50 per ton, bringing the total cost of freight from Seattle to Shelton to $47.50 per ton, as against $22 via Port Clarence. Shelton and Davidsons Landing are located equally distant from Taylor Creek, the center of upper Kougarok operations.

The present cost of hauling freight during the summer months from either Shelton or Davidsons Landing is $140 per ton. During the winter the rate is from $35 to $40 per ton. At the present time there is absolutely no road from either point, the hauling being done over the wild tundra.

In the hauling of all the heavy supplies in the past to the upper Kougarok the Davidson route has been given preference by all freighters; in fact, so much so that the Shelton route has been practically abandoned. All freight going to the upper Kougarok is now going over the Davidson route and has been so for the past two years.

The route from Davidsons Landing to Taylor is where a road is asked for.

The natural roadbed for this road will go up Marys River on a gradual rise on gravel bars for a distance of about 23 miles; thence over a low divide a distance of about 5 miles to the head of Henry Creek; thence down Henry Creek on gravel bars to the Kougarok River, a distance of about 10 miles; thence up the Kougarok River about 2 miles to Taylor.

The building of a road on Marys River and Henry Creek and Kougarok River is naturally advantageous and can be constructed at but small cost, the 5 miles intervening between the heads of Marys River and Henry Creek being the main cost of construction over niggerheads and tundra.

The amount of freight which has been hauled into the upper Kougarok during the past eight years is about 12,000 tons. The amount of money that has been spent in building ditches and developing mines during the same period exceeds two and one-half million dollars. However, the operation of the mines and the development of the country have been retarded owing to the almost prohibitive cost of transportation. For example, coal at Taylor Creek has brought $240 per ton during the summer. The present price of flour in summer or winter at Taylor is $160 per ton. This is the cheapest commodity in this section.

At the present time one dredge is operating in the Kougarok at a cost of more than twice the cost of operation of similar dredges on Seward Peninsula, where transportation facilities are procurable, as well aside from the excessive cost of installation.

Owing to this high cost many good dredging properties are lying idle.

This section is known to contain very valuable deposits of gold-bearing gravels, and which are undeveloped solely on account of the lack of roads. The area of ground which is known to contain pay extends for more than 12 miles along the Kougarok River, centered at Taylor, besides tributaries, which in some cases are being operated during the summer and others which would be operated with reasonable cost of transportation.

Owing to the tremendous costs of operating at present many of the mines where large sums have been expended are unable to operate, and the investment remains inactive, while only the very richest mines are able to continue, and they are subjected to a tremendous handicap on this account.

The summer is the mining season in this section, and during that time all supplies are needed, and the development of the country requires a good roadway and low transportation rates to make this section the producer it is capable of being.

There are several hundreds of mine owners in the Kougarok who have spent many years of their lives in attempting to develop their properties and who are dependent on the construction of this road to enable them to actually operate.

While they are just about able at the present time to exist on the output of their claims, because they can not place machinery on the ground or open them up to be worked on an extensive or a minerlike manner owing to the excessive cost of transportation.

The present annual production of this section is approximately $250,000. It is impossible to at present estimate how many times this would be redoubled with the aid of transportation facilities.

If this road be built, it will also material assist the development of a large area of promising mining ground on the Serpentine River, a tributary of the Arctic Ocean, which lies from 10 to 15 miles from Taylor, and which at the present time is almost inaccessible. It is known to contain placer gold, and the coming season will see a dredge operating on Dick Creek, a portion of this last-mentioned section. The cost of placing this dredge on the ground is enormous, but it could be placed at a reasonable figure if there were transportation facilities to Taylor.

Copper ore is known to exist in paying quantities also in this section, and could be made to pay if the ore could be hauled to tidewater at a reasonable figure.

These are some of the reasons why this appropriation should be made.

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. 16 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 6th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

IN THE HOUSE, ALASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, FIRST SESSION.

House joint memorial 16.

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

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent:

That experience has demonstrated the system of rebating permitted by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska," approved June 26, 1906, wherein the owners of private hatcheries for salmon propagation in Alaska have obtained undue advantage, also has resulted in great dissatisfaction among the independent salmon packers of Alaska, and such system has become most obnoxious to the people of Alaska:

Therefore your memorialists pray the repeal of said section 2 of said act, and that all fish hatcheries in Alaska be taken over, operated, and maintained by the Federal Government.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Adopted by the house April 22, 1913.

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

Adopted by the senate April 23, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution passed by 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, May 10, 1913.

Honorable PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, I have the honor to transmit herewith certified copy of house joint memorial 8.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. DISTIN,
Secretary of Alaska.

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

House joint memorial 8.

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

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent that—

The act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, entitled "An act to create a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," withholds the authority from this legislature to alter, amend, modify, and repeal the laws providing for taxes on business and trade in the Territory (as provided in section 460, chapter 44, title 2, of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska, and to provide a code of criminal procedure for the District," amended by the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, providing a civil code for Alaska).

That said taxes are in some instances inequitable and deterrent to the best interests and development of the Territory, and for the further reason that some of these taxes are in conflict with necessary Territorial taxes.

Wherefore your memorialists respectfully pray that the tax on electric-light plants furnishing light or power for sale be changed from $300 per annum to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent of the business done per annum, thus encouraging the erection of electric light and power plants in small communities.

That a license tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent on capital stock be levied on banks instead of the present tax of $250 per annum.

The tax on patent-medicine vendors of $50 per annum be not assessed against mercantile establishments who carry patent medicines as an incidental part of their stock.

The tax on transfer companies be changed from a tax of $50 per annum to a tax of $5 per annum on each rig operated by any one company.

The tax of $500 per annum on breweries be abolished, for the reason that the breweries doing business in the Territory can not pay this license and compete with breweries established outside the Territory of Alaska where such license is not imposed.

The tax of $200 per annum on bottling works be abolished.

The tax on gas plants for heat or light for sale of $300 per annum be abolished, for the reason that this tax operates to prohibit the establishment of gas plants in the Territory of Alaska.

That the tax on stamp mills of $3 per stamp per annum be abolished.

The tax of $15 per annum for cigar stores or stands apply only to regular cigar stores or stands and not to the sale of cigars in mercantile establishments or barrooms paying the tax required for mercantile establishments or barrooms; and it is

Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, That a copy hereof be sent to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress, Washington, D. C.

Passed the house April 30, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate April 30, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk 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 full, true, and complete copy of house joint memorial 8 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 10th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution passed by 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 resolution No. 7 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau this 8th day of May, A. D. 1913.

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

House joint memorial 7.

The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska respectfully presents to your honorable body this its memorial, and represents:

I.

That, notwithstanding the creation by your honorable body of a Territorial government for the Territory of Alaska, the Federal Government continues to levy and collect direct taxes upon the resources of said Territory of Alaska, under the provisions of section 460 of the Alaska Penal Code as amended, and to disburse the moneys so raised.

II.

That your memorialists must necessarily resort to the same source for the collection of any revenue which may be raised to defray the expenses of local government in Alaska, thereby imposing an additional burden upon the industries already taxed.

III.

That for the better government of the Territory of Alaska the following additional offices should be provided, to wit:

First. An attorney general for Alaska, at a salary of $7,500 per annum, whose duties shall be:

(a) To act as legal adviser to the governor of said Territory in the administration of the local affairs of said Territory.

(b) To similarly advise and confer with the Territorial legislature upon all matters concerning contemplated legislation which is likely to conflict with existing laws, and to suggest needed legislation concerning the administration of the local laws of Alaska.

(c) To confer with and advise the officers of the Federal Government in the discharge of duties imposed upon them by the Alaska Code.

(d) To perform such other duties as are usual and customary or as occasion may from time to time demand.

Second. A secretary of state for Alaska, at a salary of $5,000 per annum, whose duties shall be those which generally attach to such office as well as such duties as may be required of him by your honorable body, by the governor of Alaska, and by your memorialists.

Wherefore your memorialists urge that your honorable body do make provision for the appointment and compensation of the officers hereinbefore named, together with a reasonable allowance for clerk hire and for office equipment and supplies.

Passed the house April 19, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate April 25, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of George A. Hart, of Claremont, N. H., and the petition of Frances P. Osgood and Ethel Kaine, of Concord, N. H., praying for the exemption of mutual life insurance companies from the operation of the proposed income-tax clause of the pending tariff bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine presented petitions of sundry citizens of Westbrook, Lisbon Falls, and Bangor, all in the State of Maine, praying for the exemption of mutual life insurance companies from the operation of the income-tax clause of the pending tariff bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented memorials of Local Lodge No. 23, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Pejepscot; of Local Lodge No. 45, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Riley; of the Board of Selectmen of East Livermore; and of the Board of Trade of Livermore Falls, all in the State of Maine, remonstrating against any reduction in the duty on print paper and pulp, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. BURLEIGH) presented a memorial of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Blaine, Me., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on potatoes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KENYON. I present a petition, signed by 700 citizens of my State, favoring investigating the cause for martial law now being enforced in the State of West Virginia and conditions relative thereto. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHAFROTH presented memorials of sundry citizens of Fort Morgan, Colo., remonstrating against any reduction being made in the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona presented a memorial of sundry stockmen and cattle owners, residents of Arizona, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lever lease bill relative to the leasing and fencing of the public domain in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Phoenix, Ariz., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation for the construction of the proposed route for a national highway through that State, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of the Trade and Labor Council of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation fixing the limit of 8 hours in 24 for service to be required of employees or the employees of subcontractors engaged in Government work, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Quincy, Mass., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on granite, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Los Angeles and Santa Monica, in the State of California, praying for the exemption of mutual life insurance companies from the operation of the income-tax clause of the pending tariff bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Bennington, Castleton, St. Johnsbury, Randolph, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, Ludlow, Moretown, and Morrisville, all in the State of Vermont; of sundry citizens of Ontario and Los Angeles, in the State of California, and of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., praying for the exemption of mutual life insurance companies from the operation of the income-tax clause of the pending tariff bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ASHURST presented a memorial of sundry stockmen and cattle owners, residents of Payson, Ariz., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Lever lease bill relative to the leasing and fencing of the public domain, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CHILTON presented a petition from Dr. Mary E. Walker, dated Washington, D. C., May 3, 1913, praying that the report of the Woman's Suffrage Committee be laid on the table until its chairman has time to ask the Attorney General of the United States to give an opinion on the constitutional argument that she was denied the conceded right to be heard upon, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

MIDSHIPMEN AT UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. TILLMAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2272) providing for an increase in the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy after June 30, 1913, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report (No. 50) thereon.

H. J. RANDOLPH HEMMING.

Mr. BRYAN, from the Committee on Claims, reported the following order, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Ordered, That there may be withdrawn from the files of the Senate the papers accompanying the bill for the relief of H. J. Randolph Hemming (S. 3288, 62d Cong., 1st sess.), there having been no adverse report thereon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 2273) to provide that petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2274) to amend section 177 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2275) for the relief of Lieut. S. M. Rock, United States Revenue-Cutter Service;

A bill (S. 2276) for the relief of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, United States Army; and

A bill (S. 2277) for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Valentine Brasch and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CATRON:

A bill (S. 2278) granting the El Paso & Rock Island Railway Co. a right of way for its pipe lines and reservoir upon the Lincoln National Forest for the carrying and storage of water for railroad purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 2279) providing for the location, acquisition, and disposal of coal lands in Alaska; to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 2280) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Roy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2281) granting an increase of pension to John Banks; and

A bill (S. 2282) granting a pension to Arthur W. Martin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 2283) granting an increase of pension to William H. Rackliff; and

A bill (S. 2284) granting a pension to Sarah J. Hamlen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 2285) for the relief of John Doyle, alias John Geary;

A bill (S. 2286) for the relief of William Slater; and

A bill (S. 2287) to correct the military record of Charles S. Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2288) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Price;

A bill (S. 2289) granting a pension to Anna Falls;

A bill (S. 2290) granting an increase of pension to John Doughty;

A bill (S. 2291) granting an increase of pension to Peter Callaey;

A bill (S. 2292) granting a pension to Frank Boren;

A bill (S. 2293) granting a pension to Nancy A. Bliss;

A bill (S. 2294) granting an increase of pension to William C. Banks;

A bill (S. 2295) granting a pension to Emma Baird and two minor children;

A bill (S. 2296) granting an increase of pension to Elmer H. Pond;

A bill (S. 2297) granting a pension to Mary Nolan;

A bill (S. 2298) granting an increase of pension to Albert N. Raymond;

A bill (S. 2299) granting an increase of pension to Florence M. Saunders;

A bill (S. 2300) granting a pension to Serilda J. Shire;

A bill (S. 2301) granting an increase of pension to Annie R. Stephenson;

A bill (S. 2302) granting an increase of pension to John D. Thomas; and

A bill (S. 2303) granting an increase of pension to Asa D. Whitmore; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2304) for the relief of Chris Kuppler; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2305) granting a pension to Henry Koehler; and

A bill (S. 2306) granting an increase of pension to Ithamar Spurlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRYAN:

A bill (S. 2307) for the relief of Stephen V. Benet and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 2309) to provide for the election by the qualified electors of the several political parties in the congressional districts and States of delegates, alternates, and national committeemen for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and to regulate the respective national conventions; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 2310) granting an honorable discharge to Arthur Wood; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2311) granting an increase of pension to William Hix; and

A bill (S. 2312) granting an increase of pension to John S. Goodyear; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VARDAMAN:

A bill (S. 2313) for the relief of heirs or estate of John Wixon, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2314) for the relief of heirs or estate of William J. Milligan, deceased (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2315) for the relief of heirs or estate of W. L. Johnston, deceased (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 2316) authorizing leave of absence to homestead settlers upon unsurveyed lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 2317) for the relief of Herbert S. Foster and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BACON:

A bill (S. 2318) authorizing the appointment of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to each Paraguay and Uruguay; and

A bill (S. 2319) authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2320) to authorize the entry under the placer-mining laws of lands chiefly valuable for sand, gravel, or brick clay; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HUGHES:

A bill (S. 2321) to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 2322) for the relief of James Miner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 2323) granting an increase of pension to William Hallahan (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2324) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Whiting; and

A bill (S. 2325) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Read (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2326) granting a pension to Kate Sloan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEA:

A bill (S. 2327) for the relief of heirs or estate of Dr. Hervey Baker, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2328) for the relief of heirs or estate of John R. McKee, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2329) for the relief of heirs or estate of William Grant, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2330) for the relief of heirs or estates of Nathan Dungan and Rebecca Dungan, deceased;

A bill (S. 2331) for the relief of Reuben F. Bernard and others;

A bill (S. 2332) for the relief of heirs of estate of Joseph Sivley, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2333) for the relief of Edwin Moore; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 2334) for the relief of S. W. Langhorne and the legal representatives of H. S. Howell (with accompanying paper) to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 2335) to provide for the register and enrollment of vessels built in foreign countries when such vessels have been wrecked on the coasts of the United States or her possessions or adjacent waters and salved by American citizens and repaired in American shipyards; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NELSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 36) proposing an amendment to the second paragraph of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GOVERNMENT ARMOR-PLATE FACTORY.

Mr. ASHURST. I introduce a bill and ask that it be read.

The bill (S. 2308) to provide for the erection of an armor-plate factory was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $1,600,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of suitable buildings and the purchase of suitable machinery and materials necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a plant for furnishing armor plate for the use of the Navy of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to appoint a board to consist of three officers of the Navy, who shall examine and report what, in their opinion, is the most suitable site for the erection of a plant provided for in the foregoing section of this act; and no money shall be expended until the site so selected shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 3. That the board so appointed shall report to the Secretary of the Navy within three months after the passage of this act and that work on the erection of the manufactory and plant shall begin within six months after this act goes into effect and be continued with all due expedition until completed.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, this bill is brief, is easily understood, and is important. By introducing this bill I am not pioneering any new movement or attempting to bring to the notice of Congress a subject with which Congress is unfamiliar,

but I am simply endeavoring to put into law the concrete result of the valuable public services respecting this subject that were performed by a Senate committee in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

It has been a pleasant task for me to read the tomes that make up the Senate reports and to find that in the early part of January, 1896, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had before it and considered a bill of which the one I have just introduced is almost a rescript. It is with peculiar pleasure I find that the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] and the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] were then, as now, engaged in rendering patriotic and valuable services to their country. I find that the committee which then considered the subject of the erection of an armor-plate factory was comprised of Senators Cameron (chairman), Hale, PERKINS, McMillan, Chandler, BACON, and TILLMAN. That committee, in addition to considering the bill for the erection of an armor-plate factory, had before it a resolution, agreed to on December 31, 1895, which, among other things, directed the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire whether prices paid or agreed to be paid for armor for vessels of the Navy were fair and reasonable.

On January 18, 1896, the committee began investigation by receiving a statement made in person by the then Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert. Testimony was also taken from various sources, and hearings were granted to the Bethlehem Iron Co. and the Carnegie Steel Co. Owing to the rapid progress of Congress in dispatching its business, it was found impossible to conclude the inquiry and make a written report at the close of the session. During the recess of Congress the Secretary of the Navy proceeded to obtain information upon which to make conclusions necessary to enable him to form an opinion upon the question as to what was a fair price for armor. The committee made its report on February 11, 1897, and the testimony adduced and the statements made at the hearings were printed. No one may read the report of that committee and the testimony adduced at the hearings and fail to reach the conclusion that it is wise and salutary, indeed necessary, to establish a Government armor-plate factory.

Indeed, Mr. President, the fifth recommendation of the committee reads as follows:

> That a Government armor-plate factory could be erected for the sum of $1,500,000, and that it is expedient to establish such a factory in case the armor manufacturers decline to accept such prices for armor as may be fixed by law.

At the hearings before the committee naval officers made statements to the effect that armor plate could be furnished for $250 per ton. Among others, Lieut. Commander John A. Rogers stated:

> I am of the opinion that the average cost of labor and materials will not be more than $250 per ton of armor.

Therefore, Mr. President, it seems to me that the Government of the United States should proceed to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor plate, and in so doing it could free itself from the graspings and extortions of the Steel Trust, and I repeat that in these hearings that were had before the Naval Committee in 1896 it was demonstrated that this Government could manufacture armor plate at about one-half of the price charged by these companies that pretend to compete but in truth are in collusion and are not competitors at all.

Mr. President, I understand from the public press that it is the present view of the honorable Secretary of the Navy that the United States Government should engage in manufacturing armor plate, at least to such extent as might be necessary to force the private manufacturers to a competitive basis; and we must not forget that this system was followed with excellent results regarding battleship construction and the manufacture of smokeless powder.

It will be observed that the amount proposed to be appropriated by this bill for the construction of the factory is $1,600,000. If this sum should be ascertained to be inadequate a further appropriation could be made; but I have named this sum in the bill because that it is the sum which the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Fifty-fourth Congress found would be necessary for the construction and equipment of such a plant, and I have named this sum for the additional reason that it is the amount of money that would have been saved to this Government on the superdreadnought *Pennsylvania* had the Government manufactured its own armor plate for that battleship.

Mr. President, I ask that an excerpt from Senate Reports, volume 2, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, 1896–97, be at this time read by the Secretary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[Senate Reports, vol. 2, 54th Cong., 2d sess., 1896–97.]

Conclusion of Secretary Herbert in his report of January 5, 1897, says: The Secretary called together a board composed of Lieuts. Karl Rohver, Kossuth Niles, and A. A. Ackerman, two of whom had been inspectors of armor at the Bethlehem Co.'s Iron Works; the other, Lieut. Ackerman, had been connected with the manufacture and use of steel in its different forms for a number of years, during which time he had spent several months at both the Bethlehem and Carnegie Works. These gentlemen made an exhaustive report upon the cost of labor and material entering into a ton of armor, showing in detail every little item, beginning with the cost of the several ingredients charged in the furnace for casting the ingot preparatory to the forging process and ending with the work on the finished plate. The result of their calculations was that the cost of the labor and material in a ton of single-forged Harveyed nickel steel armor, the Government supplying the nickel (nickel at $20 per ton), was $167.30.

* * * * * * *

Lieut. Commander Rodgers, who had been an inspector at Bethlehem Iron Works, was called upon to make an estimate of the cost of manufacturing armor, and his report, based upon observation in the manufacture of armor, makes the cost of labor and material in a ton of single-forged Harveyed nickel steel armor $178.59.

* * * * * * *

The inspector of ordnance at the Carnegie Steel Co., Ensign C. B. McVay, was also called upon for an estimate, and his report, though made separately without consultation with the other officers, is that the labor and material in a ton of single-forged Harvey nickel steel armor is $161.54.

* * * * * * *

Average for single forged of above estimate is $185.38, and $197.78 for reforged armor.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, in conclusion I ask unanimous consent that I may incorporate into the RECORD as an appendix to my remarks, in order that I may have the record of the whole matter complete in one RECORD, the remarks I delivered in the Senate on the 16th instant, and that an article which I have just clipped from the Washington Post, dated May 22, may also be included as an appendix to my remarks.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

ARMOR PLATE FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

[Speech of Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, of Arizona, in the Senate of the United States, Friday, May 16, 1913.]

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

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I presume that motion is not debatable, and, of course, I could not be heard now except by unanimous consent.

Mr. BACON. I will withhold the motion, Mr. President.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, heretofore, to wit, on the 17th of March, 1913, and again on May 8 I introduced the following resolution (S. Res. 78):

> Whereas bids were opened by the Secretary of the Navy in February, 1913, for furnishing armor plate for the dreadnought *Pennsylvania;* and
>
> Whereas the representatives of three firms manufacturing armor plate in the State of Pennsylvania, while pretending to bid as competitors, after a conference submitted bids which did not vary more than $1 per ton; and
>
> Whereas the then Secretary of the Navy, notwithstanding an intimation made on the floor of the Senate of the United States that it was alleged there existed collusion among different manufacturers to advance the price of armor plate and divide the profits of the contract, awarded the contract on March 3, 1913, by dividing, for all practical purposes, the award of 8,000 tons of armor plate among the three companies; and
>
> Whereas it is alleged that this action of the said firms reveals that they comprise an Armor Plate Trust, and that the price named in the contract awarded by the Secretary of the Navy is in the neighborhood of about $25 per ton higher than the previous awards by the Department of the Navy for armor plate: Therefore be it
>
> *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to forward to the Senate at as early a date as practicable a report on the amount of armor plate ordered by the Department of the Navy during the past 25 years, the prices paid in each award, and the names of the firms or corporations to whom the contracts were awarded.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I thought the Senator simply wished to make a statement.

Mr. ASHURST. I shall occupy only three or four minutes.

Mr. BACON. Does the Senator desire action on the matter at this time?

Mr. ASHURST. No; I shall not ask action on the resolution this evening.

Mr. BACON. I withdraw my objection, then. I thought the Senator wanted to take it up for action.

Mr. ASHURST. I thank the distinguished Senator from Georgia; I am indebted to him for many favors, and his courtesy in withholding his motion at this time is especially appreciated.

Doubting, as I do, an opportunity to secure the early passage of this resolution, I therefore lay before the Senate and before the country the following facts: When the bids were called for, or proposals were published asking for bids for furnishing 8,000

tons of armor plate for the dreadnought *Pennsylvania*, three bids were submitted—one by the Carnegie Steel Co., which is a subsidiary to the United States Steel Co.; one by the Bethlehem Steel Co., of Bethlehem, Pa.; and the third by the Midvale Steel Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. These companies were represented in this city by President Dinkey, of the Carnegie Co.; Vice President Johnston, of the Bethlehem Co.; and Vice President Petrie, of the Midvale Co. These gentlemen all stopped at one of the leading hotels here and were frequently in conference. As a consequence, when the bids were opened it occasioned no surprise to find that the bids did not vary a dollar a ton among these three companies.

When the bids were opened not only was it ascertained that the bids did not vary a dollar a ton among the three companies pretending to be competitors, but the bids were, in fact, about $34 per ton higher than the price received for armor plate by these three companies on the last previous contract. On the 28th day of February, 1913, before any of the bids had been accepted or the contract approved, and when the United States Senate was considering an item in the naval appropriation bill as follows:

Increase of the Navy; armor and armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, $11,508,309—

I introduced an amendment to that item in the naval appropriation bill, as follows:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall forward to Congress at the earliest practicable date a full report of all bids received by him relating to the purchase of armor, ship plates, and structural steel for the battleship or dreadnought purported to be named, when completed, the *Pennsylvania*; and that the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed not to award any contract for the purchase of steel, armament, armor, or ship plates until further directed by Congress.

I introduced this amendment in view of the apparent collusion of these three companies, which companies, I might add, comprise the "Armor Plate Trust," as it certainly seemed inadvisable that the contract should be awarded without some investigation, especially in view of the fact that it requires about three or four years to construct a battleship, and the armor plate for these ships will not be required for nearly a year. It seemed obvious that no harm could come by a delay of a few weeks until the matter could be investigated. But a point of order was made against the amendment I proposed, which point of order was sustained by the then presiding officer.

I do not especially complain about the ruling of the Chair, as I have some doubt as to whether the amendment was cognizable under the rules at that time, and I find no fault with the rule, although in that particular case it happened to defeat a wholesome modification in the proposed law. Notwithstanding the intimation made on the floor of the Senate that there was apparent collusion among the three pretending competitors, and notwithstanding the complaint that the bids were about $34 per ton higher than the price received for armor plate on the last previous contract, the then Secretary of the Navy, in the expiring hours of a defeated, not to say discredited, administration, accepted the bids, and on the 3d day of March, 1913, let the contract by dividing, for all practical purposes, the 8,000 tons of armor plate among the three companies pretending to be competitors. Without further emphasizing the unexplained and peculiar haste on the part of the retiring Secretary of the Navy to facilitate these companies comprising the Steel Trust, I desire to state that the result of letting such contracts was and is that this Government, if the contract shall be enforced, will be required to pay $454 per ton for class A armor plate when heretofore this Government has never paid a higher price than $420 per ton for class A armor plate. But, Mr. President, the apparent collusion among the pretended competitors and the additional $34 per ton to be paid by this Government for the armor plate are not the only facts relating to that transaction which should be exhibited to the Senate and the country.

Speaking upon this subject in the Senate on May 14, I stated the following: "Our Republican friends on the other side of the aisle have recently fulminated very much and thundered in the index over public hearings, and if they be sincere they will all vote to adopt the resolution I have introduced, so that the American people may see where their money goes. You claim you want 'light.' If you assist in passing this resolution, you will see how the Steel Trust mulcted this Government to the tune of $1,600,000 in furnishing the armor plate that is to be used in the building of the superdreadnought *Pennsylvania*."

A Senator subsequently said to me that he hoped I would explain just how and in what manner the Public Treasury had been mulcted to the amount of $1,600,000 with respect to the armor plate for the *Pennsylvania*, and I am sorry to say it is a fact that the armor plate for the *Pennsylvania*, under these bids as accepted by the former Secretary of the Navy, will cost this Government just $1,600,000 too much, and for the following reasons: The price to be paid by the Government under these contracts is $454 per ton for 8,000 tons of class A armor plate. I have no funds at my disposal with which to employ experts to ascertain at what precise figure armor plate may be purchased, moreover, the best experts in armor are not to be expected to come before Congress and give their knowledge of the cost of armor plate or to prove the inferiority of armor plate furnished for all or for any battleships, when in so doing they would lose thousands of dollars, would be discharged from their present situations, and could obtain no further employment from large steel manufacturers; but I have obtained information from what I conceive to be a reliable source that if Congress will offer the proper compensation and protection to experts, they are able to and will furnish evidence showing conclusively that this class A armor plate may be manufactured at large profit at the price of $254 per ton. If this be true, and many persons believe it can be substantiated, this Government is paying exactly $200 per ton too much on the 8,000 tons of armor plate to be used in the *Pennsylvania*, which makes an excess of $1,600,000 that we are paying for the armor plate in this one battleship.

No Senator will forget it is a matter of record that the Carnegie Steel Co. has heretofore furnished defective armor plate, was convicted of defrauding the Government of nearly $500,000 in an armor-plate contract, and finally compromised the matter by paying, as I remember, about $160,000 as a penalty for its fraudulent transaction.

Therefore the following deplorable situation is before us: Only three companies in the United States manufacture armor plate, namely: The Carnegie Co., the Bethlehem Co., and the Midvale Co. They pretend to compete, when in truth they are in collusion among themselves. They submit bids for 8,000 tons of armor plate at $454 per ton—which is $34 per ton higher than has ever heretofore been paid for such armor plate—when in fact it would be possible to demonstrate that this same armor plate should cost the Government but $254 per ton. The following figures will be found interesting: Eight thousand tons of armor plate at $454 per ton equals $3,632,000; but if this armor plate can be furnished at $254 per ton, the Government should be paying $2,032,000 instead of $3,632,000, which would be a clear saving to the Public Treasury of $1,600,000 on one ship alone. In addition to the fact that these companies are furnishing armor at an extortionate price there exists also an uncertainty as to how much defective armor has been furnished or is being furnished. There exists grave doubt as to whether these companies have furnished good armor plate to the Government and not armor that will prove treacherous and defective in the time of the Nation's greatest need.

Although the Navy Department some 12 or 14 years ago used considerable care in attempting to conceal the information, it is nevertheless a fact that from certain tests made—which tests were not made voluntarily by the Navy Department, but under pressure from Congress—it was ascertained that armor plate which was supposed to be the heaviest and strongest was destroyed by an outside explosion of a single Gathmann high-explosive shell, and no recognition of the result of such tests was ever definitely or adequately reported to Congress. I therefore make this statement at this time and feel that nothing should preclude my laying these facts before the Senate and before the American people, to the end that the day may soon come when the United States shall not be obliged to submit to the extortions of this grasping Steel Trust, which extends its hungry and larcenous fingers into the Public Treasury and from the people's revenue extracts on one contract alone $1,600,000; and even then no man knows whether these companies furnish sound armor plate or defective armor plate.

I see around me Senators earnest and honest in trying to perform their public duties. They observe, as they should, every item in an appropriation bill. I had the pleasure recently to serve on one of the great committees of the Senate—I will not relate what occurred before the committee, because that is against the rules—where Senators closely scrutinized every item in an appropriation bill. That was proper and as it should be; but why not chase large game also? Why scrutinize the salary of some overworked and underpaid postal employee and ignore the fact that a defeated administration in its last hours, over protest and with what I might characterize as suspicious haste, executed a contract on the 3d of March which provides that this Government should pay $454 per ton for class A armor plate when the Government beyond doubt could manufacture its own armor plate at about $254 per ton, and, in addition thereto, know that there was no defective material in these great ships which, eastward and westward with sheen of crystal mail, we send

forth upon the ocean to guard well the gleaming strand of this, our native land? I have laid these facts before the Senate in the hope that they might attract attention to the advisability of the Government making its own armor plate and thus be relieved from the extortions and larcenies of this Steel Trust.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

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

Mr. ASHURST. I am just about to conclude. I hold the floor only by virtue of the kindness of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], and I feel that I can not yield to anyone so long as I hold the floor by his kindness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. May the Chair inquire whether the Senator desires the resolution to lie on the table or to be referred?

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I can not at this moment ask for the adoption of the resolution, because it has always been my training never to ask for action on a proceeding, motion, or any other matter to which there is objection unless the persons making the objections are present. Observing that the Senator who made the objection the other day is not in his seat at this particular time, I do not ask for the adoption of the resolution. Moreover, I can not ask for action on the resolution at this time, for I obtained the floor upon the understanding that I would not ask for the adoption of the resolution

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator still wants the resolution to lie on the table?

Mr. ASHURST. I should like to have it lie on the table. And I now give notice that at the earliest opportunity I may secure the floor properly under the rules I shall ask for the adoption of this resolution.

[From Washington Post of May 22, 1913.]

"IF WE ARE TO SUBSIDIZE ARMOR PLANTS," SAYS SECRETARY, "LET US DO SO MAN FASHION, BY STATUTE"—CONTRACTS NOT GIVEN TO LOWEST BIDDER, HE DECLARES—SURPRISED AT MODERATION OF THE STEEL FIRMS.

Responsibility for price agreements among manufacturers furnishing armor plate for American warships was placed directly upon the Navy Department itself yesterday by Secretary Daniels. In a statement following his announcement Tuesday of his intention to submit a plan for a Government armor plant, the Secretary declared that the policy of the department in dividing plate contracts among all bidders at the lowest figure offered "makes all pretense of competitive bidding to get the lowest market price a farce that can not possibly deceive anyone acquainted with the facts."

GLAD OF PROPOSED INQUIRY.

Mr. Daniels said he was glad the resolution for an investigation of this matter, introduced recently by Senator ASHURST, was before Congress, and that it only anticipated a formal statement which he proposed to prepare requesting relief from "an intolerable situation."

How contracts for armor for the new battleship *Pennsylvania* were let by Secretary Meyer last March was told in detail in the statement. Three steel companies submitted virtually identical bids, and the contracts were divided among them.

WANTS NO SUBTERFUGE.

"If we are going to subsidize the Carnegie, Midvale, and Bethlehem companies," said Mr. Daniels, "so as to have the advantage of their armor plants in time of war, then let us do so honestly and man fashion, by statute, without concealment or attempt at hypocritical evasion of the intent of Congress to force competition and to award contracts to the lowest bidder.

"If we are, on the other hand, going to honestly award our contracts to the lowest bidder, let us do so. The effect will be, possibly, to encourage real competition among the companies, provided always that the present contention of the Department of Justice that the steel companies are a combination is disproved by the evidence."

"Bids for the *Pennsylvania* armor were opened," the statement continued, "after the publication of a notice 1 inch long, in the smallest type, in one paper only, the Philadelphia Item, that sealed proposals would be received at the Navy Department at 12 o'clock noon, February 18, with no hint of the amount, and only four weeks in advance of the date set for the receiving of the bids."

CONTRACT ARBITRARILY DIVIDED.

"It would be natural," the statement continued, "to suppose that the lowest bidder would receive the award, but such was not the case, nor has it been the case for a long time past, and here is where the whole trouble lies. On the theory that all three companies must be encouraged to maintain their armor-plate departments, the contract was arbitrarily divided among them. All three companies agreed to a price of $454 per ton for class A, $518 for turret armor, $496 for class B, and $548 for class C. Under the circumstances, I am surprised at the moderation of the bids, because, under this theory that we must distribute the work at the lowest price among the three firms, I do not see that anything but modesty or fear of a congressional investigation keeps them from putting in, say, $700 per ton as their lowest bid."

STEEL COMPANIES ARE FRANK.

The Secretary made public two letters which he received from companies which submitted bids for the *Pennsylvania* contract, because, he said, they were "so remarkable for their frankness and so completely illustrating from their own words, the evils of the situation."

The Midvale Steel Co., of Philadelphia, write:

"It has been the custom to divide the work between the competing companies at the price of the lowest bidder after asking if the other bidders will accept their portion of the work at this price, this method being deemed expedient by the department. On subsequent bids for similar material it was but natural for the competing companies to bid the price set by the previous divided order."

HIGHER THAN PREVIOUS BID.

The Bethlehem Steel Co., of South Bethlehem, Pa., told practically the same story:

"Instead of awarding a contract for the whole of an order to the lowest bidder the department has in most cases of the kind divided the order between two or more of the competing firms upon the higher bidders agreeing to reduce their prices to the price named by the lowest bidder. In view of that practice it has come to be understood by every manufacturer that the naming of a lower figure by him would merely lower the price that he and each one of his competitors would receive for a part of the order."

Concluding his statement Mr. Daniels commented on the fact that the bids for the *Pennsylvania* armor were 8 per cent higher than the price of the last previous armor made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. OWEN. I desire to enter a notice of a proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, which I ask may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the notice.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XIX of the standing rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 6. That debate or dilatory motions which in the opinion of the Senate are intended to prevent the majority of the Senate from exercising the full and free right to control any matter pending before the Senate, either in legislative or executive session, may be terminated by a vote of the majority of the Members of the Senate upon notice given by the Senate: *Provided, however*, That this rule shall not be invoked to prevent reasonable debate by any Senator who requests opportunity to express his views upon such pending matter within a time to be fixed by the Senate.

"The notice given by the Senate under this section, except by consent, shall not be less than a week, unless such request be made within the last two weeks of the session."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice will be entered.

SEMINOLE INDIANS OF FLORIDA (S. DOC. NO. 42).

Mr. FLETCHER. I have received a letter from F. H. Abbott, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing a partial report of conditions existing among the Seminole Indians of Florida. I ask that the letter and accompanying report be printed as a public document and referred to the Committee on Printing.

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

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Unless there are other Senators who desire to introduce bills or resolutions——

Mr. SMOOT. Regular order, Mr. President.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. May I ask, Mr. President, if the Senator from Nevada will yield to me for just a second?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. Morning business has not closed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business has not closed. The Chair recognized the Senator from Nevada for the introduction of a bill or a resolution, as he supposed.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. What I desire to say will require but a second.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I thought morning business had been concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not yet been concluded.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. As I have said, Mr. President, I will take but a moment. I ask the courtesy of the Senate to say that, in view of the fact that for the past two months we have had one long doleful and tearful tale on the sugar question to the effect that the planters of the South would be annihilated at one fell swoop, I felt that it would be refreshing, at least, to have the testimony of some others not belonging to that particular class.

I have clipped from a prominent paper published in my State, the Newark Evening News, the statement of Mr. George F. D. Trask, a gentleman whom I know, a man of wealth and large business interests, living in Orange, N. J. He writes to Representative McCOY, thereby putting himself on record as one exception in believing that the sugar interests are not going to be destroyed. Mr. Trask urges that free sugar will advance not only the people's interest but will advance at the same time the interests of the sugar planters. He has bought and invested largely in Louisiana lands in consequence of and in the hope of this step, and he finally says:

I am heartily in favor of free sugar. I think it will be a fine thing for the country as a whole, and that the injury which the present producers claim it threatens to them is grossly exaggerated. I do not believe that it will result in shutting down any plant or factory that ought not to be closed anyhow.

I know that in one case a very large producer has lately added enormously to its cane-producing acreage in anticipation of the reduction or abolition of the duty.

I desire that this shall be known and go on record as the testimony of a capable, ingenious, bright, and successful business man and investor, who is willing to invest his money notwithstanding the calamity howls of the sugar planters.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from New Jersey that I received by mail this morning three or four clippings from newspapers published in the State of Louisiana giving accounts of public sales of certain plantations. I desire to refer them to the Senator that he may in turn refer them to the gentleman whom he has quoted, so that he can be made aware of the fact that he can buy plenty of such land right now.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I shall be very glad to have them; but I will say further, for the enlightenment of the Senator, that even in my Commonwealth I can show him not only 3 or 4 but I can show 44 parcels of farm lands in New Jersey that are offered for sale under the benign and beneficent blessings of the Republican tariff.

THE TARIFF—THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if morning business is closed, I should like to address the Senate for just a few minutes.

On the 15th of this month the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] delivered what I considered a rather sensational address in this Chamber. In it he referred particularly to a circular claimed to have been issued on the 12th day of March, 1893, and read from what he claimed——

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

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

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator from Utah will observe that the Senator from Colorado is not in the Chamber. I do not know whether or not the Senator wishes to go on in his absence.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am only going to give the absolute history and facts. That is something that can not affect the Senator from Colorado in any way. I do not want the Senator to understand that I am going to reflect upon the Senator from Colorado in the least.

The Senator read the circular and stated that it was from the March, 1912, issue of Pearson's Magazine. In order that the facts in relation to this circular may be known to all, I wish to say that I have taken up this question with the American Bankers' Association, for that article stated that the circular emanated from that association. I want briefly now to review the history of this fraudulent circular.

So that there may be no mistake about it, I want to read from the RECORD the statements that were made by the Senator from Colorado, or a part of them.

He began by stating:

President Cleveland was elected, and on the 4th day of March, 1893, took his seat. Eight days afterwards, on the 12th day of March, this circular was sent to national banks in the United States:

"DEAR SIR: The interests of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates, and Treasury notes must be retired and the national-bank notes, upon a gold basis, made the only money. This requires the authorization of $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, and act with other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, as per accompanying form. Use personal influence with Congressmen, and, particularly, let your wishes be known to your Senators."

The Senator then goes on to say:

Then, as now, the votes of Senators seemed to be of supreme importance, perhaps of controlling importance, the House of Representatives being then, as now, too unwieldy and with a majority too great, coming fresh then, as now, from the people, to be influenced in the right direction.

* * * * * * *

That circular acted, as a writer upon the subject has well said, "like a bombshell in a glass factory." A third of the bank notes were to be retired from circulation; in other words, millions of circulating money were for all practical purposes to be destroyed and money made as dear as possible. On the other hand, one-half of all the outstanding loans were to be called in. No enginery which the mind of man can conceive, Mr. President, is so powerful as those two agencies combined for the production of widespread and universal national disaster, and it came. And the interests which to-day are declaring their belief that disaster may result from the enactment of legislation designed to reduce the burdens of taxation may, if it becomes necessary from their point of view, precipitate panic through their control of credits and exchanges. I said that that was a conspiracy. There can be no question about it.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] interrupted and said:

I would ask the Senator particularly if the banks did immediately, and for the reason that they were commanded to do so by the circular, call in one-half of all their loans?

Mr. THOMAS. The bankers retired a good part of their circulation and called in their loans, or a great many of them did.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] then says:

The pamphlet which I have in my possession is an article upon the subject by Allan L. Benson, which appeared in Pearson's Magazine for March, 1912. I shall be very glad to give it to the Senator,

Speaking to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], Mr. LANE, during that speech, also said:

I will say for the information of the various Senators, while I am not taking any part in this discussion, that I heard rumors that there was such a circular in existence, and inquired of a friend of mine who is and was a national banker and did see the circular. He had received such a circular; it did exist; I read it myself, but I regret to say I have forgotten who signed it. It came from New York. I saw that identical circular, and I was assured by this banker that he acted upon it.

You may have that for just what it is worth. You are entirely welcome to the information.

The Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] said:

I did not observe who signed this circular. I did not hear the Senator read the name of the signer.

Mr. THOMAS. I did not give the name of the signer, because there is no signer in the copy I have.

Mr. ROOT. Was this an anonymous circular?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know, but I do not think it was. I think perhaps the Senator knows better than I do where it came from.

I made this statement in answer to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE]:

Mr. President, if the Senator from Colorado does not know the name, and the Senator from Oregon will give us the name of the banker to whom he refers, we can telegraph and find out; perhaps he can remember the name of the gentleman who signed the circular.

Mr. LANE. I must decline to give the name of the banker. He is a friend of mine and is still in the banking business, and I fear that it would be disastrous to him.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator from Oregon is very wise.

The following day I directed a letter to the secretary of the American Bankers' Association, inclosing the statement made by the Senator from Colorado, and asking whether there was any truth in the statement that this circular was issued by the American Bankers' Association, or if the circular was issued and signed by anyone else, so far as he knew. This morning I received a letter from Fred. E. Farnsworth, the general secretary of the American Bankers' Association, which I will read:

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York, May 21, 1913.

Hon. REED SMOOT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Acknowledging your letter of May 19, 1913, and the information contained therein regarding a part of a speech delivered by Senator THOMAS, of Colorado, found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 16, 1913, I am glad, indeed, to be given this opportunity to stamp the circular referred to as a fraud and a dastardly attack reflecting upon the American Bankers' Association and the bankers and financiers of the country. I am familiar with the article referred to, which appeared in Pearson's Magazine of March, 1912, headed "That money difficulty."

We have had several inquiries since March, 1912, concerning the circular mentioned, but have not considered that it was worthy of notice or publicity on the part of the American Bankers' Association. However, now that the matter has been brought up in Congress, I am pleased to furnish you with documentary evidence as to the fraud perpetrated at the time named—1893.

Under separate cover I am sending to you by express, charges prepaid, the proceedings of the American Bankers' Association for the years 1894 and 1896, so that you will have at first hand the original denial of this circular and the action taken in regard thereto.

The controversy starts on page 17 of the proceedings of 1894. A copy of the circular is printed in these proceedings, and you will note that it was unsigned and dated on the Sabbath. You will also note that under the signature of E. H. Pullen, chairman of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, the circular was declared a fraud and an authoritative statement made that it was not issued or countenanced by the American Bankers' Association.

This entire matter was brought to the attention of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, and the chairman of the executive council, Mr. E. H. Pullen, was afterwards, in 1895, president of this association, as well as vice president of the National Bank of the Republic of New York City, well known and respected in this community and now deceased.

In the proceedings of 1896, page 21, you will also find a copy of a communication from W. J. Bryan, which, at that time, was answered by Joseph C. Hendrix, chairman of our executive council and a prominent banker of New York City, as well as a Member of Congress representing this section.

As these two copies of the proceedings are taken from the library of the association and are the only copies we have, you will appreciate their value to us and kindly return them when they shall have answered your purpose.

I trust now that this matter can be placed in its proper light and repudiation given to the attacks made on the banks and bankers of the country and the American Bankers' Association, and I notice with great satisfaction and pleasure your statement proving the assertion of Senator THOMAS untrue regarding the decrease of circulation during the Democratic administration of 1893–1897.

Very truly, yours,
FRED. E. FARNSWORTH,
General Secretary.

Mr. President, I have here the proceedings of the American Bankers' Association for 1894, and also the proceedings of the same association for 1896. On page 17 of the proceedings of 1894 Mr. E. H. Pullen, then chairman of the executive council, in his annual report, referring to this circular, makes this statement:

On the 29th day of March, 1894, we received the following letter addressed to the chairman:

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Little Rock, Ark., March 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR: Herewith I inclose you clipping from the Little Rock Daily Press in their issue of the 24th instant which explains itself. It seems

that Mr. Sovreign, grand master of the Knights of Labor, read what purported to be a circular issued by the American Bankers' Association last March upon which the officials of the two national banks of this city were interviewed with the result as printed.

If our statements are incorrect, will you kindly so indicate in your letter? If it is not objectionable to you, it might be to the advantage of the banks that your reply be published. However, if you would prefer that this should not be done, you can so indicate in your answer.

Very truly, yours,

OSCAR DAVIS, *Cashier.*

In answer to which letter the chairman sent the following telegram:

NEW YORK, *March 29, 1894.*

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Little Rock, Ark.

Your letter 26th with slip received. The American Bankers' Association never issued such circular. It is a fabrication and forgery. March 12, 1893, was Sunday. The association repudiates the circular as a lie out of whole cloth. I write to-day.

He also wrote a letter to said bank under same date, as follows:

"The circular in question was never issued by the American Bankers' Association. It bears no signature and is dated on the Sabbath. It carries in its mandatory language extraordinary suggestions and idiotic theories, the evidence of its falsehood, and no sane man could possibly accept it as genuine. I am very anxious to fasten upon the proper person the responsibility of this false circular. I shall write to Grand Master Sovreign on the subject and demand from him the proof of the genuineness of the circular (which I am sure he can not furnish), or an acknowledgment that he has no proof to offer. It is questionable, however, whether I can trace the lie to the party who originally uttered and published it. I should be glad if the Little Rock Daily Press would publish this letter."

This letter was signed by the chairman, who addressed the following letter under date of March 29, 1894, to—

"J. R. SOVREIGN, Esq.,
"*General Master Workman, Knights of Labor,*
"*Des Moines, Iowa.*

"SIR: At a meeting held at Little Rock, Ark., on Thursday, March 22, 1894, you spoke to a large audience and embodied in your address what you are pleased to call 'The Panic Circular,' which you stated was issued March 12, 1893, by 'The American Bankers' Association.' No such circular was or could be issued by the American Bankers' Association. It carries on its face the evidence of its falsehood. It is unsigned, and dated on the Sabbath. Will you be good enough to inform me what proof you can furnish of your statement and send me one of said circulars, bearing the signature of one or more of the officers of said association. I take it for granted that you satisfied yourself, by careful investigation, as to the authenticity of the said circular before you declared it to have been issued by 'The American Bankers' Association.' Please give me the data you obtained. I also take it for granted that you will cheerfully give as wide publicity to our denial of the genuineness of this circular as you have in the statement that it was issued by this association. Awaiting your reply, I am,

"Very truly, yours, etc."

This letter was signed by the chairman of the council.

Then follows the letter of J. R. Sovreign, grand master workman, dated Des Moines, Iowa, April 4, 1894, in answer to the one addressed to him by the chairman of the council, dated March 29, 1894:

DES MOINES, IOWA, *April 4, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your kind favor of 29th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the circular letter issued in my address at Little Rock, Ark., to which you referred, I cut out of a newspaper or magazine, I do not now remember which; I carried it in my pocket for two or three months and never referred to it in any public way except at Little Rock, and by mere incident I happened to think of it and took it from my pocket and read it to the audience, and after the meeting I turned it over to the city press of Little Rock to copy, at their request. I saw the circular in several newspapers about the time it first appeared to the public, and I did not know until I received your letter that its authenticity was questioned. The circular does not bear the signature of anyone. I assure you that I have no desire to misquote any person or association, and your statement that that circular is false will be accepted by me, and I will notify the press of Little Rock that the authenticity of the circular is denied by your association, and at the earliest possible time I will return to Little Rock and in a public address will correct the statement. I am of the opinion that the place to correct an error is where the error is made; therefore, in justice to your association, I will return to Little Rock and make the correction from that place and in my criticisms of our national banking system I will confine myself to the law and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS, and concerning the cause of the recent panic I will use some private letters from leading lights in financial circles, the originals of which I have in my possession.

Thanking you very heartily for calling my attention to the error made at Little Rock and pledging you all possible reparation at my hands, I am,

Respectfully, yours, J. R. SOVREIGN, *G. M. W.*

Mr. Pullen, as chairman of the executive council on April 10, 1894, addressed this letter to Henry W. Ford, secretary:

NEW YORK, *April 10, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: The following circular has appeared during the last year in a number of newspapers:

"Issued March 12, 1893, by American Bankers' Association to all national banks.

"DEAR SIR: The interest of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates, and Treasury notes must be retired, and national-bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, as per accompanying form. Use personal influence with Congressmen, and particularly let your wishes be known to your Senators. The future life of national banks, as fixed and safe investments, depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of Government legal-tender notes and silver coinage."

You will observe that the circular is unsigned, and dated on the Sabbath. The association never issued the said circular and is not responsible for it.

Its language is the very best evidence of its falsehood as purporting to have been issued by the American Bankers' Association.

E. H. PULLEN,
Chairman Executive Council.
HENRY W. FORD,
Secretary.

Mr. Pullen continued:

The attention of the chairman was called, in last June, to United States Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 192, dated May 2, 1894, said document being a memorial signed by John Cowdon, introduced by Senator Palmer, of Illinois, and finally ordered to be printed. In this document, printed by the United States Public Printer and mailed to all parts of our country, franked by United States officials—in this document that has been so freely and industriously circulated that the edition was soon exhausted—is incorporated the same fraudulent circular and attributed to the bankers' association, the word "American" being omitted.

Under date of June 18, 1894, the following letter was addressed by the chairman to the United States Senator who introduced the said memorial:

"Hon. JOHN M. PALMER,
"*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

"DEAR SIR: I have been handed copy of memorial (Misc. Doc. No. 192) signed by John Cowdon, presented by you to the Senate on or about May 2, ultimo, in which is incorporated on pages 2 and 3 a bulletin said to have been issued by the American Bankers' Association on March 12, 1893, and called the 'Panic Bulletin.'

"I inclose circular of the American Bankers' Association, dated April 10, 1894, which explains itself.

"Do you not think it would be a simple act of justice to the American Bankers' Association that this denial should be given the same publicity in the Senate as the memorial containing the false and fraudulent bulletin?

"Respectfully, yours,

"CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL."

No reply has been made by said Senator to this letter, and after waiting a reasonable time for his answer we submitted the matter to Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix, Member of Congress from New York, coupled with our request that he would, in behalf of the American Bankers' Association, deny the authenticity of this circular and denounce it in suitable terms. Mr. Hendrix kindly complied with our request, as shown by the following quotation from his speech delivered in the House of Representatives on June 22, 1894:

"Mr. Chairman, I beg to avail myself of the privilege granted in this debate to nail a falsehood and expose a forgery.

"The following circular has appeared in a number of newspapers:

"ISSUED MARCH 12, 1893, BY AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO ALL NATIONAL BANKS.

"'DEAR SIR: The interests of national banks require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates, and Treasury notes must be retired and national bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans.

"'Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, as per accompanying form. Use personal influence with Congressmen, and particularly let your wishes be known to your Senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of Government legal-tender notes and silver coinage.

"'In Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 192 the same circular is printed with the word "American" omitted. The appearance of the circular in the literature of Congress has attracted the attention of the officers of the American Bankers' Association, and they request me to give public notice in this House that the circular was never issued by the American Bankers' Association; that it purports to be issued under the date of March 12, 1893, which was a Sunday; that the document, although repeated in print, never has a signature, and that "its mandatory language, extraordinary suggestions, and idiotic theories" stamp it as a fraud and a falsehood.'"

We shall take no further notice of this transparent forgery and falsehood.

We think we have exhausted all reasonable effort to expose this falsehood and forgery and to discover its author; but he, like his paternal ancestor, the Father of Lies, is invisible.

That is the report which was made by Mr. Pullen, chairman of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, in their conference held in the year 1894.

It came up again in the proceedings of the National Bankers' Association in the year 1896, and I wish to refer to those proceedings and read from them. The chairman of the executive council in making his annual report said:

The spurious circular alleged to have been issued on March 12, 1893, by the American Bankers' Association to all the officers of the association has continued its rounds, and in correspondence the officers of the association have repeatedly denounced it as a fraud and a forgery, and have sent to all persons making inquiry the following circular, signed by the chairman of the executive council, now president of this association, and by the former secretary of the association, and circulated through the Associated Press on April 10, 1894.

I ask that this circular be printed without reading, because it incorporates exactly the same circular that was given before.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and that will be done.

The matter referred to is as follows:

DEAR SIR: The following circular has appeared during the last year in a number of newspapers:

ISSUED MARCH 12, 1893, BY AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO ALL NATIONAL BANKS.

DEAR SIR: The interests of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates, and Treasury notes must be retired and national-bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, as per accompanying form. Use personal influence with Congressmen, and particularly let your wishes to known to your Senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of Government legal-tender notes and silver coinage.

Mr. SMOOT. Under date of January 11, 1896, Mr. E. H. Pullen received from W. J. Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebr., the following communication:

My attention has been called to the following circular which, it is alleged, was sent out by your association on or about the 12th day of March, 1893. I do not, of course, desire to ask for any papers which were confidential or which you are not willing to publish, but since the inclosed letter has been published as coming from your association I would be glad to have an admission or denial sufficiently broad to cover any letter of similar import.

Yours, very truly, W. J. BRYAN.

Under date of January 15, 1896, the following reply was given:

Hon. W. J. BRYAN, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

DEAR SIR: In response to your letter of January 11, inclosing typewritten copy of a circular purporting to emanate from the American Bankers' Association, under date of March 12, 1893, I beg to inclose you an official denial of its authenticity.

Very respectfully, JOS. C. HENDRIX,
Chairman Executive Council.

Mr. Bryan apparently accepted the official denial as conclusive, and so far as we know has made no use of the fraudulent circular.

At a meeting of the executive council, held March 11, 1896, in New York City, the following declaration was made by unanimous vote:

Then follows a denial of the authenticity of the circular, and I will not take the time of the Senate to read the same.

Mr. President, the authenticity of the circular has been denied by the American Bankers' Association every time it has been brought to their attention, and denied in the strongest possible terms. I think if our Democratic brethren had believed the American Bankers' Association was the author of the circular or responsible for its circulation they would have referred to it in every campaign in the United States since 1896. But the thing was dead until Mr. Allen resurrected the forgery and published it in Pearson's Magazine. Then from that magazine article it was brought into this Chamber and referred to as evidence in support of a certain contention.

It is true the Senator from Colorado stated that he did not know whether the circular was signed by anyone or not, but he believed that it was. I am not going to say one word against his action in bringing it into the Chamber, for it has given me a chance, at least, to record in the Senate of the United States the facts showing exactly what happened respecting this circular and the false and the fraudulent attempt to impress the people of this country with the belief that the American Bankers' Association, an association not only composed of representatives of the national banks of the country but the State banks as well, was the author of this fraudulent circular.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the occasion of my remarks the other day, which, among other things, resulted in the production of the circular to which the Senator from Utah has just referred, was the assertion a few days before then by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], in substance, that all attempts to enact the Democratic financial policy—I think that was the expression used—into legislation had resulted in industrial disaster; and he made specific reference to the Wilson bill of 1894 and the panic conditions which that bill was held responsible for.

My purpose in replying was to emphasize the fact that long before that bill had been formulated, long before it had become a law, the panic of 1893, as it was called, had occurred and had practically run its course, and that it was a bankers' panic produced for the purpose of relieving the statutes of the United States of an obnoxious law known as the Sherman silver-purchasing act.

In support of that contention I referred to an article which appeared in Pearson's Magazine of date March, 1912, which contained this circular and which discussed some of the consequences of the panic which was then inaugurated. That magazine has one of the largest circulations in the country. It is an old magazine. It is financially a responsible magazine. It is one which justly commands the attention and the interest of the readers of public and current topics throughout the land.

March, 1912, preceded by 15 months the occasion of my reference to that letter. During that time I saw no denial of its authenticity, notwithstanding the fact it had circulated broadcast over the country under the sanction of the proprietors of that magazine.

I referred to it in connection with a number of other circumstances that I intended to speak about, but I did not do so at that time because of the desire of my associates on this side of the Chamber to reach a vote upon the pending question as soon as convenient, but to which I shall refer more at length hereafter.

When I was asked what signature the circular bore, as stated by the Senator from Utah, I could not answer that any signature was attached to it. I gave it as it appeared in the magazine, and I am not conscious of having charged it upon the American Bankers' Association. I did say in substance that it was a part of the conspiracy, because I called it so, to produce such a condition of business distress and disaster as would lead to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

During the discussion the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE], who I believe to be absolutely worthy of credence, a Member of this honorable body, made the statement that he had seen that identical circular in the year 1893. I referred to the fact that it had reached my knowledge during the course of the debates at the special session of Congress in 1893, called by the President for the purpose of securing and which resulted in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

Now, Mr. President, one thing is certain—at least I think it is certain—that this circular, from some source, did make its appearance in the year 1893. The fact that the date falls upon Sunday is, to my mind, immaterial. It may be that nobody was responsible for it; it may be that it was designed to carry out and effectuate a fraudulent purpose; but it did in fact appear in that year.

I have a letter from a man by the name of A. E. Beebe, who lives at Niles, Mich., and who writes me that it was called to his attention in 1893. This letter bears date the 18th of March, 1913.

In 1900 a small volume was published in the city of Chicago entitled "Business without money," by William Henry Van Ornum, Ph. D., and on page 30 of that work appears this identical circular. To what extent this book has had circulation I do not know, but I do know that it was then current in book form, and was not denied, or if its authenticity was challenged after thus appearing, the fact has not been brought to my attention.

I have yet to be convinced—although perhaps that is a matter of no concern to anyone but myself—that this circular did not in some way form a part and parcel of the general purpose to force public opinion and the hands of the Congress of the United States in the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law.

I do not care to say anything more about this at present, Mr. President, except to renew the statement that before Congress adjourns I shall attempt to prove or to establish step by step the great truth that the panic of 1893 was as completely dissociated from the Wilson bill of 1894 as anything could be, and also that the panic was brought about by concerted action between the great financial powers of this country and the then so-called Democratic administration.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I do not know how it was with other Senators, but the impression which was made upon me by the speech of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] was that there were two reasons for the panic of 1893. One was this circular letter; the other, that through this letter the national-bank note circulation was reduced and that the bankers of this country had followed out the instructions of the circular.

I say, Mr. President, without hesitation, that the circular is a fraud and was never issued by the American Bankers' Association. I also say without hesitation that the national-bank note circulation of this country increased from the year 1891 up to and including the year 1897. There was not a single year during that time when it did not increase. As I called attention to it the other day, I want to call attention to it now.

The circulation in 1891 was $162,220,646; in 1892 it was $167,271,517; in 1893 it was $174,600,786; in 1894 it was $200,718,200; in 1895 it was $206,903,601; and in 1896 it was $215,168,122.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I do not think the Senator from Utah will contend that this great volume of constantly increasing notes was in circulation during the year 1893 or during the year 1894. On the contrary, he knows, as does every

citizen who was then living, that there was a constantly contracting circulating medium. There are more ways to retire circulation than one; and one of them is to pile it up in the vaults of the banks. The Senator knows, as does every contemporary of his who was living at the time, that the depositors of money in the banks and entitled to it could not get it out, and that the clearing house in New York, in violation of the law, had resort to the issuance of clearing-house certificates for the purpose of supplying the want of money with which to transact the business of the country.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator is wrong.

Mr. THOMAS. And while that circular, of whose spurious character the Senator says he is convinced, may have some earmarks of a fraud, it certainly outlined the situation as it afterwards developed; because there is no time in the history of this Nation when money was so difficult to obtain as it was then, when the value of debts increased appallingly, when ruin and bankruptcy and disaster attended the business of the country as they did during that frightful period in which the Senator now, years afterwards, complacently assures us that the national-bank circulation was actually expanding.

Mr. SMOOT. Is the Senator through?

Mr. THOMAS. I am not.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought the Senator was through.

Mr. THOMAS. I will yield if the Senator desires to interrupt me.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator is not through, I will wait until he concludes.

Mr. THOMAS. I will give way to the Senator.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado a question right here for my own information. Does the Senator himself believe that the American Bankers' Association ever sent out such a circular?

Mr. THOMAS. I have never said so; but I believe that that circular was issued at the time from some source that was connected with the general purpose of bringing about a repeal of the statute.

Mr. McCUMBER. Can the Senator imagine that any society supposed to have the intelligence of the American Bankers' Association, with their vast numbers, would have been guilty of so simple and so unbusinesslike an act, even had they been so criminally inclined? Would it not be so foolish to send out a circular of that kind that the Senator could scarcely conceive of a possibility of its being done?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, yes, Mr. President; I can conceive of an association desiring to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law doing a great many things; and while I am casting no imputation upon individual bankers, I expect hereafter to show the meeting of some of the members of this association, shortly after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, with the Treasurer of the United States and with the Secretary of the Treasury, outlining a system or a plan—I care not what you call it—which broke in full force shortly afterwards. It was accentuated by the suspension of silver coinage by the Indian mints in June, which was the straw that broke the camel's back and accelerated the tremendous disaster of that year.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado asked me the question whether I did not know that the national bank-note circulation was held in the vaults of the banks and was not put in circulation by the banks in 1893 and in 1894. National-bank notes were not counted as a part of the reserve required to be held by national banks. Mr. President, national banks do not take out note circulation and pay an amount equal to 2 per cent interest on it unless they are going to put the notes in circulation. No bank in this country would be so foolish as to have a note circulation and put the circulation in their bank vaults when they were compelled to pay an amount equal to 2 per cent interest on it. The mere proposition on its face can not be true. A man standing at the head of a national bank and who would do such a thing would not be worthy of the position as teller in a bank.

I was going to ask the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] the same question that was asked him by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

Mr. THOMAS. Do you want the question answered the second time?

Mr. SMOOT. Well, I was going to ask the Senator if he now believed that that circular was issued by any responsible person in the United States?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; I do.

Mr. SMOOT. I am glad I secured a direct answer from the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator could have got it at any time by asking the question. I have never sought to evade a question of the Senator; at least, I hope I have not.

Mr. SMOOT. But does the Senator think that any responsible man or anyone who has any influence at all in the financial affairs of the Government would issue such a circular and not sign it?

Mr. THOMAS. I think that when the money power of this country makes up its mind to carry out its purposes it is capable of doing whatever is necessary to accomplish its end. That is my opinion, and the history of the country proves it, Mr. President.

The Senator is somewhat inclined not to accept, at least at its full currency value, my assertion that this money was not in circulation—I mean this tremendous bank-note issue for which the Senator says the banks paid the munificent sum of 2 per cent—but the Senator can not deny the fact that there never was such a time of currency stringency in the history of this country as that from the spring of 1893 until the latter part of 1894. Where was this money, if the banks did not have it concealed? Did the people borrow it and then stuff it in their boots? Where was it?

Mr. SMOOT. No; they did not borrow it——

Mr. THOMAS. It was not in circulation and a man could not borrow it; you could not get a cent for love or money; you could not borrow $5 upon a $20 gold piece.

The Senator has referred to the lack of business involved in paying 2 per cent upon a money issue and then not loaning it out, but think, Mr. President, of the enormous profit that comes after the purpose is accomplished for which the stringency is created.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Colorado yields too much to the Senator from Utah in admitting that national banks pay 2 per cent on their circulation.

Mr. THOMAS. I am quite willing to make it anything; I have got the everlasting fact behind me that there never was such a stringency at a time when it is claimed there was an increase in circulation.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The national banks do not pay a tax of 2 per cent. The tax upon the bank currency of the country, as I recall, is one-half of 1 per cent, and not 2 per cent.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the Senator [Mr. SMOOT] refers to the interest on the bonds.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] argued that the bankers would hardly be willing to pay 2 per cent on their currency and then allow it to lie idle. The fact is that they do not pay 2 per cent; they pay one-half of 1 per cent, and they receive the interest on the bonds which they deposit to secure their currency.

Mr. THOMAS. The establishment of the gold standard through the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law brought its harvest of fortunes to these gentlemen manyfold in the succeeding years.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am in full accord with the Senator that during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 the conditions in this country were most distressing, and I want to say to the Senator now that if he and his Democratic colleagues pass the House tariff bill without any changes, and if the same conditions existed in Europe to day that existed in 1893, you would have the same conditions among the working people of the United States as existed then.

The Senator says that the banks put the money in their vaults. I want to refer him to the published statements of many of the banks in this country during that period. They will show that many of them had scarcely 5 per cent of their deposits in cash in their vaults. It is true that the people were scared; it is true that they withdrew their money; it is true that it was hoarded; and the deposit boxes in every bank which had them were filled with hoarded money placed in boxes rather than deposited with the banks. The Senator ought to know that fact.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah is not only an apostle, but a prophet. He now prophesies a recurrence of the same unfortunate conditions into which this country entered in 1893 and continued in a long course of travail if the Democratic Party dares to keep its plighted faith to the people.

Mr. SMOOT. Well, that is a question.

Mr. THOMAS. I tell him that if his prophecy proves correct it will be because the same interests and influences operating through the same methods will again reproduce the disaster of 1893; and I interpret his prophecy as being made perhaps upon information that, in order to get rid of or make unpopular a law which is designed to shift the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the consumers to the wealth of the country, the successful tactics of 1893 will be repeated, and then, perhaps 20 years from now, another Senator from Utah will rise in his seat and make a similar prediction when

the burden again becomes so heavy that the people refuse longer to bear it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want the Senator to be accurate in quoting what I say, and I want him to mark what I say specifically, because I am ready to stand by it. If history is to repeat itself, I have no question what the result will be, and I am willing to be judged by it. If the Senator is right, I shall be only too pleased to acknowledge it; and if he is wrong, then I think that he ought to do the same.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say a word?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. I will mark carefully what the Senator says, because I think he speaks not only as a Senator, but semi-officially.

Mr. SMOOT. Well, Mr. President, so far as any information is at my command, it comes from no different source than the one from which the Senator gets his; but I have read the history of this country; I have studied it; I have seen that certain causes have brought about certain results; and I believe they will do so again. I say this—and I do not hesitate to say it with all the power at my command—that if conditions in Europe were the same to-day as they were in 1893 we could look for a panic in this country shortly after the tariff bill became a law. I say it without a question of doubt in my mind. Am I wrong? Perhaps I am; and, if I am, I will only too gladly acknowledge it when the demonstration has been made.

The Senator refers to the question of the Democrats living up to their plighted faith with the people. Did the Democrats say in the platform at Baltimore that they were going to have free wool? Did they not indorse the House bill revising the tariff in which a duty on wool was provided? Yet the present House of Representatives has passed a bill placing wool on the free list. Is that living up to the pledges of the party to the western people? I might go on and enumerate other instances of the same kind, but I do not want to enter this discussion from a political standpoint. I simply brought this matter to the attention of the Senate this morning so that the facts may be known to the country. I know it is very, very popular, I might say, for men in public life to berate the endeavors of men who stand at the head of the great industries and the banks of this country, but the day will come when it will not be so popular. I believe that they are just as loyal, just as patriotic, and just as good American citizens as many of the men who berate them upon the platform and in their lecture courses in this country. I do not say that they are all angels; I do not say that they are all honest; but I do say, taking them as a class of men, taking them as a whole, that they are just as good American citizens and will sacrifice just as much for this country as many other people who profess so much and do so little.

Mr. THOMAS. I think, Mr. President, they ought to sacrifice a good deal more. I think that their atonement will only be complete when their sacrifices equal the extent of their exploitation of the consuming and producing masses of the country.

The Senator appeals to history now in support of his assertion that hard times are ahead of us provided conditions in Europe change. I think I state his proposition correctly. If not, I hope he will correct me.

The Senator is a student of history. He is a very industrious man. His power of persistent effort and accomplishment has always commanded my admiration. But the Senator has read history in vain if he has so read it as to conclude that industrial convulsions have been consequent upon tariff reform. It is not the modification of tariff schedules, it is not the reduction of taxes upon the people, that have ever operated as a cause of panic, and they never will. Every panic in the history of this Nation has proceeded from other causes than the one which is always assigned afterwards as a basis of prophecy of what is to come by those who fear a change in those laws which confer privileges upon some and burdens upon others.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I should like to suggest that he is not strictly accurate in stating that panics are always attributed to that cause. I do not think the panic of 1907 was attributed to that cause.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me ask the Senator just to wait and give these panic-prophesying gentlemen time and he will learn from them that the panic of 1907 was based upon an apprehension that President Taft would be defeated in 1912. [Laughter.] There is no question but that these gentlemen have other arrows in their quivers to be used hereafter. Yet it is just as logical to attribute the panic of 1893 or the panic of 1873 to disturbances consequent upon attempted tariff reform as it is now to make these predictions of coming disaster and base them upon the same cause.

If we must continue with the present system, which has already resulted in transferring to a few thousand people control of 80 per cent of the property of this Nation, until the rest of it shall also be transferred or absorbed, I do not know but that such a panic would be preferable. I am not afraid of it; and even if I were, Mr. President, I should stand here advocating a change in the present fiscal system of the Nation. You gentlemen promised to make it in 1908. You did not do it.

Talk about hearings! The Republican Party had its hearings upon the Payne-Aldrich bill. They not only heard, but they listened. They not only listened, but they practically allowed these great interests to write their own items and their own schedules in that bill. When they did it they wrote also "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin" upon the banquet walls of the party; and when, in November of last year, the people had an opportunity to say what they thought of your antipanic-producing tariff they spoke so loudly that only the murmur of the State of Utah and the State of Vermont survived it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, am I mistaken in my recollection that the President of the United States has recently said that he belongs to a minority party, and that the result of the last election was not a Democratic victory?

Mr. THOMAS. He said it was not a Democratic victory in the sense that we obtained a majority; but will the Senator say that the Progressive-Roosevelt bolt was an indorsement of the Payne-Aldrich bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. They certainly were in favor of protection.

Mr. THOMAS. That is not the question. Will the Senator say that the Bull Moose vote was a vote which favored or indorsed the Payne-Aldrich bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. They certainly never favored or indorsed the Democratic policy.

Mr. THOMAS. That does not answer the question. As a matter of fact, their platform, and the Senator well knows it, denounced that enactment just as we have denounced it. Moreover, gentlemen upon the other side, gentlemen belonging to the Republican Party, who voted perhaps for Mr. Taft himself, did not lend the sanction of their approval to the iniquity which is known throughout the country and abhorred as the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

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

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator expect and believe that the present tariff bill will meet the commendation of the Bull Moose Party of which he has spoken?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know. The Democratic Party has never associated with the Bull Moose Party. The Senator from Wyoming used to be in close association with its members. He can answer the question, probably, better than I.

Mr. WARREN. That is the first disavowal I have heard, and the Senator has my thanks for it.

Mr. THOMAS. Is it?

Mr. WARREN. It is the first one.

Mr. THOMAS. It will not be the last.

Mr. WARREN. I hope not.

Mr. THOMAS. No; it will not be the last. The Democratic Party is a party that tries to take care of itself, and it has manifested a good deal of vitality.

Mr. WARREN. Still, when the Senator disavows the Bull Moose Party, and goes back to the election, he has to admit that he is a member of a minority party, and that it was the minority of the Republic that gave its consent to the kind of a tariff bill that the Senator proposes; and, if I am not mistaken, that minority will grow smaller when they come to appreciate the results of that tariff bill, if it ever passes.

Mr. THOMAS. God knows it will never get so small as the minority party that the Senator represents. That is absolutely impossible. It is now a negative quantity. I have great admiration for the Progressive Party myself. It represents a protest against the influences that have so long controlled and dominated the great Republican Party in this Nation—that have turned it away from its purposes and objects and made it the political ally and slave of those enormous interests and institutions that control every department of industry and dominate every opportunity of the American citizen.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate resolution 66, authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to hold hearings. It

has been on the calendar for some time, and I should like to have it disposed of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate resolution 66——

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to have the resolution first read.

Mr. OWEN. It has been reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and also by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 66), as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make investigations of banking and currency matters and to compile and prepare statistics relative thereto, such as may be necessary, and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof, and for this purpose they are authorized to sit, by subcommittee or otherwise, during the sessions of the Senate, or recesses thereof, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, and to employ such stenographic and clerical assistance, or otherwise, as may be necessary, the expense of such investigation to be paid for from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to pay for such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. The word "otherwise" was stricken out, I think.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And the word "clerical" was stricken out.

Mr. OWEN. The word "clerical" was stricken out, also.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary has simply read the resolution as proposed. There are several amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I do not propose to enter an objection to this resolution, and yet I should like a little information. I notice the resolution provides that the committee may sit at such times and places as in its judgment may be deemed necessary. That means that it may go to Europe, I suppose, or to Africa, or to the Orient; that it may sit in this country or in any other country and take testimony. Am I correct in that?

Mr. OWEN. I assume the Senator recognizes the fact that the language follows the usual form.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am not quite sure on that point.

Mr. OWEN. Then I will reassure the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. I recall the fact that not long ago we had a very industrious commission that traveled the world over, and spent a very large amount of money, and made a report, and collected a very valuable library, and that a bill was introduced as a result of that very expensive investigation and unanimously reported; but the bill has received scant consideration on the part of the Senate. Now is the entire ground to be gone over again and several hundred thousand dollars more used, or can the Senator give us some reasonable degree of assurance that there will be a more economical investigation than the one that was made?

Mr. OWEN. I can give that assurance to the Senator without any breach of confidence.

Mr. GALLINGER. Can the Senator, supplementing the question I asked him a few days ago, give us a reasonable degree of assurance that after we get through with this troublesome tariff bill the work of the session will probably end; or are we to have an illy matured and hastily constructed currency bill to struggle with here during the latter months of the summer?

Mr. OWEN. The Senator is asking a good many varieties of questions in one remark. In the first place, he desires to know what will be done by the Congress of the United States after the tariff bill is disposed of. With my limited knowledge I am unable to inform the Senator on that point.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is it the Senator's purpose to introduce and press for consideration at this session a currency measure?

Mr. OWEN. When this matter came up before I stated to the Senator what are my personal views with regard to it. I am not authorized to speak for anyone except myself.

Mr. GALLINGER. I notice the Senator has been in consultation with the President on this subject more or less frequently; has he not?

Mr. OWEN. I decline to submit to a cross-examination upon my relations with the President.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I think we have gotten all the light we can get on this question.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator a question. I have been very much struck by one remarkable fact. For years past the Senators on the other side of the Chamber have been very insistent that there should be legislation to reform the currency. I think there has been a remarkable unanimity on that side——

Mr. GALLINGER. And our Democratic friends did not come to our rescue.

Mr. BACON. That may be true; but we are proposing to do so now. I have not stated my proposition. I said there had been the most remarkable and noted unanimity, not simply of opinion but of expression, on the Republican side of this Chamber, that the matter ought not to be delayed. The thing that has struck me as very remarkable is that in public utterance in this Chamber, and in private expression in personal interviews, it has been apparent to my mind that the Senators on the other side have all at once become opposed to any immediate action in regard to this matter. Now, why is that? I should like the Senator to tell me what has brought about that change of opinion on the part of Republican Senators.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator desires to apply that to me, I disclaim any purpose of that kind on my part. A few days ago the Senator took me to task and read me a very pleasant little lecture on the importance of Senators remaining here and performing public business. The Senator will, if he gives the matter a moment's consideration——

Mr. BACON. No; I certainly did not apply that to the Senator from New Hampshire, because he is one of the most regular in attendance of Senators on either side of this Chamber.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was about to remark on that; and I regretted that the Senator's language did seem to apply directly to me because I had suggested that I thought we ought not to be kept here until winter time, sweating ourselves over a currency bill that is not going to become a law at this session, and everybody knows it.

Mr. BACON. I do not know it; I want to say that to the Senator. If my views have any influence or prevail, we will have it at the present session. As I said the other day, if this matter is of the importance that the business men say to us it is, and that our Republican brethren for the last six or eight years have been urging upon us it is, I think we certainly ought not to delay in the effort to give them the relief which they say is required.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will join the Senator from Georgia in any reasonable effort, at any reasonable time, to secure currency legislation. I think the Senator is right in the suggestion that we ought to have currency legislation at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will pardon me for just a moment. I want to say to the Senator from New Hampshire the statement is made, and is very frequently repeated, that our present financial system is one which puts the business community in constant danger and peril, because of the inability of those who have the direction of our financial matters and our business operations to meet great emergencies, and no man can tell when those emergencies will arise. If that be true, can there be any greater duty devolving upon the Congress of the United States than the duty to enter upon legislation which will guard against such a danger as that? And, as I said the other day, should the question of a little personal inconvenience on the part of Senators stand in the way of the performance of so great and so urgent a duty as that?

Mr. GALLINGER. It has always seemed to me, Mr. President, that the necessity for this legislation has been considerably exaggerated. I do not think that because of our currency system we have had the cataclysms in the business world that some people are in the habit of suggesting. Yet doubtless we can improve our currency system, and I am quite in favor of the effort being made at the proper time.

I regret that I have taken so much time. I shall not object to the Senator's resolution. It is a proper one, and I have no doubt the money will be wisely expended in getting information which we all desire to have.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSON. As a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I think I can safely say that the Republican members of that committee are anxious to proceed with financial legislation at this session. Several bills have been introduced and are before the committee, one of them being the product of the Monetary Commission, but the Republican members of the committee are unable to move any faster than the Democratic members of the committee will allow them to move. We are ready to go on with this matter of financial legislation, and will take it up as speedily as possible.

I want further to say that while a bill has been introduced, and is pending before the committee, to establish and create a national currency association—a single central association for the entire country—I understand our friends on the other side can not approve of this, because the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore condemned it. They propose instead of one central currency association to have fifteen, or from a dozen to twenty, but in all other respects, as I understand, they practically adopt the plan of the Monetary Commission. In other words, the plan is to segregate and separate the matters into from a dozen to fifteen or twenty currency associations, but otherwise the associations are to be on the line prescribed and outlined in the report of the Monetary Commission and in the bill that was prepared by that commission and introduced in Congress.

Now, such a bill as I have indicated has been introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. I want to say to the chairman of the committee and to the members on the other side of the Chamber that we Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee are ready to proceed with that work immediately and to go at it faithfully and to the best of our ability.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning hour has closed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I trust the Senator from Oklahoma may have action upon his resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the question will be taken on the amendments reported by the committee. The first amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 11, strike out the words "and clerical" before the word "assistance."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, before this resolution is passed by the Senate I should like to say a few words.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] has declared that the original Aldrich plan provided for a great central reserve association with 16 branch organizations or associations, and he intimates that the Democratic Party is now prepared to abandon the central organization and to establish the regional system by practically creating 16 independent reserve associations in the banking zones covered by the branch associations of the Aldrich bill.

I wish to say a word to the Senator from Oklahoma, who leads this committee, and suggest to him that that committee should seriously consider not the question of the economic division of the country into certain banking zones and creating in each zone a reserve association, such associations numbering 16 or 17 in all, but that it should consider the wisdom of following in the banking organization the organization of our Government, which consists of independent States, 48 in number, bound together by a union as federated States.

I wish to call the Senator's attention to the importance of organizing these reserve associations within the boundaries of each individual State, one in each State, so that in such reserve associations can be grouped not only the national banks in that State but the State banks in the State, and then the system they shall organize will cover a federation of the various State reserve associations in such a way as to make their union effective in the prevention of the interruption of interstate exchange and of national panics.

I wish, in this connection, to call the Senator's attention to the fact that one-half of the deposits of this country are in the State banks, that about one half of the loans made by banks in this country are the loans of State banks, and that we may perfect our national banking system so that it may be the most perfect in the world and yet, if we leave the other half of the banking system organized under State laws in an imperfect condition, we will fail of the accomplishment of that which we desire, and it will be in the power of the State banks, through inefficient administration and inefficient management, to embroil not only themselves in difficulties but the entire national banking system.

If we will organize a reserve association in each State we can invite the State banks to come into those associations, giving them equal privileges as to the issue of emergency currency, a power which they desire, conditioned upon their complying with the national laws regarding the relation of capital to deposits and the relation of reserves to deposits.

Thus we can, through this persuasive power, secure the precautions that will insure good banking upon the part of the State banks—such precautions as we deem essential regarding the national banks. Each State reserve association will be organized, of course, to prevent local panics, for it will unionize all the banks of the State for their prevention, and so mass together the reserves of the banks, both National and State, within the boundaries of the State as to transfer those reserves to the point of attack, just as the militia itself is mobilized for a similar purpose.

Then we can, by a system of federation of the State reserve associations, analogous to that of the National Government, have a great central organization, to be called a banking board or banking commission, and by a gradual process bring the State reserve associations in such communion as to make them absolutely effective in the prevention of interstate panics and the interruption of interstate exchange.

It seems to me that such a system is eminently democratic in character, and it likens the economic system of banking to that of our system of government, maintaining the autonomy of each State complete in itself, associating all the banks of each State together for mutual protection and support, and yet facilitating their union for national and interstate purposes.

I have regretted very much of late to see that in every announcement regarding the possible action of the committee of the Democratic House attention seems to be directed in the line of the creation of economic zones regardless of State boundaries, instead of the preservation of the political zones now existing as sovereign States. I do not believe that such an organization is democratic in character. I believe that its tendency is toward an absorbing nationalism, which will still further weaken the autonomy of the States.

I believe that by following the analogy of our system of government and making the administration of our economics and our banking harmonize with our system of government in the maintenance of State lines as to the creation of economic and financial zones we will strengthen our system of government, we will preserve the autonomy of the States, and strengthen that system of cooperation which, I am glad to say, is gradually increasing, a cooperation which on matters of mutual interest is now being so generally indulged between the Nation, the Union of the States, on the one hand, and the individual States upon the other.

It was not my purpose, Mr. President, to speak so long, but I found it impossible to express what I had to say in fewer words. I do trust that the Senator from Oklahoma will at the very initiative give some consideration to this view, for if we get headed in the other direction, the direction in which, I am sorry to say, the House committee seems to tend, we will, in my judgment, accomplish the creation of a system not so democratic in form, not so inclined to preserve the autonomy of the States, not so serviceable in the exercise of State powers as to purely domestic banking and exchange and of the national powers regarding interstate exchange as a branch of interstate commerce.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, being a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency I desire to say that I am perfectly willing to do whatever the best interests of the public service require. My judgment is that a Senator or a Representative in Congress can do better work if he concentrates his attention upon one important measure at a time. I think the revision of the tariff that is now proposed is a most important measure, and it is of such importance that it ought to command the most careful consideration and the most industrious effort of every Member of the Senate.

When that is through, when that work has been completed, if we have the time and strength to enter upon another piece of legislation I am perfectly willing to do it, but I do not think it would be wise to undertake to carry along tariff legislation and currency legislation at the same time. I think while the chairman of the committee is disposed to push the matter with as reasonable expedition as possible he has pursued a very wise course in not insisting upon the immediate consideration of a currency bill while the tariff bill is before us and commanding our attention.

I do not pretend to be an expert in financial matters. I have an impression that the evils which are complained of must arise from the banking system more than the currency system, and that a few changes in the banking system could be made and then the country would not suffer if Congress took a considerable time to study any contemplated changes in our currency laws.

I felt like I wanted to make this statement because of other statements that have been made by members of the committee, with which I agree in the main but not completely.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the second amendment of the committee.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 11, after the word "assistance," insert "at a cost not to exceed $1 a printed page."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 2, after the word "printing," to strike out "and binding"; and in line 3, before

the word "use," to strike out the word "its" and insert "the," and after the word "use" to insert the words "of the committee."

Mr. OWEN. After the word "Senate," on the first line of page 2, I move to strike out the remainder of the resolution in the following words:

And the committee is authorized to pay for such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

The committee will not expect to have any occasion for that part of the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. I understood the Senator to say that on page 1, line 12, the words "or otherwise" were to be stricken out.

Mr. OWEN. That is right.

Mr. SMOOT. The Secretary has not reported that as an amendment, and it is not so marked in the printed resolution.

Mr. OWEN. On page 1, line 12, after the words "at a cost not to exceed $1 a printed page," I move to strike out the words "or otherwise."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRISTOW. May I inquire of the Senator from Oklahoma if striking out the clause on page 2 will prevent the committee from having the hearings or the information collected printed in document form for the use of the committee?

Mr. OWEN. The Secretary of the Senate has the right to have any binding done that may be required by the committee.

Mr. BRISTOW. I did not want the committee to be foreclosed from having the hearings printed and bound in the usual way.

Mr. OWEN. No; it is not intended to prevent the binding in the usual way.

Mr. GALLINGER. For the purpose of getting rid of unnecessary language, I call the attention of the Senator to lines 7 and 8, the words "by subcommittee or otherwise." It is provided in lines 2 and 3 that the investigation shall be conducted by subcommittee or otherwise. I move, after the word "sit," in line 7, to strike out the words "by subcommittee or otherwise."

Mr. OWEN. I hope the Senator will not insist on that amendment. It may be necessary to use a subcommittee. We are using a subcommittee now for the purpose of framing certain questions desired by the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. The reason why I made the suggestion was that the resolution provides—

That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make investigations—

And so forth.

It seems to me that it is unnecessary to repeat the language. If the Senator wants it in I have no objection.

Mr. OWEN. It is the usual form, and the committee may prefer to have the work done through a subcommittee. They are doing that now with regard to framing certain questions.

Mr. GALLINGER. They have that power under the general terms of the resolution, but I will withdraw the amendment.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I understand one of the reasons for urging the consideration of the currency bill at this session may be possibly to divert attention from the effects of the tariff. It has occurred to me that it would be quite enough at this time to deal with the tariff, in order that the responsibilities, whatever they may be, which shall follow can be rightly located. If it shall so happen that a business disturbance shall occur and currency legislation is enacted immediately after the revision of the tariff, the present announced plan to prosecute the business men of the country for causing such disturbance may be attended with difficulty; for is it not possible that the bankers may be chargeable with causing the panic, if one occurs?

In the old days of Rome it is recorded that the emperors, after they had brought disaster to their subjects, engaged in some new and exciting enterprise in order to divert the attention of the populace from their unhappy condition. But we have passed from those times of deception, and will it not be better and safer to try one experiment with business at a time? The effects of these two great measures should be tried separately, so that there will be no confusion as to causes, whether those effects are good or bad. The money question was invoked 17 years ago as the cause for the evil times which followed the Democratic revision of the tariff in 1894, but the people knew, Such a thing should not be tried again. The issue should not be confused now.

In order that the country may analyze both these propositions thoroughly, I sincerely hope that the committee will be content at this session to acquire information, but that it may not feel like unduly hastening the consideration of the currency bill—at least not to the extent of trying to becloud the effects of tariff revision.

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

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, before the question is put, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the resolution if he has some definite plan of an investigation that is to be undertaken under the authority that is proposed to be given by the resolution? Of course, we are all aware that the Government has spent enormous sums of money recently in investigating similar subjects. There was a very large sum of money spent by the Monetary Commission and a most exhaustive report made upon all of these subjects, covering not only this country but practically all the countries of the world. There has also been a very elaborate investigation made under the authority of committees of the other House. I do not suppose that the Senator from Oklahoma intends to duplicate those investigations. I also can not suppose that he is asking for this authority unless he has some definite plan of action. I should be very much obliged if, before the motion is put, the Senator would tell us in a definite way just what the intention is that is meant to be carried out by the resolution.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, this question, of course, is not a partisan question, as has been suggested by some of the remarks which have been heard on the floor; nor is this matter a new question, as has been suggested by one of the Senators. On the contrary, this question has been under the most active study and consideration for five years. It was in 1908, five years ago, that we established a national Monetary Commission. They have done a vast work, they have accumulated a great fund of information, and incidentally accumulated quite a valuable library on the bibliography of the question of banking and currency, a library consisting of nearly 2,000 volumes. Their work is of great value, of great use, of great importance; but here is a new committee taking up this question and undertaking to digest these matters. Therefore they are impelled, by a reasonable consideration of this subject, to hear the experts of the country before the committee in order that they may be cross-questioned, and so that the committee may advise itself as fully as possible.

So now to ask the chairman of the committee what he proposes to do in the way of legislation, assuming that he represents the entire committee in the matter, is going beyond the point of reason, I think, because the committee has not instructed the chairman with regard to the matter nor has the committee itself given such consideration to the question nor to any bills before it—although there are several bills before it, including the bill prepared by the Monetary Commission—that I could answer that question, except in a general way, by saying that I shall expect the committee to consider the question in its various aspects, to hear expert opinions upon it, and making a proper record of them, so that the Senate itself shall be informed with regard to what is said by experts upon this topic.

Mr. LIPPITT. I had supposed, Mr. President, that in presenting such a resolution it would be something more than merely a digestive powder. I scarcely supposed that the committee who authorized a report of this resolution would have done so without considering pretty precisely the steps that they wanted to take and the precise information that they wanted to acquire. Of course, the duplication of investigations of this sort by Congress is something almost beyond the belief of anyone who has not been in this body and seen them actually performed.

I do not know that I am going to object particularly to this investigation being made, but I had hoped that the Senator had some definite plan, some particular form of knowledge that he wanted to bring out and make public. If it is simply a dragnet investigation in the hope of discovering something that is not at present known, why, that puts one view upon the matter. I am sorry that the Senator from Oklahoma is not in a position to state definitely what he wants the investigation for.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, not to protract this discussion unnecessarily, I should like to ask the interpretation of the Senator from Oklahoma of the last two lines of this resolution, which reads:

And the committee is authorized to pay for such printing as may be necessary for the use of the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. Those words have been stricken out.

Mr. BURTON. Do they mean that these publications are to be for the exclusive use of the committee or would they be available for each Member of the Senate?

Mr. OWEN. I might explain to the Senator that I have moved to strike out those two lines, and the motion has been agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. BURTON. Then, they have been stricken out? What is the intention? Is it the intention to print the hearings?

Mr. OWEN. Yes; the hearings will be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. BURTON. Is it the intention that those hearings shall be available for any Member of the Senate who is desirous of reading them?

Mr. OWEN. Of course.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Ohio that under the resolution there is no direct provision for the printing; but I take it for granted that the Senator from Oklahoma will be content with the printing of a thousand copies, which every committee of the Senate has a right to have printed under the printing law.

Mr. OWEN. That was the intention of the resolution, of course.

Mr. SMOOT. That is as I understood it.

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

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1620.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill the title of which will be read.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1620) to provide for representation of the United States in the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment, on page 1, line 10, after the word "ports," to strike out: "And the President is hereby authorized and requested to extend an invitation to the said congress to hold its fifteenth biennial meeting in the United States in 1915;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $6,850 to defray the expenses of delegates, to be designated by the President of the United States, to the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, at Milan, Italy, September, 1913, including secretarial and stenographic work and transcription of reports.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I move that the sum of "$6,850" be stricken out of the bill and that the sum of "$4,500" be inserted. I will say to the Senator from Virginia that the reason I do that is that these international congresses on alcoholism are held every two years, and two years ago in the appropriation bill for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, a provision was inserted as follows:

For expenses of delegates to be designated by the President to the Thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism at The Hague, Holland, September, 1911, $4,500, including secretarial and stenographic work and transcription of reports.

That is identically the wording of this bill, with the exception of the amount and the name of the place in which the congress is to be held.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Utah that one of the delegates informed me that the amount appropriated on the former occasion turned out to be quite insufficient.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to say to the Senator from Texas that if we give $6,850 at this time, two years hence we shall be called upon for another appropriation, and it will not then be $6,850, but it will be $10,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not think the Senator is correct in that statement.

Mr. SMOOT. I think that in appropriating for all these junketing trips we ought to hold them down to just as low a level as it is possible, and I shall ask for a vote upon the question if the Senator will not accept the amendment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, it is not a junketing trip in any sense whatever, and I resent the statement that it is.

Mr. SMOOT. Perhaps, Mr. President, I designated it rather harshly, and I will withdraw the expression; but I want to say to the Senator that this is not the only request of this kind that we have had. Hardly an appropriation bill passes but that some appropriation is made to enable somebody to go to Europe. I will appeal to any member of the Appropriations Committee as to whether that is not so. I think that if we are going to send delegates to the Fourteenth Congress on Alcoholism we ought to provide for their actual expenses, but the expenditure ought to be kept within reasonable limits.

I am perfectly willing, inasmuch as we have embarked on this business and the precedent has been established, that we shall not draw a line in the case of this particular congress. I suppose if there is any congress for which we ought to appropriate for a trip to Europe, perhaps this is as good a one as any; but this is one of dozens of similar instances, and I think the time has arrived when this sort of appropriation should at least be regulated and a limit placed on them, if possible.

I move, Mr. President, that "$6,850" be striken out and that "$4,500" be inserted, which is the amount appropriated for the same object in 1911.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "$6,850" and in lieu thereof to insert "$4,500."

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, in reply to the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] I will say that he has entirely misconceived the purpose of the appropriation and the history of the Congress on Alcoholism. The junketing expeditions which he abuses so extravagantly, and properly, and with such zeal, usually originate in Congress. In this case the Italian Government has extended an invitation to the United States to send delegates to the Fourteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, which will be held at Milan. These meetings commenced in 1846. They were discontinued for awhile, but they are now held every two years. Scientific men interested in temperance meet there to discuss the effect of alcoholism in its varied phases. They consider to what extent alcohol is injurious, to what extent, if any, it should be used, and all kindred subjects.

This is the first time I have ever known of an invitation extended by a foreign government to send delegates to a congress held within its borders to be met in such a parsimonious spirit. As I understand, $6,850 is the estimate made to cover only the actual expenses which will be incurred by the delegates. If we are going to send any delegates to the congress, I can see no reason why we should not pay their expenses and let them go in a proper manner. I understand that $4,500 appropriated two years ago for a similar purpose proved to be insufficient.

The Italian Government has forwarded to the State Department an invitation for delegates from the United States to attend the congress, and the usual comity of nations, the usual courtesy becoming nations, generally requires acceptance of such invitations. I hope the Senator will not insist on his amendment, because the amount proposed by the bill is very small and was estimated to be needed to defray the expenses of the delegates.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I desire to say that the question is not so much the difference between $4,500 and $6,850 as it is the first step in the direction of a constantly increasing appropriation. I will say to the Senator here and now that it is not any extraordinary thing for delegates from the United States to be asked to attend congresses and conventions in foreign lands. It is of common occurrence, and I am not objecting to that. As the Senator has said, there have been held 14 of these congresses on alcoholism. When was the first time that the Government was ever asked to pay anything to send delegates to such a congress?

Mr. SWANSON. I can not remember the first time.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I requested my clerk to look up the matter for me, and I am informed that the first appropriation for this purpose was made in 1911. I have not had time personally to look it up; but they tell me that that was the first appropriation ever made for this purpose. If that is the case, then there were 12 of these conventions held when there was not a cent appropriated by the Government for delegates from this country; but I will say to the Senator that when this question came up two years ago I voted for the $4,500 appropriation, which was the estimate made to pay the actual expenses of the delegates to the convention held at The Hague, Holland, at that time.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. SWANSON. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am warmly in favor of this appropriation, but I want to ask the Senator from Virginia if it might not be well to specify the number of delegates? I think there were 12 at the last convention; and, of course, we might appropriate $25,000 and appoint 30 or 40 or 50 delegates. It seems to me that 10 delegates would probably be sufficient.

Mr. SWANSON. It would seem to me, Mr. President, that if we do not limit the number of delegates, but simply specify the amount to be devoted to this purpose, we will incur no expense in excess of that amount. If we were to name 10 delegates, and the President should appoint 10 delegates and their expenses should be in excess of $6,850, they would come and ask for more money to pay the expenses. I think the better course is to fix

the amount that we are willing to appropriate, and to pay the expenses of the delegates not to exceed that amount.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator says that at the last convention they spent more money than was appropriated. Has a report ever been made showing precisely what amount they did expend?

Mr. SWANSON. This bill was introduced by the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD], and I think he is probably familiar with the matter.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I will say that I was assured by Dr. Dinwiddie, the legislative representative of the Antisaloon League and the National Temperance Bureau, that the amount furnished two years ago proved to be insufficient. I am sure that he made a report to the State Department, and that report has either been communicated to Congress or is in process of transmission.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does not the Senator from Texas fear that if we make this additional appropriation of two thousand and some odd dollars, a larger number of delegates will be appointed? Will not the fact be urged upon the State Department that they have more money and ought to have more delegates?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I hardly think so.

Mr. GALLINGER. And there will be another deficit.

Mr. SHEPPARD. If there should be another deficit, there will be no request made to Congress to supply it.

Mr. GALLINGER. The request would be made when the next appropriation bill comes up and the same argument would be made that they spent more money than they got from the Government.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I think not; the amount has been carefully estimated.

Mr. SWANSON. This is a congress of scientific men. It is to be attended by good, creditable, and splendid delegates from all the nations of the earth.

Mr. SMOOT. If it were not so, we would not make an appropriation of any amount.

Mr. SWANSON. Let me get through and then I will yield to the Senator. This is an important convention; it is not a small affair; nor is it a mere junketing expedition, as the Senator from Utah would have the Senate believe. The delegates are scientific men of ability and character. Their proceedings are printed; they discuss all the phases of alcohol—its relation to tuberculosis and other diseases, its relation to social conditions, and so forth.

If there were but 10 delegates, $6,850 would only be $685 apiece, and within that amount one could hardly pay the expenses of going there and returning, covering a six weeks' trip. I have no doubt that the delegates always expend a great deal more than is appropriated. As I have said, the amount proposed was estimated for, as I am informed by the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD], in view of what it cost for the delegates to attend the last congress. If we are going to send delegates to this convention, if it is an important gathering, as I submit it is, inasmuch as the Government of Italy has asked us to send delegates, and we are responding to that invitation, it seems to me that we should pay the amount requested for this purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

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

Mr. SWANSON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SMOOT. In answer to the Senator from Virginia, I desire to say that when I used the expression "a junketing trip" I spoke, of course, in general terms covering many commissions and delegations that go to Europe. Further, the Senator no doubt heard what I stated in answering the Senator from Texas—that I withdrew the remark as to this particular commission. But the Senator must remember that delegates have been going abroad for a quarter of a century; and, of course, other men seeing that they were going to Europe and that the Government was paying their expenses to go as delegates to these conventions and congresses to all parts of the world, I did not blame those interested in alcoholism for coming to Congress and asking that Congress appropriate for their expenses for similar purposes. But I do believe an appropriation of $4,500 to send delegates to this convention or congress, as it is called, is sufficient.

Of course, a full report of the proceedings will be made. There is no one in the United States interested in the subject but who can secure a copy of the report. It does seem to me that if we increase this appropriation now to $6,850 and 10 men go, next year it will be $10,000 and 12 men will go, and next year $15,000 and 15 men will go, and I do not know what the end will be.

Therefore, Mr. President, I think it is proper for us now to say to those interested in the International Congress on Alcoholism, no matter where it is held, that the Congress of the United States is willing, for the good that may come from those congresses and for the information that will flow to the American people, to give $4,500 every two years, and no more. I will promise the Senator that if the $4,500 appropriation is made the same information will be given to the American people as if $6,850 were appropriated.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, of course the number and character of the delegates sent to these conventions is fixed with some relation to the number and character of those sent by other nations. When this Government appoints delegates it makes inquiries; it tries to ascertain the character and number of delegates sent from other nations. One man could go, but usually they have larger delegations. The number of delegates sent to a convention of this character is estimated in relation to what the other nations send. Consequently, it seems to me it is not excessive to ask that this estimate that has been made as to what is needed for this purpose should be given.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, before the vote is taken upon this amendment I should like to amend it by inserting the word "ten" on line 5, page 1, so that it will read:

That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $4,500 to defray the expenses of 10 delegates, to be designated by the President of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. Not exceeding 10.

Mr. SMOOT. Not exceeding 10 delegates.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the two amendments submitted by the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. One other word, Mr. President. I will make one more appeal to the Senator. It is not simply a question of an appropriation for delegates to this convention, but as soon as this convention is given $6,850, all of the other interested parties in other conventions will come to Congress and ask for an increase; and how are we going to differentiate between them?

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, an investigation will show, I am satisfied, that less is asked for this convention, considering the character of the delegates and the character of the meeting, than almost any that comes before the Senate and House for consideration. If the Senator from Utah has such a fund of information and knows more than the people that go there, more than the people that have charge of this matter——

Mr. SMOOT. That statement is uncalled for.

Mr. SWANSON (continuing). And is satisfied that 10 delegates are all that are needed and all that other nations send, of course he has information that I do not possess. I know that in considering the delegates that are to be sent, reference is had to what other nations send, their character, their number, and so on.

If this is a "junketing expedition," do not vote for it at all; do not make any appropriation for it. I do not want to vote any money out of the Treasury for junketing purposes. If it is something worthy to be considered, if the cause is commendable, if the purpose is high and proper, and Congress desires to accept the invitation of another nation, the Italian Nation, submitted to us through its foreign department in Rome to send delegates there, it seems to me the best thing to do is to take the estimate of those who are acquainted with the situation and leave to the President the determination of the number of delegates to be sent.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, upon further consideration, I will withdraw the second amendment I have offered, as to the number of delegates, and leave it to the President to use his own judgment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. CHILTON. I ask unanimous consent to take up for immediate consideration House bill 32, to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill No. 32, which will be read.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. The bill had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 1, line 9, after the word "therein," to strike out: "*Provided, however*, That the President shall make public all indorsements made in behalf of the person appointed as such district judge."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, to add as a new section, the following:

SEC. 3. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an additional circuit judge for the fourth circuit, who shall receive the same salary as other circuit judges now receive, and shall reside within the said fourth circuit: *Provided*, That the office of circuit judge to which Robert W. Archbald was originally appointed is hereby abolished and no successor shall be appointed to fill said office.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I should like to know something of the necessity of this additional judge up here in Pennsylvania. I should like to know something about the bill.

Mr. CHILTON. This bill refers to the eastern district of Pennsylvania, Mr. President. The present judge in that district is very ill. It was stated, and it is not contradicted, that he has tuberculosis, and is in the last stages of that disease. He can *not live* more than a few months, as his friends and his physicians state. That was known to the House Committee and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The business there is getting very much behind, and the docket is piling up. There is a demand to have this judge appointed at once. That is why the bill was passed by the House, and why it was recommended by the Senate committee.

Mr. BRISTOW. Does it create an additional judge, so that from now on there will be two instead of one?

Mr. CHILTON. Oh, no. When that judge dies there will be no one appointed in his place.

Mr. BRISTOW. It simply provides for a judge during the illness of the present judge?

Mr. CHILTON. It provides permanently for a judge, but when that judge dies or is retired no one will be appointed in his place.

Mr. BRISTOW. That is all right, then. I have no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The *title* was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes."

ENLARGED HOMESTEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, there is a bill of interest to my State alone which passed the Senate at the last session, and which has been reported favorably without amendment, and is on the calendar. It is Senate bill 1027. I want to get it over into the House at as early a date as possible, and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Dakota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which will be read.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 1027) to provide for an enlarged homestead, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not want to interfere with the Senator's bill, if I understand correctly that it is a matter which concerns only his own State.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It is. I will say to the Senator that Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and all the adjoining States now have this identical law. We are not changing a line in it, except that we enact it so that it applies to the State of South Dakota. There is not a change in it from what exists in half a dozen surrounding States.

Mr. BACON. What is the effect of it?

Mr. CRAWFORD. In the case of lands in semiarid regions not susceptible of cultivation, where a settler is already living upon 160 acres of land—and God knows he can not make a living on that acreage under the circumstances—it permits him to take a contiguous tract of 160 acres more by complying with the provisions of the bill.

Mr. BACON. He has to pay the same price for it?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Exactly. It is indentically the same as the law now applicable to half a dozen surrounding States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate resolution 73, which has been favorably reported with an amendment and is on the calendar.

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

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. WILLIAMS on the 1st instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, at $1,440 per annum, to be paid from "miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

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

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate with amendments.

The amendments were, in line 2, before the word "assistant," to strike out "an" and insert "a temporary"; and, in line 4, after the word "Senate," to strike out "until otherwise provided by law," and insert: "Said employment shall terminate on May 31, 1914, unless sooner terminated by order of the Senate."

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS TO SENATORS.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate resolution 19, to authorize the allowance of an additional clerk to Senators having less than three.

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

The Secretary read the proposed substitute which had been reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That all Senators now having less than three employees, as chairmen of committees or otherwise, be allowed an additional employee, to be paid at the rate of $1,200 per annum from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

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

Mr. GALLINGER. The resolution is reported adversely.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the resolution was reported from the committee adversely. There are several Senators not now in their seats who I know wish to be heard upon the proposition when it comes up. I suggest that the resolution had better go over for the present.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I will ask the Senator if he will agree that immediately after the conclusion of the morning business next Monday we shall take up the resolution for consideration?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not think it would do any good for me to agree. I think there would be objection.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senate will agree now to vote upon the resolution and all amendments that may be pending at that time, well and good. It will at least dispose of the matter one way or the other. All I ask is that next Monday we may bring the matter before the Senate, and let the Senate decide it. I wish to say to the Senator that a good many Senators now think that if they are to be given any assistance at all they need it more at this particular time than at any other period of the year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall feel compelled to object, if the Senator urges the matter at this time, for reasons that it is unnecessary for me to state, but which are very well known.

Mr. SMOOT. I understand, of course, there was objection made to the resolution, but it was made, as I also am informed, upon the theory that there was not sufficient money to the credit of miscellaneous items in the contingent fund to pay the additional clerks.

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; that was not the ground of objection. The ground of objection was that we had resolved upon this side to do for the other side just what they had done for us. That was the utterance of the party and we abided by that. So it is a broader question than the Senator imagines.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I simply want to give notice that next Monday after the conclusion of the morning business I shall move to take up this resolution for consideration.

ELLEN M. STONE RANSOM FUND.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am going to ask consideration for a bill which has been reported on four or five different occasions from the Committee on Foreign Relations and has passed the Senate four or five times. It is the bill (S. 1864) for the relief of the contributors to the Ellen M. Stone ransom fund, reported by the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to return to such contributors, or in the event of the death of any such contributor to the legal representative thereof, as may file their claims within one year from the passage of this act, the money subscribed by such contributors to pay the ransom for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, an American missionary to Turkey, who was abducted by brigands on September 3, 1901, said total sum not to exceed $66,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALARY OF CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

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

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator yield to me for a request?

Mr. OWEN. I ask the Senator from Georgia to withhold his motion just one moment. I should like to dispose of Senate resolution 67, providing for the clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate some time ago favorably.

Mr. BACON. I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma asks for the present consideration of a resolution which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 67, increasing the salary of the clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. JONES. I think the resolution had better go over.

Mr. OWEN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution notwithstanding the objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution 67 notwithstanding the objection of the Senator from Washington.

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

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

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

Ashurst	Gallinger	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Bacon	Hitchcock	Overman	Smoot
Bankhead	Hollis	Owen	Sterling
Borah	Jackson	Perkins	Sutherland
Brandegee	James	Pittman	Swanson
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Thompson
Bryan	Jones	Ransdell	Thornton
Burton	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Townsend
Catron	Lane	Shafroth	Vardaman
Chamberlain	Lea	Sheppard	Walsh
Chilton	McLean	Sherman	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Martin, Va.	Shields	Weeks
Clarke, Ark.	Martine, N. J.	Shively	Williams
Colt	Myers	Simmons	Works
Crawford	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	
Fletcher	Newlands	Smith, Md.	

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

Mr. OWEN. I am not willing to detain the Senate at this late hour. The resolution is a very small matter and can easily go over. I therefore withdraw my motion.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 25 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, May 26, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 22, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mark A. Skinner, of Colorado, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado, in place of Frank W. Howbert, superseded.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Anthony Caminetti, of California, to be Commissioner General of Immigration, Department of Labor.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Boatswain Thomas F. Greene to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 31st day of January, 1913.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

H. T. Brown to be postmaster at Calera, Ala., in place of James W. Pilgreen. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Dora G. Wendel to be postmaster at Tallassee, Ala., in place of Dora G. Wendel. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1911.

CALIFORNIA.

Lutie M. Anderson to be postmaster at Roseville, Cal., in place of Homer C. Trippett. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1913.

Luke F. Morgan to be postmaster at East Auburn, Cal., in place of Samuel G. Watts. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1913.

CONNECTICUT.

John J. Bohl to be postmaster at Stamford, Conn., in place of Nelson R. Jessup. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

W. S. Clark to be postmaster at Milford, Conn., in place of A. B. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

Peter J. Prior to be postmaster at Plainville, Conn., in place of Edwin F. Tomlinson, deceased.

FLORIDA.

John W. Alvarez to be postmaster at Starke, Fla., in place of Newell B. Hull. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

GEORGIA.

Jackson C. Atkinson to be postmaster at Midville, Ga. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Charles Beaty to be postmaster at Moultrie, Ga., in place of Hugh M. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1912.

Minnie E. Hogan to be postmaster at Collegepark, Ga., in place of William T. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1912.

Charles Jackson to be postmaster at Palmetto, Ga. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

John F. Jenkins to be postmaster at Ashburn, Ga., in place of John F. Jenkins. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1912.

William F. Jones to be postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., in place of Mary L. Darden. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1913.

Vivian McCurdy to be postmaster at Stone Mountain, Ga., in place of Vivian McCurdy. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

B. A. Parker to be postmaster at Whigham, Ga., in place of Walter M. Quinn. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

Adiel R. Scott to be postmaster at McDonough, Ga., in place of Samuel E. Dailey, deceased.

James P. Stewart to be postmaster at Tallulah Falls, Ga. Office became presidential April 1, 1913.

J. L. Wells to be postmaster at Smithville, Ga. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

HAWAII.

M. J. Borges to be postmaster at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Office became presidential July 1, 1912.

H. H. Plemer to be postmaster at Waialua, Hawaii, in place of Charles A. De Gew. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1913.

ILLINOIS.

James E. Caley to be postmaster at Mackinaw, Ill., in place of Fred G. Whisler. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

William Champion to be postmaster at Granite City, Ill., in place of J. W. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

Daniel A. Grady to be postmaster at Waukegan, Ill., in place of Charles G. Watrous. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

William A. Reeds to be postmaster at Oakland, Ill., in place of Edgar N. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

A. O. Rupp to be postmaster at Chenoa, Ill., in place of Frederick H. Ballinger. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1913.

INDIANA.

Oliver J. Chapman to be postmaster at Eaton, Ind., in place of Samuel Morris. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

David D. Corn to be postmaster at Petersburg, Ind., in place of C. D. Houchin, deceased.

Warren L. Dick to be postmaster at Pierceton, Ind., in place of Henry F. Radcliff. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Frank Fletcher to be postmaster at Wakarusa, Ind., in place of George W. Kilmer. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Walter D. Hunt to be postmaster at Gas City, Ind., in place of James E. Leonard. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Harry Hunter to be postmaster at Ossian, Ind., in place of Charles H. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Charles C. Leisure to be postmaster at Earl Park, Ind., in place of Joseph S. Vanatta. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1913.

Erastus C. Palmer to be postmaster at National Military Home, Ind., in place of Albert Boley. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

Charles M. Snepp to be postmaster at Kewanna, Ind., in place of John P. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1913.

William J. Ten Barge to be postmaster at Poseyville, Ind., in place of John B. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1913.

Lewis Walker to be postmaster at Loogootee, Ind., in place of W. K. Penrod, resigned.

KANSAS.

E. J. Buckley to be postmaster at Marion, Kans., in place of David D. McIntosh. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1911.

M. V. Dunlap to be postmaster at Osawatomie, Kans., in place of C. C. Clevenger, deceased.

Elmer H. Epperson to be postmaster at Scott City (late Scott), Kans., in place of James B. Morris, to change name of office.

S. J. Hampshire to be postmaster at Overbrook, Kans., in place of Henry A. Platt. Incumbent's commission expired April 21, 1913.

William McHaley to be postmaster at Toronto, Kans., in place of Frank W. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1912.

R. H. Miles to be postmaster at Lyndon, Kans., in place of Joel H. Buckman. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1911.

Martin Miller to be postmaster at Fort Scott, Kans., in place of Griffith R. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1913.

KENTUCKY.

Jordan W. Crossfield to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Ky., in place of George W. Hutcheson. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1913.

D. B. Fields to be postmaster at Olive Hill, Ky., in place of H. G. Hicks. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

E. F. Thomasson to be postmaster at Livermore, Ky. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

LOUISIANA.

J. W. Bouanchaud to be postmaster at New Roads, La., in place of Ernest Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1913.

Carl C. Brown to be postmaster at Haynesville, La. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

George D. Domingeaux to be postmaster at Breaux Bridge, La. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

MARYLAND.

William M. Brown to be postmaster at Chesapeake City, Md., in place of William B. Coleman, deceased.

Washington F. Collins to be postmaster at Millington, Md., in place of Rose E. Walls. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

Cecil E. Ewing to be postmaster at Rising Sun, Md., in place of Samuel Hambleton. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1912.

Mary W. Stewart to be postmaster at Oxford, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

MICHIGAN.

William J. Gleason to be postmaster at Ludington, Mich., in place of Frank P. Dunwell, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

Martin Christensen to be postmaster at Barnum, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

John Flynn to be postmaster at Carlton, Minn., in place of James A. Gillespie. Incumbent's commission expired April 19, 1913.

C. E. Jude to be postmaster at Maple Lake, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Paul D. Mitchell to be postmaster at Brooten, Minn., in place of O. R. Hatton. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1913.

Emanuel Yngve to be postmaster at Cambridge, Minn., in place of William H. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. W. Cain to be postmaster at West, Miss. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

C. E. McAlexander to be postmaster at Holly Springs, Miss., in place of Jasper F. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1913.

Fred J. McDonnell, jr., to be postmaster at Okolona, Miss., in place of Irene F. Elliott, deceased.

Rosa Mayers to be postmaster at Shelby, Miss., in place of Rosa Mayers. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1913.

Fielden H. Mitts to be postmaster at Tupelo, Miss., in place of Dozier Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Marshall Spiva to be postmaster at Ackerman, Miss., in place of Henry L. Rhodes. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1913.

Mary E. Tubb to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Miss., in place of Harvey E. Fitts. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

MISSOURI.

C. W. Brady to be postmaster at Independence, Mo., in place of William Bostian. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

Alvin Chapman to be postmaster at Senath, Mo., in place of Zach P. Caneer. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1913.

P. L. Connolly to be postmaster at Norwood, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Walter L. Cox to be postmaster at Osceola, Mo., in place of Alansan H. Dent, resigned.

Harry R. Culp to be postmaster at Alton, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

S. D. McMillen to be postmaster at Lockwood, Mo., in place of John H. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1913.

James E. Phillips to be postmaster at Meadville, Mo., in place of Alfred K. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1912.

G. W. Summers to be postmaster at Hartville, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

H. J. Von Gremp to be postmaster at Dixon, Mo., in place of James F. Rhea. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

M. J. Watkins to be postmaster at Bourbon, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

MONTANA.

William Krofft to be postmaster at Chouteau, Mont., in place of William Crofft, to correct name.

NEVADA.

Mason E. McLeod to be postmaster at Yerington, Nev., in place of Fred L. Littell. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

J. M. Slopansky to be postmaster at Ruth, Nev. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Philip S. Triplett to be postmaster at Wells, Nev., in place of Herbert Badt. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grace E. Emerson to be postmaster at East Rochester, N. H., in place of Robert F. Emerson, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph Atkinson to be postmaster at Freehold, N. J., in place of E. I. Vanderveer. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1913.

John V. L. Booraem to be postmaster at Milltown, N. J., in place of William H. Kuhlthau. Incumbent's commission expired April 19, 1913.

Joseph B. Cornish to be postmaster at Washington, N. J., in place of Joseph E. Fulper. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1911.

Frank Hampton to be postmaster at Sea Bright, N. J., in place of Peter Hall Packer. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1913.

Peter H. S. Hendricks to be postmaster at New Brunswick, N. J., in place of Charles W. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1913.

Harrison C. Hurley to be postmaster at Asbury Park, N. J., in place of William H. Bannard, deceased.

Frank Pittenger to be postmaster at Red Bank, N. J., in place of Louis Y. Manning. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

Charles Rittenhouse to be postmaster at Hackettstown, N. J., in place of Leslie I. Cooke. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1912.

John F. Ryan to be postmaster at Woodbridge, N. J., in place of John Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1906.

Daniel W. Sheldon, jr., to be postmaster at Franklin Furnace, N. J., in place of Uzal S. Haney. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1913.

NEW YORK.

Arthur B. Dewey to be postmaster at Tully, N. Y., in place of Judson S. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1913.

G. R. Paul Engert to be postmaster at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., in place of James L. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1911.

Alphonzo E. Fitch to be postmaster at Cazenovia, N. Y., in place of Herbert J. Rouse. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1913.

John J. Glynn to be postmaster at Valatie, N. Y., in place of Nathan P. Wild. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

James Hogan to be postmaster at Marcellus, N. Y., in place of Edward V. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1913.

J. F. Metoskie to be postmaster at Hillburn, N. Y., in place of David Akers, deceased.

Delbert M. O'Brien to be postmaster at Fayetteville, N. Y., in place of Arthur C. Agan. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Frederick W. Piotrow to be postmaster at Hamilton, N. Y., in place of James W. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1913.

Clarence A. Talbot to be postmaster at Edmeston, N. Y., in place of William L. Cooke. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

James M. Tuohey to be postmaster at Medina, N. Y., in place of Frank E. Colburn, deceased.

Mabel B. Williams to be postmaster at West Hampton Beach, N. Y., in place of Elijah P. Raynor, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

M. M. Faison to be postmaster at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

R. S. Galloway to be postmaster at Winston-Salem, N. C., in place of Charles A. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1913.

W. E. Gary to be postmaster at Henderson, N. C., in place of William H. Jenkins. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1910.

Ira T. Hunt to be postmaster at Kittrell, N. C., in place of James E. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1912.

J. E. Ligon to be postmaster at Lillington, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1912.

Elijah B. Perry, jr., to be postmaster at Littleton, N. C., in place of McMurray Furgerson, resigned.

George L. Whitfield to be postmaster at Franklinton, N. C., in place of Willis P. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1912.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Robert Hunke to be postmaster at Richardton, N. Dak., in place of Charles C. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1912.

OHIO.

John P. Bakle to be postmaster at Antwerp, Ohio, in place of Thomas C. Lichty, resigned.

William H. Beam to be postmaster at Ansonia, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Frank M. Carlin to be postmaster at Cleves, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

Rolla N. Frysinger to be postmaster at Rockford, Ohio, in place of Grant Coats, resigned.

William B. Meyer to be postmaster at Oxford, Ohio, in place of Philip D. Shera. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1913.

H. M. Pomeroy to be postmaster at Maumee, Ohio, in place of John K. Neisz. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1913.

Albert M. Sigle to be postmaster at Calla, Ohio, in place of Thomas L. Knauf. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1913.

Charles E. Yost to be postmaster at Fayette, Ohio, in place of Vernie E. Humphrey. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1913.

OKLAHOMA.

Cassius L. Byrne to be postmaster at Ardmore, Okla., in place of Stephen A. Douglas. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1913.

K. C. Cox to be postmaster at Granite, Okla., in place of Erastus G. McRee. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

A. B. Cunningham to be postmaster at Tahlequah, Okla., in place of Horace Gray. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

Samuel M. Flournoy to be postmaster at Elk City, Okla., in place of Sam Flourney, to correct name.

J. T. Holley to be postmaster at Stigler, Okla., in place of James F. Long, resigned.

J. F. Larecy to be postmaster at Hugo, Okla., in place of Enoch Needham. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1913.

T. I. Truscott to be postmaster at Olustee, Okla., in place of John B. Willeford, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Leroy Alexander to be postmaster at West Alexander, Pa., in place of Helen P. Howell. Incumbent's commission expired April 8, 1913.

Edward J. Bernhardt to be postmaster at Northampton, Pa., in place of Frank J. Roethline. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

Arthur E. Brown to be postmaster at Osceola Mills, Pa., in place of John H. Warren, deceased.

Frank P. Craig to be postmaster at Mercer, Pa., in place of David L. Barton. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1913.

Thomas A. Frazier to be postmaster at Butler, Pa., in place of James B. Mates. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

W. A. Furlong to be postmaster at Roscoe, Pa., in place of James R. Underwood. Incumbent's commission expired April 5, 1913.

John A. Kramer to be postmaster at Middletown, Pa., in place of John S. Longenecker. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

Thomas McGuire to be postmaster at Pleasantville, Pa., in place of Lyman L. Shattuck. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1913.

Cassius M. McLaughlin to be postmaster at Unity Station, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

William L. Saylor to be postmaster at Annville, Pa., in place of Z. A. Bowman. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1913.

William E. Schaak to be postmaster at Lebanon, Pa., in place of Alfred R. Houck. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1913.

Frank C. Sites to be postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa., in place of E. J. Stackpole. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pierre H. Fike to be postmaster at Spartanburg, S. C., in place of William M. Floyd. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1913.

Joseph M. Poulnot to be postmaster at Charleston, S. C., in place of Wilmot L. Harris, deceased.

Louis Stackley to be postmaster at Kingstree, S. C., in place of Louis Jacobs. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

S. M. Ward to be postmaster at Georgetown, S. C., in place of Arthur L. King. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

Julius F. Way to be postmaster at Holly Hill, S. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

J. F. Kelley to be postmaster at Aberdeen, S. Dak., in place of N. Howard Wendell. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1913.

TENNESSEE.

Margaret G. Elliott to be postmaster at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in place of Z. T. Cason, deceased.

G. H. Rhodes to be postmaster at Whiteville, Tenn., in place of Susanah E. Farley. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1913.

TEXAS.

R. L. Bronaugh to be postmaster at Edna, Tex., in place of Harper Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1912.

A. H. Buie to be postmaster at Ennis, Tex., in place of A. H. Culver, resigned.

C. J. Davis to be postmaster at Madisonville, Tex., in place of Joshua C. Brown, resigned.

A. Y. Donegan to be postmaster at Nacogdoches, Tex., in place of Harry H. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Ada Duffey to be postmaster at Emory, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1912.

Henry Eilers, jr., to be postmaster at Schulenburg, Tex., in place of Joseph Stanley. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

B. T. Gardner to be postmaster at Rogers, Tex., in place of Frank Leahy. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1912.

S. A. Hill to be postmaster at Bellville, Tex., in place of Josephine Chesley, resigned.

Jean Hornbuckle to be postmaster at Venus, Tex., in place of Arthur E. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

G. D. Martin to be postmaster at Donna, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

D. U. Ramsay to be postmaster at Gonzales, Tex., in place of W. K. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1913.

O. B. Slayden to be postmaster at Rusk, Tex., in place of Richard L. Coleman. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

W. W. Sloan to be postmaster at Falfurrias, Tex., in place of W. A. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1912.

John L. Spurlin to be postmaster at Hamilton, Tex., in place of Ernest R. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

C. C. Teas to be postmaster at Karnes City, Tex., in place of William A. Little. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1913.

W. W. Trow to be postmaster at Trinity, Tex., in place of John H. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1911.

J. A. White to be postmaster at Goliad, Tex., in place of Thomas H. Danforth. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1913.

J. C. Woodworth to be postmaster at Cuero, Tex., in place of E. P. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1913.

VERMONT.

Emerson M. Kennedy to be postmaster at Milton, Vt., in place of Alton B. Ashley. Incumbent's commission expired March 11. 1912.

VIRGINIA.

Benjamin F. Foley to be postmaster at Berryville, Va., in place of John R. Elder. Incumbent's commission expired April 6, 1912.

Ellis F. Harris to be postmaster at Crozet, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1911.

R. H. Latane to be postmaster at Buchanan, Va., in place of Harry Fulwiler. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1912.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Sarah K. Rush to be postmaster at Newell, W. Va., in place of Sarah K. Rush. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1913.

WISCONSIN.

A. C. Bishop to be postmaster at Bloomington, Wis., in place of E. K. Nevins. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

Robert Nash to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, Wis., in place of R. A. McDonald. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1912.

J. H. Paustenbach to be postmaster at Abbottsford, Wis., in place of Myron W. De Lap. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

Richard B. Runke to be postmaster at Merrill, Wis., in place of C. N. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired June 1, 1910.

Fred A. Russell to be postmaster at Superior, Wis., in place of Ole K. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1910.

Harvey G. Smith to be postmaster at Maiden Rock, Wis., in place of Alfred S. Otis. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 22, 1913.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John J. Bell to be collector of customs for the district of Huron, Mich.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Edward K. Campbell to be chief justice of the Court of Claims.

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Walter W. Warwick to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

Ernest Lester Jones to be Deputy Commissioner in Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Frank B. McCoy to be colonel.
Lieut. Col. Richard M. Blatchford to be colonel.
Maj. John P. Finley to be lieutenant colonel.
Maj. Frederick R. Day to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway to be major.
First Lieut. Russell C. Hand to be captain.
Second Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. George F. N. Dailey to be first lieutenant.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw to be colonel.
Maj. Paul F. Straub to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. James L. Bevans to be major.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Alexander H. Jones to be first lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY.

Second Lieut. Burton Y. Read to be second lieutenant.

INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. William T. Pigott, jr., to be second lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Coleridge Livingstone Beaven.
John Berwick Anderson.
William Washington Vaughan.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. William H. Connor to be a passed assistant surgeon.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Green E. Bankhead, Sulligent.
Mary Eugenia Cain, Wetumpka.
William E. Crawford, Decatur.
John R. McCain, Lineville.
Hamilton B. Ralls, Piedmont.
J. B. Sinquefield, Lockhart.

ARKANSAS.

Flora A. Hall, Pocahontas.

COLORADO.

M. M. Sutley, Center.

GEORGIA.

James Park Bowie, Rome.
Fannie T. Elmore, Oglethorpe.
Richard E. Lee, Concord.
Merida L. Moore, Bowdon.
R. B. Moore, Milledgeville.
William L. Watterson, Jonesboro.

ILLINOIS.

Katherine M. McClements, Park Ridge.

INDIANA.

Oscar H. Cravens, Bloomington.
James M. Driver, Arcadia.
William B. Fox, South Whitley.
Adolph H. Martin, Newburg.
John L. Roblyer, Flora.
Atwell J. Shriner, Brookville.
James A. Terry, Laporte.
Ira M. Whitaker, Morgantown.
Garland D. Williamson, Ridgeville.

IOWA.

Harry F. Chance, Redfield.
B. W. De Vine, Livermore.
S. A. Douglas, Adel.
C. W. Remore, Northwood.

KANSAS.

Elmer E. Dye, Logan.
Robert V. Grattan, Burden.
Emma L. Hoopman, Lucas.
Timothy Sexton, Augusta.
William Walker, jr., Goodland.

KENTUCKY.

Sandy P. Cooke, Smiths Grove.
John H. Grimes, Harrodsburg.
Coney Kitchen Lewis, Grayson.
Morgan Kuykendall, Kevil.
William G. O'Hara, Williamstown.
J. M. Richardson, Glasgow.

LOUISIANA.

Joseph Abadie, Rayne.
Wilfred Guigou, Donaldsonville.
Charles Manning, Cheneyville.
H. H. Sample, Lecompte.

MINNESOTA.

Harvey Hildebrand, Lyle.
A. J. Lovestrom, Stephen.
George H. Smith, Excelsior.
O. C. Vaaler, Spring Grove.
Fred Von Ohlen, Henning.

MISSOURI.

Wilbur E. Austin, Trenton.
Lant Campbell, Princeton.
J. B. Davis, Schell City.
J. Walter Hogan, Willow Springs.
Edgar Jones, Frankford.
Alfred H. Long, Festus.
Robert M. Morton, Creen Castle.
Roscoe C. Murphy, St. Clair.
John S. Smith, Eldorado Springs.
Francis Elmer Thurston, Knobnoster.

MONTANA.

J. S. Kelly, Kendall.

NEW YORK.

Charles J. Beams, Oneonta.
George L. Brown, Elizabethtown.
John H. Bullock, Cohoes.

OHIO.

Charles Warnke, Huron.

OKLAHOMA.

Milton B. Cope, El Reno.
L. D. Flint, Fairland.
Hattie Gore, Nowata.

OREGON.

L. R. Van Winkle, Weston.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William S. Clegg, New Bloomfield.
John T. Slattery, Port Carbon.
Marion S. Schoch, Selinsgrove.

RHODE ISLAND.

James Brennan, River Point.

TEXAS.

W. J. Beck, Kaufman.
James G. Burleson, Lockhart.
W. H. Clement, Palacios.
E. L. Correll, El Campo.
W. D. Daniel, Hughes Springs.
S. M. Davis, Nocona.
S. G. Dean, Haskell.
A. M. Gosch, Flatonia.
S. J. Holchak, jr., Runge.
Mrs. W. F. Holmes, Jasper.
A. S. Jarvis, Troupe.
R. H. King, Alvin.
Nora Lemmon, Garland.
J. M. Price, San Augustine.
G. H. Riddle, Omaha.
E. P. Shands, Mesquite.
Billie W. Simmons, Mexia.
William S. Strain, Lancaster.
C. Herbert Walker, Dalhart.
B. Wildenthal, jr., Cotulla.
Joseph E. Woods, Teague.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 22, 1913.

POSTMASTER.

KANSAS.

E. P. Epperson to be postmaster at Scott City, in the State of Kansas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *May 23, 1913.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee for the light which shone out of the darkness and revealed unto men the soul life, with its wonderful possibilities of growth and expansion by thought, by prayer, by contact with Thee. Grant that we may come consciously nearer to Thee day by day and receive more abundantly of the heavenly gifts; that we may render unto Thee and our fellow men a richer, fuller service, to the honor and glory of Thy holy name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 20, 1913, was read and approved.

LABOR IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RAKER. I rise to ask unanimous consent to have printed a report made by the Commissioner General of Immigration January 25, 1913, in relation to the Hawaiian Islands, to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the report of the present Commissioner General of the Hawaiian Islands. I ask that it be printed as a House document. It never has been printed, and contains information that is of great value as to the conditions of labor in the Hawaiian Islands.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to have printed as a House document a report made by the Commissioner General touching labor in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. MANN and Mr. HARDWICK reserved the right to object.

Mr. MANN. Is it an official report?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Has the gentleman ascertained what it will cost to print it?

Mr. RAKER. I do not think that it will amount to more than 50 pages.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HARDWICK. I reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker. Has the gentleman from California consulted with the gentleman from South Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Printing, as to the cost of this?

Mr. RAKER. In response to my distinguished associate, I will say that there is no chairman of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. HARDWICK. Well, the gentleman from South Carolina who was chairman in the last Congress.